

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications –
Part 12: Symmetrical single pair cables with transmission characteristics up to
600 MHz – Work area wiring – Sectional specification**



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**MULTICORE AND SYMMETRICAL PAIR/QUAD CABLES
FOR DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS –****Part 12: Symmetrical single pair cables with transmission characteristics
up to 600 MHz – Work area wiring – Sectional specification**

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61156-12 has been prepared by subcommittee 46C: Wires and symmetric cables, of IEC technical committee 46: Cables, wires, waveguides, RF connectors, RF and microwave passive components and accessories.

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

CDV	Report on voting
46C/1136/CDV	46C/1152/RVC

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 61156 series, published under the general title *Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications*, 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- withdrawn,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.

MULTICORE AND SYMMETRICAL PAIR/QUAD CABLES FOR DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS –

Part 12: Symmetrical single pair cables with transmission characteristics up to 600 MHz – Work area wiring – Sectional specification

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61156 describes cables intended to be used for transmission of 1 Gbit/s over a single twisted pair for office, home and industrial application. An example of an existing application is 1000BASE-T1; see ISO/IEC TR 11801-9906. The transmission characteristics of these cables are specified up to a frequency of 600 MHz and at a temperature of 20 °C. The cable type recognised is intended to be used for the work area wiring of shielded channels with a nominal length of 40 m. Possible designs are U/FTP, X/UTP and X/FTP, where X stands for F, S or SF.

These cables can comprise more than one pair in case several systems are operated in parallel. In this case, refer to Clause 7 of this document.

The cables covered by this document are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems. While these cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, e.g. the electric power supplies of public utility mains, they are intended to be used to support the delivery of low voltage remote powering applications.

Annex A provides a blank detail specification (BDS) that can be used to summarize design and performance requirements agreed upon between the supplier and the user of a specific cable type.

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 60708, *Low-frequency cables with polyolefin insulation and moisture barrier polyolefin sheath*

IEC 61156-1:2007, *Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications – Part 1: Generic specification*
IEC 61156-1:2007/AMD1:2009¹

IEC 62153-4-3, *Metallic communication cable test methods – Part 4-3: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Surface transfer impedance – Triaxial method*

IEC 62153-4-5, *Metallic communication cables test methods – Part 4-5: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Coupling or screening attenuation – Absorbing clamp method*

¹ A consolidated edition 3.1 of this publication exists, comprising IEC 61156-1:2007 and IEC 61156-1:2007/AMD1:2009.

IEC 62153-4-9, *Metallic communication cable test methods – Part 4-9: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Coupling attenuation of screened balanced cables, triaxial method*

ISO/IEC TS 29125:2017, *Information technology – Telecommunications cabling requirements for remote powering of terminal equipment*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61156-1:2007 and in IEC 61156-1:2007/AMD1:2009 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 Installation considerations

4.1 General remarks

Installation area considerations are defined in Clause 4 of IEC 61156-1:2007. Other areas may be considered.

4.2 Bending radius of installed cable

The maximum value of the minimum bending radius shall be four times the cable diameter unless otherwise specified.

4.3 Climatic conditions

Under static conditions, the cable shall operate at least in the temperature range of the environment from -20 °C to $+60\text{ °C}$.

The attenuation increase due to the elevated operating temperature (temperature of the environment) is described in 6.3.3.2.

In the case of application of remote powering, the maximum temperature of the conductor shall not exceed the maximum operation temperature under static conditions in order to maintain the integrity of the dielectric material performance which is aligned to environmental temperature range.

Extended temperature ranges are permitted and may be specified in the relevant detail specification.

5 Materials and cable construction

5.1 General remarks

The choice of materials and cable construction shall be suitable for the intended application and installation of the cable and in line with the requirements of IEC 61156-1:2007. Particular care shall be taken to meet any requirements for EMC and fire performance (such as burning properties, smoke generation, evolution of halogen gas).