

# **SLOVENSKI STANDARD**

## **SIST EN 50411-2-2:2012**

**01-marec-2012**

**Nadomešča:**

**SIST EN 50411-2-2:2007**

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**Delilniki za optična vlakna in ohišja za optične komunikacijske sisteme -  
Specifikacije izdelkov - 2-2. del: Zatesnjena ohišja optičnih spojníc tipa 1 za  
kategorijo S & AS**

Fibre organisers and closures to be used in optical fibre communication systems -  
Product specifications - Part 2-2: Sealed pan fibre splice closures Type 1, for category S  
& A

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

**(standards.iteh.ai)**

LWL-Spleißkassetten und -Muffen für die Anwendung in LWL-Kommunikationssystemen  
- Produktnorm - Teil 2-2: LWL-Muffen Bauart 1 mit abgedichteter Schale für die  
Kategorien S und A

[SIST EN 50411-2-2:2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3624ea3-1b62-455c-9401-70f9fac5b635/sist-en-50411-2-2-2012)

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Organiseurs et boîtiers de fibres à utiliser dans les systèmes de communication par  
fibres optiques - Spécifications de produits - Partie 2-2: Boîtiers à épissure de fibres dans  
un support fermé Type 1, pour catégories S & A

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 50411-2-2:2012**

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**ICS:**

33.180.20

Povezovalne naprave za  
optična vlakna

Fibre optic interconnecting  
devices

**SIST EN 50411-2-2:2012**

**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

# EN 50411-2-2

January 2012

ICS 33.180.20

Supersedes EN 50411-2-2:2007

English version

**Fibre organisers and closures to be used in optical fibre communication systems -  
Product specifications -  
Part 2-2: Sealed pan fibre splice closures Type 1, for category S & A**

Organiseurs et boîtiers de fibres à utiliser  
dans les systèmes de communication par  
fibres optiques -  
Spécifications de produits -  
Partie 2-2: Boîtiers à épissure de fibres  
dans un support fermé Type 1, pour  
catégories S & A

LWL-Spleißkassetten und -Muffen für die  
Anwendung in LWL-  
Kommunikationssystemen -  
Produktnorm -  
Teil 2-2: LWL-Muffen Bauart 1 mit  
abgedichteter Schale für die Kategorien S  
und A

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SIST EN 50411-2-2:2012

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3624ea3-1b62-455c-9401-10b2ac1063/sist-en-50411-2-2-2012>

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## CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique  
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

**Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels**

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**EN 50411-2-2:2012 (E)****Foreword**

This document (EN 50411-2-2:2012) has been prepared by CLC/TC 86BXA, "Fibre optic interconnect, passive and connectorised components".

The following dates are fixed:

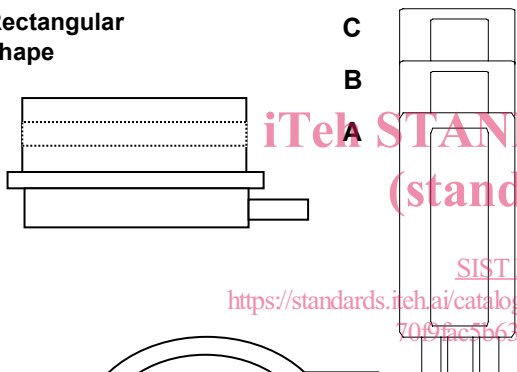
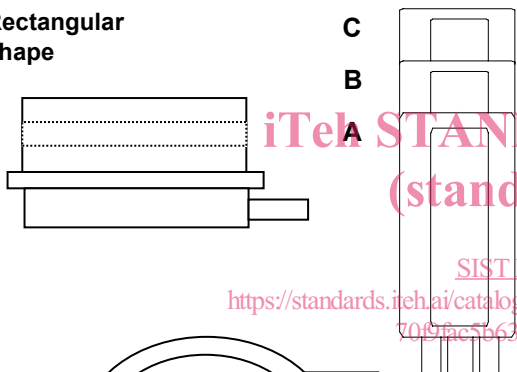
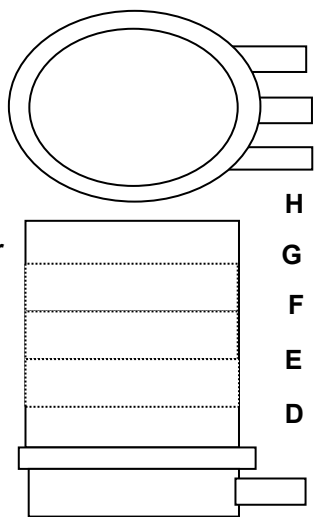
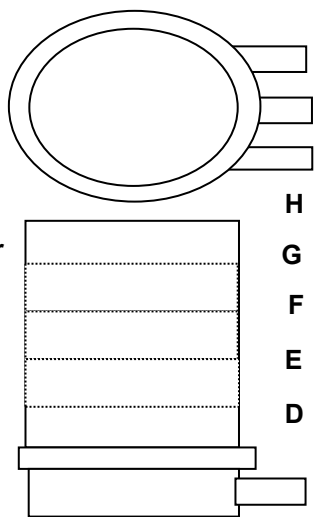
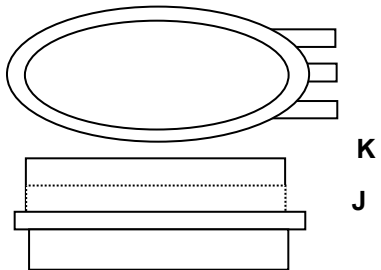
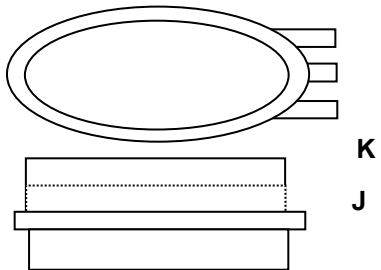
- latest date by which this document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2012-12-21
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2012-12-21

This document supersedes EN 50411-2-2:2007.

EN 50411-2-2:2012 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 50411-2-2:2007:

- the variant XX2 additional distribution closures with more cable entrance ports were defined (new versions D2, D3 and D4 were added);
- no other technical changes were made to the document.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Fibre Organisers and closures to be used in optical fibre communication systems – Product specifications					
Part 2-2: Sealed pan fibre splice Closures Type.1, for category S & A					
<b>Description</b>			<b>Performance</b>		
<b>Construction:</b>	Sealed Pan closure		<b>Applications:</b>	Optical fibre cable networks	
<b>Cable seals:</b>	Heat activated and or cold applied		Optical fibre cable networks		
<b>Fibre management:</b>	Single Circuit, Single Element, Multiple Element and/or Single/Multiple Ribbon		for underground;		
			for aerial;		
			EN 61753-1 category S		
			EN 61753-1 category A		
Related documents:					
EN 60793-2-50	Optical fibres – Part 2-50: Product specifications – Sectional specification for class B single-mode fibres (IEC 60793-2-50)				
EN 60794-2	Optical fibre cables – Part 2: Indoor cables – Sectional specification (IEC 60794-2)				
EN 60794-3	Optical fibre cables – Part 3: Sectional specification – Outdoor cables (IEC 60794-3)				
EN 61753-1	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components performance standard – Part 1: General and guidance for performance standard (IEC 61753-1)				
EN 61300 Series	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures (IEC 61300 Series)				
ETSI EN 300 019	Environmental Engineering (EE) – Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment				
<b>Construction and splice capacity:</b>			<b>Variant: Number Fibre Splices - Maximum capacity &amp; Fibre management system – SC, SE, SR, ME and MR</b>		
<b>Rectangular shape</b>			<b>Single Circuit (SC)</b>	<b>Single Element (SE)</b>	<b>Single Ribbon (SR)</b>
			<b>Multiple Element (ME) (24/36 f/tray)</b>	<b>Multiple Ribbon (MR) (144 f/tray)</b>	
<b>Circular shape</b>			A 16 splices	A 96 splices	A 72 splices
			B 36 splices	B 216 splices	B 144 splices
<b>Elliptical shape</b>			C 60 splices	C 360 splices	C 288 splices
			D 16 splices	D 96 splices	D 48 splices
			E 24 splices	E 144 splices	E 72 splices
			F 48 splices	F 288 splices	F 120 splices
			G 96 splices	G 576 splices	G 192 splices
			H 144 splices	H 864 splices	H 360 splices
			J 144 splices	J 144 splices	J 144/432 splices
			K 288 splices	K 288 splices	K 288/864 splices

## EN 50411-2-2:2012 (E)

### 1 Scope

#### 1.1 Product definition

This specification contains the initial, start of life dimensional, optical, mechanical and environmental performance requirements of a fully installed splice closure in order for it to be categorised as an EN standard product.

#### 1.2 Operating environment

The tests selected, combined with the severity and duration, are representative of an outside plant for subterranean and/or aerial environments defined by:

ETSI EN 300 019 class 8.1: underground locations (without earthquake requirement)

EN 61753-1 category S: subterranean environment  
category A: aerial environment

#### 1.3 Reliability

Whilst the anticipated service life expectancy of the product in this environment is 20 years, compliance with this specification does not guarantee the reliability of the product. This should be predicted using a recognised reliability assessment programme.

#### 1.4 Quality assurance

Compliance with this specification does not guarantee the manufacturing consistency of the product. This should be maintained using a recognised quality assurance programme.

#### 1.5 Allowed fibre and cable types

Although the performance tests are carried out on test samples with dispersion unshifted fibre (see Annex A), the closure, once tested according to this product specification, will be also suited for other fibre types like dispersion shifted, non-zero dispersion shifted and multi-mode fibres.

This closure standard allows both singlemode and multimode fibre to be used and covers all IEC standard optical fibre cables with their various fibre capacities, types and designs. This includes, but is not limited to, optical fibre cable standards IEC 60794-2 (indoor), IEC 60794-3 (outdoor).

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

EN 60793-2-50, *Optical fibres — Part 2-50: Product specification — Sectional specification for class B single mode fibres (IEC 60793-2-50)*

EN 61300 (all parts) *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components — Basic test and measurement procedures (IEC 61300 all parts)*

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

EN 61300-2-4, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components — Basic test and measurement procedures — Part 2-4: Tests — Fibre/cable retention (IEC 61300-2-4)*



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

EN 61300-2-10, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components — Basic test and measurement procedures — Part 2-10: Test — Crush resistance* (IEC 61300-2-10)

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

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

EN 61300-2-23, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components — Basic test and measurement procedures — Part 2-23: Tests — Sealing for non-pressurised closures of fibre optic devices* (IEC 61300-2-23)

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

EN 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 closures* (IEC 61300-2-33)

EN 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 61300-2-34)

EN 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 61300-2-37)

EN 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 61300-2-38)

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

EN 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 61300-3-3)

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

EN 61753-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components performance standard — Part 1: General and guidance for performance standards* (IEC 61753-1)

### 3 Description

#### 3.1 Closure housing

An optical closure comprises a closure housing that is attached to the ends of the joined cable sheaths and a means for containing and protecting the fibres, splices and other passive optical devices.

This document shall also be used when air blown fibres are spliced inside this type of closure.

The fibre management closure provides facilities for environmental protection, housing for fibre management systems and sealing of input and output optical cables. In order to comply with the standard, the optical functionality, physical, geometrical and mechanical requirements are defined.

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The design of the closure housing shall allow the jointing of two or more cable ends in the following configurations or applications:

**Common base covering:**

**(T) Track joint** configuration used on trunk cable, with minimum of 2 cable entries.

**(S) Spur joint** configuration used on local feeder cable with minimum of 3 cable entries.

**(D) Distribution joints have 4 cable entry port** configurations used typically on FTTH customer feed cable with minimum of 8, 18, 36, and 66 cable entry options.

NOTE Cable entries can be more than one cable per cable entry port.

The design of the Distribution and Spur joint closure housing shall allow the joining together of at least one pair of cables which are not at the end of a cable section, without cutting all fibres between both cable openings. This application is generally known as distribution joint or external node, but also called a mid-span closure or balloon splice.

It is desirable that the closure can be re-opened when necessary without interruption or disturbance of the traffic on the live circuits.

**3.2 Closure overpressure safety**

Overpressure can build up in sealed closures due to temperature differentials, atmospheric pressure changes over a period of time, flash testing of the seals after installation, or incorrect installation techniques. Care should be taken when opening a sealed closure.

Provisions shall be made that overpressure is exhausted when opening the closure prior to complete removal of the cover.

For air blown fibre applications a safety system or method to avoid overpressure is required for all sealed closures.

**3.3 Cable seals**

Cable entry seal systems can be either, but not limited to:

**(H) Dedicated heat activated** heat source, for example, electrical, infrared, hot air or flame

- thermo-shrinkable materials;
- hot melt adhesives;
- polyethylene injection welding.

**(R) Dedicated cold applied**

- mastic, tapes, pastes, potting compounds, gels and cold adhesives;
- o-rings, grommets, rubber shapes, pre-expanded tubing.

**(U) Combined heat activated and cold applied**

The fibre management closure allows for a physical housing structure that provides for optical cable fixing, sealing, anchoring, water and gas blocking, storage and routing up to the input and output fibres of the fibre management system.

### 3.4 Organiser system

The organiser system provides means for routing, storing and protecting of fibre splices or other passive optical devices in a predetermined order, from one cable sheath opening to another.

Fibre circuits may be separated to an appropriate separation level. This will limit the risk of interruption of traffic to those fibres that belong to the same group of circuits.

- **Single Circuit (SC)** is a fibre management system that is a group of fibres providing 1 termination or service of 1 or 2 fibres. In this document a Single Circuit is considered to be a circuit of 2 fibres.
- **Single Element (SE)** is a fibre management system that is a cable subassembly comprising one or more optical fibres inside a common covering e.g. tube or inside one groove of a grooved cable (slotted core cable). Single elements provide more than one termination or circuit of typically 12 fibres. In this document a Single Element is considered to be a group of 12 fibres.
- **Single Ribbon (SR)** is a fibre management system that is a cable subassembly comprising one optical ribbon. Single ribbon is a group of fibres providing one termination or service of typically 4, 8 or 12 fibres.
- **Multiple Element (ME)** is a fibre management system that provides all necessary equipment to connect a defined number of incoming and outgoing fibres/cables. It comprises storage and protection of fibres and interconnections in one splice tray for more than one Single Element. Typically splice tray capacities are between 24 and 144 fibres.
- **Multiple Ribbon (MR)** fibre management provides all necessary equipment to connect a defined number of incoming and outgoing fibre ribbons that are generally housed within a single tube or slot within the cable. This tube is fixed to the entry and exit ports of the splice tray. It comprises storage and protection of more than one single ribbon, but typically six or more fibre ribbons and their interconnections in a single splice tray for ribbons between 4 and 36 fibre, but typically 12 fibre ribbons. There are also many different names for this structure, e.g. mass storage or mass ribbons. Typically splice tray capacities are between 36 and 144 fibres.

NOTE The families of organiser systems covered in this document are listed in Annex C.

### 3.5 Materials

All materials that are likely to come in contact with personnel shall meet appropriate health and safety regulations.

Closure and sealing materials shall be compatible with each other and with the materials of the cables.

All components of the closure shall be resistant to solvents and degreasing agents that are typically used to clean and degrease fibres and cables.

The effects of UV light and fungi on all exposed polymeric materials shall not affect product performance. The effects of fungus and UV light shall be determined by measuring a suitable property (e.g. tensile strength) both before and after exposure.

Metallic parts shall be resistant to the corrosive influences they may encounter during the lifetime of the product (EN 61300-2-26).

### 3.6 Colour and marking

Marking/Identification of the "variant number" (see Clause 4) shall be on the product or packaging label along with the following:

- identification of manufacturer,
- manufacturing date code: year / month.

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The preferred colour for the outer closure material is black for polymeric materials.

**4 Variants**

**Table 1 — Sealed Pan Fibre Splice closure Type 1, for category S - Variants  
EN 50411 - 2- 2 – X<sub>1</sub> - XX<sub>2</sub> - X<sub>3</sub> - XX<sub>4</sub> - XX<sub>5</sub> - X<sub>6</sub>**

<b>Variant No. X<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>Operating environment</b>
<b>S</b>	subterranean environment
<b>A</b>	aerial environment
<b>B</b>	both subterranean and aerial environments

<b>Variant No. XX<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Closure Application - base number of cables</b>
<b>T1</b>	Track closure (2 cables minimum)
<b>S1</b>	Spur closure (3 cables minimum)
<b>D1</b>	Distribution (8 cables minimum)
<b>D2</b>	Distribution (18 cables minimum)
<b>D3</b>	Distribution (34 cables minimum)
<b>D4</b>	Distribution (66 cables minimum)

<b>Variant No. X<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>Cable sealing technology - heat, non-heat or both</b>
<b>R</b>	Cold applied
<b>H</b>	Heat activated (heat source required)
<b>U</b>	Universal, both methods in a single cable entry base

<b>Variant No. XX<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>Type of organiser system</b>	
<b>SC</b>	Single Circuit (1 or 2 fibres)	‘Tree’ ‘Book’ or ‘Juke box’ style organisers (see Annexes C, D, E and F).
<b>SE</b>	Single Element (4 or more fibres)	
<b>SR</b>	Single Ribbon (4 or more fibres per ribbon)	
<b>ME</b>	Multiple Element (two or more units)	
<b>MR</b>	Multiple Ribbon (six or more ribbons of 4 or more fibres per ribbon)	

Depending on the selection of XX<sub>4</sub>, refer to one of the following Tables 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E to find XX<sub>5</sub> and X<sub>6</sub>:

Table 1A — SC tray and closure selection

XX <sub>5</sub> --> SC trays	04	06	08	12	18	24	30	36	48	54	60	66	72
Maximum splice capacity (reference)	08	12	16	24	36	48	60	72	96	108	120	132	144
X <sub>6</sub> closure													
A													
B													
C													
D													
E													
F													
G													
H													

NOTE 1 A SC tray contains 2 fibre splices per tray.

NOTE 2 Key; Single organiser stack  Double organiser stack 

Table 1B — SE tray and closure selection

XX <sub>5</sub> → SE tray	01	2	3	04	05	06	07	08	12	16	18	24	30	36	42	48	60	72
Maximum splice capacity (reference)	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	144	192	216	288	360	432	504	576	720	864
X <sub>6</sub> closure																		
A																		
B																		
C																		
D																		
E																		
F																		
G																		
H																		
J																		
K																		

NOTE 1 A SE tray contains 12 fibre splices per tray

NOTE 2 Key; Single organiser stack  Double organiser stack 