SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN IEC 60974-1-111:2023

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Optični kabli - 1-111. del: Splošna specifikacija - Osnovni preskusni postopki za optične kable - Mehanske preskusne metode - Upogib, metoda E11

Optical fibre cables - Part 1-111: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Mechanical tests methods - Bend, method E11

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86A/2269/CDV

COMMITTEE DRAFT FOR VOTE (CDV)

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IEC SC 86A : FIBRES AND CABLES	
SECRETARIAT: France	SECRETARY: Mr Laurent Gasca
OF INTEREST TO THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES:	PROPOSED HORIZONTAL STANDARD: ☐ Other TC/SCs are requested to indicate their interest, if any, in this CDV to the secretary.

FUNCTIONS CONCERNED:

☐ EMC ☐ ENVIRONMENT ☐ QUALITY ASSURANCE ☐ SAFETY

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Attention IEC-CENELEC parallel voting

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The CENELEC members are invited to vote through the CENELEC online voting system.

This document is still under study and subject to change. It should not be used for reference purposes.

Recipients of this document are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of

- any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation,
- any relevant “in some countries” clauses to be included should this proposal proceed. Recipients are reminded that the enquiry stage is the final stage for submitting "in some countries" clauses. See AC/22/2007.

TITLE:

Optical fibre cables - Part 1-111: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Mechanical tests methods - Bend, method E11

PROPOSED STABILITY DATE: 2025

NOTE FROM TC/SC OFFICERS:

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES –

Part 1-111: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures – Mechanical test methods – Bend, method E11

FOREWORD

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IEC 60794-1-111 has been prepared by subcommittee 86A: Fibres and cables, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics. It is an International Standard.

This first edition cancels and replaces Method E11 of the first edition of IEC 60794-1-21:2015, which will be withdrawn. It includes an editorial revision, based on the new structure and numbering system for optical fibre test methods. Additionally, there are a few technical changes.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to IEC 60794-1-21:2015:

a) The nominal sample length was newly specified as 10 m between the cable element fixing points at both ends, unless otherwise specified;

b) The number of turns on the mandrel in the figure for the single-helix configuration were corrected to match the number of turns shown in the figure for the two-helix configuration;

c) Requirements on the turnaround loop were added for method E11A, two-helix configuration;

d) The turnaround loop with the same diameter as the mandrel was taken into account for calculation of the number of turns of each helix for method E11A, two-helix configuration;

e) Added a formula for calculation of the number of revolutions in each helix for method E11A, two-helix configuration;

f) Added a description for the procedure when the turnaround loop diameter is larger than the mandrel diameter for method E11A, two-helix configuration;

g) All the figures were updated and the different components labelled;

h) Added the attenuation monitoring equipment in the clause for the apparatus and the description to measure the change in attenuation in the test methods E11A and E11B;

i) Added a clause for details to be reported;

j) Added Annex A showing an example of a special mandrel to perform the bend test according to method E11A, two-helix configuration;

k) Added Annex B providing the rationale for the options of method E11A, two-helix configuration.

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

Draft	Report on voting
XX/XX/FDIS	XX/XX/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

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.

INTRODUCTION

This document cancels and replaces method E11 of IEC 60794-1-21:2015, which will be withdrawn. It includes an editorial revision, based on the new structure and numbering system for optical fibre cable test methods. Additionally, technical changes were implemented. The mechanical tests contained in IEC 60794-1-21:2015 will be individually numbered in the IEC 60794-1-1xx series. Each test method is now considered to be an individual document rather than part of a multi-test method compendium. Full cross-reference details are given in IEC 60794-1-2.

The descriptions and the figures of the test methods E11A and E11B in this document have been remarkably changed to improve the procedures, avoid different interpretations and add useful information such as examples and rationale. However, the intention and procedures of the test methods were not changed.

OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES

Part 1-111: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures – Mechanical test methods – Bend, method E11

1 Scope

This part of IEC 60794 defines the test procedure to determine the ability of an optical fibre cable to withstand bending around a test mandrel. The primary purpose of this procedure is to measure the change in attenuation when the cable is bent around a test mandrel. A secondary purpose is to assess whether the cable has been physically damaged by bending.

NOTE 1 This test may be utilized at any specified temperature, including the low or high temperature limits for the cable.

NOTE 2 The bend test procedure for cable elements is specified in IEC 60794-1-301, method G1.

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 60794-1-1, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-1: Generic specification – General*

IEC 60794-1-2, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-2: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures – General guidance*

IEC 60793-1-46, *Optical fibres - Part 1-46: Measurement methods and test procedures - Monitoring of changes in optical transmittance*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60794-1-1 apply.

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

4.1 Sample

The nominal sample length shall be 10 m and shall be terminated at each end in a manner such that the fibres, buffer, sheath(s) and any strain members are clamped, glued or otherwise fixed together in a representative manner, unless otherwise specified in the relevant specification. The actual sample length should be longer than the nominal sample length to allow for connection to the optical monitoring equipment. The section in the middle of the nominal sample length shall be bent.

4.2 Apparatus

A single mandrel shall enable the sample to be wrapped tangentially in a close helix around a mandrel (see Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3).

If optical monitoring is required, an optical monitoring equipment according to IEC 60793-1-46 shall be used.

4.3 Test methods

As indicated in the relevant specification, one of the methods described in clauses 5 or 6 shall be used.

4.4 Test conditions

The tests shall be carried out at the specified temperature. If no temperature is specified, the ambient temperature shall be within the standard atmospheric conditions as specified in IEC 60794-1-2.

5 Method E11A – Bend as helix

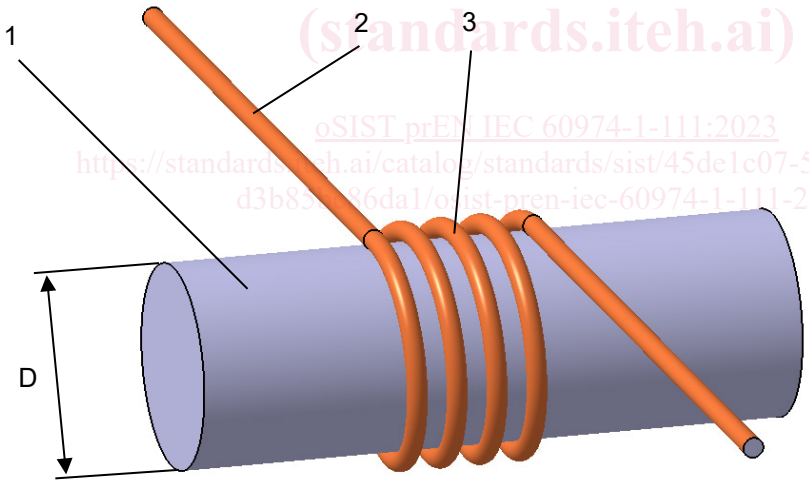
5.1 General

The intent of method E11A is to specify the test with the total number of turns on a mandrel of a specified diameter.

Either test set-up, single-helix and two-helix configuration, may be used for testing per method E11A.

5.2 Single-helix configuration

The test set-up with one helix as shown in Figure 1 may be used.



Key

1 mandrel

2 sample

3 wrapped sample in a single helix

D mandrel diameter

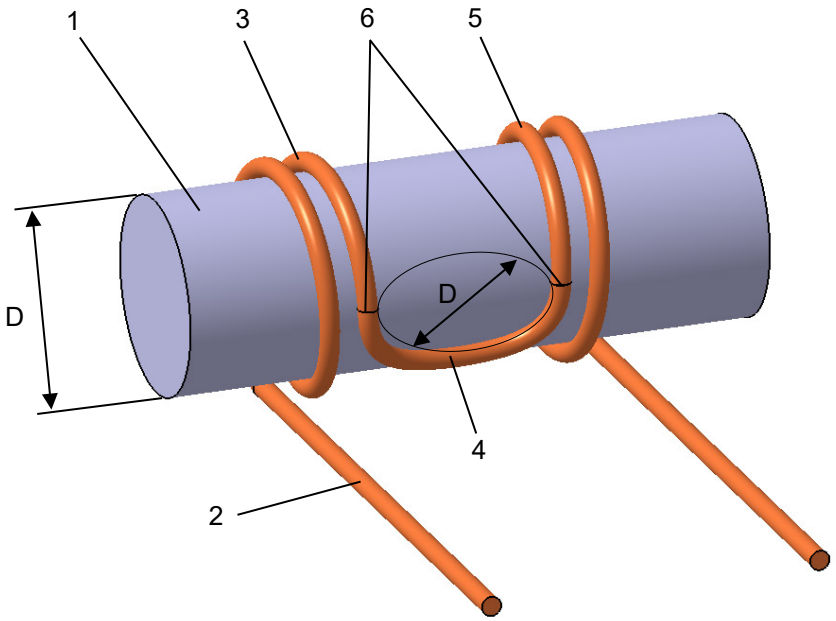
NOTE This Figure illustrates 4 turns of the sample on the mandrel.

Figure 1 – Bend test set-up for method E11A: single-helix configuration

Torsion should be minimised but cannot be avoided with this configuration. If torsion should be avoided altogether, the two-helix configuration should be used.

5.3 Two-helix configuration

The test set-up with two helixes as shown in Figure 2 may be used.



Key

1 mandrel

2 sample

3 helix with h revolutions on one side of the mandrel

4 turnaround loop (180° or 0,5 turns)

5 helix with h revolutions on the other side of the mandrel

6 transition point between helix and turnaround loop

D mandrel diameter and same size for turnaround loop diameter

NOTE 1 This Figure illustrates 4 turns of the sample on the mandrel (0,5 turns in the turnaround loop and 1,75 turns in each helix).

NOTE 2 Annex A shows an advanced design of a special mandrel to perform the bend test.

Figure 2 – Bend test set-up for method E11A: two-helix configuration

The diameter of the turnaround loop shall be at least the diameter of the mandrel. If the diameter of the turnaround loop is equal to the diameter of the mandrel, the number of revolutions in each helix shall be calculated as given in Formula (1).

$$h = (n - p) / 2 \quad (1)$$

where

h is the number of revolutions in each helix (without turnaround loop);

n is the specified number of turns;

p is the number of turns in the turnaround loop (0,5 turns).

NOTE 1 If, for example, the number of turns (n) is specified with 4 and the number of turns in the turnaround loop with 0,5, the number of revolutions in each helix (h) results in 1,75.

NOTE 2 If, for example, the number of turns (n) is specified with 6 and the number of turns in the turnaround loop with 0,5, the number of revolutions in each helix (h) results in 2,75.

If the turnaround loop diameter is larger than the mandrel diameter, the turnaround loop shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the number of revolutions in each helix as given in Formula (1). In this case, p shall be entered with the value 0 in Formula (1).

NOTE See Annex B for the rationale for the above options.

5.4 Procedure

The attenuation of the sample shall be measured in the unwrapped configuration before the start of the test. The fibres of the sample and optical monitoring equipment shall remain connected throughout the test.

The sample shall be wrapped around the mandrel at a uniform rate. Sufficient tension shall be applied to ensure that there is not gap between the mandrel and the outer surface of the sample. The number of turns and revolutions in each helix shall be applied correctly. The change in attenuation shall be measured in the wrapped configuration.

NOTE When using the single-helix configuration (Figure 1), torsion of the cable cannot be avoided.

The sample shall then be unwrapped. The change in attenuation shall be measured in the unwrapped configuration.

A cycle consists of one wrapping and one unwrapping of the sample on and from the mandrel.

The diameter of the test mandrel, the number of turns and the number of cycles shall be specified in the relevant specification.

The change in attenuation shall be calculated relative to the initial attenuation measured before the start of the test.

6 Method E11B – U bend

The attenuation of the sample shall be measured in the straight configuration before the start of the test.

The sample shall be bent around a mandrel through 180° and kept taut during the bending as shown in Figure 3 a).

A cycle consists of one U bend of 180° as shown in Figure 3 a) followed by a reverse U bend of 180° as shown in Figure 3 b), and a return to the straight position.

The two sample sections away from the mandrel (beyond A and B in Figure 3) have to be moved to achieve the 180° bend and 180° reverse bend. Care shall be taken that the two sample sections have sufficiently large bending radii. These bending radii must be significantly larger than that of the bent sample around the mandrel.

The diameter of the mandrel and the number of cycles shall be stated in the relevant specification. Minimum one mandrel is required to perform the test but two mandrels having the same diameter may be used, as illustrated in Figure 3.