

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures –
Part 2-4: Tests – Fibre or cable retention**

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED

Copyright © 2019 IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either IEC or IEC's member National Committee in the country of the requester. If you have any questions about IEC copyright or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact the address below or your local IEC member National Committee for further information.

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform

The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,...). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 000 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 16 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary

67 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF IEC 60332-4:2019 PLV

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures –
Part 2-4: Tests – Fibre or cable retention**

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 33.180.20

ISBN 978-2-8322-6450-8

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
1 Scope.....	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms and definitions	5
4 General description	5
5 Apparatus.....	6
5.1 Mandrel	6
5.2 Holding fixture	7
5.3 Force generator	7
5.4 Force gauge	8
5.5 Alternative apparatus.....	8
5.6 Timer	8
5.7 Other Measurement equipment	8
6 Procedure.....	8
6.1 Preparation of DUTs	9
6.2 Pre-conditioning.....	9
6.3 Mounting DUT and visual inspection of the mounted DUT	9
6.4 Initial examination.....	9
6.5 Conditioning and optical measurement during the conditioning	9
6.6 Removal of the test load	10
6.7 Recovery	10
6.8 Final examination and performance check	10
6.9 Final visual inspection.....	10
7 Severity.....	10
8 Details to be specified	14
Bibliography.....	15
Figure 1 – An example of DUT configuration of retention test.....	7
Table 1 – Recommended test severities for connectors, FMC, passive components, splices, and FMS	11
Table 2 – Recommended test severities for wall outlets, boxes, OFDM, and closures	12
Table 3 – Recommended test severities for hardened connectors, street cabinets, boxes, and closures	13

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING
DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS –
BASIC TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –****Part 2-4: Tests – Fibre or cable retention****FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

International Standard IEC 61300-2-4 has been prepared by subcommittee 86B: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1995. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) addition of Clause 2, Normative references;
- b) clarification of the test procedures;
- c) clarification of the severities;
- d) modification of the whole document structure according to the latest ISO/IEC Directives.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
86B/4147/FDIS	86B/4160/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61300-2 series, published under the general title *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Tests*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The “colour inside” logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – BASIC TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –

Part 2-4: Tests – Fibre or cable retention

~~1~~ General

1 Scope ~~and object~~

The purpose of this part of IEC 61300 is to ensure that the ~~captivation~~ retention or attachment of the fibre, cord or cable ~~to~~ in a fibre optic device or an enclosure will withstand tensile loads likely to be applied during normal service.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61300-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passives components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 1: General and guidance*

IEC 61300-2-38, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-38: Tests – Sealing for pressurized fibre optic closures*

IEC 61300-3-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-1: Examinations and measurements – Visual examination*

IEC 61300-3-3, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-3: Examinations and measurements – Active monitoring of changes in attenuation and return loss*

IEC 61300-3-4, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-4: Examinations and measurements – Attenuation*

IEC 61300-3-6, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-6: Examinations and measurements – Return loss*

IEC 61300-3-28, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-28: Examinations and measurements – Transient loss*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 General description

The ~~specimen~~ device under test (DUT) is rigidly clamped to a holding fixture, which is shown in Figure 1, and a tensile load is applied to the fibre, cord or cable. Potential failure modes for this test include, but are not limited to:

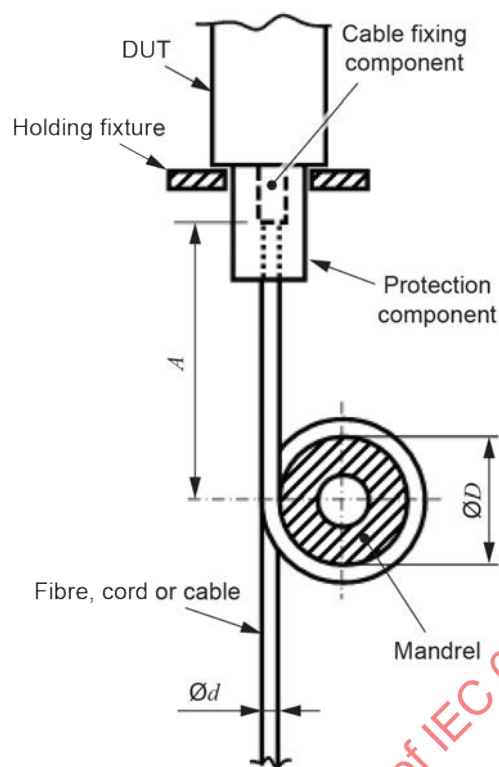
- a) cable ~~jacket~~ sheath damage;
- b) strength member damage;
- c) fibre breakage or damage;
- d) cable clamp failure;
- e) cable pull-out;
- f) loss of optical continuity or loss of sealing of enclosures;
- g) ~~degradation of~~ change in optical ~~transmission~~ characteristics, such as attenuation or return loss;
- h) breaking, excessive movement ~~of the cable/terminus relative to the device~~ or damage to the cable sheath, seals, cable clamps.

5 Apparatus

~~The apparatus consists of the following elements.~~

5.1 Mandrel

The diameter D of the mandrel is equal to the greater of 60 mm or 25 times the diameter d of the fibre, cord or cable. Use an adequate number of turns to prevent slippage. For optical components, the distance A between the rearmost portion of the cable fixing component of the DUT and the mandrel tangent point shall be $200 \text{ mm} \pm 50 \text{ mm}$. For closures, the distance A shall be the greater of 50 times the diameter d of the fibre, cord or cable or 250 mm.

**Key**

$D \geq 25 d$ or 60 mm (min.)

Components:

$A = 200 \text{ mm} \pm 50 \text{ mm}$

Closures:

$A \geq 50 d$ or 250 mm (min.)

Figure 1 – An example of DUT configuration of retention test

5.2 Holding fixture

~~A means to hold the fibre/cable and the device(s) in position for the duration of the test. The holding method used shall not distort the device under test. Mount the device in a fixed position using its normal mounting provisions. As an example, wrap the fibre/cable around a mandrel having a diameter which is at least 25 times the diameter of the fibre/cable. Use an adequate number of turns to preclude slippage. The distance between the rearmost portion of the device under test and the mandrel tangent point shall be no less than 50 times the diameter of the fibre/cable.~~

~~NOTE – The fixturing should allow the specimen to be connected to an optical source and detector in order to monitor changes in attenuation (if required by the detail specification).~~

The holding fixture holds the DUT and its mandrel in positions which are shown in Figure 1 for the duration of the test. The holding method used shall not distort the DUT. Mount the DUT in a fixed position. The holding fixture should allow the DUT to be connected to an optical source and detector in order to monitor changes in attenuation if required by the relevant specification.

5.3 Force generator

~~An appropriate device or apparatus capable of smoothly applying the specified force at the specified rate.~~

The force generator shall smoothly apply the specified force at the specified rate to the DUT.

5.4 Force gauge

~~An appropriate gauge to register the amount of force being exerted between the device under test and the fibre/cable.~~ The force gauge shall register the amount of force being exerted between the DUT and the fibre, cord or cable. This equipment may include a device to record the rate of force application or the total time the force is applied or both.

5.5 Alternative apparatus

~~Unless otherwise specified in the detail specification, other apparatus may be used in lieu of a mechanical separation device or force gauge.~~ Other apparatus may be used in lieu of a tensile test machine and a force indicator. For example, the required force may be achieved by applying controlled increments of mass to ~~one of the holding devices while the other holding device remains fixed~~ the mandrel.

5.6 Timer

A device to measure the total time while the force is applied, ~~if the apparatus mentioned in 2.3 is not used.~~

5.7 ~~Other~~ Measurement equipment

Optical, sealing and other examination and measuring equipment shall be available as required by IEC 61300-2-38, IEC 61300-3-1 ~~and IEC 1300-3-5~~, IEC 61300-3-3, IEC 61300-3-4, IEC 61300-3-6 or IEC 61300-3-28 as appropriate. Refer to the required procedure for details.

6 Procedure

~~3.1 Visually examine each specimen in accordance with IEC 1300-3-1 to ensure that the specimens have not been damaged.~~

~~3.2 Unless otherwise specified, precondition each prepared specimen for 4 h at the standard test conditions specified in IEC 1300-1.~~

~~3.3 Securely mount the device under test on the holding fixture and place in the test apparatus.~~

~~3.4 Perform any initial optical measurement and make any other measurements as required by the detail specification. Unless otherwise specified in the detail specification, measure the attenuation in accordance with IEC 1300-3-5.~~

~~3.5 Activate the test apparatus so that an axial force is gradually exerted between the fibre/cable and the device under test. Apply the load gradually so as to eliminate any impulse or impact loading effect. If automatic equipment is used, it is recommended that the rate of separation of the holding devices be approximately 25 mm/min. Continue loading until the tensile load specified in the detail specification has been reached.~~

~~3.6 Maintain the specified load for the specified time period required by the detail specification. While the specimen is under load, make observations and perform measurements as required by the detail specification.~~

~~3.7 Remove the test load and perform any final optical measurement required by the detail specification. Unless otherwise specified in the detail specification, measure the attenuation in accordance with IEC 1300-3-5.~~

~~3.8 Remove the specimen from the test apparatus and visually examine each specimen in accordance with IEC 1300-3-1.~~

6.1 Preparation of DUTs

Prepare the DUTs in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or as specified in the relevant specification. DUTs shall be terminated with a sufficient length of fibre cable to facilitate interfacing with the optical source and detector.

6.2 Pre-conditioning

Pre-condition each DUT for 2 h for connectors, splices, passive components and fibre management systems, or for 4 h for closures at the standard atmospheric condition defined in IEC 61300-1.

6.3 Mounting DUT and visual inspection of the mounted DUT

Securely mount the DUT and its mandrel on the holding fixtures and place in the test apparatus.

Visually examine each DUT in accordance with IEC 61300-3-1 to ensure that the DUT has not been damaged by inserting it into the test equipment.

6.4 Initial examination

Visually examine each DUT in accordance with IEC 61300-3-1. Complete the initial examinations and measurements on the DUT as required by the relevant specification.

For the sealing performance of category S closures, the closure shall be pressurized at the test temperature. The pressure will be measured at the test temperature in accordance with test method B of IEC 61300-2-38.

For the optical evaluation, the variation of the attenuation shall be measured in accordance with IEC 61300-3-3 or IEC 61300-3-28. If required, the attenuation will be measured in accordance with IEC 61300-3-4.

6.5 Conditioning and optical measurement during the conditioning

Activate the test apparatus so that an axial force is gradually exerted between the DUT and the mandrel. Apply the load smoothly so as to eliminate any impulse or impact loading effect. If automatic equipment is used, it is recommended that the load change of the DUT be 5 N/s for reinforced cable and 0,5 N/s for secondary and primary coated fibre, unless otherwise specified in the relevant specification. Continue loading until the tensile load specified in the relevant specification has been reached.

Maintain the specified load for the specified time period required by the relevant performance specification.

While the DUT is under load, make observations and perform optical measurements when required by the relevant performance specification.

If required by the relevant specification, measure the change of attenuation in accordance with IEC 61300-3-3 before, during and after the load is applied.

6.6 Removal of the test load

Remove the test load from the DUT.

For a category S closure, the pressure will be measured at the test temperature in accordance with test method B of IEC 61300-2-38 before and after applying the load.

6.7 Recovery

Remove the DUT from the test apparatus and allow the DUT to recover under standard atmospheric condition for 2 h for connectors, splices, passive components and fibre management systems or for 4 h for closures, as defined in IEC 61300-1, unless otherwise specified in the relevant specification.

6.8 Final examination and performance check

On completion of the test, perform the final measurements, as defined in the relevant specification. The results of the final measurement shall be within the limit established in the relevant specification.

For the sealing test of the DUTs, such as closures, the final sealing performance shall be checked in accordance with test method A of IEC 61300-2-38.

For the optical evaluation of DUTs, the variation of the attenuation shall be measured in accordance with IEC 61300-3-3 or IEC 61300-3-28. If required, the attenuation will be measured in accordance with IEC 61300-3-4.

6.9 Final visual inspection

Visually examine the DUT in accordance with IEC 61300-3-1. Check for evidence of any degradation in the DUT. This may include, for example:

- broken, loose or damaged parts or accessories, and
- excessive movement of, damage to, or broken cable sheath, seals, or cable clamps.

Repeat the procedure at another test temperature if required.

7 Severity

~~The severity consists of the magnitude of the tensile load and the time duration it is applied. The severity shall be given in the detail specification.~~

The severity consists of the test temperature, the magnitude of the tensile load and the time for which it is applied. Recommended severities for connectors, FMCs (Field Mountable Connector), passive components, splices and FMS (Fibre Management Systems) are given in Table 1. Recommended severities for wall outlets, boxes, OFDM and closures of category C are listed in Table 2. Recommended severities for hardened connectors, street cabinets, boxes and closures of category S, G and A are shown in Table 3.

Table 1 – Recommended test severities for connectors, FMC, passive components, splices, and FMS

Categories	Severity	Connectors	FMC	Passive components	Splices	FMS
C, C ^{HD}	Load: 50 N for 60 s for cables with aramid yarn strength members 10 N for 60 s for tubes or cables without aramid yarn strength members 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres	O,V	O,V		O,V	
	Load: 10 N for 60 s for cables 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres			O,V		
	Load: 10 N for 60 s for cables 5,0 N for 60 s for cable elements and tubes					O,V ^a
OP, OP ^{HD} , OP+, OP+ ^{HD}	Load: 70 N for 60 s for cables with aramid yarn strength members 10 N for 60 s for tubes or cables without aramid yarn strength members 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres	O,V	O,V		O,V	
	Load: 10 N for 60 s for cables 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres			O,V		
	Load: 10 N for 60 s for cables 5,0 N for 60 s for cable elements or tubes					O,V ^a
I, I ^{HD}	Load: 100 N for 120 s on cable	O,V		(O,V) ^b		
E	Load: 100 N for 60 s for cables with diameter, $d > 2$ mm 70 N for 60 s for cables with diameter, $d \leq 2$ mm 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres	O,V				
	Load: 10 N for 60 s for cables 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres			(O,V) ^b		

NOTE 1 Categories are defined in IEC 61753-1.

NOTE 2 For ribbon fibres, the severities should be the same as for secondary coated fibres.

NOTE 3 For non-round duplex cords and flat cables, the smaller diameter is used to define the severities.

^a If cables or cable elements (loose tubes) are not fixed to the entry ports of the fibre management system, the test shall not be performed.

^b These tests shall be applicable to passive optical components that incorporate fibre or fibre cable pigtails in their product design.

Table 2 – Recommended test severities for wall outlets, boxes, OFDM, and closures

Categories	Severity	Wall outlet	Boxes	OFDM	Closures
C	Load: 25 N on cables or cords 60 s load duration per cable/cord Test conducted at +23 °C ± 3 °C	S,O,V	S,O,V	O,V	
	Load on cable (N): 10 x cable diameter (mm) 1 h load duration per cable Test conducted at +23 °C ± 3 °C				S,O,
NOTE 1 Categories are defined in IEC 61753-1. NOTE 2 For non-round duplex cords and flat cables, the smaller diameter is used to define the severities. NOTE 3 Separate test samples for sealing performance and optical performance evaluation may be used.					

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV

Table 3 – Recommended test severities for hardened connectors, street cabinets, boxes, and closures

Categories	Severity	Hardened connectors	Street cabinets	Boxes	Closures
A	Load (N): 20 × cable diameter (mm) 1 h load duration per cable per test temperature Sealing test ^a conducted at test temperatures –15 °C and +45 °C Optical test ^a conducted at +23 °C ± 3 °C	S,O,V	V ^b		S,O,V
	Load (N): 10 × cable diameter (mm) for 1 h per feeder cable per test temperature 25 N for 60 s per cord and work area cable and per temperature Sealing test ^a conducted at test temperatures –15°C and +45°C Optical test ^a conducted at +23°C ± 3°C			S, O, V	
G	Load (N): 20 × cable diameter (mm) 1 h load duration per cable per test temperature. Sealing test ^c conducted at –15 °C ± 2 °C and +45 °C ± 2 °C Optical test ^c conducted at +23 °C ± 3 °C	S,O,V			S,O, V
S	Load (N): 20 × cable diameter (mm) Duration: 1 h per cable at test temperature Sealing test ^c conducted at –15 °C ± 2 °C and +45 °C ± 2 °C Optical test ^c conducted at +23 °C ± 3 °C	S,O,V			S,O, V
NOTE 1 Categories are defined in IEC 61753-1.					
NOTE 2 For non-round duplex cords and flat cables, the smaller diameter is used to define the severities.					
^a Separate test samples for hardened connector/closure sealing performance and optical evaluation may be used.					
^b Test only required when product is pre-cabled and cable handling is expected when unpacking and installing the product.					
^c Separate test samples for sealing performance and optical performance evaluation may be used.					

8 Details to be specified

The following details, as applicable, shall be specified in the ~~detail~~ relevant specification:

- quantity and description of samples required for test;
- magnitude, direction, and rate of application of the tensile load;
- ~~Point of application of the tensile load~~
- position of clamping of the fibre, cord or cable;
- duration of the load;
- pre-conditioning procedure;
- recovery procedure;
- method of holding;
- ~~Specimen~~ DUT functioning or non-functioning;
- initial ~~examinations~~ inspection and measurements ~~and performance requirements~~;
- examinations and measurements during test and performance requirements;
- final ~~examinations~~ inspection and measurements ~~and performance requirements~~;
- optical measurement method, if necessary;
- ~~Method of presenting data (for components tested to failure, a Weibull distribution may be appropriate);~~
- sealing test method, if necessary;
- deviations from test procedure;
- additional pass/fail criteria.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV

Bibliography

IEC 61753-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 1: General and guidance*

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures –

Part 2-4: Tests – Fibre or cable retention

Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs fibroniques – Procédures fondamentales d'essais et de mesures –

Partie 2-4: Essais – Rétention de la fibre ou du câble

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
1 Scope.....	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms and definitions	5
4 General description	6
5 Apparatus.....	6
5.1 Mandrel	6
5.2 Holding fixture	7
5.3 Force generator	7
5.4 Force gauge	7
5.5 Alternative apparatus.....	7
5.6 Timer	8
5.7 Measurement equipment.....	8
6 Procedure.....	8
6.1 Preparation of DUTs	8
6.2 Pre-conditioning.....	8
6.3 Mounting DUT and visual inspection of the mounted DUT	8
6.4 Initial examination.....	8
6.5 Conditioning and optical measurement during the conditioning	8
6.6 Removal of the test load	9
6.7 Recovery	9
6.8 Final examination and performance check	9
6.9 Final visual inspection.....	9
7 Severity.....	9
8 Details to be specified	12
Bibliography.....	14
Figure 1 – An example of DUT configuration of retention test.....	7
Table 1 – Recommended test severities for connectors, FMC, passive components, splices, and FMS	10
Table 2 – Recommended test severities for wall outlets, boxes, OFDM, and closures	11
Table 3 – Recommended test severities for hardened connectors, street cabinets, boxes, and closures	12

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING
DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS –
BASIC TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –****Part 2-4: Tests – Fibre or cable retention****FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61300-2-4 has been prepared by subcommittee 86B: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1995. This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) addition of Clause 2, Normative references;
- b) clarification of the test procedures;
- c) clarification of the severities;
- d) modification of the whole document structure according to the latest ISO/IEC Directives.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
86B/4147/FDIS	86B/4160/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61300-2 series, published under the general title *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Tests*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 PDF

FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – BASIC TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –

Part 2-4: Tests – Fibre or cable retention

1 Scope

The purpose of this part of IEC 61300 is to ensure that the retention or attachment of the fibre, cord or cable in a fibre optic device or an enclosure will withstand tensile loads likely to be applied during normal service.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61300-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 1: General and guidance*

IEC 61300-2-38, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-38: Tests – Sealing for pressurized fibre optic closures*

IEC 61300-3-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-1: Examinations and measurements – Visual examination*

IEC 61300-3-3, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-3: Examinations and measurements – Active monitoring of changes in attenuation and return loss*

IEC 61300-3-4, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-4: Examinations and measurements – Attenuation*

IEC 61300-3-6, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-6: Examinations and measurements – Return loss*

IEC 61300-3-28, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-28: Examinations and measurements – Transient loss*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 General description

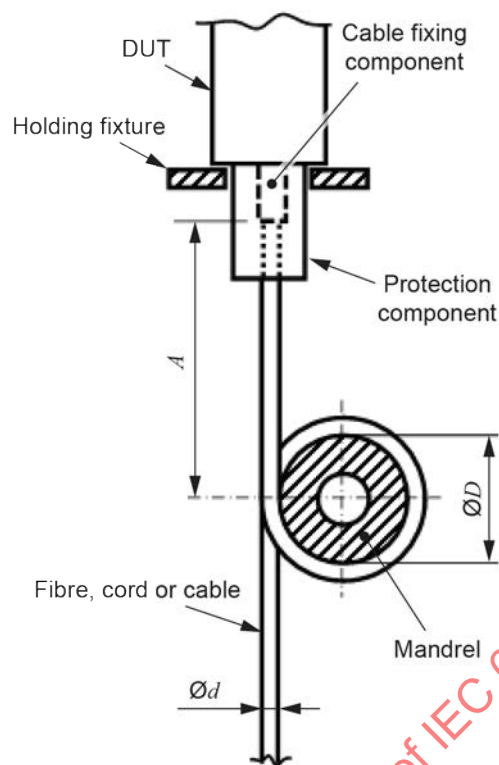
The device under test (DUT) is rigidly clamped to a holding fixture, which is shown in Figure 1, and a tensile load is applied to the fibre, cord or cable. Potential failure modes for this test include, but are not limited to:

- a) cable sheath damage;
- b) strength member damage;
- c) fibre breakage or damage;
- d) cable clamp failure;
- e) cable pull-out;
- f) loss of optical continuity or loss of sealing of enclosures;
- g) change in optical characteristics, such as attenuation or return loss;
- h) breaking, excessive movement or damage to the cable sheath, seals, cable clamps.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Mandrel

The diameter D of the mandrel is equal to the greater of 60 mm or 25 times the diameter d of the fibre, cord or cable. Use an adequate number of turns to prevent slippage. For optical components, the distance A between the rearmost portion of the cable fixing component of the DUT and the mandrel tangent point shall be $200 \text{ mm} \pm 50 \text{ mm}$. For closures, the distance A shall be the greater of 50 times the diameter d of the fibre, cord or cable or 250 mm.

**Key**

$D \geq 25 d$ or 60 mm (min.)

Components:

$A = 200 \text{ mm} \pm 50 \text{ mm}$

Closures:

$A \geq 50 d$ or 250 mm (min.)

Figure 1 – An example of DUT configuration of retention test

5.2 Holding fixture

The holding fixture holds the DUT and its mandrel in positions which are shown in Figure 1 for the duration of the test. The holding method used shall not distort the DUT. Mount the DUT in a fixed position. The holding fixture should allow the DUT to be connected to an optical source and detector in order to monitor changes in attenuation if required by the relevant specification.

5.3 Force generator

The force generator shall smoothly apply the specified force at the specified rate to the DUT.

5.4 Force gauge

The force gauge shall register the amount of force being exerted between the DUT and the fibre, cord or cable. This equipment may include a device to record the rate of force application or the total time the force is applied or both.

5.5 Alternative apparatus

Other apparatus may be used in lieu of a tensile test machine and a force indicator. For example, the required force may be achieved by applying controlled increments of mass to the mandrel.

5.6 Timer

A device to measure the total time while the force is applied.

5.7 Measurement equipment

Optical, sealing and other examination and measuring equipment shall be available as required by IEC 61300-2-38, IEC 61300-3-1, IEC 61300-3-3, IEC 61300-3-4, IEC 61300-3-6 or IEC 61300-3-28 as appropriate. Refer to the required procedure for details.

6 Procedure

6.1 Preparation of DUTs

Prepare the DUTs in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or as specified in the relevant specification. DUTs shall be terminated with a sufficient length of fibre cable to facilitate interfacing with the optical source and detector.

6.2 Pre-conditioning

Pre-condition each DUT for 2 h for connectors, splices, passive components and fibre management systems, or for 4 h for closures at the standard atmospheric condition defined in IEC 61300-1.

6.3 Mounting DUT and visual inspection of the mounted DUT

Securely mount the DUT and its mandrel on the holding fixtures and place in the test apparatus.

Visually examine each DUT in accordance with IEC 61300-3-1 to ensure that the DUT has not been damaged by inserting it into the test equipment.

6.4 Initial examination

Visually examine each DUT in accordance with IEC 61300-3-1. Complete the initial examinations and measurements on the DUT as required by the relevant specification.

For the sealing performance of category S closures, the closure shall be pressurized at the test temperature. The pressure will be measured at the test temperature in accordance with test method B of IEC 61300-2-38.

For the optical evaluation, the variation of the attenuation shall be measured in accordance with IEC 61300-3-3 or IEC 61300-3-28. If required, the attenuation will be measured in accordance with IEC 61300-3-4.

6.5 Conditioning and optical measurement during the conditioning

Activate the test apparatus so that an axial force is gradually exerted between the DUT and the mandrel. Apply the load smoothly so as to eliminate any impulse or impact loading effect. If automatic equipment is used, it is recommended that the load change of the DUT be 5 N/s for reinforced cable and 0,5 N/s for secondary and primary coated fibre, unless otherwise specified in the relevant specification. Continue loading until the tensile load specified in the relevant specification has been reached.

Maintain the specified load for the specified time period required by the relevant performance specification.

While the DUT is under load, make observations and perform optical measurements when required by the relevant performance specification.

If required by the relevant specification, measure the change of attenuation in accordance with IEC 61300-3-3 before, during and after the load is applied.

6.6 Removal of the test load

Remove the test load from the DUT.

For a category S closure, the pressure will be measured at the test temperature in accordance with test method B of IEC 61300-2-38 before and after applying the load.

6.7 Recovery

Remove the DUT from the test apparatus and allow the DUT to recover under standard atmospheric condition for 2 h for connectors, splices, passive components and fibre management systems or for 4 h for closures, as defined in IEC 61300-1, unless otherwise specified in the relevant specification.

6.8 Final examination and performance check

On completion of the test, perform the final measurements, as defined in the relevant specification. The results of the final measurement shall be within the limit established in the relevant specification.

For the sealing test of the DUTs, such as closures, the final sealing performance shall be checked in accordance with test method A of IEC 61300-2-38.

For the optical evaluation of DUTs, the variation of the attenuation shall be measured in accordance with IEC 61300-3-3 or IEC 61300-3-28. If required, the attenuation will be measured in accordance with IEC 61300-3-4.

6.9 Final visual inspection

Visually examine the DUT in accordance with IEC 61300-3-1. Check for evidence of any degradation in the DUT. This may include, for example:

- broken, loose or damaged parts or accessories, and
- excessive movement of, damage to, or broken cable sheath, seals, or cable clamps.

Repeat the procedure at another test temperature if required.

7 Severity

The severity consists of the test temperature, the magnitude of the tensile load and the time for which it is applied. Recommended severities for connectors, FMCs (Field Mountable Connector), passive components, splices and FMS (Fibre Management Systems) are given in Table 1. Recommended severities for wall outlets, boxes, OFDM and closures of category C are listed in Table 2. Recommended severities for hardened connectors, street cabinets, boxes and closures of category S, G and A are shown in Table 3.

Table 1 – Recommended test severities for connectors, FMC, passive components, splices, and FMS

Categories	Severity	Connectors	FMC	Passive components	Splices	FMS
C, C ^{HD}	Load: 50 N for 60 s for cables with aramid yarn strength members 10 N for 60 s for tubes or cables without aramid yarn strength members 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres	O,V	O,V		O,V	
	Load: 10 N for 60 s for cables 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres			O,V		
	Load: 10 N for 60 s for cables 5,0 N for 60 s for cable elements and tubes					O,V ^a
OP, OP ^{HD} , OP+, OP+ ^{HD}	Load: 70 N for 60 s for cables with aramid yarn strength members 10 N for 60 s for tubes or cables without aramid yarn strength members 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres	O,V	O,V		O,V	
	Load: 10 N for 60 s for cables 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres			O,V		
	Load: 10 N for 60 s for cables 5,0 N for 60 s for cable elements or tubes					O,V ^a
I, I ^{HD}	Load: 100 N for 120 s on cable	O,V		(O,V) ^b		
E	Load: 100 N for 60 s for cables with diameter, $d > 2$ mm 70 N for 60 s for cables with diameter, $d \leq 2$ mm 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres	O,V				
	Load: 10 N for 60 s for cables 5,0 N for 60 s for buffered fibres 2,0 N for 60 s for primary coated fibres			(O,V) ^b		

NOTE 1 Categories are defined in IEC 61753-1.

NOTE 2 For ribbon fibres, the severities should be the same as for secondary coated fibres.

NOTE 3 For non-round duplex cords and flat cables, the smaller diameter is used to define the severities.

^a If cables or cable elements (loose tubes) are not fixed to the entry ports of the fibre management system, the test shall not be performed.

^b These tests shall be applicable to passive optical components that incorporate fibre or fibre cable pigtails in their product design.

Table 2 – Recommended test severities for wall outlets, boxes, OFDM, and closures

Categories	Severity	Wall outlet	Boxes	OFDM	Closures
C	Load: 25 N on cables or cords 60 s load duration per cable/cord Test conducted at +23 °C ± 3 °C	S,O,V	S,O,V	O,V	
	Load on cable (N): 10 x cable diameter (mm) 1 h load duration per cable Test conducted at +23 °C ± 3 °C				S,O,
NOTE 1 Categories are defined in IEC 61753-1. NOTE 2 For non-round duplex cords and flat cables, the smaller diameter is used to define the severities. NOTE 3 Separate test samples for sealing performance and optical performance evaluation may be used.					

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV

Table 3 – Recommended test severities for hardened connectors, street cabinets, boxes, and closures

Categories	Severity	Hardened connectors	Street cabinets	Boxes	Closures
A	Load (N): 20 × cable diameter (mm) 1 h load duration per cable per test temperature Sealing test ^a conducted at test temperatures –15 °C and +45 °C Optical test ^a conducted at +23 °C ± 3 °C	S,O,V	V ^b		S,O,V
	Load (N): 10 × cable diameter (mm) for 1 h per feeder cable per test temperature 25 N for 60 s per cord and work area cable and per temperature Sealing test ^a conducted at test temperatures –15°C and +45°C Optical test ^a conducted at +23°C ± 3°C			S, O, V	
G	Load (N): 20 × cable diameter (mm) 1 h load duration per cable per test temperature. Sealing test ^c conducted at –15 °C ± 2 °C and +.45 °C ± 2 °C Optical test ^c conducted at +23 °C ± 3 °C	S,O,V			S,O, V
S	Load (N): 20 × cable diameter (mm) Duration: 1 h per cable at test temperature Sealing test ^c conducted at –15 °C ± 2 °C and +45 °C ± 2 °C Optical test ^c conducted at +23 °C ± 3 °C	S,O,V			S,O, V
NOTE 1 Categories are defined in IEC 61753-1. NOTE 2 For non-round duplex cords and flat cables, the smaller diameter is used to define the severities. ^a Separate test samples for hardened connector/closure sealing performance and optical evaluation may be used. ^b Test only required when product is pre-cabled and cable handling is expected when unpacking and installing the product. ^c Separate test samples for sealing performance and optical performance evaluation may be used.					

8 Details to be specified

The following details, as applicable, shall be specified in the relevant specification:

- quantity and description of samples required for test;
- magnitude, direction, and rate of application of the tensile load;
- position of clamping of the fibre, cord or cable;
- duration of the load;
- pre-conditioning procedure;
- recovery procedure;
- method of holding;
- DUT functioning or non-functioning;
- initial inspection and measurements;
- examinations and measurements during test and performance requirements;

- final inspection and measurements;
- optical measurement method, if necessary;
- sealing test method, if necessary;
- deviations from test procedure;
- additional pass/fail criteria.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV

Bibliography

IEC 61753-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 1: General and guidance*

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV

SOMMAIRE

AVANT-PROPOS	17
1 Domaine d'application	19
2 Références normatives	19
3 Termes et définitions	19
4 Description générale.....	20
5 Appareillage	20
5.1 Mandrin	20
5.2 Dispositif de rétention	21
5.3 Générateur de force.....	21
5.4 Dynamomètre	21
5.5 Appareillage en variante	22
5.6 Temporisateur.....	22
5.7 Matériel de mesure	22
6 Procédure.....	22
6.1 Préparation des DUT	22
6.2 Préconditionnement	22
6.3 Fixation du DUT et examen visuel du DUT fixé	22
6.4 Examen initial	22
6.5 Conditionnement et mesure optique pendant le conditionnement	22
6.6 Retrait de la charge d'essai.....	23
6.7 Rétablissement	23
6.8 Examen final et contrôle de performance	23
6.9 Examen visuel final	23
7 Sévérité.....	24
8 Détails à spécifier	27
Bibliographie.....	29
Figure 1 – Exemple de configuration de DUT pour l'essai de rétention.....	21
Tableau 1 – Sévérités d'essai recommandées pour les connecteurs, les FMC, les organes passifs, les épissures et les FMS	25
Tableau 2 – Sévérités d'essai recommandées pour les prises murales, les coffrets, les dispositifs OFDM et les boîtiers	26
Tableau 3 – Sévérités d'essai recommandées pour les connecteurs renforcés, les armoires d'environnement urbain, les coffrets et les boîtiers	27

COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

DISPOSITIFS D'INTERCONNEXION ET COMPOSANTS PASSIFS FIBRONIQUES – PROCÉDURES FONDAMENTALES D'ESSAIS ET DE MESURES –

Partie 2-4: Essais – Rétention de la fibre ou du câble

AVANT-PROPOS

- 1) La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est une organisation mondiale de normalisation composée de l'ensemble des comités électrotechniques nationaux (Comités nationaux de l'IEC). L'IEC a pour objet de favoriser la coopération internationale pour toutes les questions de normalisation dans les domaines de l'électricité et de l'électronique. A cet effet, l'IEC – entre autres activités – publie des Normes internationales, des Spécifications techniques, des Rapports techniques, des Spécifications accessibles au public (PAS) et des Guides (ci-après dénommés "Publication(s) de l'IEC"). Leur élaboration est confiée à des comités d'études, aux travaux desquels tout Comité national intéressé par le sujet traité peut participer. Les organisations internationales, gouvernementales et non gouvernementales, en liaison avec l'IEC, participent également aux travaux. L'IEC collabore étroitement avec l'Organisation Internationale de Normalisation (ISO), selon des conditions fixées par accord entre les deux organisations.
- 2) Les décisions ou accords officiels de l'IEC concernant les questions techniques représentent, dans la mesure du possible, un accord international sur les sujets étudiés, étant donné que les Comités nationaux de l'IEC intéressés sont représentés dans chaque comité d'études.
- 3) Les Publications de l'IEC se présentent sous la forme de recommandations internationales et sont agréées comme telles par les Comités nationaux de l'IEC. Tous les efforts raisonnables sont entrepris afin que l'IEC s'assure de l'exactitude du contenu technique de ses publications; l'IEC ne peut pas être tenue responsable de l'éventuelle mauvaise utilisation ou interprétation qui en est faite par un quelconque utilisateur final.
- 4) Dans le but d'encourager l'uniformité internationale, les Comités nationaux de l'IEC s'engagent, dans toute la mesure possible, à appliquer de façon transparente les Publications de l'IEC dans leurs publications nationales et régionales. Toutes divergences entre toutes Publications de l'IEC et toutes publications nationales ou régionales correspondantes doivent être indiquées en termes clairs dans ces dernières.
- 5) L'IEC elle-même ne fournit aucune attestation de conformité. Des organismes de certification indépendants fournissent des services d'évaluation de conformité et, dans certains secteurs, accèdent aux marques de conformité de l'IEC. L'IEC n'est responsable d'aucun des services effectués par les organismes de certification indépendants.
- 6) Tous les utilisateurs doivent s'assurer qu'ils sont en possession de la dernière édition de cette publication.
- 7) Aucune responsabilité ne doit être imputée à l'IEC, à ses administrateurs, employés, auxiliaires ou mandataires, y compris ses experts particuliers et les membres de ses comités d'études et des Comités nationaux de l'IEC, pour tout préjudice causé en cas de dommages corporels et matériels, ou de tout autre dommage de quelque nature que ce soit, directe ou indirecte, ou pour supporter les coûts (y compris les frais de justice) et les dépenses découlant de la publication ou de l'utilisation de cette Publication de l'IEC ou de toute autre Publication de l'IEC, ou au crédit qui lui est accordé.
- 8) L'attention est attirée sur les références normatives citées dans cette publication. L'utilisation de publications référencées est obligatoire pour une application correcte de la présente publication.
- 9) L'attention est attirée sur le fait que certains des éléments de la présente Publication de l'IEC peuvent faire l'objet de droits de brevet. L'IEC ne saurait être tenue pour responsable de ne pas avoir identifié de tels droits de brevets et de ne pas avoir signalé leur existence.

La Norme internationale IEC 61300-2-4 a été établie par le sous-comité 86B: Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques, du comité d'études 86 de l'IEC: Fibres optiques.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 1995. Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- a) ajout de l'Article 2, Références normatives;
- b) clarification des procédures d'essai;
- c) clarification des sévérités;

- d) modification de la structure globale du document, conformément aux dernières directives ISO/IEC.

Le texte de cette norme est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
86B/4147/FDIS	86B/4160/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette Norme internationale.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 61300-2, publiées sous le titre général *Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques – Méthodes fondamentales d'essais et de mesures – Essais*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" dans les données relatives au document recherché. A cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé,
- remplacé par une édition révisée, ou
- amendé.

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of IEC 61300-2-4:2019 RLV

DISPOSITIFS D'INTERCONNEXION ET COMPOSANTS PASSIFS FIBRONIQUES – PROCÉDURES FONDAMENTALES D'ESSAIS ET DE MESURES –

Partie 2-4: Essais – Rétention de la fibre ou du câble

1 Domaine d'application

L'objet de la présente partie de l'IEC 61300 est de vérifier que la rétention ou la fixation de la fibre, du cordon ou du câble à un dispositif fibronique ou à une enveloppe puisse résister aux charges de traction susceptibles d'être appliquées lors d'une utilisation normale.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants cités dans le texte constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 61300-1, *Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs fibroniques – Procédures fondamentales d'essais et de mesures – Partie 1: Généralités et lignes directrices*

IEC 61300-2-38, *Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques – Méthodes fondamentales d'essais et de mesures – Partie 2-38: Essais – Etanchéité pour les boîtiers à fibres optiques à surpression interne*

IEC 61300-3-1, *Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques – Méthodes fondamentales d'essais et de mesures – Partie 3-1: Examens et mesures – Examen visuel*

IEC 61300-3-3, *Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques – Méthodes fondamentales d'essais et de mesures – Partie 3-3: Examens et mesures – Contrôle actif des variations de l'affaiblissement et du facteur d'adaptation*

IEC 61300-3-4, *Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques – Méthodes fondamentales d'essais et de mesures – Partie 3-4: Examens et mesures – Affaiblissement*

IEC 61300-3-6, *Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques – Méthodes fondamentales d'essais et de mesures – Partie 3-6: Examens et mesures – Affaiblissement de réflexion*

IEC 61300-3-28, *Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques – Méthodes fondamentales d'essais et de mesures – Partie 3-28: Examens et mesures – Perte transitoire*

3 Termes et définitions

Aucun terme et définition n'est donné dans le présent document.

L'ISO et l'IEC tiennent à jour des bases de données terminologiques destinées à être utilisées en normalisation, consultables aux adresses suivantes:

- IEC Electropedia: disponible à l'adresse <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: disponible à l'adresse <http://www.iso.org/obp>.

4 Description générale

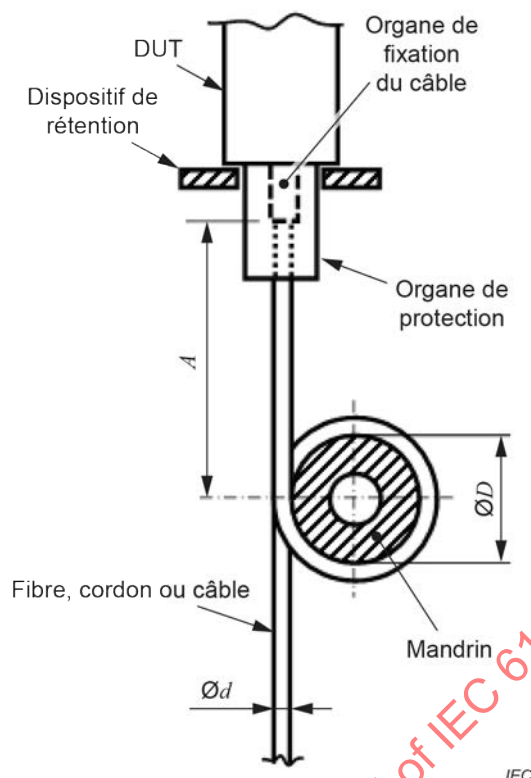
Le dispositif soumis à essai (DUT, Device Under Test) est solidement fixé à un dispositif de rétention, représenté à la Figure 1, et une charge de traction est appliquée à la fibre, au cordon ou au câble. Les modes de défaillance potentiels pour cet essai comprennent, sans s'y limiter:

- a) les dommages à la gaine du câble,
- b) les dommages aux éléments de renfort,
- c) les dommages à la fibre ou la rupture de la fibre,
- d) la défaillance de la bride de rétention du câble,
- e) l'extraction du câble,
- f) la perte de continuité optique ou le défaut d'étanchéité des enveloppes,
- g) la modification des caractéristiques optiques, telles que l'affaiblissement ou l'affaiblissement de réflexion,
- h) une rupture, un mouvement excessif ou des dommages concernant la gaine du câble, les presse-étoupes, les brides de rétention du câble.

5 Appareillage

5.1 Mandrin

Le diamètre D du mandrin est égal à 60 mm ou 25 fois le diamètre d de la fibre, du cordon ou du câble, la valeur retenue étant la plus élevée des deux. Utiliser un nombre adéquat de spires pour éviter tout glissement. Pour les organes optiques, la distance A entre l'extrémité postérieure de l'organe de fixation de câble du DUT et le point de tangence du mandrin doit être de $200 \text{ mm} \pm 50 \text{ mm}$. Pour les boîtiers, la distance A doit être de 250 mm ou de 50 fois le diamètre d de la fibre, du cordon ou du câble, la valeur retenue étant la plus élevée des deux.



Légende

$D \geq 25 d$ ou 60 mm (min.)

Organes:

$A = 200 \text{ mm} \pm 50 \text{ mm}$

Boîtiers:

$A \geq 50 d$ ou 250 mm (min.)

Figure 1 – Exemple de configuration de DUT pour l'essai de rétention

5.2 Dispositif de rétention

Le dispositif de rétention maintient le DUT et son mandrin dans les positions représentées à la Figure 1 pendant la durée de l'essai. La méthode de rétention adoptée ne doit pas déformer le DUT. Monter le DUT en position fixe. Il convient que le dispositif de rétention permette de relier le DUT à une source optique et à un détecteur, afin de surveiller les variations d'affaiblissement, si cela est exigé par la spécification applicable.

5.3 Générateur de force

Le générateur de force doit appliquer progressivement au DUT la force spécifiée, à la vitesse spécifiée.

5.4 Dynamomètre

Le dynamomètre doit enregistrer la quantité de force exercée entre le DUT et la fibre, le cordon ou le câble. Ce matériel peut comprendre un dispositif pour enregistrer la vitesse d'application de la force, le temps total d'application, ou ces deux paramètres à la fois.

5.5 Appareillage en variante

D'autres appareillages peuvent être utilisés à la place d'une machine d'essai de traction et d'un instrument de mesure de force. Par exemple, la force exigée peut être atteinte par application sur le mandrin d'incréments contrôlés de masse.

5.6 Temporisateur

Dispositif qui sert à mesurer le temps total d'application de la force.

5.7 Matériel de mesure

Le matériel optique, le matériel d'étanchéification et les autres matériels d'examen et de mesure doivent être disponibles, conformément à ce qui est exigé par l'IEC 61300-2-38, l'IEC 61300-3-1, l'IEC 61300-3-3, l'IEC 61300-3-4, l'IEC 61300-3-6 ou l'IEC 61300-3-28, suivant le cas. Se reporter à la procédure exigée pour plus de détails.

6 Procédure

6.1 Préparation des DUT

Préparer les DUT conformément aux instructions du fabricant ou de la façon décrite dans la spécification applicable. Les DUT doivent être reliés à une longueur suffisante de câble à fibre optique pour faciliter l'interfaçage à la source optique et au détecteur optique.

6.2 Préconditionnement

Préconditionner chaque DUT pendant 2 h pour les connecteurs, les épissures, les organes passifs et les systèmes de gestion des fibres, ou pendant 4 h pour les boîtiers, dans les conditions atmosphériques normales définies dans l'IEC 61300-1.

6.3 Fixation du DUT et examen visuel du DUT fixé

Fixer solidement le DUT et son mandrin sur les dispositifs de rétention, et insérer l'ensemble dans l'appareillage d'essai.

Effectuer un examen visuel de chaque DUT conformément à l'IEC 61300-3-1, pour s'assurer que le DUT n'a pas été endommagé lors de son insertion dans le matériel d'essai.

6.4 Examen initial

Effectuer un examen visuel de chaque DUT conformément à l'IEC 61300-3-1. Effectuer les examens initiaux et les mesures initiales sur le DUT, selon ce qui est exigé dans la spécification applicable.

Pour la performance d'étanchéité des boîtiers de catégorie S, le boîtier doit être placé en surpression à la température d'essai. La pression est mesurée à la température d'essai, conformément à la méthode d'essai B de l'IEC 61300-2-38.

Pour l'évaluation optique, la variation de l'affaiblissement doit être mesurée conformément à l'IEC 61300-3-3 ou l'IEC 61300-3-28. Si cela est exigé, l'affaiblissement est mesuré conformément à l'IEC 61300-3-4.

6.5 Conditionnement et mesure optique pendant le conditionnement

Manceuvrer l'appareillage d'essai de façon à exercer progressivement une force axiale entre le DUT et le mandrin. Appliquer la charge graduellement, de façon à éliminer tout effet d'impulsions ou d'impacts. Si un matériel automatique est utilisé, la vitesse recommandée de variation de la charge du DUT est de 5 N/s pour le câble renforcé, et 0,5 N/s pour la fibre