



Cable properties according to the data sheet and in reality

Data sheets that quote IEC / DIN EN standards give the impression of high reliability

Case 2:
Fault analysis of Case 1 fibre breakage:
Is the installation process or the manufacturer to blame?

- Test results for tensile strength, cable bending under tension and lateral pressure after pragmatic testing under installation conditions over S-shaped corner rollers for underground cables
- Standard requirements for external optical cables acc. to DIN EN 60794-3 and 60794-3-10 (2002)

Mechanical properties according to the manufacturer:

Max. number of fibres		up to 48	
Outer diameter	[mm]	11,0 ± 0,5	
Weight	[kg/km]	84	
Min. bending radius	[mm]	Without tension	15 x D
		With tension	20 x D
Max. tensile strength	[N]	After installation	5000
		For a short period	6000
Max. lateral pressure	[N]	After installation	2000
		For a short period	

Fibre Optics CT test setup – combination test over fixed corner rollers for underground cables

- **Cable tensile strength DIN EN 60794-1-2/E1A**
 - Attenuation change, Method E1A
 - Cable elongation, Method without standard
- **Cable bending under tension DIN EN 60794-1-2 / E18A**
 - Attenuation change
 - Lateral pressure, static and dynamic, over underground cable corner rollers

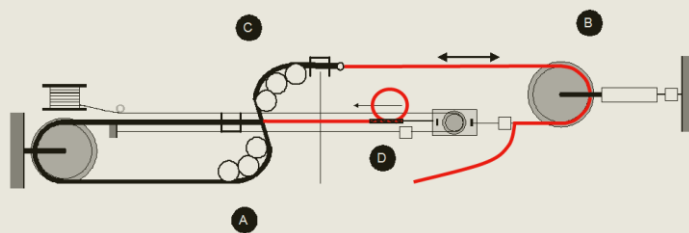
Short description of test

Individual testsd

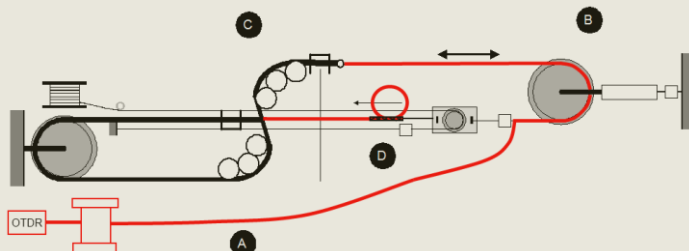
- 1st test cycle: Stretching behaviour of central element/ cable in a straight line from D (approx. 5 m)
- 2nd test cycle: Mechanical performance of cable (approx. 5 m are pulled at $F_{\max}$ in an S-shape from B to A through the smallest permissible deflection radius, then back from A to B)
- 3rd & 4th test cycle: Stretching behaviour of central element/ cable in a straight line from D at limit load (approx. 5 m)

Test setup1: 27 m sample length / ~ 7 m of it under dynamic tensile stress

1st/ 3rd & 4th test cycles
“static test”

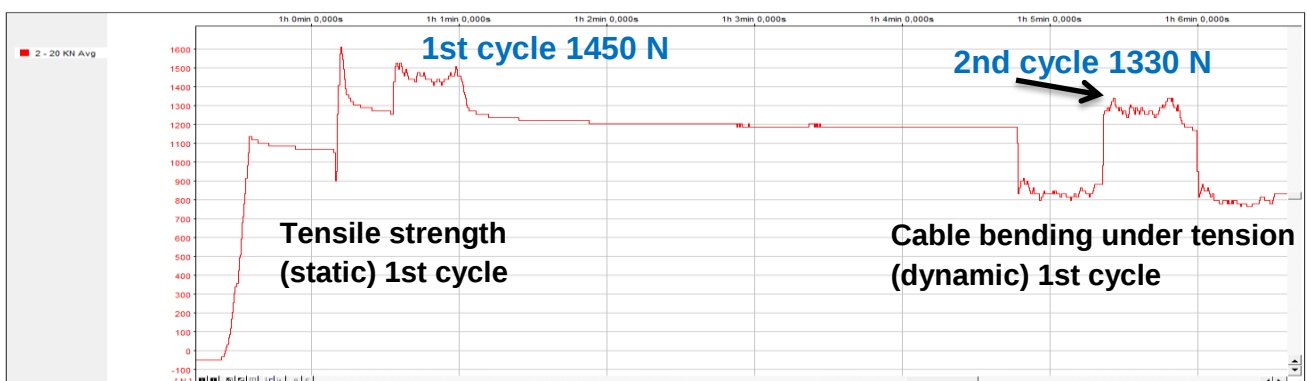
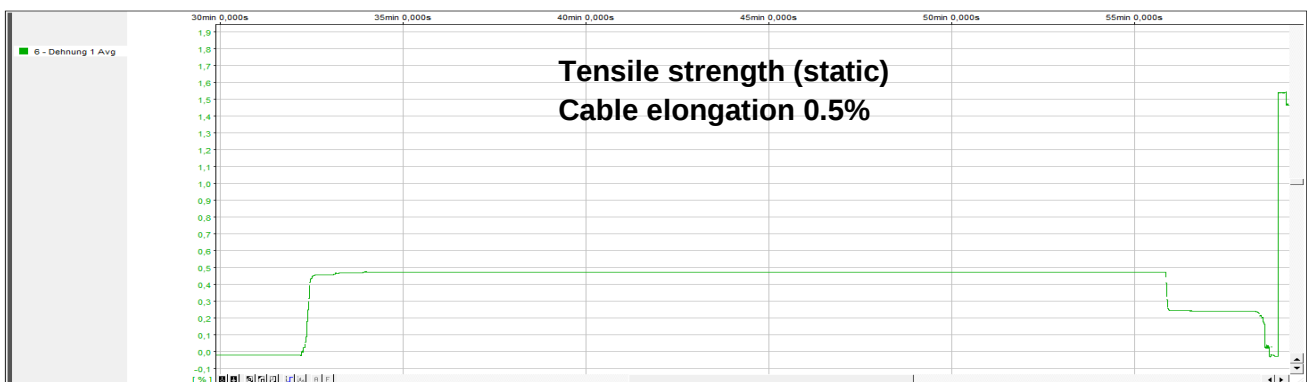
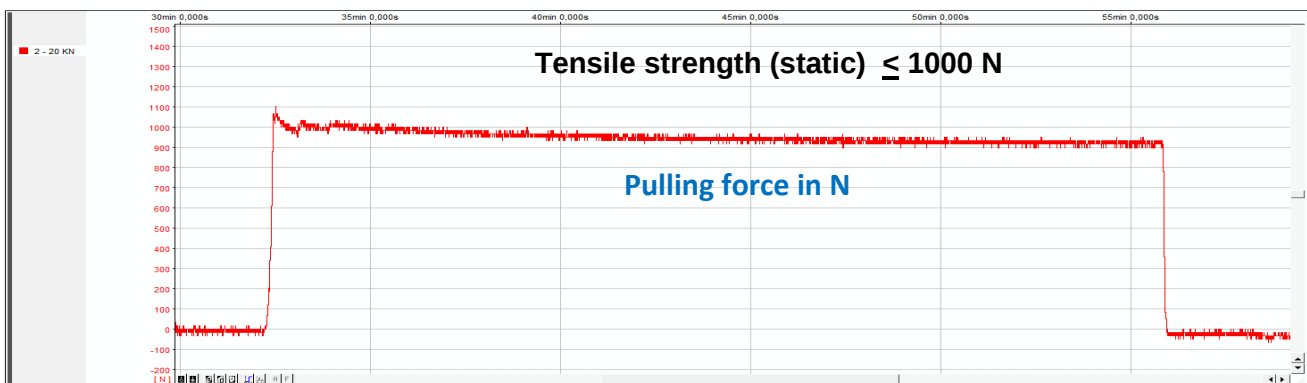


2nd test cycle
“dynamic test”



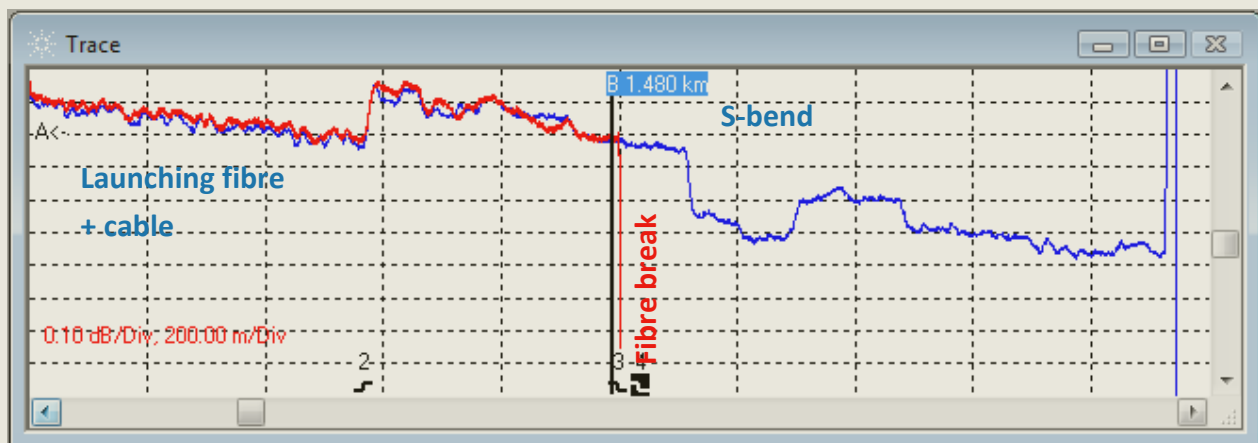
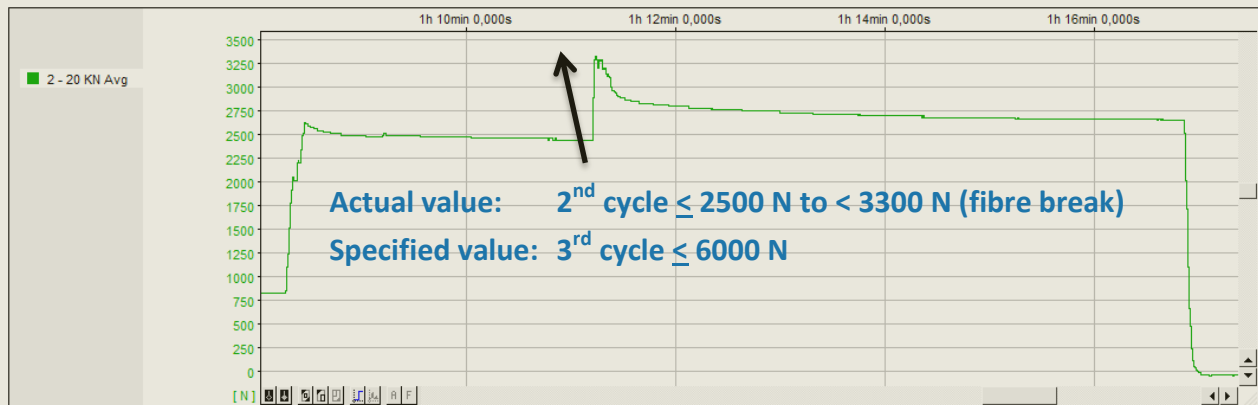
Test results

	Tensile strength	Cable bending under tension
IEC / DIN EN	60794-1-2 / E1A	60794-1-2 / E18A
Test	statisch	dynamisch
Pulling force		
Specified value Fmax	$\leq 6000\text{N}$	$\leq 6000\text{N}$
Nominal value Fmin	$\leq 1000\text{N} / 1450\text{N}$	$\leq 1330\text{N}$ (1st cycle) / $\leq 3300\text{N}$ (2nd cycle)
Cable elongation		
FO guideline Fmax	$\leq 0.7\%$	
FO guideline Nom. value (Fmin)	$\leq 0.5\%$	
Attenuation change		
Specified value Fmax	$\leq 0.05\text{ dB}$	$\leq 0.05\text{ dB}$
NN	dB	Fibre breakage ⁽²⁾ (2nd cycle = 3300 N)
Querdruck		
Specified value Fmax	$\leq 0.05\text{ dB}$	$\leq 0,05\text{ dB}$ ⁽²⁾
Nominal value	$\leq 0.05\text{ dB}$ ⁽¹⁾	Fibre breakage ⁽²⁾ (2nd cycle = 3300 N)



Test results

Cable bending under tension 2nd cycle (underground cable corner rollers) in acc. with IEC/EN 60794-1-2/E18A, dynamic test ($v = 10$ m/min)



Evidence from fault analysis, Case 1

The repeat of the pulling test over cable corner rollers clearly showed that there were considerable design and technical processing faults in the cable manufacture. The requirements of standard DIN EN / IEC 60794-3-10 (2002 = Parag. 4.6.1 (testing method) 4.6.2.1 (tensile strength) 4.6.2.6 (crush) could never be technically fulfilled with this design.

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