



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Optična vlakna - 1-31. del: Metode merjenja in preskusni postopki - Natezna trdnost (IEC 60793-1-31:2019)

Optical fibres - Part 1-31: Measurement methods and test procedures - Tensile strength (IEC 60793-1-31:2019)

Lichtwellenleiter - Teil 1-31: Messmethoden und Prüfverfahren - Zugfestigkeit (IEC 60793-1-31:2019)

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Fibres optiques - Partie 1-31 : Méthodes de mesure et procédures d'essai - Résistance à la traction (IEC 60793-1-31:2019)

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33.180.10 (Optična) vlakna in kabli Fibres and cables

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(IEC 60793-1-31:2019)

Lichtwellenleiter - Teil 1-31: Messmethoden und Prüfverfahren - Zugfestigkeit
(IEC 60793-1-31:2019)

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

EN IEC 60793-1-31:2019 (E)**European foreword**

The text of document 86A/1908/FDIS, future edition 3 of IEC 60793-1-31, prepared by SC 86A "Fibres and cables" of IEC/TC 86 "Fibre optics" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 60793-1-31:2019.

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) 2019-12-13
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This document supersedes EN 60793-1-31:2010.

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The text of the International Standard IEC 60793-1-31:2019 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standards indicated:

IEC 60793-1-21:2001	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60793-1-21:2002 (not modified)
IEC 60793-2-10:2017	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60793-2-10:2017 (not modified)
IEC 60793-2-20:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60793-2-20:2016 (not modified)
IEC 60793-2-30:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60793-2-30:2015 (not modified)
IEC 60793-2-40:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60793-2-40:2016 (not modified)
IEC 60793-2-50:2015	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 60793-2-50:2016 (not modified)
IEC 61649:2008	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61649:2008 (not modified)

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60793-1-20	-	Optical fibres - Part 1-20: Measurement methods and test procedures - Fibre geometry	EN 60793-1-20	-

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(standards.iteh.ai)

Fibres optiques –
Partie 1-31: Méthodes de mesure et procédures d'essai – Résistance à la traction
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

OPTICAL FIBRES –

**Part 1-31: Measurement methods and test procedures –
Tensile strength**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60793-1-31 has been prepared by subcommittee 86A: Fibres and cables, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) correction of Formulae (3b) and (4b) and renumbering of formulae.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
86A/1908/FDIS	86A/1926/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 60793 series, published under the general title *Optical fibres*, 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.

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INTRODUCTION

Failure stress distributions can be used to predict fibre reliability in different conditions. IEC TR 62048 shows mathematically how this can be done. To complete a given reliability projection, the tests used to characterize a distribution are controlled for the following:

- population of fibre, for example coating, manufacturing period, diameter;
- gauge length, i.e. length of section that is tested;
- stress or strain rates;
- testing environment;
- preconditioning or aging treatments;
- sample size.

This method measures the strength of optical fibre at a specified constant strain rate. It is a destructive test, and is not a substitute for proof-testing.

This method is used for those typical optical fibres for which the median fracture stress is greater than 3,1 GPa (450 kpsi¹) in 0,5 m gauge lengths at the highest specified strain rate of 25 %/min. For fibres with lower median fracture stress, the conditions herein have not demonstrated sufficient precision.

Typical testing is conducted on "short lengths", up to 1 m, or on "long lengths", from 10 m to 20 m with sample size ranging from 15 to 30.

The test environment and any preconditioning or aging are critical to the outcome of this test. There is no agreed upon model for extrapolating the results for one environment to another environment. For failure stress at a given stress or strain rate, however, as the relative humidity increases, failure stress decreases. Both increases and decreases in the measured strength distribution parameters have been observed as the result of preconditioning at elevated temperature and humidity for even a day or two.

This test is based on the theory of fracture mechanics of brittle materials and on the power-law description of flaw growth (see IEC TR 62048). Although other theories have been described elsewhere, the fracture mechanics based on power-law theory is the most generally accepted.

A typical population consists of fibre that has not been deliberately damaged or environmentally aged. A typical fibre has a nominal diameter of 125 µm, with a 250 µm or less diameter acrylate coating. Default conditions are given for such typical populations. Non-typical populations might include alternative coatings, environmentally aged fibre, or deliberately damaged or abraded fibre. Guidance for non-typical populations is also provided.

¹ kpsi = kilopounds per square inch.