

Introduction Cables

Guide to Installation and Handling

General

When laying and installing optical fiber cables it is vitally important not to exceed the specified values set for pulling tension, bending radii and temperature. The installation methods have to be in accordance with the common standards.

If a cable needs to be fastened, constrictions ≥ 1 mm (multi-tube cable) or ≥ 0.3 mm (central-tube cable, distribution cable) must be prevented.

Outdoor/Universal Cables

It is advisable to cap the cable-ends during outdoor storage.

- **Outdoor/Universal Loose Tube Cables**
 - To ease insertion into tubes by means of compressed air or pulling wire, certified lubricants (e.g. paraffin) may be used. The use of soap or similar substances as lubricants is strictly prohibited.
 - The jelly-filling inside the tubes can be removed using a tissue soaked in turpentine.

Indoor Cables

Indoor optical fiber cables have been designed for use inside buildings. Consequently they are not longitudinally watertight.

- **Indoor Interconnection (Simplex, Duplex) Cables**
 - In cable with jelly-filled semi-tight buffered optical fibers the primary and secondary coating are separated by means of a very thin layer of jelly. Consequently the strippability is very good. If necessary the jelly can be removed using a tissue soaked in turpentine, for example.
 - Interconnection optical fiber cables have been designed for short distance applications (tens of meters) inside buildings.
- **Pigtails**
 (Semi-) Tight-buffered optical fibers have been designed for short distance (≤ 10 m) applications