

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Information technology – Telecommunications bonding networks for buildings
and other structures**



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**Information technology – Telecommunications bonding networks for buildings
and other structures**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	9
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	9
3.2 Abbreviations	11
4 Conformance.....	12
5 Overview of bonding networks	12
6 Selection of the telecommunications bonding network approach	13
6.1 Assessment of the impact of the telecommunications bonding network on the interconnection of telecommunications equipment	13
6.2 Telecommunications bonding networks	14
6.3 Telecommunications bonding network performance	15
6.3.1 General	15
6.3.2 Requirements	16
6.3.3 DC resistance measurements	17
7 Common features	17
7.1 General.....	17
7.2 Protective bonding networks	18
7.2.1 Protective bonding network conductors (PBNCs)	18
7.2.2 Main earthing terminal (MET).....	18
7.3 Telecommunications entrance facility (TEF).....	18
7.4 Telecommunications bonding network components	18
7.4.1 Telecommunications bonding network conductors	18
7.4.2 Telecommunications bonding network connections	19
7.5 Cabinets, frames and racks.....	19
7.5.1 External connections to a bonding network	19
7.5.2 Rack bonding conductors.....	20
7.5.3 Internal connections	21
7.6 Miscellaneous bonding connections	22
7.6.1 General	22
7.6.2 Bonding conductors for d.c. resistance control.....	22
7.6.3 Bonding conductors for impedance control	22
7.7 Documentation.....	23
8 Dedicated telecommunications bonding network.....	23
8.1 General.....	23
8.2 Components	24
8.2.1 Primary bonding busbar (PBB).....	24
8.2.2 Secondary bonding busbar (SBB)	25
8.2.3 Bonding conductors for d.c. resistance control.....	25
8.2.4 Bonding conductors for impedance control	26
8.3 Implementation	27
8.3.1 Primary bonding busbar (PBB).....	27
8.3.2 Secondary bonding busbar (SBB)	28

8.3.3	Telecommunications bonding conductor (TBC)	28
8.3.4	Telecommunications bonding backbone (TBB)	29
8.3.5	Backbone bonding conductor (BBC)	29
8.3.6	Bonds to continuous conductive pathway systems	29
8.3.7	Bonds to structural metal	29
9	Local telecommunications bonding networks in conjunction with protective bonding networks	30
9.1	Bonding for local distribution	30
9.1.1	Star protective bonding networks	30
9.1.2	Ring protective bonding networks	31
9.2	Telecommunications bonding conductors	32
9.2.1	Bonding conductors for d.c. resistance control	32
9.2.2	Bonding conductors for impedance control	32
9.3	Bonding for areas of telecommunications equipment concentration	33
10	Local telecommunications bonding networks in conjunction with dedicated telecommunications bonding networks	33
10.1	Bonding for areas of telecommunications equipment concentration	33
10.1.1	Requirements	33
10.1.2	Recommendations	33
10.1.3	Cabinets, frames and racks	33
10.2	Telecommunications equipment bonding conductors (TEBC)	33
10.2.1	TEBC for d.c. resistance control	33
10.2.2	TEBC for impedance control	34
10.2.3	Implementation	34
11	Mesh bonded networks	34
11.1	General	34
11.2	Mesh bonding alternatives	35
11.2.1	Local mesh bonding (MESH-IBN) networks	35
11.2.2	MESH-BN	37
11.3	Bonding conductors of a mesh bonding network	38
11.3.1	Requirements	38
11.3.2	Recommendations	38
11.4	Bonding conductors to the mesh bonding network	38
11.5	Supplementary bonding grid (SBG)	39
11.6	System reference potential plane (SRPP)	39
11.6.1	General	39
11.6.2	Access floors	40
11.6.3	Transient suppression plate (TSP)	41
Annex A (normative)	Maintenance of telecommunications bonding network performance	42
A.1	General	42
A.2	Periodic activity	42
A.2.1	Schedule	42
A.2.2	Implementation	42
A.3	Causes of performance deterioration	43
A.3.1	Galvanic corrosion	43
A.3.2	Requirements	43
Annex B (normative)	Bonding conductor cross-sectional area	44
Annex C (informative)	Alternative terminology	45

Bibliography.....	46
Figure 1 – Schematic relationship between ISO/IEC 30129 and other relevant standards.....	7
Figure 2 – Schematic of telecommunications equipment distribution and associated bonding connections	13
Figure 3 – Example of three methods of equipment and rack bonding	20
Figure 4 – Example of a bond connection from a cabinet to the cabinet door	22
Figure 5 – Example of bonding straps	23
Figure 6 – Illustrative example of a large building	24
Figure 7 – Illustrative example of a smaller building	24
Figure 8 – Schematic of PBB	25
Figure 9 – Schematic of SBB	25
Figure 10 – Star protective bonding and supplementary telecommunications bonding	30
Figure 11 – Example of high common impedance and large loop	30
Figure 12 – Example of low common impedance and small loop	31
Figure 13 – Ring protective bonding and supplementary telecommunications bonding	31
Figure 14 – MESH-BN example	32
Figure 15 – Example TEBC to rack bonding conductor connection	34
Figure 16 – Local mesh bonding network	36
Figure 17 – A MESH-IBN having a single point of connection (SPC)	36
Figure 18 – A MESH-BN with equipment cabinets, frames, racks and CBN bonded together	37
Figure 19 – Example of access floor	40
Figure 20 – Example of installation details for an under floor transient suppression plate	41
Table 1 – Sensitivity of cabling media to bonding network performance	14
Table 2 – Telecommunications bonding network requirements	14
Table 3 – DC resistance requirements for protective bonding networks.....	16
Table 4 – DC resistance requirements for dedicated telecommunications bonding networks	17
Table 5 – TBB conductor sizing	26
Table B.1 – Bonding conductor cross-sectional areas	44
Table C.1 – Alternative terminology	45

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY –

TELECOMMUNICATIONS BONDING NETWORKS FOR BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

FOREWORD

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International Standard ISO/IEC 30129 was prepared by subcommittee 25: Interconnection of information technology equipment, of ISO/IEC joint technical committee 1: Information technology.

This International Standard has been approved by vote of the member bodies, and the voting results may be obtained from the address given on the second title page.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

This International Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for the design and installation of connections (bonds) between various electrically conductive elements in buildings and other structures, during their construction or refurbishment, in which information technology (IT) and, more generally, telecommunications equipment is intended to be installed in order to

- a) minimise the risk to the correct function of that equipment and interconnecting cabling from electrical hazards,
- b) provide the telecommunications installation with a reliable signal reference – which may improve immunity from electromagnetic interference (EMI).

This International Standard

- specifies assessment criteria to determine the relevant bonding configurations that are appropriate,
- enables the implementation of any bonding configurations that may be necessary by means of either
 - the provision of a bonding network that utilises the existing protective bonding network for electrical safety, or
 - the provision of a dedicated bonding network for the telecommunications infrastructure.

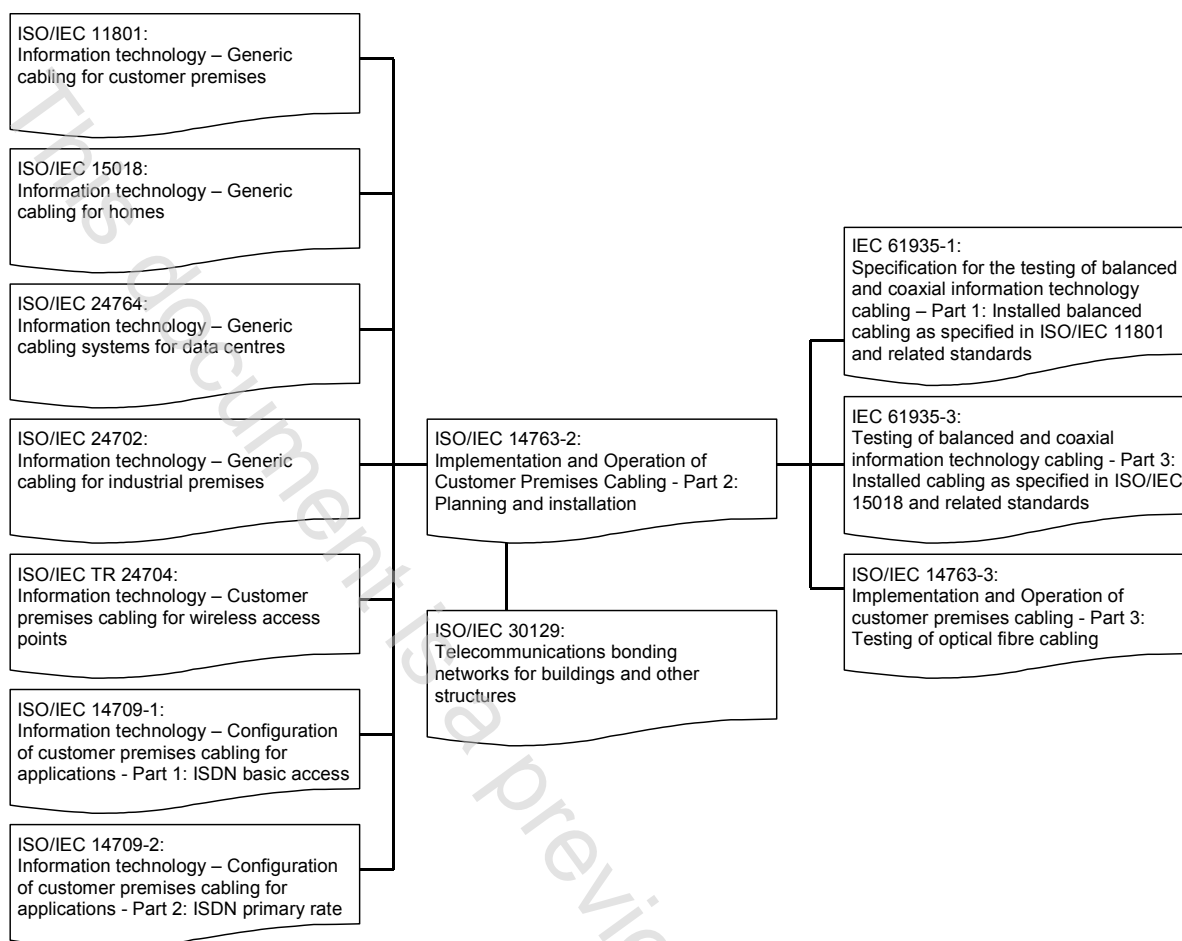
This standard is intended for

- building architects, owners and managers,
- designers and installers of electrical and telecommunications cabling installations.

This International Standard is one of a number of documents prepared in support of international standards and technical reports for cabling design produced by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 25. Figure 1 shows the inter-relationship between these standards and technical reports.

Users of this standard should be familiar with all applicable cabling design and installation standards.

NOTE Telecommunications infrastructure affects raw material consumption. The infrastructure design and installation methods also influence product life and sustainability of electronic equipment life cycling. These aspects of telecommunications infrastructure impact our environment. Since building life cycles are typically planned for decades, technological electronic equipment upgrades are necessary. The telecommunications infrastructure design and installation process magnifies the need for sustainable infrastructures with respect to building life, electronic equipment life cycling and considerations of effects on environmental waste. Telecommunications designers are encouraged to research local building practices for a sustainable environment and conservation of fossil fuels as part of the design process.



IEC

**Figure 1 – Schematic relationship between ISO/IEC 30129
and other relevant standards**

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY –

TELECOMMUNICATIONS BONDING NETWORKS FOR BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and recommendations for the design and installation of connections (bonds) between various electrically conductive elements in buildings and other structures, during their construction or refurbishment, in which information technology (IT) and, more generally, telecommunications equipment is intended to be installed in order to

- a) minimise the risk to the correct function of that equipment and interconnecting cabling from electrical hazards,
- b) provide the telecommunications installation with a reliable signal reference – which may improve immunity from electromagnetic interference (EMI).

The requirements of this International Standard are applicable to the buildings and other structures within premises addressed by ISO/IEC 14763-2 (e.g. residential, office, industrial and data centres) but information given in this International Standard may be of assistance for other types of buildings and structures.

NOTE Telecommunications centres (operator buildings) are addressed by ITU-T K.27.

This International Standard does not apply to power supply distribution of voltages over AC 1 000 V.

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements and safety requirements for power supply installation are outside the scope of this International Standard and are covered by other standards and regulations. However, information given in this International Standard may be of assistance in meeting the requirements of these standards and regulations.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60364-4-41, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-41: Protection for safety – Protection against electric shock*

IEC 60364-4-44:2007, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 4-44: Protection for safety – Protection against voltage disturbances and electromagnetic disturbances*

IEC 60364-5-54, *Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Earthing arrangements and protective conductors*

IEC 60950-1, *Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 61140, *Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the following definitions apply in addition to those of ISO/IEC 14763-2. Alternatives to certain terms are provided in Annex C.

3.1.1

access provider

operator or another entity providing the means to enable external telecommunications services provision to a subscriber

3.1.2

asymmetric cabling

cabling within which the cable elements are asymmetric (unbalanced)

3.1.3

application

system, including its associated transmission method, which is supported by telecommunications cabling

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 11801:2002, 3.1.2]

3.1.4

backbone bonding conductor

telecommunications bonding connection which interconnects telecommunications bonding backbones

3.1.5

balanced application

application designed and optimized to operate over symmetric cabling

3.1.6

common bonding network

set of interconnected conductive structures that combine the functions of a protective bonding network and a telecommunications bonding network

3.1.7

equipment bonding conductor

conductor that connects a protective bonding network to an item of telecommunications equipment

3.1.8

main earthing terminal

terminal or busbar which is part of the earthing arrangement of an installation and enabling the electric connection of a number of conductors for earthing purposes

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-13-15, modified – The terms "main earthing busbar main", "grounding terminal (US)" and "main grounding busbar (US)" have been deleted.]

3.1.9

mesh isolated bonding network

mesh bonding network with a single point of connection to either the protective bonding network or another isolated bonding network