IEC 61300-2-4

Edition 2.0 2019-01

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**

IEC 61300-2-4:2019-01(en-fr)

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

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

IEC 61300-2-4

Edition 2.0 2019-01

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

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

ICS 33.180.20

ISBN 978-2-8322-6383-9

CONTENTS

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.

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 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 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;

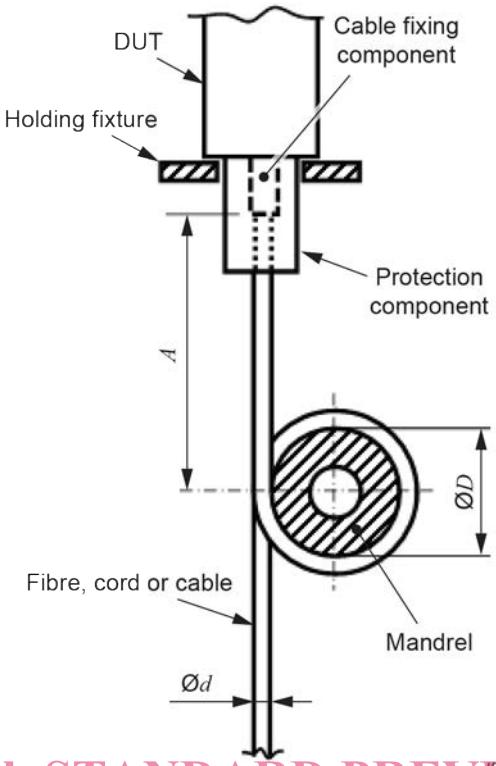
g) change in optical characteristics, such as attenuation or return loss;

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 mm ± 50 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 mm ± 50 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 ≤ 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.