



**Caledonian**

**FIREFLIX**

**Fire Resistant**

**Fiber Optic Cables**

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## FIRE RESISTANT CABLES

In all fire disasters, fire smoke, heat and toxic fumes are the main obstacles to safe evacuation of a building or area. A major contribution towards overcoming these hazards is the use of fire resistant and non-halogenated cables.

Caledonian fire resistant cables, branded under Fireflick, provide the following features:

- Fire resistance
- Long-term circuit integrity in a fire
- Minimum smoke emission
- Flame retardance
- Reduced fire propagation
- Zero halogen

Fireflick cables are mainly used in the wiring of:

- Fire resistant safety circuits
- Public address and emergency voice communication systems in high-rise building
- Control and instrumentation services in industrial, commercial and residential complexes
- High-temperature installation conditions

## CABLE CONSTRUCTION

Fireflick cables have been developed to maintain circuit integrity in a fire and to ensure maximum safe evacuation of personnel with no detrimental effects like toxic gases or smoke.

Fireflick cables are constructed in the following typical design:

- Solid/stranded annealed copper conductor
- Glass mica tape/silicone rubber as flame barrier
- XLPE/silicone rubber as insulation
- LSZH/flame retardant PVC as sheath

Fireflick cables are offered in either single core, multicore or multi-pair constructions. The insulation material can be elastomeric(EPR, SR), thermosetting (XLPE, LSZH) or thermoplastic (EVA, PVC) to meet different stringent environment requirement. The cables may be armoured or braided, with or without metallic screen, depending on different applications. Caledonian can provide PE, PU, PVC, SHF1, SHF2 or LSZH materials as outer sheath for different applications.

## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD COMPLIANCE

The fire resistant cables manufactured by caledonian comply with either one or combination of the following standards.

### What is Fire Resistance

In a fire, the electrical systems must be able to keep functioning for a suitable length of time. This is particularly important for safety equipments used in emergency ventilation, emergency lighting, and



alarm systems, together with the power supply to transport facilities and elevators.

Fire resistance means that the cable or the cable system where the cable is installed is capable to continue to operate even in case of fire for a specific period of time from 30 to 180 minutes.

Circuit integrity (Insulation integrity) refers to tests for the cables only. This is denoted by FE180 in some European countries such as Germany and Belgium. Functional integrity refers to tests on cables and systems (ladders, cable tray, clamps etc). It is denoted by E30, E60, E90 indicating the cable resistance for 30, 60 and 90 minutes according to a specific test and different installation systems.

The functional integrity and the circuit integrity are not related in any way as regards their content. The former is a system test and the circuit (insulation) integrity is an individual cable test. The integrated system test for functional integrity is regarded as a technical benchmark in the cable industry.

## DESIGN STANDARD IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS

BS 7629-1:2008 – Electric cables. Specification for 300/500V fire resistant screened cables having low emission of smoke and corrosive gases when affected by fire. Multicore and multipair cables.

This standard apply to cables with thermosetting insulation of rated voltage 300/500V which conform to the performance requirements for cables required to maintain limited circuit integrity under those fire conditions of BS 6387 specified as B, W and X. Those cables are intended for use in fire alarm and emergency lighting applications.

The cables are suitable for operation at a maximum sustained conductor temperature of 70°C although the insulation is suitable for operation at higher temperatures. Use at a temperature not exceeding 90°C is allowed for terminations within an enclosure providing the cable conductor temperature outside the enclosure does not exceed 70°C.

The standards apply to cables with a rated voltage of 300/500V, and  
-two, three and four-core circular cables with uninsulated circuit protective conductor  
-7, 12 or 19 core with an uninsulated drain wire  
-1, 2, 5, 10, 20 pairs having a collective metallic layer and drain wire.

They contain a metallic layer which provides electrostatic screening.

BS 7846:2009 – Electric cables. Thermosetting insulated, armoured, fire resistant cables of rated voltage 600/1000V, having low emission to smoke and corrosive gases when affected by fire.

Some circuits requiring an equivalent level of fire resistance need to be designed for larger cables than are found in BS 7629-1. Such circuits may be for the main emergency supply, fire fighting lifts, sprinkler system and water pumps, smoke extraction fans, fire shutters or smoke dampers. These larger cables are standardized in BS 7846 which covers the size range and LSZH performance under BS 6724. Through the use of mica tape to supplement the insulation, the cables can pass BS 6387 CWZ and additionally the 'standard' or 'enhanced' grade as specified in BS 5839-1.

The cables are intended for use in fixed installations in industrial areas, buildings and similar

applications, where maintenance of power supply during a fire is essential and where the evolution of smoke and corrosive gases must be kept to a minimum.

The circuit integrity performance under fire conditions is assessed on the basis of various tests where resistance to fire, resistance to fire with water, and resistance to fire with mechanical shock are assessed separately or in combination. The cables are designated by the following categories:

Category F1- resistance to fire alone

Category F2- resistance to fire, resistance to fire with water, resistance to fire with mechanical shock, assessed separately.

Category F3- resistance to fire with mechanical shock and water assessed in combination.

The cables are wire armoured and

-two, three, four and five-core stranded copper conductor

-multicore auxiliary stranded copper conductor.

BS EN 60702 – Mineral insulated cables with a rated voltage not exceeding 750V.

BS EN 60702-1:2002 applies to mineral insulated general wiring cables with copper or copper alloy sheath and copper conductors and with rated voltage of 500V (light duty grade) and 750V (heavy duty grade). Provision is made for a corrosion resistant extruded outer covering over the copper sheath, when required. The standard sets out requirements for the optional outer covering, which includes requirements for halogen free covering and the thickness of the covering. The standard includes routine tests including a spark test on the outer covering. Sample tests includes such as flame retardance, emission of acidic and corrosive gases and smoke emission. Type tests such as fire resistance are included.

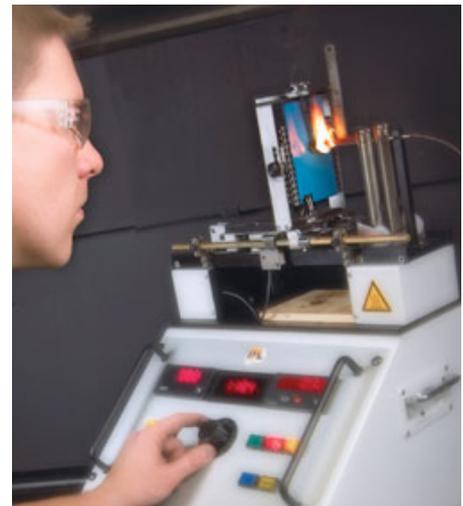
Mineral insulated cables are extremely resistant but rigid and a particular care has to be paid during installation to prevent moisture absorption by the mineral oxide.

500V grade cable includes the following conductor sizes:

- single and twin conductor cables up to 4mmsq csa
- three, four and seven conductor cables up to 2.5mmsq csa

750V grade cable provides for:

- single conductor cables up to 400mmsq csa
- two, three and four conductor cables up to 25mmsq csa
- seven conductor cables up to 4mmsq csa
- twelve conductor cables up to 2.5mmsq csa
- nineteen conductor cables up to 1.5mmsq csa





The fire related properties by the cable standards are summarised in the following table:

Cable Standard and type		Fire related properties	
BS 7629	Thermosetting insulated cables with limited circuit integrity when affected by fire	BS EN 50265-2-1 BS EN 50268-2 BS 6387 Cat B, W & X BS EN 50267-2-1	Tests on electric cables under fire conditions - single core cable. Measurement of smoke density of electric cables burning under defined conditions. Fire burning under defined conditions. Performance requirements for cables required to maintain integrity under fire conditions. Gases evolved during combustion of electric cables.
BS 7846	600/1000 V armoured electric cables having low emissions of smoke and corrosive gases when affected by fire	BS EN 50265-2-1 BS EN 50266-2-4 BS EN 50268-2 BS EN 50267-2-1 BS 7846 Cat F1, F2 or F3	Tests on electric cables under fire conditions - single core cable. Tests on electric cables under fire conditions - bunched cables. Measurement of smoke density of electric cables burning under defined conditions. Gases evolved during combustion of electric cables. Performance requirements for cables required to maintain integrity under fire conditions.
BS EN 60702	Mineral insulated cables with a rated voltage not exceeding 750V	BS EN 50265-2-1 BS EN 50268-2 (for zero-halogen coverings) BS EN 50267-2-1(for zero-halogen coverings) BS 6387 Cat C, W & Z	Tests on electric cables under fire conditions - single core cable. Measurement of smoke density of electric cables burning under defined conditions. Gases evolved during combustion of electric cables. Performance requirements for cables required to maintain integrity under fire conditions.



## CODE OF PRACTICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS

BS 5839-1:2002+A2:2008 (Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings. Code of practice for system design, installation, commissioning and maintenance).

This standard provides recommendations for the planning, design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of fire detection and fire alarm systems in and around building, other than dwellings. It recommends the use of fire resisting cables for mains power supply circuit and all critical signal path in such systems. It does not recommend whether or not a fire alarm system should be installed in any given premises. Cables are described in clause 26. This standard introduces two different levels of resistance of cables during a fire (standard and enhanced grade).



BS 5839-6:2004 - Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings. Code of practice for the design, installation and maintenance of fire detection and fire alarm systems in dwellings.

This code of practice covers every type of fire detection 'system', from a simple self-contained battery smoke alarm right through to major hard wired 24V systems.

BS 5839-6 also covers almost every conceivable type of premises, including:

- Bungalows
- Multi-storey houses
- Individual flats
- Individual maisonettes
- Mobile homes
- Individual sheltered accommodation
- Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs)
- NHS housing in the community

BS 5839-6 is primarily concerned with saving lives and reducing injuries. BS 5839-6 grades fire detection systems from Grade F up to Grade A. Generally speaking, the greater the fire risk and the more demanding the application, the more comprehensive the system needs to be.

BS 5839-8:2008 - Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings. Code of practice for the design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of voice alarm systems.

Many people believe they can simply use their PA system to provide a voice message in the event of an emergency like a fire. Unfortunately PA systems, whilst very good for providing music and messages, are not guaranteed to work when there is an emergency. This is where the British Standard BS 5839 - 8:1998 on Voice Alarm comes into use, as it clearly defines the requirements of





a true VA system. A true VA system is a highly secure public address system which has the following features;

- All internal and external circuits are monitored for faults
- A minimum battery back up of 24 hours standby and 30 minutes alarm.
- A monitored secure link to a fire alarm panel
- A number of pre-recorded emergency messages
- Incorporates an emergency 'firemans' microphone

BS 5839-9:2011 - Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings. Code of practice for the design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of emergency voice communication systems.

An emergency voice communication systems(EVCS) is a fixed, secure, bi-directional, full duplex voice communication system to assist fire fighters in an emergency in high rise buildings or large sites where radio communication may not work, and covers the operation of both fire telephones and disabled refuge systems. Where both systems are fitted to a building, Bs5839-9 specifies these should be a single system.

BS 5266-1:2005 - Emergency lighting. Code of practice for the emergency lighting of premises.

The purpose of emergency lighting, anti-panic lighting and standby lighting is to ensure that the main fire exit routes from a building or open and high risk areas are sufficiently lit in the case of a mains failure, in order to allow persons to safely evacuate the areas or premises. Manual fire alarm points, first aid points, fire fighting and safety equipment should also be clearly lit, so that it can be clearly identified.

Cables installed for these systems have to withstand to fire for at least 60 minutes according to BS EN 50200.

BS 8519:2010- Selection and installation of fire resistant power and control cable systems for life safety and fire fighting applications. Code of practice.

BS 8519 was introduced specifically to apply only to large and complex buildings and has been widely welcomed within the industry. The new standard offers guidance for the selection of fire resistant power and control cables in life safety and firefighting systems such as smoke barriers, sprinkler systems, fire fighting and evacuation lift supplies. Consequently, BS 8519 should increase the protection of emergency and fire personnel, as well as evacuees who may be inside a large or complex building when fire breaks out.



## **CIRCUIT (INSULATION) INTEGRITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS**

### **Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with IEC 60331**

IEC 60331 specifies tests for electric cable for circuit integrity under fire conditions. It is divided in following parts that describe the test modes, the conditions, and the equipment to use. The test was originally carried out only in fire alone for a period of 180 minutes at a temperature of 750°C.

To better simulate the real fire conditions, with mechanical stresses due to the fall of materials and with the presence of water, the testing conditions have been modified by changing the duration, increasing the temperature of the flame and by adding mechanical stresses and water spray.

IEC 60331-1 ed 1.0 (2009-05)- Part 1: Test method for fire with shock at a temperature of at least 830°C for cables of rated voltage up to and including 0.6/1KV and with an overall diameter exceeding 20mm.

IEC 60331-2 ed 1.0 (2009-05)- Part 2: Test method for fire with shock at a temperature of at least 830°C for cables of rated voltage up to and including 0.6/1KV and with an overall diameter not exceeding 20mm.

IEC 60331-3 ed 1.0 (2009-05)- Part 3: Test method for fire with shock at a temperature of at least 830°C for cables of rated voltage up to and including 0.6/1KV tested in a metal enclosure.



IEC 60331-11 ed1.01 Consol. with am1 (2009-07) – Part 11: Apparatus – Fire alone at a flame temperature of at least 750°C.

IEC 60331-12 ed1.01 Consol. with am1 (2009-07) – Part 12: Apparatus – Fire with shock at a flame temperature of at least 830°C.

IEC 60331-21 ed1.0 (1999-04) – Part 21: Procedures and requirements – Cables of rated voltage up to and including 0.6/1KV.

IEC 60331-23 ed1.0 (1999-04) – Part 23: Procedures and requirements – Electric Data Cables.

IEC 60331-25 ed1.0 (1999-04) – Part 25: Procedures and requirements – Optic Fiber Cables.

IEC 60331-31 ed1.0 (1999-04) – Part 31: Tests for electric cables for fire conditions and shock-Circuit integrity. Procedures and requirements for fire with shock – Cables of rated voltage up to and including 0.6/1KV.

IEC 60331-21/60331-23 A sample of the cable length of 1200mm sustained by two metal rings is mounted horizontally in a special ventilated cabin. During the test, to the wire cores of cable a voltage of the nominal value is applied (for telecommunication cables equal to 110 V), thereby creating a closed electric circuit. The sample is subjected to an action of linear gas burner with a length of 500mm and the flame temperature equal to 750°C till 800°C. The time of the fire is 180 minutes. Result of the test is considered positive if at that time will not be considered a short circuit in the circuit being researched.

IEC 60331-25 details a method to assess the circuit integrity of optical fiber cables. The standard specifies a ribbon burner and the recommended flame temperature is 750°C. The optical power meter is zeroed and the changes in attenuation during the 180 minutes burner application period are monitored. The maximum change in attenuation (a change from zero) is recorded during the burner application period. In the 15 minutes period after the flame application, a maximum attenuation is also recorded. Result of the test is considered positive if at that time will not be considered a short



circuit in the circuit being tested.

IEC 60331-31 applies to the cables with a diameter greater than 20mm, and introduces the standards and procedures for testing of cables exposed to fire and mechanical shock (equipment according to 60331-12). The test sample provides cable fragment length at least 1500mm. Bent wire on the U-shaped with a radius equal to the smallest permissible by the manufacturer, is mounted on a metal assay ladder. During the study, through all the cable wires is passed current with rated voltage and these cables are subjected to fire during 120min, where fire source is a gas burner set in conformity with standards, as well the mechanical shock of the 5 minutes interval. Result of the test is considered positive if at that time will not be considered a short circuit in the circuit being tested.

### Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with BS 6387:1994

BS 6387:1994 specifies the requirements for cables required to maintain circuit integrity under fire conditions. This is the first standard to include also mechanical stress and water stress in the fire resistance test of electric cables. BS 6387 standard is still used in many countries. Being different from EN 50200, Its limits is to require three different tests on three different cable samples.



The fire resistant cables are categorized by a letter symbol (e.g. A) or series of symbols (e.g. CWZ) according to the requirements for fire resistance characteristics which they meet, the test temperature selected and the duration of the test for resistance to fire alone in according to BS 6387 as below:

The test provides the basis for the following categories:

Test	Category
( 1 ) Resistance to fire alone 650°C for 3 hours 750°C for 3 hours 950°C for 3 hours 950°C for 20 minutes (short duration)	A B C S
( 2 ) Resistance to fire with water Exposed to fire @ 650°C for 15 mins then exposed to fire @ 650°C with water for another 15 mins.	W
( 3 ) Resistance to fire with mechanical shock Exposed to fire @ 650°C for 15 mins then exposed to fire @ 650°C with mechanical shock for 15 mins.	X
Exposed to fire @ 750°C for 15 mins then exposed to fire @ 750°C with mechanical shock for 15 mins.	Y
Exposed to fire @ 950°C for 15 mins then exposed to fire @ 950°C with mechanical shock for 15 mins	Z

The most common test comprises the three categories C, W and Z.

–Category C is a fire resistance test in which the cable is exposed to a fire at a temperature of 950°C with a duration of 3 hours. under realistic conditions.

– Category W is a fire and water resistance test in which the cable is exposed to a fire at a temperature of 650°C and then for another 15 minutes to fire with water that is poured over the area around the cable. This simulates effect of water from a sprinkler that is activated during the fire.

-Category Z is a fire and mechanical stroke test in which the cable is installed in a defined manner on a vertical wall with three cable clips and subject to heat from a gas burner; mechanical shock is simulated by striking the cable with a hammer. The cable is exposed to a fire at a temperature of 950°C and then for another 15 minutes to fire with mechanical shock at a frequency of 2 strikes per minute.

During testing in all three categories, the cable is connected to a 400V three-phase power supply protected with a 3 A fuse on each phase. The test is regarded as successful if none of the fuses blow during the test period.

**Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with EN 50200:2006**

EN 50200:2006 defines method of test for resistance to fire of unprotected small cables (up to 20mm) for use in emergency circuits. In the adapted chamber is mounted a cable sample with a length of 1200mm, to which wire cores during the test a nominal value voltage is applied, creating thereby a closed circuit. During the test the cable is subjected to actions of the fire at conventional temperature 842°C and mechanical stroke for a specified period of time. The measured time of proper functioning of the cable corresponds to the so-called cable fire resistance class PH, which is also mentioned in the standard PN-B-02851-1 - Fire resistance tests of elements of buildings (Test method for thin wires with an outside diameter not greater than 20mm).



The test duration is expressed in minutes and is recorded in the following classification:

Test	Category
Flame exposure for 15 minutes	PH 15
Flame exposure for 30 minutes	PH 30
Flame exposure for 60 minutes	PH 60
Flame exposure for 90 minutes	PH 90
Flame exposure for 120 minutes	PH 120

EN 50200 annex E also foresees the water stress (fire, mechanical shock & water spray), as previously provided by BS 8434-1 standard. EN 50200 is similar to IEC 60331-2. Being different from BS 6387, EN 50200 test the same samples simultaneously stressed by the flame action, by the mechanical shock and by water spray.

**Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with EN 50362:2003**

EN 50362:2003 / BS EN 50362:2003 / DIN EN 50362:2003 / CEI EN 50362:2003 (CEI 20-36/5-0) defines method of test for resistance to fire of larger unprotected power and control cables for use in emergency circuits. This standard provides the same tests foreseen by IEC 60331-31 standards. (Flame Temperature of 830°C).



### **Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with BS 5839-1:2002**

The new edition of BS 5839-1:2002 (Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings. Code of practice for system design, installation, commissioning and maintenance) describes two level of fire performance for fire rated cabling for fire alarm system: Standard Grade and Enhanced Grade. In order to confirm the compliance of the cable to both categories, BS 5839-1 refers to EN 50200 and BS 8434-2003 Part 1 & 2. ( Method of tests for the assessment of fire integrity of electricity cables). These tests are carried out to verify the circuit integrity of small cables exposed to flame, mechanical shock and water in accordance with the new fire alarm code of practice.

Standard Grade clause 26.2d

Maintenance of circuit integrity:

BS 8434-1:2003 at 830°C for 30 minutes,

15 minutes with fire and mechanical shock plus

15 minutes with fire, mechanical shock and water.

BS EN 50200 PH30

30 minutes at 830°C with fire and mechanical shock

Enhanced Standard Grade clause 26.2e

Maintenance of circuit integrity:

BS 8434-2:2003 at 930°C for 120 minutes,

60 minutes with fire and mechanical shock plus

60 minutes with fire, mechanical shock and water.

BS EN 50200 PH120 (improved)

120 minutes at 830°C with fire and mechanical shock

### **Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with BS 8434-1:2003 & BS 8434-2:2003 + A2:2009**

BS 8434- Methods of test for assessment of the fire integrity of electric cables Part1: Test for unprotected small cables for use in emergency circuits - BS EN 50200 with the addition of water spray. Part 2: Test for unprotected small cables for use in emergency circuits- BS EN 50200 with a 930°C flame and with water spray.

BS 8434-1:2003 defines test which is equivalent to BS EN 50200 with a 830°C flame and water spray. The cable is stressed by the flame at 830°C with mechanical shocks for 15 minutes and further 15 minutes with the addition of water spray. BS 8434-2:2003 defines test which is equivalent to BS EN 50200 with a 930°C flame and water spray. The cable is stressed by the flame at 930°C with mechanical shocks for 60 minutes and further 60 minutes with the addition of water spray. The tests for BS 8434-2 have not been covered in the BS EN 50200 standard yet and are still in force.

### **Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with BS 8491:2008**

BS8491:2008 Method for assessment of fire integrity of large diameter power cables for use as components for smoke and heat control systems and certain other active fire safety systems. This standard is related to cables included in BS 7346-6 and certain other active fire safety systems. It is applicable to cables of rated voltage not exceeding 600/1000V and overall diameter greater than 20mm. The test method in BS 8491-2008 includes subjecting the cable under test to radiation via direct impingement corresponding to a constant temperature attack of 842°C, to direct mechanical impacts corresponding to a force of approximately 10N and to direct application of a water jet simulating a water fire fighting jet. The test method given in this standard includes three different test durations to allow testing of cables intended for different applications.

### **Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with DIN VDE 0472-814**

DIN VDE 0472-814:1991 - Testing of cables, wires and flexible cords; continuance of insulation effect under fire conditions.

A test fire is applied horizontally from a distance of 60cm to a single suspended cable during a specified time. The test is passed when there was continuous circuit integrity and no extremely increased attenuation values during and after the test respectively. For instance FE 90 cables can endure at least 90 minutes, „FE“ stands for flame exposure. The fire test with circuit integrity shows how many minutes a mechanically unstressed connection at a flame exposure of minimum 750°C keeps minimum insulation efficiency (circuit integrity) in a dry environment.

Similar standard is IEC 60331 (FE) and BS 6387 Cat C. This is a fire test for insulation integrity without any mechanical and water stress.

### **Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with NBN C 30-004 (cat. F3)**

NB N C 32 004 – Fire Resistance of electric cables. Classification and test method.

The cable is stressed by the flame at 900°C with mechanical shocks every 30 seconds for a duration of 3 hours. The cable is deemed to pass the test if the current leakage does not exceed 1 amp per conductor. The test must be passed by 4 successive samples.

### **Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with SS299-1**

SS299-1 Fire resistant cables - Performance requirements for cables required to maintain circuit integrity under fire conditions.

### **Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with CEI 20-36/2-1**

CEI 20-36/2-1 Tests for electric cables under fire conditions-Circuit integrity - Part 21: Procedures and requirements- Cables of rated voltage up to and including 0.6/1KV.

This is equivalent to IEC 60331-21.

### **Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with CEI 20-36/4-0**

CEI 20-36/4-0 Method of test for fire resistance of small cables unprotected for use in emergency circuits. This is equivalent to CEI EN 50200.

### **Circuit (insulation) Integrity in accordance with NF C32-070-2.3(CR1)**

The cable is installed in a stainless steel conduit and heated to 920°C ± 20°C according to a specified time curve. A voltage of 500 V AC or 1,000 V AC respectively is applied to the cable. To simulate mechanical shock, a small hammer strikes the pipe at a frequency of 2 strikes / min.

## **SYSTEM CIRCUIT (FUNCTIONAL) INTEGRITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS**

### **System Circuit (functional) Integrity in accordance with DIN 4102-12**

Maintaining the function of electrical cable during the fire, defined as the concept of cable system is characterized by the German DIN 4102, part 12. DIN 4101-12 is a testing for functional integrity of entire electrical cable systems together with fastener components and shall be considered as the most rigorous, but on the other hand, as most closely simulating the real fire conditions,





DIN 4102-12 defines the requirements and testing method for fire resistance of electric cable system required to maintain circuit integrity. The standard defines testing for the functionality of so-called cable set, which consists of a group set of power cables, telecommunications, data cables etc. to be fixed to the support structure consisting of channels, ladders, cable tray ,items to hang, handles, etc. Cables attached to this structure are powered by their work voltage. Functional integrity will be tested for short-circuit of insulation or discontinuity of any wire core.

DIN 4102-12 is a realistic fire-chamber testing with minimum dimensions 2 x 3 x 2.5 m. (width/length/ height). A complete cable installation is tested under realistic conditions. The effects of thermal expansion and mechanical load during a fire are taken into account. The temperature must follow the standard fire curve (ETK): At E 90, the system is tested for 90 minutes, with a flame temperatures reaching up to 1000°C during the test. The cable is installed in a furnace and mounted with cable trays and cable clips with guides. A voltage of 400 V AC is applied to the cable (or 110 V AC for telecommunications cables)

There are three categories of function maintenance as follows:

E30 - cable system function maintenance in case of fire for 30 minutes

E60 - cable system function maintenance in case of fire for 60 minutes

E90 - cable system function maintenance in case of fire for 90 minutes

The numbers in each case designate the period of time for which the integrity of the power circuit must be maintained.

It is worth noting that duration of the cable operation under test is determined not only by design and selection of used cable materials, but also and often primarily, the construction and selection of supporting structure materials, which is subject to deformation in high temperatures, and these deformations in turn tighten the cables attached to the structure.

### **System Circuit (functional) Integrity in accordance with NBN 713 020**

The test specifies fire performance of building materials and products. The cables are installed in 3 x 3 testing room They are installed on cable trays and undergo the flame action up to 1000°C. The cables are then classified according to the maximum time for resistance to fire (denoted by Rf1, Rf 1 1/2, Rf2 in which the number represents the time duration).

### **FLAME RETARDANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS**

The following standards specify a method for flame propagation test for single core cables. The single cable sample undergoes the flame action of a bunsen burner. The test only lasts few minutes.

The IEC 60332-1 standards are taken over as EN standards and transferred to national standards Example: IEC 60332-1 becomes EN 60332-1 and introduced in Germany as DIN EN 60332-1.

### **Flame Retardance in accordance with EN 60332:2004**

EN 60332:2004 Tests on electrical and optical cables under fire conditions. The standard applies to single insulated wires (cables) and requires a vertical flame test with a maximum flame climb of 450mm. The test lasts between 1 and 8 minutes, depending on the cable diameter.

EN 60332-1-1:2004 / BS EN 60332-1-1:2004 / IEC 60332-1-1:2004 / DIN EN 60332-1-1:2004 / VDE 0482-1-1:2005-06 Test on electrical and optical cables under fire conditions. Test for a vertical flame propagation fo a single insulated wire or cables.

EN 60332-1-2:2004 / BS EN 60332-1-2:2004 / IEC 60332-1-2:2004 / DIN EN 60332-1-2:2004 / VDE 0482-1-2:2005-06 / CEI 60332-1-2( CEI 20-35/1-2 ) Tests on electrical and optical fiber cables under fire conditions. Test for a vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable – Procedure for 1kW premixed flame.

This standard specifies a method of test for resistance to vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable. Part 1-1 specifies the test apparatus and Part 1-2 specifies the test procedure.

The cable sample is deemed to pass the test if the distance between the lower edge of the top support and the onset of charring is greater than 50mm. In addition, a failure shall be recorded if burning extends downward to a point greater than 540mm from the lower edge of the top support.

EN 60332-1-2:2004 specifies the use of 1kW premix flame and is for general use, except that the procedure may not be suitable for the testing of small insulated conductors or cables of less than 0.5mm sq cross section because the conductor melts before the test is completed, or for the testing of small optic fiber cables because the fiber will be broken before the test is completed. In this case, the procedure given by EN 60332-2-1/2 is recommended.

EN 60332-2-1:2004 / BS EN 60332-2-1:2004 / IEC 60332-2-1:2004 / DIN EN 60332-2-1:2004 / VDE 0482-2-1:2005-06 Tests on electrical and optical cables under fire conditions. Test for a vertical flame propagation for a single small insulated wire or cable.

EN 60332-2-2:2004 / BS EN 60332-2-2:2004 / IEC60332-2-2:2004 / DIN EN 60332-2-2:2004 / VDE 0482-2-2:2005-06 / CEI 60332-2-2 (CEI 20-35/2-2) Test on electric and optical fiber cables under fire conditions. Tests for vertical flame propagation for a single small insulated wire or cable. Procedure for diffusion flame.

This test applies to small dimensions cables.

This standard specifies a method of test for resistance to vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable. Part 2-1 specifies the test apparatus and Part 2-2 specifies the test procedure.

### **Flame Retardance in accordance with NF C32-070-2.1(C2)**

NF C32-070:2001 Insulated conductors and cables for installation - Classification tests on conductors and cables with regard to fire behavior.

NF C32-070 2.1 Procedure for 1 kW pre-mixed flame.

The NF F 32070 2.1 (Category C2) and IEC 60332-1-2 are very similar. The sole difference is the time during which the flame is applied.

### **Flame Retardance in accordance with EN 50265-1:1999 (replaced by EN 60332)**

EN 50265-1:1999 / BS EN 50265-1:1999 / DIN EN 50265-1:1999 / VDE 0482-265-1:1999-04– Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Test for resistance to a vertical flame propagation for a single insulated conductor or cable. Apparatus (Replaced by EN 60332-1-1:2004 and EN 60332-2-1:2004).

EN 50265-2-1:1999 / BS EN 50265-2-1:1999 / DIN EN 50265-2-1:1999 / VDE 0482-265-2-1:1999-04 – Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Test for resistance to a vertical flame



propagation for a single insulated conductor or cable. Part 2-1: Procedure 1kW pre-mixed flame (Replaced by EN 60332-1-2:2004).

EN 50265-2-2:1999 / BS EN 50265-2-2:1999 / DIN EN 50265-2-2:1999 / VDE 0482-265-2-2:1999-04 – Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Test for resistance to a vertical flame propagation for a single insulated conductor or cable. Part 2-2: Procedure Diffusion flame (Replaced by EN 60332-2-2:2004).



### Flame Retardance in accordance with BS 4066 Part 1 & 2 (replaced by EN 60332)

BS 4066-2:1980 (superseded) – Tests on electric cables under fire conditions. Method of test on a single vertical insulated wire or cable.

This standard is no longer in force and is replaced by BS EN 50265-2-1 which was also superseded by BS EN 60332-1:2009.

### Flame Retardance in accordance with NBN C 30-004 (cat. F1)

NBN C 32-004 specifies a method of test for measuring the vertical flame propagation characteristics of a single wire or cable. The cable specimen is deemed to have passed the test and categorized as F1 if after burning has ceased, the charred or affected portion does not reach within 50mm of the lower edge of the top clamp which is equivalent to 425mm above the point of flame application.

### Flame Retardance in accordance with IEEE 383

In the IEEE 383 test, cables are supported by a one foot wide vertical rack eight feet high. The cables are positioned in the centre six inches of the rack, spaced one-half diameter apart. The rack is centered in an eight foot enclosure. A ten inch ribbon burner ignites the cable with a 21 kW (70000 BTU). The burner is positioned 2 feet above the floor and 9 to 12 inches of cables are exposed to direct flames for 20 minutes. Cables on which flame extends above the top of the 8 foot rack fail the test.

## REDUCED FIRE PROPAGATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS

These standards specify a method for fire propagation test for vertically mounted bunched cables. These tests simulate the chimney effect in vertical installation of bunch of cables. A certain number of cable sections with a length of 3.5 m is fastened to a vertical ladder in an adapted chamber. The amount of combustible materials for cables and duration of flame application depends on the category the cable has to meet.

Resistance of the wires bundle arranged vertically to the spread of the flame should be such that after a certain time and stopping the source of ignition, flame is extinguished by itself and the length of charred fragments will not exceed 2.5 m in height measured above the lower edge of the burner.



### Reduced Fire Propagation in accordance with IEC 60332-3

This test is the most common one to verify the behaviour of a cables for the fire propagation. The cables are installed on a bunch of vertical ladder inside a metal cabinet and undergo the action of a ribbon flame at 750°C. The standard is subdivided in several parts that differ one from the other for the quantity of cable to be installed, the installation mode and the flame application time.

EN 60332-3-10:2009 / BS EN 60332-3-10:2009 / IEC 60332-3-10 ed1.1 / DIN EN 60332-3-10:2009 / VDE 0482-332-3-10:2010-08 – Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Tests on electric and optical fiber cables under fire conditions - Part 3-10: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically mounted bunched wires or cables.

EN 60332-3-21:2009 / BS EN 60332-3-21:2009 / IEC 60332-3-21 ed1.1 / DIN EN 60332-3-21 / VDE 0482-332-3-21:2010-08 / CEI EN 60332-3-21:2009 (CEI 20-22/3-1)– Procedures. Tests on electric and optical fiber cables under fire conditions - Part 3-21: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables - Category A . F/R

- Installation In one layer (front).
- Installation In two layers (front and rear)
- The quantity of the Installed cable is equal to 7 litres/m of combustible materials for cables
- The time of application of the flame is 40 minutes

EN 60332-3-22:2009 / BS EN 60332-3-22:2009 / IEC 60332-3-22 ed1.1 / DIN EN 60332-3-22:2009 / VDE 0482-332-3-22:2010-08 / CEI EN 60332-3-22:2009 (CEI 20-22/3-2)– Procedures. Tests on electric and optical fiber cables under fire conditions - Part 3-22: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cable - Category A

- Installation In one layer (front).
- The quantity of the installed cable is equal to 7 litres/m of combustible materials for cables
- The time of application of the flame is 40 minutes

EN 60332-3-23:2009 / BS EN 60332-3-23:2009 / IEC 60332-3-23 ed1.1 / DIN EN 60332-3-23:2009 / VDE 0482-332-3-23:2010-08 / CEI EN 60332-3-23:2009 (CEI 20-22/3-3)– Procedures. Tests on electric and optical fiber cables under fire conditions - Part 3-23: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables - Category B

- Installation In one layer (front).
- The quantity of the installed cable is equal to 3.5 litres/m of combustible materials for cables
- The time of application of the flame is 40 minutes

EN 60332-3-24:2009 / BS EN 60332-3-24:2009 / IEC 60332-3-24 ed1.1 / DIN EN 60332-3-24:2009 / VDE 0482-332-3-24:2010-08 / CEI EN 60332-3-24:2009 (CEI 20-22/3-4) – Procedures. Tests on electric and optical fiber cables under fire conditions - Part 3-24: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables - Category C

- Installation In one layer (front).
- The quantity of the installed cable is equal to 1.5 litres/m of combustible





materials for cables

-The time of application of the flame is 20 minutes

EN 60332-3-25:2009 / BS EN 60332-3-25:2009 / IEC 60332-3-25 ed1.1 / DIN EN 60332-3-25: 2009 / VDE 0482-332-3-25:2010-08 / CEI EN 60332-3-25:2009 (CEI 20-22/3-5)– Procedures. Tests on electric and optical fiber cables under fire conditions - Part 3-25: Test for vertical flame spread of vertically-mounted bunched wires or cables - Category D

-Installation In one layer (front).

-The quantity of the installed cable is equal to 0.5 litres/m of combustible materials for cables

-The time of application of the flame is 20 minutes.

Summary of test condition:

IEC	60332-3-21		60332-3-22		60332-3-23		60332-3-24		60332-3-25	
<b>BS EN 50266</b>	50266-2-1		50266-2-2		50266-2-3		50266-2-4		50266-2-5	
<b>CEI</b>	20-22/3-1		20-22/3-2		20-22/3-3		20-22/3-4		20-22/3-5	
<b>Category</b>	AF/R		A		B		C		D	
<b>Conductor cross-sections(mm<sup>2</sup>)</b>	>35		>35	≤35	>35	≤35	>35	≤35	>35	≤35
<b>NMV(litres per metre of cable)</b>	7		7		3.5		1.5		0.5	
<b>Minimum length of test pieces(m)</b>	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5	
<b>Standard ladder (500 mm wide):</b> • number of layers • maximum width of test sample	1front+1rear 300mm	≥1front 300mm	1front 300mm	- -	≥1front 300mm	1front 300mm	≥1front 300mm	1front 300mm	≥1front 300mm	
<b>Wide ladder (800 mm wide):</b> • number of layers • maximum width of test sample	- -	- -	- -	1front 600mm	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
<b>Positioning of test pieces</b>	Spaced 0.5×Diameter cable (Max.20mm)	Touching	Spaced 0.5×Diameter cable (Max.20mm)		Touching	Spaced 0.5×Diameter cable (Max.20mm)	Touching	Spaced 0.5×Diameter cable (Max.20mm)	Touching	
<b>Number of burners</b>	1	1	1	2	1		1		1	
<b>Ladder mounting</b>	Front and rear	Front, Wider ladder for larger cables			Front		Front		Front	
<b>Flame application time(min)</b>	40	40	40		40		40		40	
<b>Test conditions</b>	Wind speed: <8 m/s; Temperature: 5°C - +40°C									
<b>Extent of the charred portion</b>	≤2.5m above the bottom edge of the burner, neither at the front nor at the rear of the ladder.									

### Reduced fire propagation in accordance with NF C32-070-2.2(C1)

NF C32-070 :2001 Insulated conductors and cables for installation.

-Classification tests on conductors and cables with regard to fire behavior.

A 1600mm vertically installed bundled of cable is exposed to the effects of a radiating oven (approx 830°C) and forced ventilation. Pilot flames arranged above the oven burn off the emitted gases. The test duration is 30 minutes, with the ventilation stopped for every 10 minutes during the flame application period. The cable sample is classified under Category C1 according to NF F 32070-2.2 if the carbonised part of the cable sample does not extend more than 0.8m above the upper base of the oven.

Depending on the damaged length, they can be further classified into 4 classes A, B, C and D according to NF F 16-101 as follows:

Category	Test Result
A	No damaged length from top of the oven in upper position.
B	Damaged length from top of oven in upper position not extending more than 50mm.
C	Damaged length from top of oven in upper position not extending more than 300mm
D	Damaged length from top of oven in upper position not extending above the top of the chimney

### Reduced Fire Propagation in accordance to EN 50266-1, EN 50266-2-2, EN 50266-2-3, EN 50266-2-4.

EN 50266-1:2001 / BS EN 50266-1:2001 / DIN EN 50266-1:2001 / VDE 0482-266-1:2001-09– Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Test for vertical flame spread of vertically mounted bunched wires or cables - Part 1: Apparatus (Replaced by EN 60332-3-10:2009)

EN 50266-2-1:2001 / BS EN 50266-2-1:2001 / DIN EN 50266-2-1:2001 / VDE 0482-266-2-1:2001-09 / CEI EN 50266-2-1– Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Test for vertical flame spread of vertically mounted bunched wires or cables - Part 2-1 : Procedures. Category A F/R (Replaced by EN 60332-3-21:2009)

EN 50266-2-2:2001 / BS EN 50266-2-2:2001 / DIN EN 50266-2-2:2001 / VDE 0482-266-2-2:2001-09 / CEI EN 50266-2-2– Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Test for vertical flame spread of vertically mounted bunched wires or cables - Part 2-2: Procedures. Category A (Replaced by EN 60332-3-22:2009)

EN 50266-2-3:2001 / BS EN 50266-2-3:2001 / DIN EN 50266-2-3:2001 / VDE 0482-266-2-3:2001-09 / CEI EN 50266-2-1– Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Test for vertical flame spread of vertically mounted bunched wires or cables - Part 2-3: Procedures. Category B (Replaced by EN 60332-3-23:2009)



EN 50266-2-4:2001 / BS EN 50266-2-4:2001 / DIN EN 50266-2-4:2001 / VDE 0482-266-2-4:2001-09 / CEI EN 50266-2-4:2001 – Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Test for vertical flame spread of vertically mounted bunched wires or cables - Part 2-4: Procedures. Category C (Replaced by EN 60332-3-24:2009).



## Reduced Fire Propagation in accordance with BS 4066-3

BS 4066-3:1994 (superseded) – Tests on electric cables under fire conditions. Tests on bunched wires or cables.

This standard is no longer in force and is replaced by the BS EN 50266-1:2001

## Reduced Fire Propagation in accordance with NBN C 32-004 (F2)

NBN C 32-004 specifies a method of test for measuring the vertical flame propagation characteristics of a bunch of cables. The cable specimen is deemed to have passed the test and categorized as F2 if after burning has ceased, the extent of charred or affected portion does not reach a height exceeding 2.5m above the bottom edge of the burner.

## HALOGEN CONTENT TEST IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS

In the event of a fire, many fumes are produced. This test is concerned with the possibilities of corrosive acid gases being released from halogen containing cables and the damage such cables can cause (to equipments). These standards specify a method for determination of the amount of halogen acid gas, evolved during combustion of compound.



### Halogen Content Test in accordance with EN 50267-2-1

EN 50267-2-1:1998 / BS EN 50267-2-1:1999 / DIN EN 50267-2-1:1999 / VDE 0482-267-2-1:1999-04 / CEI EN 50267-2-1:1999 (CEI 20-37/2-1) Common test methods for cables under fire conditions- Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables- Part 2-1: Procedures. Determination of the amount of halogen acid gas.

This part of the standard defines the method to measure the amount of halogen acid evolved and which should be expressed in hydrochloric acid. The amount of halogen acid contained in the test solution is determined by a titration method.

If the cables are described as zero halogen or halogen free, it is recommended that the hydrochloric acid yield should be less than 0.5%.

### Halogen Content Test in accordance with IEC 60754-1

IEC 60754-1 ed 2.0 Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables. Part 1: Procedures. Determination of the amount of halogen acid gas.

Basically, this is same as EN 50267-2-1.

### Halogen Content Test in accordance with BS 6425-1

BS 6425-1:1990(superseded): Test on gases evolved during the combustion of materials from cables. Method for determination of amount of halogen acid gas evolved during combustion of polymeric materials taken from cables.

This standard is no longer in force and is replaced by the EN 50267-2-1.

## ACID GAS EMISSION TEST IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS

The following standards specify a method for determination of acidity of gas evolved during

combustion of cables by measuring PH and conductivity. This test allows to determine the corrosivity of the acid gases generally halogens, that develop during the electric cable combustion.

#### **Acid Gas Emission Test in accordance with EN 50267-2-2**

EN 50267-2-2:1999 / BS EN 50267-2-2:1999 / DIN EN 50267-2-2:1999 / VDE 0482-267-2-2:1999-04 / CEI EN 50267-2-2:1999 (CEI 20-37/2-2). Common test methods for cables under fire conditions- Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables- Part 2-2: Procedures. Determination of degree of acidity of gases for materials by measuring PH and conductivity. The standard states that the pH and the conductivity of a test solution should be measured, using calibrated PH and conductivity meters.

If the cables are described as zero halogen or halogen free, it is recommended that at least both of the following requirements should be met for each of the individual materials of a cable:

- The PH value should not be less than 4.3 when related to 1 litre of water
- The conductivity should not be less than 10us/mm when related to 1 litre of water



EN 50267-2-3:1999 / BS EN 50267-2-3:1999 / DIN EN 50267-2-3:1999 / VDE 0482-267-2-3:1999-04 / CEI EN 50267-2-3:1999 (CEI 20-37/2-3). Common test methods for cables under fire conditions- Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables- Part 2-3:Procedures. Determination of degree of acidity of gases for cables by determination of the weighted average of pH and conductivity.

The standard states that the pH and the conductivity of a test solution should be measured, using calibrated pH and conductivity meters. The results from the different components of the cable are then weighted.

#### **Acid Gas Emission Test in accordance with IEC 60754-2**

IEC 60754-2 ed1.0 Test on gases evolved during combustion of electric cables - Part 2 : Determination of degree of acidity of gases evolved during combustion of materials taken from electric cables by measuring pH and conductivity.

#### **Acid Gas Emission Test in accordance with NF C32-074**

NF C32-074 Common test methods for cables under fire conditions - Test on gases evolved during combustion of materials from cables. This standard is equivalent to IEC 60754-2

#### **Acid Gas Emission Test in accordance with BS 6425-2**

BS 6425-2:1993 (superseded) Test on gases evolved during the combustion of materials from cables. Determination of degree of acidity (corrosivity) of gases by measuring pH and conductivity.

This standard is no longer in force and is replaced by the EN 50267-2-2:1999.

#### **Acid Gas Emission Test in accordance with DIN VDE 0472-813 / VDE 0472-813:1994**

DIN VDE 0472-813 / VDE 0472-813:1994 Corrosivity of combustion gases.



The standards are no longer in force and are replaced by the EN 50267-2-2 & VDE 0482-267-2-2.

## **SMOKE DENSITY TEST IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS**

The smoke density measurement taken from a material under fire conditions gives an indication of the visibility through the smoke. This is important as reduced visibility in a real fire situation makes it more difficult to escape from the fire thus increasing the threat to human life from the toxic gas, fumes and heat.

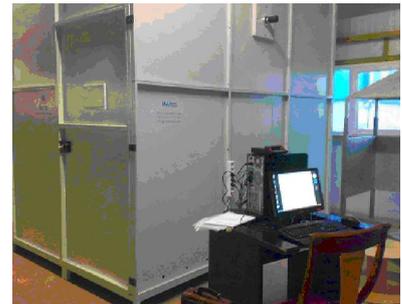
The following standards specify the method for measuring the generation of smoke from cables during fire.

### **Smoke Density Test in accordance with IEC 61034-1 & IEC 61034-2**

IEC 61034-1:2005 / EN 61034-1:2005 / BS EN 61034-1:2005 / DIN EN 61034-1:2006 / VDE 0482-1034-1:2006 Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions. Part 1: Test apparatus

IEC 61034-2:2005 / EN 61034-2:2005 / BS EN 61034-2:2005 / DIN EN 61034-2:2006 / VDE 0482-1034-2:2006 / CEI EN 61034-2:2006 (CEI 20-37/3-1) Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions.

Part 2: Test procedure and requirements.



The standard specifies a method of measurement of smoke density of cables. Part 1 specifies the test apparatus and Part 2 specifies the test procedure.

The test is usually performed inside a chamber of 3m x3m x3m and the test is sometimes described as 3 metre cube test. The test is performed by monitoring the transmittance reduction of a white light beam, running from one side of the chamber to the other, at a set height, thus monitoring the build up of smoke inside the chamber. The minimum percentage of light transmittance is often used to determine if the cable has passed or failed the test, often a minimum light transmittance of 60% is applied in order to classify a cable as low smoke.

### **Smoke Density Test in accordance with NF C32- 073**

NF C32 073 Common test methods for cables under fire conditions.

- Measurement of smoke density of cables burning under defined conditions.

This standard is equivalent to IEC 61034-2

### **Smoke Density Test in accordance with BS 7622-1 & BS 7622-2**

BS 7622-1:1993 (superseded) – Measurement of smoke density of electric cables burning under defined conditions. Test apparatus.

BS 7622-2:1993 (superseded) – Measurement of smoke density of electric cables burning under defined conditions. Test procedure and requirements.

The standards are no longer in force and were replaced by the EN 50268-1:2000 and EN 50268-2:2000 even though they too were superseded by EN 61034-1:2005 and EN 61034-2:2005.

### Smoke Density Test in accordance with EN 50268-1 & EN 50268-2

EN 50268-1:2000 / BS EN 50268-1:2000 / DIN EN 50268-1:2000 / VDE 0482-268-1:2000 (superseded) – Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Measurement of smoke density of cable burning under defined conditions. Part 1: Apparatus

EN 50268-2:2000 / BS EN 50268-2:2000 / DIN EN 50268-2:2000 / VDE 0482-268-2:2000 (superseded) – Common test methods for cables under fire conditions. Measurement of smoke density of cable burning under defined conditions. Part 2: Procedure.

The standards are no longer in force and are replaced by the EN 61034-1:2005 and EN 61034-2:2005. Although these standards have been withdrawn, they are still called upon in some specification documents such as in the London Underground specification 1-085.

### Smoke Density Test In Accordance with DIN VDE 0472-816 / VDE 0472-816:1994

DIN VDE 0472-816/VDE 0472-816:1994 Testing of cables, wires and flexible cords. Smoke Density.

The standards are no longer in force and are replaced by the EN 50268-1, VDE 0482-268-1, EN 50268-2 & VDE 0482-268-2 which are also replaced by the EN 61034-1:2005 and EN 61034-2:2005.

### OXYGEN INDEX TEST IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS

The oxygen index is defined as the minimum concentration of oxygen, expressed as volume percentage, in a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen that will just support combustion of a material initially at room temperature under specified test conditions.



#### Oxygen Index Test in accordance with ASTM D 2863

ASTM D 2863-10 Measuring the minimum oxygen concentration to support candle-like combustion of plastics (Oxygen Index).

The test is performed in accordance with the procedure specified in ASTM 2863-95 using test piece cut from the outer sheath of the cable. The apparatus holds a small specimen which is clamped vertically in a tube in an atmosphere where the relative concentration of oxygen and nitrogen can be changed. The aim is to test the flammability of the sample with a small pilot flame to find the minimum oxygen concentration required to just sustain combustion of the sample.

#### Oxygen Index Test in accordance with ISO 4589-2

ISO4589-2:1996 Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index Part 2: Ambient temperature test.

Specimens measuring 100mm long by 6mm wide are used for testing. The test is performed in accordance with the procedure specified in the standard.

### TEMPERATURE INDEX TEST IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS

This is a test for assessing the performance of a material when it is tested in accordance with BS2782: Part 1: Method 143a and 143b. The oxygen index of a material will drop when the temperature rises. When the temperature rises and the oxygen index drops to 21%, the material will burn





automatically. This temperature is defined as temperature index. For example, the oxygen index of the coal at room temperature is 50% and when the temperature climbs to 150°C, its oxygen index drops to 21°C and the coal will burn by itself automatically. The temperature index of the coal is defined as 150°C. In general, the temperature index of fire retardant cable exceeds 250°C.

### Temperature Index Test in accordance with BS 2782

BS 2782: Part 1:1989 Method 143a and 143b Temperature of materials. Determination of flammability.

Specimens measuring nominally 100mm long by 6.5mm wide by 3mm thick are used for testing. The specimens are then tested in accordance with the test procedure specified in the standard.

### Temperature Index Test in accordance with ISO 4589-3

ISO4589-3:1996 Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index Part 3: Elevated temperature test.

Specimens measuring 100mm long by 6mm wide are used for testing. The test is performed in accordance with the procedure specified in the standard.

## TOXICITY TEST IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIFFERENT STANDARDS

### Toxicity test in accordance with NES 02-713

Measuring a fume from a material exposed to a controlled fire conditions gives an indication of the fumes which may be produced in a real fire situation. A standard method of test for determining the toxicity of materials under fire condition is Defense Standard NES 02-713- Toxicity. This method gives the level of toxicity of the fumes produced from the material under test. During the test, the test specimen is heated via direct flame application at 1150°C.

The flame is applied via a bunsen burner with a flame height of between 100mm and 125mm formed with a methane gas and an external supply of compressed air. The specimen toxicity is determined from accurate pre-analysis weight (4pp) colorimetric tubes and ion chromatography.

The test may determine the following species: Hydrogen Bromide, Hydrochloric Acid, Hydrogen Fluoride, Formaldehyde, Nitrous gases, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Acrylonitrile, Phenol, Hydrogen Sulphide, Sulphur Dioxide, Hydrocyanic Acid, Ammonia. The concentration in ppm for each gas detected are provided. The toxicity index of the specimens summates the toxic gases, taking into account of their level of danger to humans. The smaller the toxicity index, the better the product. A limit of 5 is often applicable.

### Toxicity test in accordance with NF C 20-454

NF C 20-454 base environmental testing procedures. Fire behaviour. Analysis and titration of gases evolved during pyrolysis or combustion of materials used in electrotechnics. Exposure to abnormal heat or fire. Tube furnace method.

The test defined by this standard serves to define the conventional toxicity index (cti) of the gases emitted by the insulating or sleeving materials during combustion at 800°C.



### **Toxicity test in accordance with NF X 70-100**

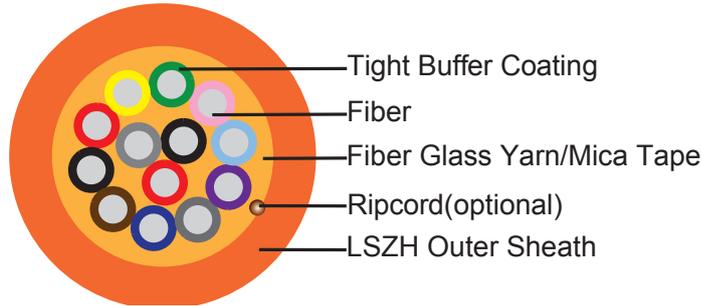
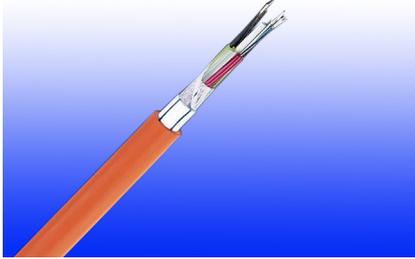
NF X 70-100 Fire Tests; Analysis of gaseous effluents.

The test is conducted within a tube furnace where the temperature is set at either 400°C, 600°C, 800°C (commonly 600°C is used for most of the materials or 800°C for some electrical products) for 40 minutes throughout the test by analysis of the toxicity index of the gases including CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, HCL, HBr, HCN, HF and SO<sub>2</sub>.



### Fire Resistant Tight Buffered Distribution Fiber Optic Cables

MTA-B-C-D-H-FR



### APPLICATION

This cables are used for interconnection of distribution boxes and end devices, where continued functionality is required during a fire situation. The cables are very suitable for various indoor and outdoor applications, including routing between buildings within ducts and inside building up to riser shafts.

### STANDARDS

Basic design to Telcordia GR409-CORE / TIA/EIA 568B.3 / ICEA-S-83-596

### FIRE PERFORMANCE

Circuit Integrity	IEC 60331-25; BS 6387 CWZ; DIN VDE 0472-814(FE180); CEI 20-36/2-1; SS299-1; NBN C 30-004 (cat. F3); NF C32-070-2.3(CR1)
System Circuit Integrity	DIN 4102-12, E30 depending on lay system
Flame Retardance (Single Vertical Wire Test)	EN 60332-1-2; IEC 60332-1-2; BS EN 60332-1-2; VDE 0482-332-1 ; NBN C 30-004 (cat. F1); NF C32-070-2.1(C2); CEI 20-35/1-2; EN 50265-2-1*; DIN VDE 0482-265-2-1*
Reduced Fire Propagation (Vertically-mounted bundled wires & cable test)	EN 60332-3-24 (cat. C); IEC 60332-3-24; BS EN 60332-3-24; VDE 0482-332-3; NBN C 30-004 (cat. F2); NF C32-070-2.2(C1); CEI 20-22/3-4; EN 50266-2-4*; DIN VDE 0482-266-2-4
Halogen Free	IEC 60754-1; EN 50267-2-1; DIN VDE 0482-267-2-1; CEI 20-37/2-1 ; BS 6425-1*
No Corrosive Gas Emission	IEC 60754-2; EN 50267-2-2; DIN VDE 0482-267-2-2; CEI 20-37/2-2 ; BS 6425-2*
Minimum Smoke Emission	IEC 61034-1&2; EN 61034 -1&2; DIN VDE 0482-1034-1&2; CEI 20-37/3-1&2; EN 50268-1&2*; BS 7622-1&2*
No Toxic gases	NES 02-713; NF C 20-454

Note: Asterisk \* denotes superseded standard.

## CABLE CONSTRUCTION

**Optical fibers:** Singlemode and multimode tight fibers, with tight buffer coating.

**Fire Barrier:** The tight buffered fibers are wrapped with fire blocking fiber glass yarns.

**Inner Sheath(optional):** Thermoplastic LSZH compound type LTS3 as per BS 7655-6.1

**Ripcord(optional):** An optional ripcord can be located under the outer sheath to facilitate jacket removal.

**Armouring(optional):**

STA: Corrugated steel tape armour

SWB: Steel wire braid

**Outer Sheath:** Thermoplastic LSZH compound type LTS3 as per BS 7655-6.1 (Thermosetting LSZH compound type SW2-SW4 as per BS 7655-2.6 can be offered.). UV resistance, hydrocarbon resistance, oil resistance, anti rodent and anti termite properties can be offered as option.

## PHYSICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES

**Temperature range during operation (fixed state):** -20°C - +60°C

**Temperature range during installation (mobile state):** 0°C - +50°C

**Minimum bending radius:** 10 times the outer diameter for unarmoured cables  
20 times the outer diameter for armoured cables

## CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS

Cable Code	N° of Fibers	Nominal Overall Diameter	Max Tensile Strength	Minimum Bending Radius	Approx. Weight
		mm	N	mm	kg/km
MTA-B-2-0-H-FR	2	7,6	250	76	55
MTA-B-4-0-H-FR	4	7,8	250	78	67
MTA-B-6-0-H-FR	6	8,6	400	86	77
MTA-B-8-0-H-FR	8	8,8	400	88	81
MTA-B-12-0-H-FR	12	9,3	400	93	90



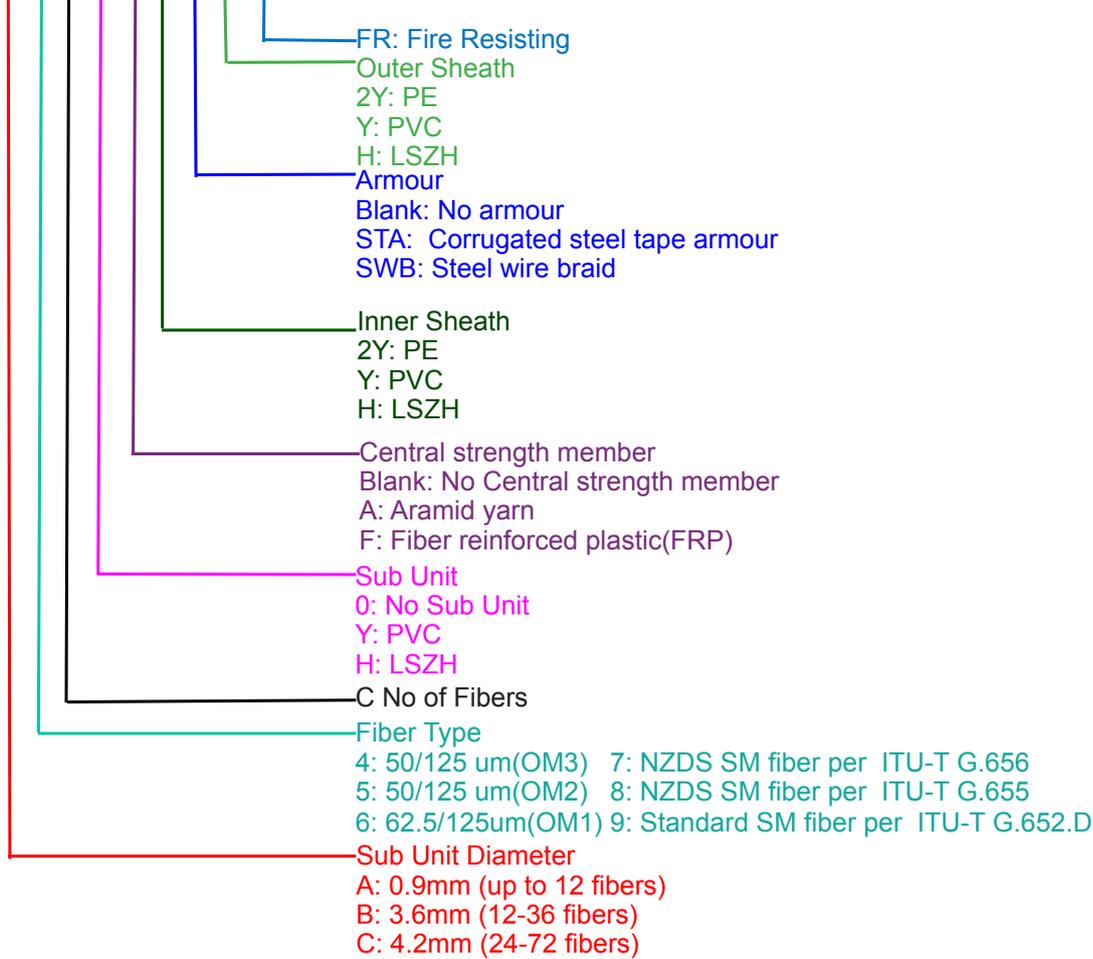
# Caledonian Fire Resistant Fiber Optic Cables

www.caledonian-cables.co.uk www.addison-cables.com



## TYPE CODES

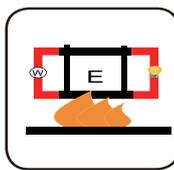
MTA-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-FR



Standard



Standard



IEC 60331/BS 6387  
NF C32-070-2.3(CR1)  
Circuit Integrity



Reduced Fire Propagation  
NF C32-070-2.2(C1)  
IEC60332-3-24/EN50266-2-4



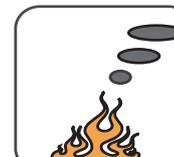
NF C32-070-2.1(C2)  
IEC60332-1-2/EN50265-2-1  
Flame Retardancy



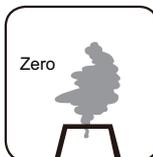
NES 02-713/NF C 20-454  
Low Toxicity



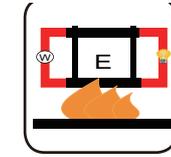
IEC60754-2  
EN50267-2-2/3  
NF C 32-074  
Low Corrosivity



IEC 61034-182  
EN 50268-182/NF C32-07  
Low Smoke Emission



Zero  
Halogen Free  
IEC60754-1  
EN50267-2-1



DIN 4102-12  
Functional Integrity

## Fire Resistant Central Loose Tube Fiber Optic Cables

### APPLICATION

These cables are characterized by light weight and small diameter, suitable for both aerial and duct installation. They are mainly installed inside buildings, tunnels, subways or closed areas in general, specially designed to guarantee the signal transmission even in case of fire. The cable can also be used for direct burial for armoured version.

### STANDARDS

Basic design to Telcordia GR-20 / RUS 7 CFR 1755.900 (REA PE-90) / ICEA S 87-640

### FIRE PERFORMANCE

Circuit Integrity	IEC 60331-25; BS 6387 CWZ; DIN VDE 0472-814(FE180); CEI 20-36/2-1; SS299-1; NBN C 30-004 (cat. F3); NF C32-070-2.3(CR1)
System Circuit Integrity	DIN 4102-12, E30 depending on lay system
Flame Retardance (Single Vertical Wire Test)	EN 60332-1-2; IEC 60332-1-2; BS EN 60332-1-2; VDE 0482-332-1 ; NBN C 30-004 (cat. F1); NF C32-070-2.1(C2); CEI 20-35/1-2; EN 50265-2-1*; DIN VDE 0482-265-2-1*
Reduced Fire Propagation (Vertically-mounted bundled wires & cable test)	EN 60332-3-24 (cat. C); IEC 60332-3-24; BS EN 60332-3-24; VDE 0482-332-3; NBN C 30-004 (cat. F2); NF C32-070-2.2(C1); CEI 20-22/3-4; EN 50266-2-4*; DIN VDE 0482-266-2-4
Halogen Free	IEC 60754-1; EN 50267-2-1; DIN VDE 0482-267-2-1; CEI 20-37/2-1 ; BS 6425-1*
No Corrosive Gas Emission	IEC 60754-2; EN 50267-2-2; DIN VDE 0482-267-2-2; CEI 20-37/2-2 ; BS 6425-2*
Minimum Smoke Emission	IEC 61034-1&2; EN 61034 -1&2; DIN VDE 0482-1034-1&2; CEI 20-37/3-1&2; EN 50268-1&2*; BS 7622-1&2*
No Toxic gases	NES 02-713; NF C 20-454

Note: Asterisk \* denotes superseded standard.

### CABLE CONSTRUCTION

**Fibers:** Singlemode and multimode fibers, with loose tube technology.

**Structure:** Central loose tube cable contains one tube with 2-24 single or multimode fibers, which are filled with water blocking gel.

**Fire barrier:** The jelly filled tube with up to 24 fibers is wrapped with a fire blocking mica glass tapes.

**Water blocking:** The jelly filled tube is waterblocked by using swellable tape and thread.

**Reinforcement:** Either aramid yarn or fiber glass is wound around the tube to provide physical protection and tensile strength, with added fire protection.

**Inner Sheath (optional):** The cable can be jacketed with either PE or thermoplastic LSZH inner sheath. PE is the preferred option in outdoor environment for water protection purpose.

**Moisture Barrier Tape (optional):** An aluminum moisture tape can be incorporated under the sheath for water blocking and shielding purpose.

**Armouring(optional):**



# Caledonian

## Fire Resistant Fiber Optic Cables

www.caledonian-cables.co.uk    www.addison-cables.com



For direct burial, either galvanized steel wire braid, corrugated steel tape armour or galvanized steel wire armour is applied over an inner polyethylene or LSZH sheath. For steel tape armour, the 0.15mm thick steel tape is coated with a copolymer and applied with an overlap. For steel wire braid or armour, single layer of galvanized steel wire braid or armour is applied.

**Ripcord (optional):** An optional ripcord can be located under the jacket to facilitate jacket removal.

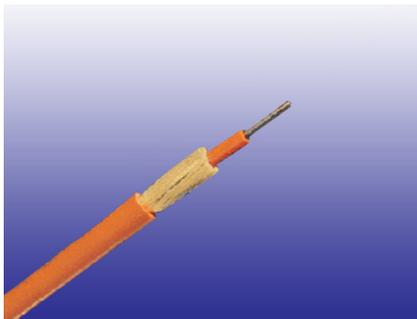
**Outer Sheath:** Thermoplastic LSZH compound type LTS3 as per BS 7655-6.1 (Thermosetting LSZH compound type SW2-SW4 as per BS 7655-2.6 can be offered.). UV resistance, hydrocarbon resistance, oil resistance, anti rodent and anti termite properties can be offered as option.

### FIBER COLOUR CODE

Fiber colour code	1	Red	7	Brown
	2	Green	8	Violet
	3	Blue	9	Turquoise
	4	Yellow	10	Black
	5	White	11	Orange
	6	Grey	12	Pink

### CONSTRUCTION

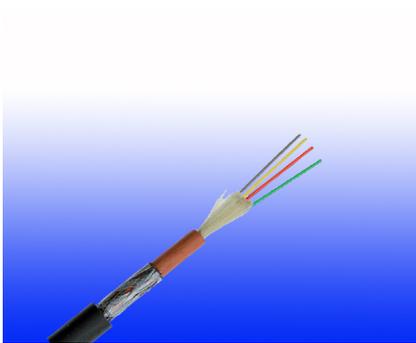
#### UNARMoured TYPE



### CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS

Cable Code	Fiber Count	Tube Diameter	Nominal Overall Diameter	Approx. Weight	Tension load	Crush
	(n°)	mm	mm	kg/km	N	N/100mm
CLA-B-C-H-J-FR	02-06	2.7	8.0	70	1000	1500
CLA-B-C-H-J-FR	08-16	3.5	9.0	90	1200	1500
CLA-B-C-H-J-FR	18-24	4.2	10.0	100	1500	1500

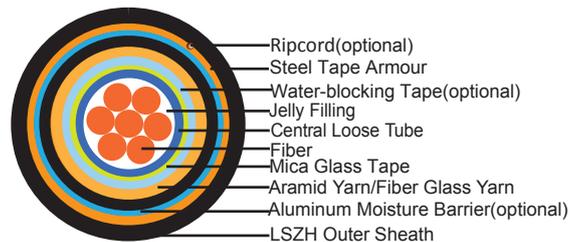
## STEEL WIRE BRAID



### CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS

Cable Code	Fiber Count (n°)	Tube Diameter mm	Nominal Overall Diameter mm	Approx. Weight kg/km	Tension load N	Crush N/100mm
CLA-B-C-2Y(SWB)H-J-FR	02-06	2.7	11.5	160	1000	2000
CLA-B-C-2Y(SWB)H-J-FR	08-16	3.5	12.0	180	1200	2000
CLA-B-C-2Y(SWB)H-J-FR	18-24	4.2	13.0	200	1500	2000

## CORRUGATED STEEL TAPE ARMOUR

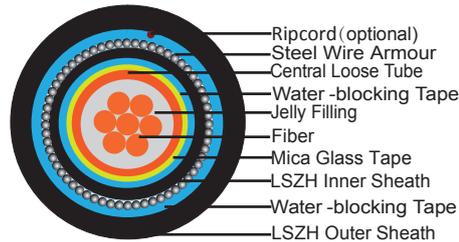
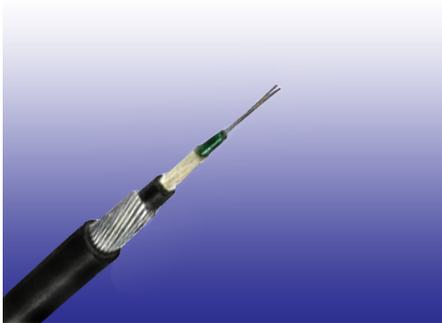


### CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS

Cable Code	Fiber Count (n°)	Tube Diameter mm	Diameter mm	Approx. Weight kg/km	Tension load N	Crush N/100mm
CLA-B-C-2Y(STA)H-J-FR	02-06	2.7	13.0	200	1000	2500
CLA-B-C-2Y(STA)H-J-FR	08-16	3.5	14.0	220	1200	2500
CLA-B-C-2Y(STA)H-J-FR	18-24	4.2	14.5	250	1500	2500



### STEEL WIRE ARMOUR



### CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS

Cable Code	Fiber Count	Tube Diameter	Nominal Overall Diameter	Approx. Weight	Tension load	Crush
	(n°)	mm	mm	kg/km	N	N/100mm
CLA-B-C-2Y(SWA)H-J-FR	02-12	2.7	10.5	180	2500	4000
CLA-B-C-2Y(SWA)H-J-FR	16-24	3.5	11.0	210	2500	4000

### PHYSICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES

**Temperature range during operation (fixed state):** -20°C - +60°C

**Temperature range during installation (mobile state):** 0°C - +50°C

**Minimum Operation Bending Radius:** 10 times the outer diameter for unarmoured cables  
20 times the outer diameter for armoured cables

**Minimum Installation Bending Radius:** 20 times the outer diameter

### MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Maximum Compressive Load	4000N for unarmoured cables 5000N for armoured cables
Repeated Impact:	4.4 N.m (J)
Twist (Torsion):	180×10 times, 125×OD
Cyclic Flexing:	25 cycles for armoured cables; 100 cycles for unarmoured cables.
Crush Resistance:	263N/cm (150lb/in)

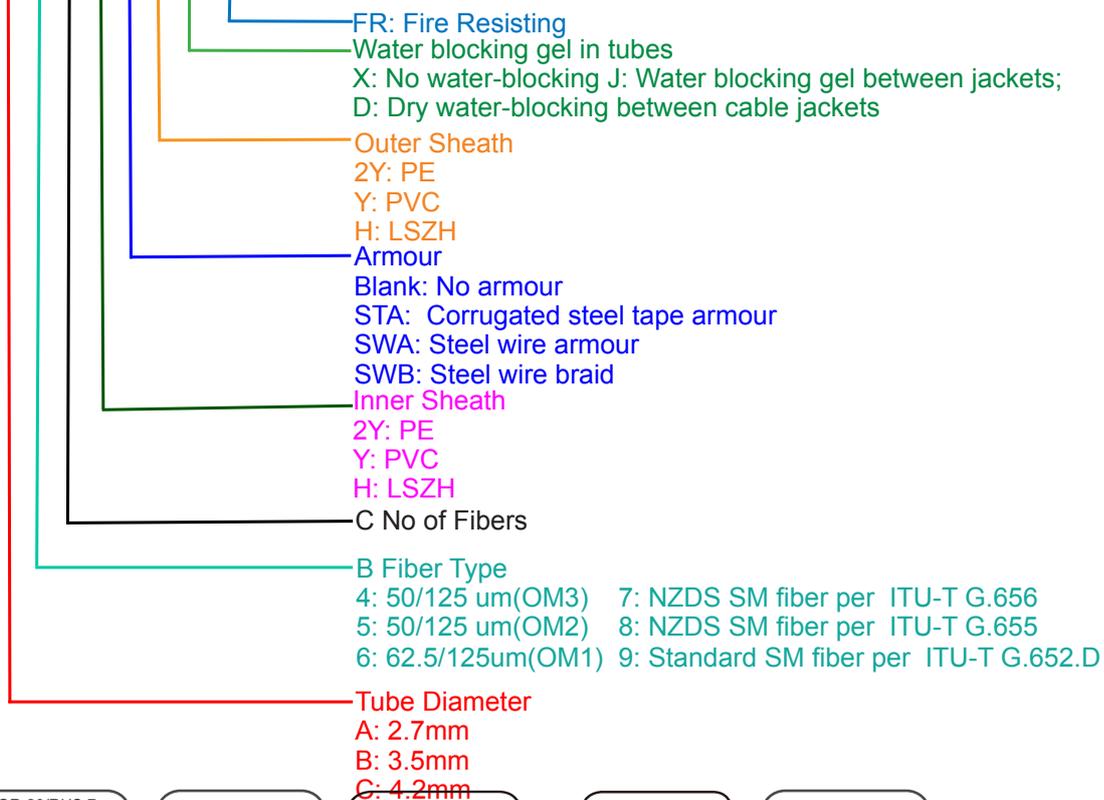
### FIBER COMPLIANCE

Temperature Cycling	IEC60794-1-2-F2
Tensile Strength	IEC60794-1-2-E1A
Crush	IEC60794-1-2-E3

Impact	IEC60794-1-2-E4
Repeated Bending	IEC60794-1-2-E6
Torsion	IEC60794-1-2-E7
Kink	IEC60794-1-2-E10
Cable Bend	IEC60794-1-2-E11
Cool Bend	IEC60794-1-2-E11

### TYPE CODES

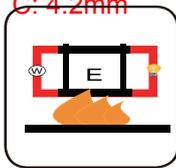
**CL A B C D E F G FR**



Standard



Standard



IEC 60331/BS 6387  
NF C32-070-2.3(CR1)  
Circuit Integrity



Reduced Fire Propagation  
NF C32-070-2.2(C1)  
IEC60332-3-24/EN50266-2-4



NF C32-070-2.1(C2)  
IEC60332-1-2/EN50265-2-1  
Flame Retardancy



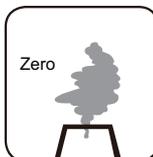
NES 02-713/NF C 20-454  
Low Toxicity



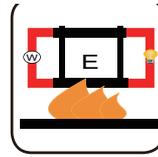
IEC60754-2  
EN50267-2-2/3  
NF C 32-074  
Low Corrosivity



IEC 61034-182  
EN 50268-182/NF C32-07  
Low Smoke Emission



Zero  
Halogen Free  
IEC60754-1  
EN50267-2-1



DIN 4102-12  
Functional Integrity



### Fire Resistant Multi Loose Tube Fiber Optic Cables

#### APPLICATION

The multi loose tube non metallic cables are designed for outside plant, which is prone to electrical interference. They are mainly installed inside buildings, tunnels,subways or closed areas in general, specially designed to guarantee the signal transmission even in case of fire. The cable can also be used for direct burial for armoured version.

#### STANDARDS

Basic design to Telcordia GR-20 / RUS 7 CFR 1755.900 (REA PE-90) / ICEA S 87-640

#### FIRE PERFORMANCE

Circuit Integrity	IEC 60331-25; BS 6387 CWZ; DIN VDE 0472-814(FE180); CEI 20-36/2-1; SS299-1; NBN C 30-004 (cat. F3); NF C32-070-2.3(CR1)
System Circuit Integrity	DIN 4102-12, E30 depending on lay system
Flame Retardance (Single Vertical Wire Test)	EN 60332-1-2; IEC 60332-1-2; BS EN 60332-1-2; VDE 0482-332-1 ; NBN C 30-004 (cat. F1); NF C32-070-2.1(C2); CEI 20-35/1-2; EN 50265-2-1*; DIN VDE 0482-265-2-1*
Reduced Fire Propagation (Vertically-mounted bundled wires & cable test)	EN 60332-3-24 (cat. C); IEC 60332-3-24; BS EN 60332-3-24; VDE 0482-332-3; NBN C 30-004 (cat. F2); NF C32-070-2.2(C1); CEI 20-22/3-4; EN 50266-2-4*; DIN VDE 0482-266-2-4
Halogen Free	IEC 60754-1; EN 50267-2-1; DIN VDE 0482-267-2-1; CEI 20-37/2-1 ; BS 6425-1*
No Corrosive Gas Emission	IEC 60754-2; EN 50267-2-2; DIN VDE 0482-267-2-2; CEI 20-37/2-2 ; BS 6425-2*
Minimum Smoke Emission	IEC 61034-1&2; EN 61034 -1&2; DIN VDE 0482-1034-1&2; CEI 20-37/3-1&2; EN 50268-1&2*; BS 7622-1&2*
No Toxic gases	NES 02-713; NF C 20-454

Note: Asterisk \* denotes superseded standard.

#### CABLE CONSTRUCTION

**Fibers:** Singlemode and multimode fibers, with loose tube technology.

**Structure:** The cable consists of 5 to 36 fibers containing tubes or fillers stranded in up to 3 layers around a central strength member and bound under a LSZH sheath. Each tube contains 4 -12 fibers, which is filled with water blocking gel.

**Central Strength Member:** Solid or stranded steel wire coated with polyethylene is usually used as central strength member. Fiber glass reinforced plastics (FRP) will be used as central strength member if non metallic construction is required.

**Fire Barrier:** The jelly filled tubes containing the fibers are individually wound with fire blocking mica glass tape and are cabled around a central strength member

**Water Blocking:** The jelly filled tube is waterblocked by using swellable tape and thread.

**Reinforcement:** Either aramid yarn or fiber glass is wound around the tube to provide physical protection and tensile strength, with added fire protection.

**Inner Sheath (optional):** The cable can be jacketed with either PE or Thermoplastic LSZH inner sheath. PE is the preferred option in outdoor environment for water protection purpose.

**Armouring(optional):** For direct burial, either galvanized steel wire braid, corrugated steel tape armour or galvanized steel wire armour is applied over an inner polyethylene or LSZH sheath. For steel tape armour, the 0.15mm thick steel tape is coated with a copolymer and applied with an overlap. For steel wire braid or armour, single layer of galvanized steel wire braid or armour is applied.

**Moisture Barrier Tape (optional):** An aluminum moisture tape can be incorporated under the sheath for water blocking and shielding purpose.

**Ripcord (optional):** An optional ripcord can be located under the jacket to facilitate jacket removal.

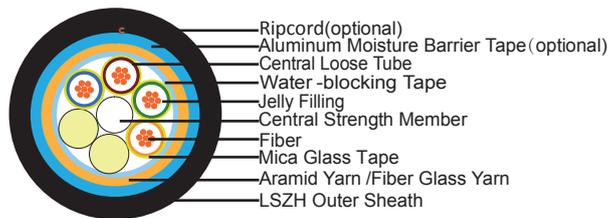
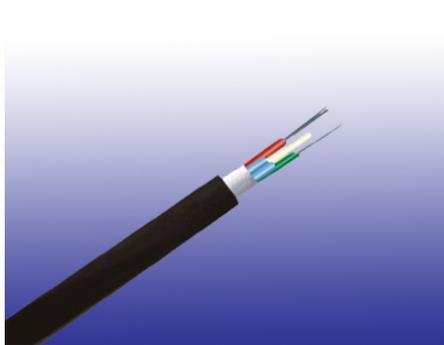
**Outer Sheath:** Thermoplastic LSZH compound type LTS3 as per BS 7655-6.1(Thermosetting LSZH compound type SW2-SW4 as per BS 7655-2.6 can be offered.). UV resistance, hydrocarbon resistance, oil resistance, anti rodent and anti termite properties can be offered as option.

### FIBER COLOUR CODE

Fiber colour code	1	Red	7	Brown
	2	Green	8	Violet
	3	Blue	9	Turquoise
	4	Yellow	10	Black
	5	White	11	Orange
	6	Grey	12	Pink

### CONSTRUCTION

#### UNARMoured TYPE

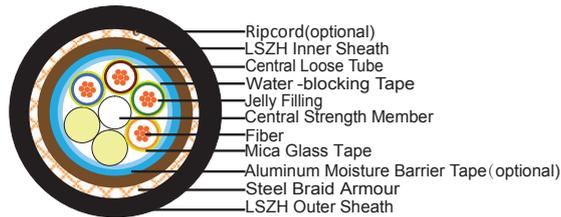
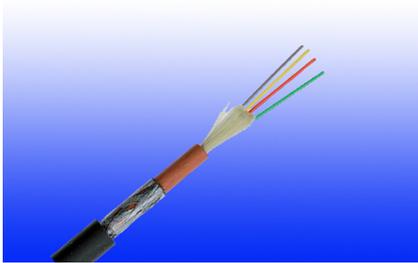




### CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS

Cable Code	Fiber Count	Tube Diameter	Nominal Overall Diameter	Approx. Weight	Tension load	Crush
	(n°)	mm	mm	kg/km	N	N/100mm
MLA-B-C×D-F-H-J-FR	72	2.5	15.0	230	4000	3000
MLA-B-C×D-F-H-J-FR	96	2.5	16.5	250	4000	3000
MLA-B-C×D-F-H-J-FR	144	2.5	20.5	280	4000	3000

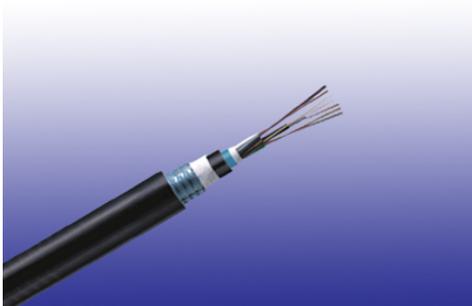
### STEEL WIRE BRAID



### CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS

Cable Code	Fiber Count	Tube Diameter	Nominal Overall Diameter	Approx. Weight	Tension load	Crush
	(n°)	mm	mm	kg/km	N	N/100mm
MLA-B-C×D-F-2Y(SWB)H-J-FR	72	2.5	15.0	280	3000	3500
MLA-B-C×D-F-2Y(SWB)H-J-FR	96	2.5	17.5	310	3000	3500
MLA-B-C×D-F-2Y(SWB)H-J-FR	144	2.5	21.5	350	3500	3500

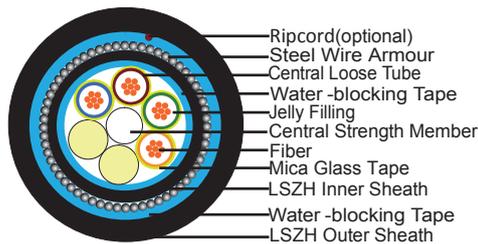
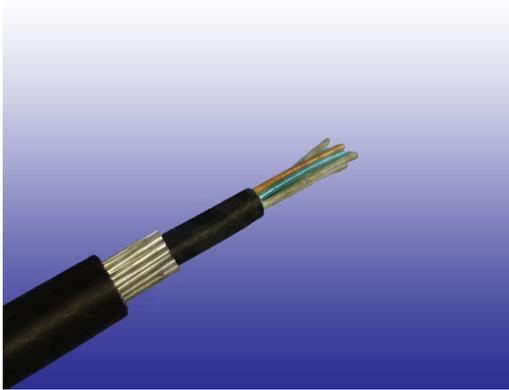
### CORRUGATED STEEL TAPE ARMOUR



### CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS

Cable Code	Fiber Count	Tube Diameter	Nominal Overall Diameter	Approx. Weight	Tension load	Crush
	(n°)	mm	mm	kg/km	N	N/100mm
MLA-B-C×D-F-2Y(STA)H-J-FR	72	2.5	16.5	290	3000	7500
MLA-B-C×D-F-2Y(STA)H-J-FR	96	2.5	18.5	350	3000	7500
MLA-B-C×D-F-2Y(STA)H-J-FR	144	2.5	22.5	450	3500	7500

### STEEL WIRE ARMOUR



### CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS

Cable Code	Fiber Count	Tube Diameter	Nominal Overall Diameter	Approx. Weight	Tension load	Crush
	(n°)	mm	mm	kg/km	N	N/100mm
MLA-B-C×D-F-2Y(SWA)H-J-FR	72	2.0	15.0	360	3500	5000
MLA-B-C×D-F-2Y(SWA)H-J-FR	96	2.0	16.5	390	4000	5000
MLA-B-C×D-F-2Y(SWA)H-J-FR	144	2.0	18.5	430	4500	5000

### PHYSICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES

Temperature range during operation (fixed state): -20°C - +60°C

Temperature range during installation (mobile state): 0°C - +50°C

Minimum Installation Bending Radius: 20 times the outer diameter

Minimum Operation Bending Radius: 10 times the outer diameter for unarmoured cables  
20 times the outer diameter for armoured cables



### MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

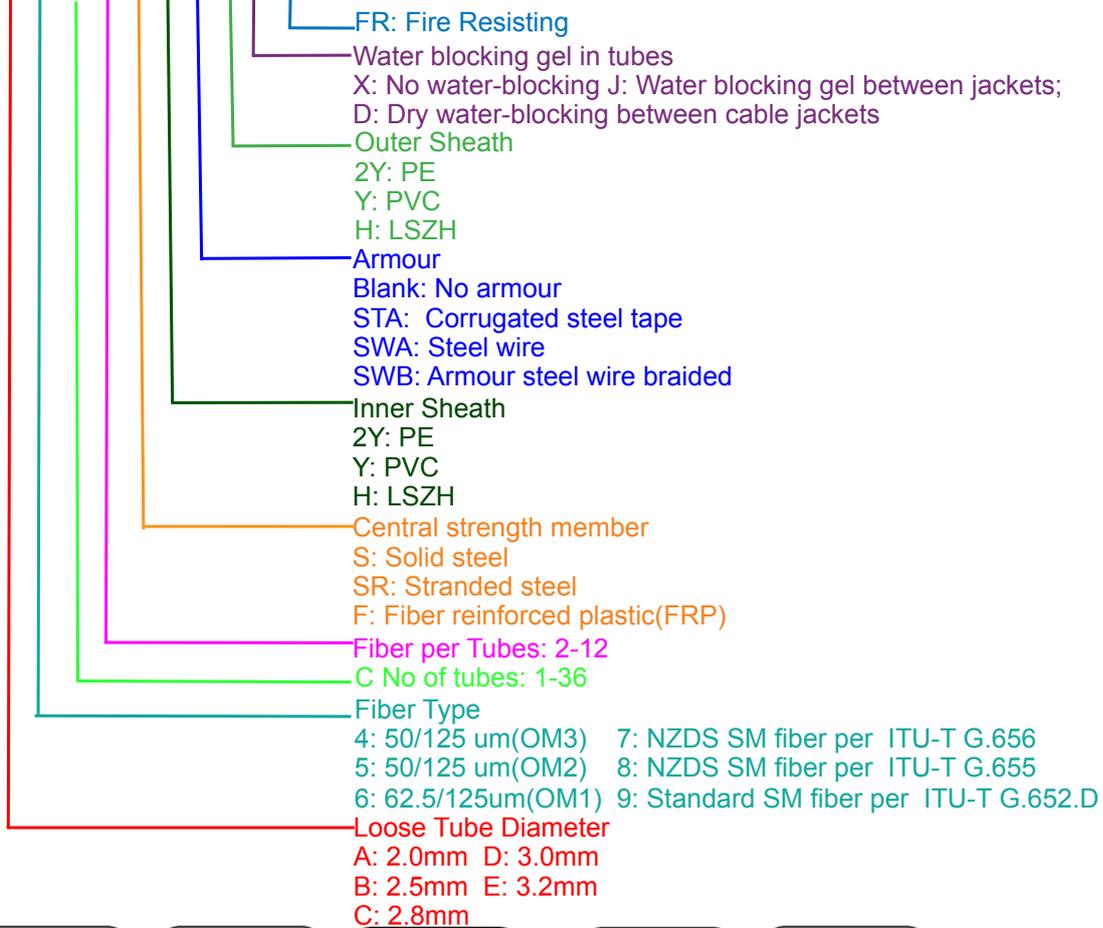
Maximum Compressive Load:	4000N for unarmoured cables 6000N for armoured cables
Repeated Impact:	4.4 N.m (J)
Twist (Torsion):	180×10 times, 125×OD
Cyclic Flexing:	25 cycles for armoured cables 100 cycles for unarmoured cables
Crush Resistance:	220N/cm(125lb/in)

### FIBER COMPLIANCE

Temperature Cycling	IEC60794-1-2-F2
Tensile Strength	IEC60794-1-2-E1A
Crush	IEC60794-1-2-E3
Impact	IEC60794-1-2-E4
Repeated Bending	IEC60794-1-2-E6
Torsion	IEC60794-1-2-E7
Kink	IEC60794-1-2-E10
Cable Bend	IEC60794-1-2-E11
Cool Bend	IEC60794-1-2-E11

## TYPE CODES

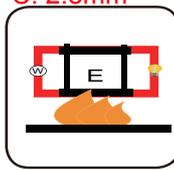
**MLA-B-CxD-E-F-G-H-I-FR**



Standard



Standard



IEC 60331/BS 6387  
NF C32-070-2.3(CR1)  
Circuit Integrity



Reduced Fire Propagation  
NF C32-070-2.2(C1)  
IEC60332-3-24/EN50266-2-4



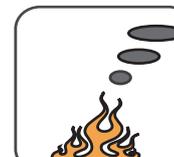
NF C32-070-2.1(C2)  
IEC60332-1-2/EN50265-2-1  
Flame Retardancy



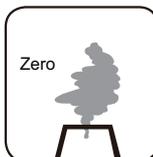
NES 02-713/NF C 20-454  
Low Toxicity



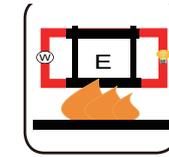
IEC60754-2  
EN50267-2-2/3  
NF C 32-074  
Low Corrosivity



IEC 61034-1&2  
EN 50268-1&2/NF C32-07  
Low Smoke Emission



Zero  
Halogen Free  
IEC60754-1  
EN50267-2-1



DIN 4102-12  
Functional Integrity



### Technical Information For Fiber Optic Cable

#### Optical & Geometrical Properties for Single Mode Fibers

Parameter		Standard Single Mode Fiber per ITU-T G.652D	Non-zero Dispersion Shifted fiber per ITU-T G.655	Non-zero Dispersion Shifted fiber per ITU-T G.656	Units
<b>Fiber Code</b>		9	8	7	
Attenuation, Loose Tube Cables		Standard	Metro Area	Long Haul	
	@1310nm	≤0.35	-	-	dB/km
	@1550nm	≤0.22	≤0.22	≤0.22	dB/km
	@1625nm	≤0.25	≤0.26	≤0.26	dB/km
Attenuation, Tight Buffer or Semi-Tight Cables					
	@1310nm	≤0.38	-	-	dB/km
	@1550nm	≤0.28	-	-	dB/km
Chromatic Dispersion	between 1260 and 1360nm (O Band)	≤3.5	NA-	-	ps/(nm*km)
	between 1460 and 1530nm (S Band)	-	-	2.0-7.0	ps/(nm*km)
	between 1530 and 1565nm (C Band)	≤18	1.0-10.0	7.0-10.0	ps/(nm*km)
	between 1565 and 1625nm (L Band)	≤22	7.0-12.0	10.0-14.0	ps/(nm*km)
Zero Dispersion Wavelength		1310±11	≤1520	≤1420	nm
Zero Dispersion Slope		0.093	0.093	0.093	ps/(nm <sup>2</sup> .km)
Point Discontinuity at 1300nm & 1550nm		0.1	0.1	0.1	dB
Mode Field Diameter	@1300nm	9.3±0.5	-	-	um
	@1550nm	10.4±0.8	8.5±0.6	9.0±0.5	um
Cable Cut-off Wavelength		≤1260	≤1450	≤1310	nm
PMD (Individual fiber)		≤0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	ps/km 1/2
Cladding Diameter		125±1	125±1	125±1	um

Parameter	Standard Single Mode Fiber per ITU-T G.652D	Non-zero Dispersion Shifted fiber per ITU-T G.655	Non-zero Dispersion Shifted fiber per ITU-T G.656	Units
Core/Cladding Concentricity Error	≤0.5	≤0.5	≤0.6	um
Cladding Non-Circularity	≤1.0	≤1.0	≤1.0	%
Coating Non-Circularity	≤6.0	≤6.0	≤6.0	%
Primary Coating Diameter	245±10	245±10	245±10	um
Proof-Test Level	100 (0.7)	100 (0.7)	100 (0.7)	Kpsi/GN/m <sup>2</sup>
Fatigue Coefficient	≥20	≥20	≥20	
Temperature Dependence between 0°C ~ +70°C @ 1310 & 1550nm	0.1	0.1	0.1	Db/km

### Optical & Geometrical Properties for Multimode Fibers

Parameter		50/125		62.5/125	Units
Fiber Code		5	4	6	-
ISO/IEC 11801 Classification(2)		<b>OM2</b>	<b>OM3</b>	<b>OM1</b>	-
Attenuation, Loose Tube Cables					
@850nm		≤3.0		≤3.0	dB/km
@1300nm		≤0.8		≤0.8	dB/km
Attenuation, Tight Buffer and Semi-tight Cables					
@850nm		≤3.0		≤3.5	dB/km
@1300nm		≤1.0		≤1.0	dB/km
Bandwidth*	@850nm	≥500	≥2000	≥200	MHz*km
	@1300nm	≥800/500	≥500	≥500/600	MHz*km
Numerical Aperture		0.20±0.015		0.275±0.015	-
Core Diameter		50±3		62.5±3	um
Cladding Diameter		125±2		125±2	um
Core/Cladding Concentricity		≤1.5		≤1.5	um
Core Non-Circularity		≤6		≤6	%
Cladding Non-Circularity		≤2 1		≤2 1	%
Core/Cladding Offset		≤3		≤3	um
Coating Diameter		245±10		245±10	um
Proof-Test Level		100 (0.7)		100 (0.7)	Kpsi (GN/m <sup>2</sup> )
Fatigue Coefficient		≥20		≥20	
Temperature Dependence between 0°C ~ +70°C		0.1		0.1	dB



### Mechanical & Environmental Properties for Single Mode Fiber

Testing Parameters	EIA/ TIA-455 FOTP Number	IEC-794-1 Test Method	EN 187000 Test Method	Maximum Increased loss
Tensile Load & Bending	33	E1	501	<0.05dB (90%); <0.15dB (100%)
Low & High Temperature Bend	37	E11		<0.05dB (90%); <0.15dB (100%)
Compression loading (Crush)	41	E3	504	<0.05dB (90%); <0.15dB (100%) 440N/km(250lb/in) load
Impact Resistance	25	E4	505	<0.05dB (90%); <0.15dB (100%)
Twist (Torson)	85	E7	508	<0.05dB (90%); <0.15dB (100%)
Cyclic Flexing (Repeated Bending)	104	E6	509	<0.05dB (90%); <0.15dB (100%)
External freezing	98	F6		<0.05dB (90%); <0.15dB (100%)
Temperature Cycling	3	F1	601	<0.05dB (90%); <0.15dB (100%)
Fiber Stripability	178	B6		<8.9N(2lbf) on unaged and aged fiber; >1.3N(0.3lbf) on unaged and aged fiber
Cable Aging	82	F5		<0.1dB (90%); <0.25dB (100%)
Water Penetration	82	F5		No flow after 24 hours from 1 meter length of cable
Compound Flow (Drip)	81	E14		80°C 24 hours duration, no drip



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