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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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

Document Preview

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

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

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

Part 2-10: Tests – Crush and load resistance

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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition IEC 61300-2-10:2012. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

IEC 61300-2-10 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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2012.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) addition of testing an evenly distributed static load applied on the top surface of a street cabinet;
- b) addition of testing a static load applied to a street cabinet door;
- c) addition of descriptions to perform the test at a specified temperature other as specified in the standard atmospheric conditions and addition of test temperature(s) in Table 1;
- d) update of the severities according to IEC 61753-1:2018.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
86B/4405/FDIS	86B/4435/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 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.

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- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
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FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – BASIC TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –

Part 2-10: Tests – Crush and load resistance

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61300 evaluates the effect of loads which might is possible to occur when fibre optic devices are exposed to critical situations such as being stepped on or, being run over by vehicle tyres, when an evenly-distributed static load is applied to the top surface of a street cabinet or when a load is applied to a street cabinet's open door.

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 61300-3-4, 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 61753-1, Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard – Part 1: General and guidance

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 exposed to a static compressive load which is applied by a pad.

5 Apparatus

5.1 General

The apparatus consists of the following elements (Figure 1).

Depending on the DUT type, the apparatus consists of:

- for connectors, passive components, hardened connectors and closures (see Figure 1);
- for an evenly distributed static load applied to the top surface of a street cabinet (see Figure 2 and Figure 3);
- for a static load applied to a street cabinet door (see Figure 4 and Figure 5). The force shall be applied on top of an open door at the point which creates the highest moment on the hinge of the door.

5.2 Plate or ground

A 10 mm thick steel plate large enough for the whole DUT or as specified in the relevant specification. The plate is place on a non yielding surface. The plate has rounded edges.

For the crush apparatus shown in Figure 1, a minimum 10 mm thick plate using steel or material with comparable hardness, large enough for the whole DUT, or as specified in the relevant specification, is required. The plate is placed on a non-yielding surface. The plate has rounded edges.

For the apparatus for an evenly distributed static load applied to the top surface of a street cabinet shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 and for a static load applied to a street cabinet door shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, the street cabinet shall be fixed securely to firm ground.

5.3 Pad

A 10 mm thick steel pad, size as Table 1, or as specified in the relevant specification, bonded to a non-yielding plate. The pad has rounded edges.

A pad with a minimum thickness of 10 mm, made of steel or a material with comparable hardness, and with rounded edges fixed to a non-yielding plate is required. The pad shall have a diameter of 5,6 cm (equals to a surface of 25 cm^2) and contacts the DUT with its flat circular surface, except for the load test with an evenly distributed static load applied to the top surface of a street cabinet.

5.4 Force generator

The force generator may be any device or apparatus capable of smoothly applying the specified load at the specified rate.

5.5 Gauge

The gauge shall be a suitable instrument for measuring the load applied to the DUT.

5.6 Temperature chamber

If the test has to be performed at another temperature than ambient, then a temperature chamber of appropriate size and a temperature sensing device shall be used. The

temperature chamber shall be able to accommodate the DUT, the pad and the force generator, and maintain the specified temperature within \pm 2 °C.



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Key

- 1 force generator and gauge
- 2 pad
- 3 device under test
- 4 plate
- F direction of force







Key

- 1 force generator and gauge
- 2 pad
- device under test (example of a street cabinet with two doors) 3
- ground 4
- F axis of force
- D depth (example of a street cabinet)
- W width (example of a street cabinet)

Figure 3 – Apparatus for an evenly distributed load applied to the top surface of a street cabinet - Top view



- 2 pad
- 3 device under test (example of a street cabinet with two doors)
- 4 open door of device under test (4a 90° open, or 4b maximum opening in normal use or at 180° if no locking position)
- 5 ground
- F direction of force

Figure 5 – Apparatus for load applied to a street cabinet door – Top view