ISO/IEC 30129

Edition 1.0 2015-10

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Information technology – Telecommunications bonding networks for buildings and other structures

ISO/IEC 30129:2015-10(en)

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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 35.200

ISBN 978-2-8322-2924-8

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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.

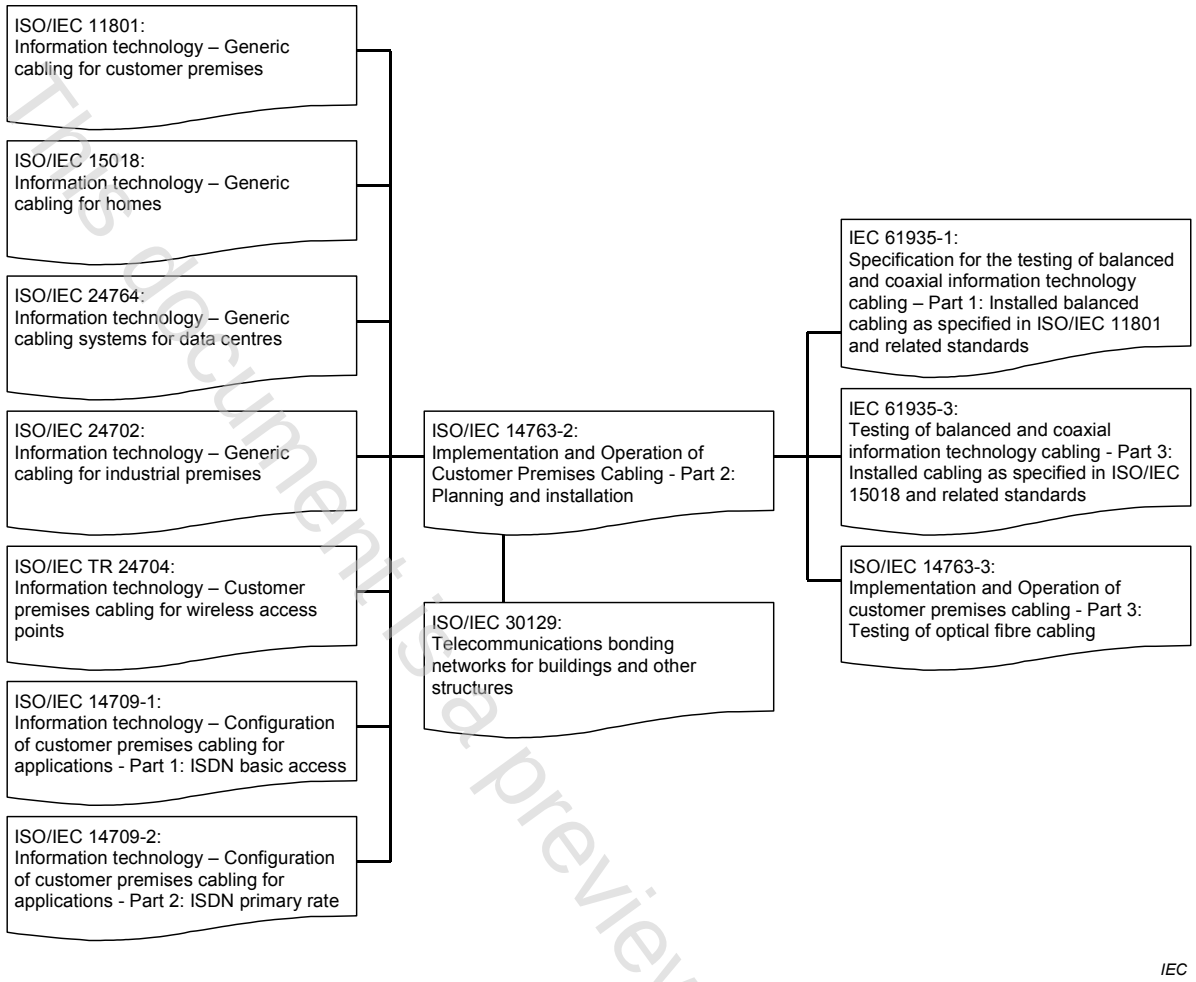

Figure 1 – Schematic relationship between ISO/IEC 30129 and other relevant standards

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*

ISO/IEC 14763-2:2012, *Information technology – Implementation and operation of customer premises cabling – Part 2: Planning and installation*

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