

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 11801

1995

AMENDMENT 1
1999-02

Amendment 1

Information technology – Generic cabling for customer premises

Amendement 1

*Technologies de l'information –
Câblage générique des locaux d'utilisateurs*

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PRICE CODE

C

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FOREWORD

This amendment has been prepared by subcommittee 25: Interconnection of information technology equipment, of ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee 1: Information Technology.

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

Text for vote	Report on voting
ISO/IEC 11801:1995 DAM1 and DAM2	ISO/IEC JTC1/SC25 N484

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

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5.5.3 Telecommunications outlet

Replace the third paragraph with:

A minimum of one TO served by 100 Ω or 120 Ω cable shall be provided at each work area¹⁾ (100 Ω preferred). Other TOs shall be supported by either balanced cable or by optical fibre cable²⁾. In the horizontal cabling, at least one TO shall be configured as specified in item b of 6.1.3 (balanced or optical fibre cable) or at least one TO shall be served by either class D or optical class, as identified in 7.1.1. When a TO is supported by balanced cable, 2 pairs³⁾ or 4 pairs shall be provided at each TO; all pairs shall be terminated. If less than four pairs are provided, the outlet shall be clearly marked⁴⁾. Emerging balanced cable applications may be limited by differential delay of pairs that serve a single telecommunications outlet. See clause 9 for TO specifications that correspond to each of the cables listed above.

Footnotes

Replace footnotes with:

- 1) When the greatest flexibility is desired, four pair or two quad cable should be used (see Annex G).
- 2) When the largest bandwidth is desired the use of optical fibre is recommended.
- 3) Installation of 2 pairs not capable of forming class D links may limit the applications supported.
- 4) See annex G for number and performance of pairs needed for different applications and their pin assignment.

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7.1.2 Link classification

Replace table 2 with:

Table 2 – Channel lengths achievable with different categories and types of cabling

Medium	Channel length				
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Optical class
Category 3 balanced cable (8.1)	2 km	200 m	100 m ¹⁾	–	–
Category 4 balanced cable (8.1)	3 km	260 m	150 m ²⁾	–	–
Category 5 balanced cable (8.1)	3 km	260 m	160 m ²⁾	100 m ¹⁾	–
150 Ω balanced cable (8.2)	3 km	400 m	250 m ²⁾	150 m ²⁾	–
Multimode optical fibre (8.4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 km ³⁾
Singlemode optical fibre (8.5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 km ⁴⁾

¹⁾ The 100 m distance includes a total allowance of 10 m of flexible cable for patch cords / jumpers, work area and equipment connections. Link specifications are consistent with 90 m horizontal cable, 7,5 m electrical length of patch cable and three connectors of the same category. Support for applications is assumed, provided that no more than an additional 7,5 m electrical length of combined work and equipment area cable is used (see figure 7).
²⁾ For distances greater than 100 m of balanced cable in the horizontal cabling subsystem, the applicable application standards should be consulted.
³⁾ When using fibre with a modal bandwidth of 160 MHz·km, the maximum distance is only 1,6 km.
⁴⁾ 3 km is a limit defined by the scope of the International Standard and not a medium limitation.

7.2.1 Characteristic impedance

Replace the existing first paragraph by the following:

The nominal characteristic impedance of a link shall be 100 Ω, 120 Ω, or 150 Ω at frequencies between 1 MHz and the highest specified frequency for the cabling class.

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7.2.1 Characteristic impedance

Replace the existing second paragraph by the following:

The characteristic impedance of cabling links should be achieved by suitable design, and the appropriate choice of cables and connecting hardware.

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7.2.2 Return loss

Replace first paragraph with: