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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 111-08: Sealed closures for category G – Ground

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FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – PERFORMANCE STANDARD –

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FOREWORD

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IEC 61753-111-08 has been prepared by subcommittee 86B: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics. It is an International Standard.

This first edition cancels and replaces IEC 61753-111-8 published in 2009. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 61753-111-8:

a) terms and definitions updated according to IEC 61753-1:2018 and IEC 61756-1:2019;
b) test severities updated according to IEC 61753-1:2018;
c) sealing tests are done with 20 kPa overpressure;
d) pass-fail criterion of pressure loss during test added to mechanical sealing tests;
e) vibration sealing test changed to 10 Hz, 3 mm amplitude and 1 000 000 cycles;

f) reduced loads added in cable retention test for small diameter cables and tubes;

g) reduced loads for cable axial compression test for small diameter cables;

h) the duration of the cycles in torsion and bending test is added;

i) free fall test removed (is covered by the optical shock test);

j) crush resistance test of 1 000 N for 10 min is added;

k) assembly and disassembly test: duration reduced to 5 cycles;

l) resistance to solvents and contaminating fluids: added immersion in diesel with duration of 1 h and 24 h drying time and added immersion in petroleum jelly for 5 days;

m) resistance to stress cracking solvents added for 5 days;

n) duration of the change of temperature reduced to 12 cycles;

o) water immersion test at 1 m for 7 days added.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
86B/4426/FDIS	86B/4455/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

A list of all parts of IEC 61753 series, published under the general title *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard*, 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 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 document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

Performance standards for sealed closures define the requirements for standard optical performance under a set of specified conditions. This subpart of the IEC 61753-111 series contains a series or a set of tests and measurements with clearly stated conditions, severities and pass/fail criteria. The set of tests is intended to be a basis to prove the product's ability to satisfy the requirements of a specific application, market sector or user group.

A product that has been shown to meet all the requirements of this performance standard may be declared as complying with this performance standard. Products having the same classification from one manufacturer that satisfy this performance standard will operate within the boundaries set by the performance standard. There is no guarantee that products from different manufacturers, having the same classification and which conform to the same performance standard, will provide an equivalent level of performance when they are used together.

Conformance with IEC environmental policy according to IEC Guide 109 and concerning the need to reduce the impacts on the natural environment of fibre optic closures during all phases of their life – from acquiring materials to manufacturing, distribution, use, and end-of-life treatment (i.e. re-use, recycling – recovery and disposal) – are not part of this document, but will be covered in the generic specification.

Conformance to a performance standard demonstrates that a product has passed a design verification test. It is not a guarantee of lifetime assured performance or reliability. Reliability testing is the subject of a separate test schedule, where the tests and severities selected are such that they are truly representative of the requirements of this reliability test programme. Consistency of manufacture should be maintained using a recognised quality assurance programme whilst the reliability of product should be evaluated using the procedures recommended in IEC 62005 (all parts).

FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – PERFORMANCE STANDARD –

Part 111-08: Sealed closures for category G – Ground

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61753 contains the minimum tests, test severities and measurement requirements which a sealed fibre optic closure need to meet in order to be categorised as meeting the IEC standard for category G – Ground, as defined in Table A.14 of IEC 61753-1:2018. Free breathing closures are not covered in this document.

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 60068-2-10, *Environmental testing – Part 2-10: Tests – Test J and guidance: Mould growth*

IEC 60793-2-50, *Optical fibres – Part 2-50: Product specifications – Sectional specification for class B single-mode fibres*

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

IEC 61300-2-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-1: Tests – Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 61300-2-4, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-4: Tests – Fibre or cable retention*

IEC 61300-2-5, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-5: Tests – Torsion*

IEC 61300-2-9, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-9: Tests – Shock*

IEC 61300-2-10, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-10: Tests – Crush resistance*

IEC 61300-2-11, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-11: Tests – Axial compression*

IEC 61300-2-12, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-12: Tests – Impact*

IEC 61300-2-22, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-22: Tests – Change of temperature*

IEC 61300-2-23, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-23: Tests – Sealing for non-pressurized closures of fibre optic devices*

IEC 61300-2-26, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-26: Tests – Salt mist*

IEC 61300-2-33, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-33: Tests – Assembly and disassembly of fibre optic mechanical splices, fibre management systems and closures*

IEC 61300-2-34, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-34: Tests – Resistance to solvents and contaminating fluids of interconnecting components and closures*

IEC 61300-2-37, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-37: Tests – Cable bending for fibre optic closures*

IEC 61300-2-38, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 2-38: Tests – Sealing for pressurised 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 61300-3-28, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 3-28: Examinations and measurements – Transient loss*

IEC 61753-1:2018, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 1: General and guidance*

IEC 61756-1:2019, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Interface standard for fibre management systems – Part 1: General and guidance*

ISO 4892-3, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Fluorescent UV lamps*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

3.1
distribution joint
protective housing that allows the splicing of the fibres from a feeder cable to the fibres of multiple smaller drop cable and that allows easy fibre access, maintenance, re-arrangement and addition of fibre circuits or passive optical components

Note 1 to entry: Storage of uncut fibres and fibre cable elements is allowed.

Note 2 to entry: A distribution joint is typically used in access and distribution networks.

3.2
excursion loss
change in optical attenuation during the slow variations of environmental parameters

Note 1 to entry: Excursion loss is the ± deviation from the original value of the transmitted power at the start of the test.

3.3
fibre management system
system to control, protect and store splices, connectors, passive optical components and fibres from incoming to outgoing cables

Note 1 to entry: A fibre management system is intended for installation within a protective housing.

Note 2 to entry: A fibre management system is often called an "organiser".

[SOURCE: IEC 61756-1:2019, 3.1.2]

3.4
intervention
gain access to modify, add, remove or repair fibre circuits, splices, connectors or other components between the incoming and outgoing cables of an existing closure

3.5
installation
activities and handling operations to establish and install a protective housing including the cables or by adding new circuits, splices, connectors and other components

3.6
installation conditions
circumstances that shall be fulfilled for an installation, which includes environmental conditions, size interface between the closure and the fibre management system, optical performance, additional/special conditions and safety requirements

3.7
multiple element
physical fibre separation level consisting of more than one single element

Note 1 to entry: This separation level has fibres from multiple cable elements on one splice tray and is also called mass storage. It is the lowest (worst) degree of physical circuit separation.

[SOURCE: IEC 61756-1:2019, 3.1.3]

3.8
multiple ribbon
multiple element consisting of multiple optical fibres (circuits) arranged in ribbons (fibres in parallel) which are also arranged (for example, in stacks)

[SOURCE: IEC 61756-1:2019, 3.1.5]

3.9
residual loss
change in optical power between initial and final measurements

3.10
sealed closure
watertight and dust-tight housing that can hold a varying overpressure or underpressure caused by temperature changes or atmospheric pressure changes

Note 1 to entry: There is no exchange of air with the outside environment when exposed to temperatures over the specified operating temperature range.

Note 2 to entry: Although sealed closures are often referred to as hermetic sealed closures, humidity can enter the inner closure by diffusion.

[SOURCE: IEC 61753-1:2018, 3.3.5, modified – Note 2 to entry has been rephrased, and Note 3 to entry and Note 4 to entry have been deleted.]

3.11
single circuit
physical fibre separation level where the optical circuit consists of one fibre (single fibre), or more than one fibre, providing all services for one subscriber

Note 1 to entry: This fibre separation level has the fibre(s) of only one customer on one splice tray. It is the highest (best) degree of physical circuit separation.

[SOURCE: IEC 61756-1:2019, 3.1.7]

3.12
single element
physical fibre separation level in the cable subassembly comprising one or more optical fibres inside a common covering for example in a tube or inside one groove of a grooved cable (slotted core cable)

Note 1 to entry: A single element provides services to more than one subscriber.

Note 2 to entry: This fibre separation level has all fibres from a cable element (e.g. loose tube) on one splice tray. It is an intermediate degree of physical circuit separation (between single circuit and multiple element).

[SOURCE: IEC 61756-1:2019, 3.1.9]

3.13
single ribbon
single element designed to carry all fibres of one ribbon

Note 1 to entry: Depending on the fibres deployment, a single ribbon can contain all the fibres of one circuit (single circuit) or the fibres of more than one circuit (single element).

[SOURCE: IEC 61756-1:2019, 3.1.11]

3.14
splice tray
structure that organises and controls storage of fibre splices in an orderly manner, together with the associated excess uncabled fibre length

Note 1 to entry: It can be a part of a fibre management system.

[SOURCE: IEC 61756-1:2019, 3.1.12]

3.15
track/spur joint
protective housing that allows the splicing of all the fibres of at least three cables

Note 1 to entry: The track/spur joint acts as a reinstatement of the cable length. It will not be re-entered except for repair or reinstatement of damaged cables.