

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Optical fibre cables –  
Part 1-22: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures –  
Environmental test methods**



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Environmental test methods**

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**OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES –****Part 1-22: Generic specification –  
Basic optical cable test procedures –  
Environmental test methods**

## FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 60794-1-22 has been prepared by subcommittee 86A: Fibres and cables, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This edition of IEC 60794-1-22 cancels and replaces the environmental tests part of the second edition of IEC 60794-1-2 published in 2003. It constitutes a technical revision.

It has been decided to split the second edition of IEC 60794-1-2 into six new documents:

- IEC 60794-1-2, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-2: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures*
- IEC 60794-1-20, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-20: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures – General and definitions*
- IEC 60794-1-21, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-21: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures – Mechanical tests methods*

- IEC 60794-1-22, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-22: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures – Environmental tests methods*
- IEC 60794-1-23, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-23: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures – Cable elements tests methods*
- IEC 60794-1-24, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-24: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures – Electrical tests methods*

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

CDV	Report on voting
86A/1424/CDV	86A/1445/RVC

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

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

A list of all the parts in the IEC 60794 series, published under the general title *Optical fibre cables*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

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## OPTICAL FIBRE CABLES –

### Part 1-22: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures – Environmental test methods

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60794 applies to optical fibre cables for use with telecommunication equipment and devices employing similar techniques, and to cables having a combination of both optical fibres and electrical conductors.

The object of this standard is to define test procedures to be used in establishing uniform requirements for the environmental performance.

Throughout the standard the wording “optical cable” may also include optical fibre units, microduct fibre units, etc.

See IEC 60794-1-2 for general requirements and definitions and reference guide to test methods of all types.

#### 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 60068-2-14:2009, *Environmental testing – Part 2-14: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

IEC 60304, *Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires*

IEC 60544-1, *Electrical insulating materials – Determination of the effects of ionizing radiation – Part 1: Radiation interaction and dosimetry*

IEC 60793-1-40, *Optical fibres – Part 1-40: Measurement methods and test procedures – Attenuation*

IEC 60793-1-46, *Optical fibres – Part 1-46: Measurement methods and test procedures – Monitoring of changes in optical transmittance*

IEC 60793-1-54, *Optical fibres – Part 1-54: Measurement methods and test procedures – Gamma irradiation*

IEC 60794-1-1, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-1: Generic specification – General*

IEC 60794-1-2, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1-2: Generic specification – Basic optical cable test procedures*

IEC 60811-502, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 502: Mechanical tests – Shrinkage test for insulations*

IEC 60811-503, *Electric and optical fibre cables – Test methods for non-metallic materials – Part 503: Mechanical tests – Shrinkage test for sheaths*

ISO 4892-2, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps*

ISO 4892-3, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps*

### **3 Method F1 – Temperature cycling**

#### **3.1 Object**

This measuring method applies to optical fibre cables which are tested by temperature cycling in order to determine the stability behaviour of the attenuation of cables submitted to temperature changes.

Changes in the attenuation of optical fibre cables which may occur with changing temperatures are generally the result of buckling or tensioning of the fibres resulting from differences between their thermal expansion coefficient and the coefficients of the cable strength and sheath members. Test conditions for temperature-dependent measurements shall simulate the worst conditions.

This test can be used either for monitoring cable behaviour in the temperature range which may occur during storage, transportation and usage or to check, in a selected temperature range (usually wider than that required for the above-mentioned case), the stability behaviour of the attenuation connected to a substantially microbend-free situation of the fibre within the cable structure.

NOTE 1 Method F12 is a specialized subset of this method, specifically addressing cables for use in patchcords.

NOTE 2 The ageing test, F9, uses Method F1 as its pre- and post-test temperature cycle. Often these tests are done together.

#### **3.2 Sample**

The sample shall be a factory length or a sample of sufficient length as indicated in the detail specification but, nevertheless, of length appropriate to achieve the desired accuracy of attenuation measurements.

In order to gain reproducible values, the cable sample shall be brought into the climatic chamber in a manner such that the deployment does not affect the measurement. Such methods could be a loose coil or on a reel with large diameter coils, cushioned reels with a soft layer or a zero tension facility device.

The ability of the fibre(s) to accommodate differential expansion and contraction (e.g. by slipping within the cable) could be influenced by the bending radius of the cable. Sample conditioning should, therefore, be realized as close as possible to normal usage conditions. The bend diameter of the cable sample shall not violate the minimum bend diameter of the cable, tube or other unit as specified by the detail specification.

Potential problems are due to an actual difference between the expansion coefficients of the test sample and of the holder (e.g. reel, basket, plate) which can induce, during thermal cycles, a significant effect on the test result if "no effect" conditions are not completely fulfilled. The intent is to simulate the installed condition, in which the cable is generally straight for the majority of its length.

Parameters of influence are mainly the details of conditioning, the type and materials of the holder, the diameter of the sample coil or reel.