



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 61300-2-35:1999

01-maj-1999

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-35: Tests - Cable nutation (IEC 61300-2-35:1995)

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures -- Part 2-35: Tests - Cable nutation

Lichtwellenleiter - Verbindungselemente und passive Bauteile - Grundlegende Prüf- und Meßverfahren -- Teil 2-35: Prüfungen: Kabelnutation

Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques - Méthodes fondamentales d'essais et de mesures -- Partie 2-35: Essais - Rotation du câble

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 61300-2-35:1997

ICS:

33.180.20	Povezovalne naprave za optična vlakna	Fibre optic interconnecting devices
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English version

**Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components
Basic test and measurement procedures
Part 2-35: Tests - Cable nutation
(IEC 61300-2-35:1995)**

Dispositifs d'interconnexion et
composants passifs à fibres optiques
Méthodes fondamentales d'essais et
de mesures
Partie 2-35: Essais - Rotation du câble
(CEI 61300-2-35:1995)

Lichtwellenleiter - Verbindungselemente
und passive Bauteile - Grundlegende
Prüf- und Meßverfahren
Teil 2-35: Prüfungen: Kabelnutation
(IEC 61300-2-35:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 1997-07-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CENELEC

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard IEC 61300-2-35:1995, prepared by SC 86B, Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC TC 86, Fibre optics, was submitted to the formal vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 61300-2-35 on 1997-07-01 without any modification.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 1998-06-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 1998-06-01

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61300-2-35:1995 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

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NORME
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Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants
passifs à fibres optiques –
Méthodes fondamentales d'essais
et de mesures –

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Partie 2-35:
Essais – Rotation du câble

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Fibre optic interconnecting devices
and passive components –
Basic test and measurement procedures –

Part 2-35:
Tests – Cable nutation

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International Electrotechnical Commission
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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

Part 2-35: Tests – Cable nutation

FOREWORD

- 1) The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of the IEC is to promote international cooperation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, the IEC publishes International Standards. 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. The 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 the IEC on technical matters, prepared by technical committees on which all the National Committees having a special interest therein are represented, express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the subjects dealt with.
- 3) They have the form of recommendations for international use published in the form of standards, technical reports or guides and they are accepted by the National Committees in that sense.
- 4) In order to promote international unification, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC International Standards transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional standards. Any divergence between the IEC Standard and the corresponding national or regional standard shall be clearly indicated in the latter.

International Standard IEC 1300-2-35 has been prepared by sub-committee 86B: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

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

DIS	Report on voting
86B/559/DIS	86B/677/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.

IEC 1300 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures*:

Part 1: General and guidance

Part 2: Tests

Part 3: Examinations and measurements

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

Part 2-35: Tests – Cable nutation

1 General

1.1 Scope and object

The purpose of this part of IEC 1300 is to ensure that the captivation or the attachment of the cable to the fibre optic device will withstand combined flexing-rotation movements and a tensile force likely to be applied during normal service.

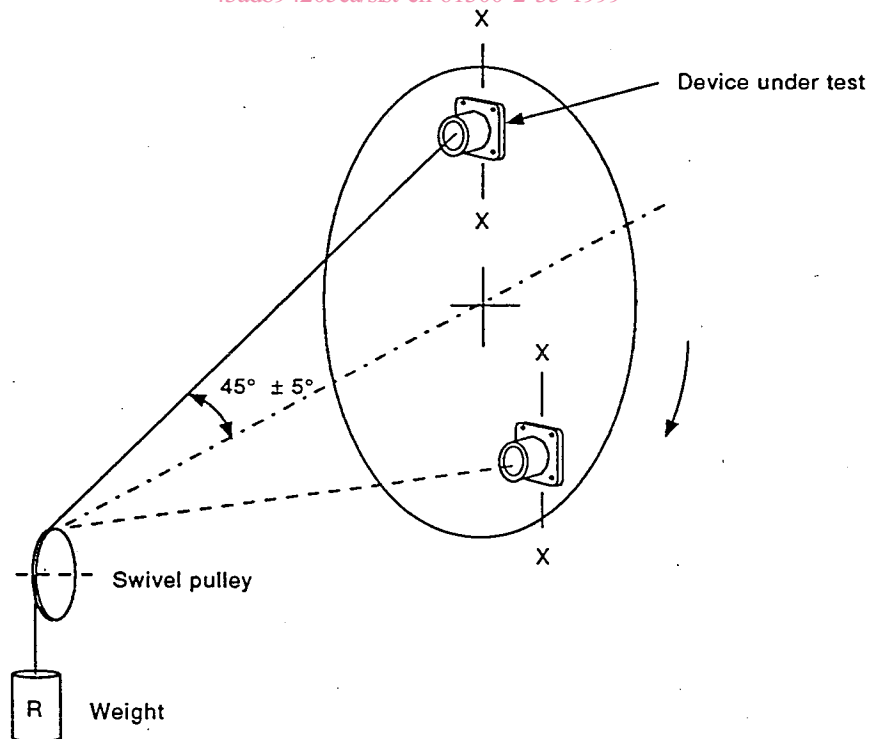
1.2 General description

The cable nutation consists of a flexing rotation, substantially without torque, of the cable adjacent to the specimen in a conical path, the apex of the swept cone being at the swivel pulley and the axis of the cone being the longitudinal axis of the specimen. During the rotation a tensile force is applied to the cable.

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2 Apparatus

An example of the test apparatus is given in figure 1.



IEC 569/95

Figure 1 - Test apparatus

This test apparatus consists of the following elements.

2.1 Clamping device

A suitable clamping device able to describe a circle without transmitting axial rotation to the specimen (the line XX remains vertical).

2.2 Pulley

A swivel pulley.

2.3 Force generator

A force generator capable of smoothly applying the required tensile force to the cable end.

3 Procedure

3.1 Control the relative positions of the clamping device and the swivel pulley to obtain the required deflection angle.

3.2 Securely fix the specimen to the clamping device.

3.3 Put the cable on the pulley.

3.4 Smoothly apply the required tensile force to the cable end.

3.5 Run the required number of cycles of rotation (360°) of the clamping device at a rate of 10 to 20 cycles per minute.

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4 Severity

The severity consists of the combination of the number of cycles of rotation and the tensile force applied to the cable. The severity shall be specified in the detail specification.

The following preferred severities are non-mandatory severities which may be specified for this procedure:

Tensile force N
10
20
30
40
80
100
150
200

Number of cycles
10
50
100
500
1 000
5 000
10 000