

Standard Fibre Optic Cable Constructions

The use of increasingly sensitive and more sophisticated equipment in marine and military applications means a corresponding requirement for high performance interconnection links. Fibre optic links offer high performance and have many advantages over copper systems such as:

- · interference immunity (EMI & RFI)
- · high bandwidth (for improved message capacity)
- · small size, lightweight
- · low loss, durability
- · security and safety

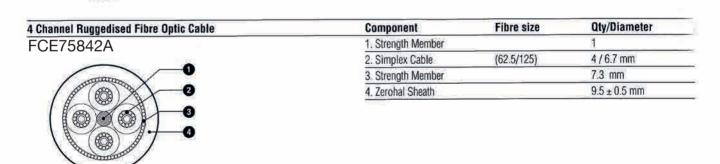
However to ensure the reliability of a fibre system the cable design, materials and interconnection accessories employed are all extremely important.

Raychem designs and manufactures a range of single and multi-core Fibre Optic Cables offering innovative solutions to interconnect problems. Raychem's leadership in the field of advanced material technology, coupled with more than 15 years experience of supplying ruggedised cables for marine and military applications, ensures superior performance levels in the harshest of environments.

Simplex Fibre Optic Cable	Component Fil	bre size	Qty/Diameter
FCE75034B	1. Secondary Buffered Fibre (62	2.5/125)	1
	2. Strength Member	***	1.5 mm
	3. Zerohal Sheath		2.7 ± 0.2 mm

Ruggedised Simplex Fibre Optic Cable	Component Fibre size	Qty/Diamete
FCE75028B	Secondary Buffered Fibre (62.5/125)	1
	2. Strength Member	1.5 mm
	3. Zerohal Sheath	2.7 mm
	4. Strength Member	3.3 mm
3	5. Zerohal Sheath	5.3 ± 0.2 mm

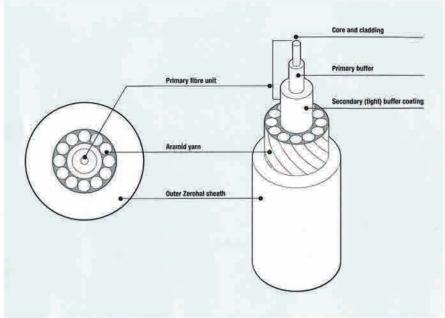
Component	Fibre size	Qty/Diameter
Strength Member		2
2. Simplex Cable	(62.5/125)	2
3. Strength Member		6.0 mm
4. Zerohal Sheath		8.2 ± 0.3 mm
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	Simplex Cable Strength Member	Simplex Cable (62.5/125) Strength Member







Typical 2-channel cable



Simplex fibre optic equipment cable

The diagram above shows a typical equipment cable, which can also be used as a sub-unit or 'simplex component' for the larger multi-core cables, as shown in the diagrams opposite.

The fibre used is a high performance tight buffer type comprising an all silica fibre, with multiple coatings designed to provide mechanical and environmental protection, micro-bend resistance and ease of handling in the field. Most common fibre types are readily available (see table below) and more specialised fibres are available on request,

The equipment cable has a layer of served aramid yarn providing high flexibility and tensile strength, whilst the outer sheath provides environmental and mechanical protection, along with low smoke emission and chemical resistance, as the application requires it.

The materials and types of designs employed have been thoroughly tested to Defence Standard 60-1 (see test data on the back page) and Defence Standard 61-12 Part 31 which demonstrate the suitability of the cables and fibres for use in high performance and critical marine applications.

Whilst offering a standard range of tight buffered multi and single mode fibre optic cables we also offer the option of custom design for specific applications. These cables capitalise on the small size of the fibre thereby enabling efficient, ergonomic and reliable interconnection.

Fibre Types and Common Features						
Туре	Attenuation	Bandwidth	Dispersion Slope	Numerical Aperture		
	dB/km@850/1300/1550nm	MHz-km@850/1300nm	ps/(nm²-km)			
8/125	/0.4/0.25	n/a	0.093	0.1		
50/125	3.5/1.2/	400/600	n/a	0.20		
62.5/125	3.5/1.2/	160/500	n/a	0.275		
100/140	4.5/2.0/—	200/200	n/a	0.29		

All fibres supplied with a high performance three layer tight buffer. Cables can be supplied with water-blocking and marking to suit customer requirement, and any combination of the fibre types listed above.

Table of requirements and results from Defence Standard 60 - 1 Part 2

Definition	Requirements								Part 2
Cable tensile strength	<0.5% cable elongation no increase in attenuation at full load and after test compared to pre-test value.						1000N applied at 100N/minute		Pass
Cable bend	No cracking or deformation of cable sheath. <0.5dB change after lest,						20N load, 10 cycles of wind and unwind. 6 wraps.		Pass
Cold bend	No cracking or deformation of cable sheath: <0.5dB change after test.						20N load, 10 cycles of wind and unwind. 6 wraps, -30°C.		Pass
Cyclic bend	No cracking or deformation of cable sheath. <0.5dB change after test.						40N, 1000 cycles.		Pass
Cable impact	No cracking or deformation of cable sheath. <0.5dB change after test.						12.5 mm radius, 1kg hammer, 100 mm height 100 impacts.		Pass
Cable crush	No cracking or deformation of cable sheath: <0.5dB change after test <20% reduction from original diameter.						2000N/5 min		Pass
Cable snatch	No cracking or deformation of cable sheath. <0.5dB change after test <20% reduction from original diameter.						1kg, 10 cycles		Pass
Dynamic cut through	≥ 25N						85°C, 60N/minute, 0.45mm diameter needle blade		Pass
Tear resistance	5 N/mm						The second secon		Pass
Shrinkage	<3mm tota	1					16 hrs at -30°C and 16 hrs at 85°C		Pass
Scrape abrasion	500 cycles	minimum					5N, 85°C, 0.45 mm diameter needle blade		Pass
Fluids	Volume	25	TS ret	60	Eb ret	60	Diesel F76	28 days @ 20°C	Pass
	swell	15	min %	60	min %	60	0X-30	28 days @ 50°C	Pass
	max %	15		60	-1.000000000000000000000000000000000000	60	0X-40 HS200X	28 days @ 50°C	Pass
		10		60		60	OMD-113	28 days @ 50°C	Pass
		50		50		50	0X-28	28 days @ 50°C	Pass
		10		80		80	Deionised water	28 days @ 50°C	Pass
		10		80		80	Deionised water + 3.5% Nat	CI 28 days @ 50°C	Pass
Accelerated ageing	<20% change in TS/Eb/tear between 14 and 28 days. Eb ≥ 150%					/S.	110°C for 14 and 28 days.		Pass
Arrhenius plot	40,000 ho	urs at 85°0)				End point measurement: 50% absolute elongation		Pass
Stability	175% max	elongatio	n, 25% ma	x permane	ent elong	ation.	105°C, 0.2N/mm ² stress.		Pass
Pressure	Indentation	not to exi	ceed 50%.				85°C for 4 hrs.		Pass
Ozone	No cracks with normal vision.						80 – 100ppm for 120 hrs		Pass
UV light resistance	≤ 80% Eb change, ≤ 20% TS change.						8 hrs UV 55°C, 4 hrs humidity 40°C, (UV-B) 1000 hrs.		Pass
Smoke Index	20 maximum						NES 711		Pass
Toxicity Index	5 maximur	n					NES 713		Pass
Halogen index	No detectable halogens.						Sodium fusion test (Lassaigne)		Pass
Oxygen index	29 minimum						BS 2782 Part 1 Method 141D		Pass
Temperature index	250°C mir	to lead to a					NES 715		Pass
Flammability	Not to reach within 50 mm of the lower clamp.						BS 4066 Part 1		Pass



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