

**ICEA STANDARD
FOR
INDOOR OPTICAL FIBER CABLE**

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TABLE of CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Part 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope	1
1.2 General.....	3
1.3 Units.....	3
1.4 Definitions	3
1.5 References	6
1.6 Information to be Supplied by the User	6
1.7 Modification of this Standard	7
1.8 Quality Assurance.....	7
1.9 Fire Resistance Code Requirements.....	7
1.10 Safety Considerations	7
Part 2: OPTICAL FIBERS	9
2.1 General.....	9
2.2 Optical Fiber Classes	9
2.3 Optical Fiber Requirements.....	9
2.4 Optical Fiber Coating and Requirements.....	9
Part 3: OPTICAL FIBER CORE UNITS	13
3.1 General.....	13
3.2 Buffered Fibers	13
3.3 Loose Buffer Tube	14
3.4 Optical Fiber Bundles	14
3.5 Optical Fiber Ribbons	14
Part 4: CABLE ASSEMBLY, FILLERS, STRENGTH MEMBERS, FIBER AND UNIT IDENTIFICATION	17
4.1 Cabling of Multi-Fiber Optical Cables	17
4.2 Identification of Fibers within a Unit	17
4.3 Identification of Units within a Cable.....	17
4.4 Identification of Conductors in Hybrid Cable.....	17
4.5 Strength Members	17
4.6 Assembly of Cables.....	19
4.7 Filling and Flooding Material.....	19
Part 5: COVERINGS	20
5.1 Binders.....	20
5.2 Core Wrap	20
5.3 Shielding, Armoring, or Other Metallic Covering.....	20
5.4 Jackets.....	20
5.5 Other Coverings.....	21
5.6 Jacket Repairs.....	21
5.7 Ripcords.....	21

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Part 6: MARKING AND PACKAGING	22
6.1 Identification and Date Marking	22
6.2 Optical Cable Identification and Other Markings	22
6.3 Length Marking (Optional)	22
6.4 Packaging and Marking	23
Part 7: TESTING AND TEST METHODS	24
7.1 Testing	24
7.2 Extent of Testing.....	24
7.3 Standard Test Conditions	24
7.4 Electrical Testing	25
7.5 Verification of Physical Construction, Color Code and Identification.....	25
7.6 Environmental Stress Crack Resistance	25
7.7 Jacket Shrinkage Test.....	26
7.8 Verification of Cable Length and Marking Accuracy.....	26
7.9 Dimensions of Optical Fiber, Buffered Fiber and Buffer Tube	27
7.10 Ribbon Dimensions	27
7.11 Ribbon Twist Test.....	28
7.12 Ribbon Residual Twist Test.....	29
7.13 Ribbon Separability Test	29
7.14 Material Compatibility and Cable Aging	30
7.15 Buffer Strippability	31
7.16 Low and High Temperature Bend Test	32
7.17 Compound Flow (Drip) Test	33
7.18 Cable Temperature Cycling Test.....	33
7.19 Cyclic Flexing Test	34
7.20 Impact Test.....	34
7.21 Cable Cold Impact Test.....	35
7.22 Optical Fiber Cable Tensile Loading, Bending and Fiber Strain Tests	35
7.23 Compressive Loading Test for Optical Fiber Cable.....	38
7.24 Cable Twist Test.....	38
7.25 Cable Fire Resistance	39
7.26 Ripcord Functional Test.....	39
7.27 Oxidative Induction Time, OIT	39
Part 8: FINISHED CABLE OPTICAL PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS	41
8.1 Optical Performance.....	41
8.2 Attenuation Coefficient	42
8.3 Multimode Optical Bandwidth	43
8.4 Measurement of Optical Point Discontinuities.....	44
8.5 Cable Cutoff Wavelength Measurement (Single-mode Fibers).....	44

<u>SECTION</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
Part 9:	REFERENCES	45

TABLES

Table 1-1	Temperature Ranges.....	2
Table 2-1	Multimode Fiber Specification.....	10
Table 2-2	Single-mode Fiber Specification	11
Table 2-3	Fiber Bend Characteristics of G.657 Single-mode Fiber	12
Table 4-1	Individual Fiber and Unit Identification	18
Table 7-1	Maximum Dimensions of Optical Fiber Ribbons.....	28
Table 8-1	Attenuation Coefficient Requirements	41
Table 8-2	Multimode Bandwidth Coefficient Performance Requirements	41
Table 8-3	Point Discontinuity Acceptance Criteria.....	42
Table 8-4	Optical Attenuation Measurement Methods.....	43
Table 8-5	Multimode Optical Bandwidth Measurement Methods	43
Table B-1	Acceptance Criteria for L-Band Operation.....	B-1

FIGURES

Figure 7-1	Ribbon Dimensional Parameters.....	27
Figure 7-2	Ribbon Preparation.....	30
Figure 7-3	Ribbon Separation.....	30

ANNEXES

ANNEX A	Ordering Information (Informative).....	A-1
ANNEX B	1625 nm Single-mode Cabled Fiber Performance Requirements (Normative).....	B-1
ANNEX C	ICEA Copper Telecommunications Cable Standards for Reference in Hybrid Cables (Informative).....	C-1
ANNEX D	ICEA Telecommunication Cable Standards (Informative)	D-1

ICEA STANDARD FOR INDOOR OPTICAL FIBER CABLE

PART 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE

This Standard covers fiber optic communications cables intended for use in the buildings of communications users. Materials, constructions and performance requirements are included in the Standard, together with applicable test procedures. Refer to ICEA S-104-696 for optical fiber communications cables intended for indoor-outdoor use. ICEA 696 contains specific requirements for weatherized indoor cables in Annex B.

Refer to other ICEA optical cable product Standards which may have relevance to cables of this Standard:

- ICEA S-87-640 for optical fiber cables intended for general outside plant use
- ICEA S-104-696 for optical fiber cables intended for indoor/outdoor use.
- ICEA S-110-717 for optical fiber cables intended for aerial, duct, and buried outdoor and indoor/outdoor drop applications
- ICEA S-115-730 for optical fiber cables intended for Multiple Dwelling Unit (MDU) applications
Note that the MDU cable application space may overlap that of drop cables, including applications providing drops to single-family homes or businesses.
- ICEA S-120-742 for hybrid optical fiber cables intended for use in limited power circuits.

Products covered by this standard are intended only for operation under conditions normally found in communication systems. Typically, these products are installed both in exposed areas (surface mounted to walls or building baseboards or in non-stationary configurations) and in concealed areas (within walls, attics, etc.), with or without external protection (such as conduit), depending upon product type and specific use. These products normally convey communications signals (voice, video, data, etc.) from place to place within a building. Products covered by this Standard may be factory terminated with connectors or splicing modules.

When a hybrid cable (a cable with both optical fibers and metallic conductors) is required, the applicable metallic conductor requirements shall be defined by other standards. See Annex C for a list of applicable ICEA Standards. For power-limited hybrid cables, ICEA 742 defines the optical fiber and metallic conductor cable requirements. For other hybrid cables, the requirements shall be as established by agreement between the end user and the cable manufacturer.

In some cases, an indoor cable may be weatherized for indoor-outdoor use. These cables are covered in more detail in Annex B of ICEA 696 (Weatherized Indoor Cable Requirements), above.

MDU cabling is an emerging system topology for FTTX applications. Cables covered in this standard may be applicable for significant parts of the MDU topology. Please note ICEA 730, above.

The normal temperature ranges for cables covered by this Standard are listed in Table 1-1:

Table 1-1

Temperature Ranges

	All Interconnect (Riser, Plenum, and General Purpose)		Horizontal and Backbone			
			Riser and General Purpose Fire Rated		Plenum Fire Rated	
	°C	(°F)	°C	(°F)	°C	(°F)
Operation	0 to +70	(32 to 158)	-20 to +70	(-4 to 158)	0 to +70	(32 to 158)
Storage and Shipping	-40 to +70	(-40 to 158)	-40 to +70	(-40 to 158)	-40 to +70	(-40 to 158)
Installation	0 to +60	(32 to 140)	-10 to +60	(14 to 140)	0 to +60	(32 to 140)

The standard installation tensile rating for cables is specified in section 7.22.

<u>Standard Minimum Bend Diameter</u>	<u>Interconnect</u>	<u>All Other Cables</u>
Unloaded Condition (Installed):	50 mm	20 x Cable OD
Loaded Condition (During Installation):	100 mm	40 x Cable OD

For cables utilizing bend insensitive fibers, as defined in Part 2, the minimum bend diameters may be reduced by agreement between manufacturer and user.

ICEA 730, the MDU cable Standard, addresses performance in FTTx applications where uncontrolled cable bends are allowed. Only single-mode fibers are included in that Standard; use of multimode fibers in such cables is referenced to ICEA 596. For rugged drop cables per ICEA 730 using multimode fiber, either a 10 mm or 15 mm minimum bend diameter specification should be used. It is understood that the cable may act as a self-bend-limiter to provide mechanical protection for the fiber.

For very small cables, manufacturers may specify a fixed cable minimum bend diameter (e.g., 300 mm) that is independent of the cable outer diameter (OD).

For cables not having a circular cross-section, bend diameter requirements are to be determined using the thickness (minor axis) as the cable diameter and bending in the direction of the preferential bend.

Products covered by this Standard shall comply with the pertinent Fire Resistance Code(s) described in Section 1.9.