
Optični spojni elementi in pasivne komponente - Tehnični standard - 058-2. del:
Svitkasti omejilnik optične moči za enorodno vlakno za kategorijo C -
Nadzorovano okolje

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Performance standard -
Part 058-2: Single mode fibre pigtailed style optical power limiter for category C -
Controlled environment

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
Lichtwellenleiter - Verbindungselemente und passive Bauteile - Betriebsverhalten - Teil
058-2: Optischer Leistungsbegrenzer mit Einmoden-Pigtail für die Kategorie C -
Kontrollierte Umgebung

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 61753-058-2

June 2013

ICS 33.180.20

English version

**Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components -
Performance standard -
Part 058-2: Single mode fibre pigtailed style optical power limiter
for category C - Controlled environment
(IEC 61753-058-2:2013)**

Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants
passifs à fibres optiques -
Norme de performance -
Partie 058-2: Limiteur de puissance
optique de type fibre amorce, à fibre
unimodale pour catégorie C -
Environnement contrôlé
(CEI 61753-058-2:2013)

Lichtwellenleiter -
Verbindungselemente und passive
Bauteile -
Betriebsverhalten -
Teil 058-2: Optischer Leistungsbegrenzer
mit Anschlussfaser für Einmodenfasern
der Kategorie C -
Kontrollierte Umgebung
(IEC 61753-058-2:2013)

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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 86B/3552/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 61753-058-2, prepared by SC 86B "Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components" of IEC/TC 86 "Fibre optics" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 61753-058-2:2013.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2014-01-22
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2016-04-22

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.

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Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60869-1	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic passive power control devices - Part 1: Generic specification	EN 60869-1	-
IEC 61300	Series	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures	EN 61300	Series
IEC 61300-1	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 1: General and guidance	EN 61300-1	-
IEC 61300-2-1	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-1: Tests - Vibration (sinusoidal)	EN 61300-2-1	-
IEC 61300-2-4	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-4: Tests - Fibre/cable retention	EN 61300-2-4	-
IEC 61300-2-9	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-9: Tests - Shock	EN 61300-2-9	-
IEC 61300-2-14	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-14: Tests - High optical power	EN 61300-2-14	-
IEC 61300-2-17	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-17: Tests - Cold	EN 61300-2-17	-
IEC 61300-2-18	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-18: Tests - Dry heat - High temperature endurance	EN 61300-2-18	-
IEC 61300-2-19	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-19: Tests - Damp heat (steady state)	EN 61300-2-19	-

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61300-2-22	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-22: Tests - Change of temperature	EN 61300-2-22	-
IEC 61300-2-42	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-42: Tests - Static side load for connectors	EN 61300-2-42	-
IEC 61300-3-2	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-2: Examinations and measurements - Polarization dependent loss in a single-mode fibre optic device	EN 61300-3-2	-
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	EN 61300-3-3	-
IEC 61300-3-4	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-4: Examinations and measurements - Attenuation	EN 61300-3-4	-
IEC 61300-3-6	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-6: Examinations and measurements - Return loss	EN 61300-3-6	-
IEC 61300-3-7	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-7: Examinations and measurements - Wavelength dependence of attenuation and return loss of single mode components	EN 61300-3-7	-
IEC 61300-3-32	-	Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-32: Examinations and measurements - Polarisation mode dispersion measurement for passive optical components	EN 61300-3-32	-



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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Performance standard –

Part 058-2: Single mode fibre pigtailed style optical power limiter for category C – Controlled environment

[SIST EN 61753-058-2:2013](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e46b4d79-3070-4db0-b9cb-02e5877c698a/sist-61753-058-2-2013)

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Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques – Norme de performance –

Partie 058-2: Limiteur de puissance optique de type fibre amorce, à fibre unimodale pour catégorie C – Environnement contrôlé

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – PERFORMANCE STANDARD –

Part 058-2: Single mode fibre pigtailed style optical power limiter for category C – Controlled environment

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61753-058-2 has been prepared by subcommittee SC86B: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC technical committee TC86: Fibre optics.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
86B/3552/FDIS	86B/3594/RVD

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

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

A list of all parts in the 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 publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

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INTRODUCTION

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent concerning power limiters, registered as follows:

Country	Patent number
Israel	147554
European Union	EP 1467239 A2
USA	USP110/398'859
Japan	4587695
Canada	24649043

IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has assured the IEC that he/she is willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with IEC. Information may be obtained from:

KiloLambda technologies, Ltd.

22a Raoul Wallenberg street,

Tel-Aviv 69719, Israel

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ISO (www.iso.org/patents) and IEC (<http://patents.iec.ch>) maintain on-line data bases of patents relevant to their standards. Users are encouraged to consult the data bases for the most up to date information concerning patents.

- 2) The optical power limiter is a passive device that regulates the optical power in fibres, producing a controlled, constant output power P_{limit} , as a result of varying input power higher than P_{limit} , and has no influence at powers below P_{limit} . Under normal operation, when the input power is low, the optical power limiter has no effect on the system. However, when the input power is high, the optical output power is limited to a predetermined level (P_{limit}). The optical limiter is wavelength independent over its entire specified spectral range. IEC 60869-1 contains the generic information of the optical power limiter. The optical power limiter is used at the input of power-sensitive equipment and at the output of high power devices, such as amplifiers, or wherever power regulation is required. The optical power limiter can serve as an eye safety device. The optical power limiter has a maximal allowed optical power $P_{\text{in max}}$. Above this power the optical limiter can melt down and open a through path for light. Numerical values for $P_{\text{in max}}$ are given in Annex D.