



# USB STANDARDS

## Not All USBs Were Created Equal

Evolving USB standards goes hand in hand with advancing mobile technology. USB Type-C (USB-C) is emerging as the most likely replacement for universal Micro USB and Type-A traditional USB in most, if not all, phones and tablets in the near future.

A major advantage of implementing USB-C is thanks to its superior usability; reversible design **supporting both data and power input/output** at the same time. Its versatility makes it highly likely to replace traditional device specific connectors in laptops including Apple (Thunderbolt 3 is a USB-C derivative).

A quality USB cable is not only determined by the standard of the termination ends, but also by the quality of the length of cable between them.

The quality and construction of the cable itself determines its suitability for advanced fast charging protocols such as Quick Charge and Power Delivery. These protocols deliver high power from the charge source to the device being charged. If using cheap cables that are not designed for high currents, devices will either charge slowly, or even incur damage.

When it comes to charging your expensive electronic devices, it pays to ensure the cable is as high quality as the charger.

**USB Gen 1 & 2 cables are chipped. Non chipped cables may not work and can damage equipment.**

**Many cheap cables are charge cables only and are not capable of data transfer.**

**This simple fact commonly leads to customer dissatisfaction.**

Cable		USB-IF Rating	Uses	Data Transfer Speed
USB-A to USB-C Cable		USB2.0	Data & Charging Only	480Mbps
		USB3.1 Gen1	Data & Charging Only	5Gbps
		USB3.1 Gen2	Data & Charging Only	10Gbps
USB-C to USB-C Cable		USB2.0	Data & Charging Only	480Mbps
		USB3.1 Gen1	Data & Charging Only	5Gbps
		USB3.1 Gen2	Full Featured: Data, Charging, Audio & Visual	10Gbps

