

High Performance Interconnection Fiber Optic Link

Product Facts

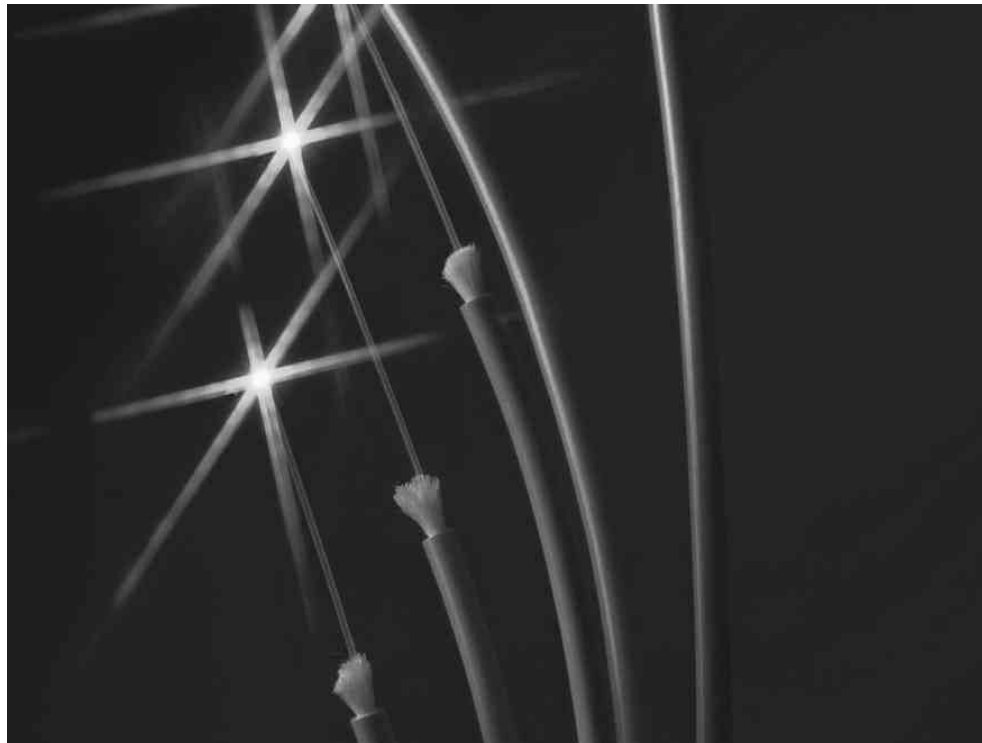
- Low smoke
- Low corrosive gas emission
- Limited fire hazard
- Halogen free
- Small size and lightweight
- Custom design
- Range of jacket materials
- Inherent security of transmitted signals
- Low loss, high performance cables
- Water-blocking options
- Meets the requirements of Def Stan 60-1 part 2

Typical applications

- Military communications
- Military control systems
- Naval applications
- Underwater and ROV's
- Hazardous Environments



Fiber Optic Cables



Standard Fiber Optic Cable Constructions

The use of increasingly sensitive and more sophisticated equipment in marine and military applications means a corresponding requirement for high performance interconnection links. Fiber optic links offer high performance and have many advantages over copper systems such as:

- Interference immunity (EMI & RFI).
- High bandwidth (for improved message capacity).
- Small size, lightweight.
- Low loss, durability.
- Security and safety.

However, to ensure the reliability of a fiber system the cable design, materials and interconnection accessories employed are all extremely important.

Tyco Electronics provides a range of single and multi-core Fiber Optic Cables offering innovative solutions to interconnect problems. Tyco Electronics leadership in the field of advanced material technology, coupled with more than 15 years experience of supplying ruggedized cables for marine and military applications, ensures superior performance levels in the harshest of environments.

Available in:

- Americas ■
- Europe ■
- Asia Pacific ■

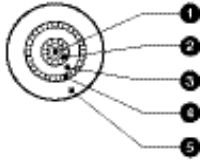
Fiber Optic Cables (Continued)

Simplex Fiber Optic Cable



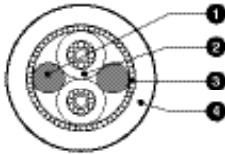
| Component | Fiber Size | Qty/Diameter |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Secondary Buffered Fiber | (62.5/125) | 1 |
| 2. Strength Member | — | 1.5 mm |
| 3. Zerohal Sheath | — | 2.7 ± 0.2 mm |

Ruggedized Simplex Fiber Optic Cable



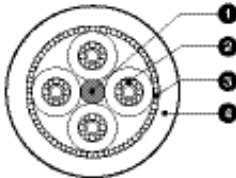
| Component | Fiber size | Qty/Diameter |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Secondary Buffered Fiber | (62.5/125) | 1 |
| 2. Strength Member | — | 1.5 mm |
| 3. Zerohal Sheath | — | 2.7 mm |
| 4. Strength Member | — | 3.3 mm |
| 5. Zerohal Sheath | — | 5.3 ± 0.2 mm |

2 Channel Ruggedized Fiber Optic Cable



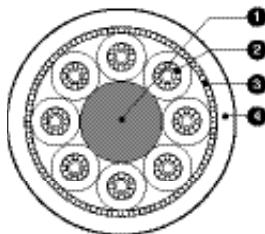
| Component | Fiber size | Qty/Diameter |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Strength Member | — | 2 |
| 2. Simplex Cable | (62.5/125) | 2 |
| 3. Strength Member | — | 6.0 mm |
| 4. Zerohal Sheath | — | 8.2 ± 0.3 mm |

4 Channel Ruggedized Fiber Optic Cable



| Component | Fiber size | Qty/Diameter |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Strength Member | — | 1 |
| 2. Simplex Cable | (62.5/125) | 4 / 6.7 mm |
| 3. Strength Member | — | 7.3 mm |
| 4. Zerohal Sheath | — | 9.5 ± 0.5 mm |

8 Channel Ruggedized Fiber Optic Cable



| Component | Fiber size | Qty/Diameter |
|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. Strength Member | — | 1 |
| 2. Simplex Cable | (62.5/125) | 8 / 9.8 mm |
| 3. Strength Member | — | 10.4 mm |
| 4. Zerohal Sheath | — | 12.5 ± 0.5 mm |

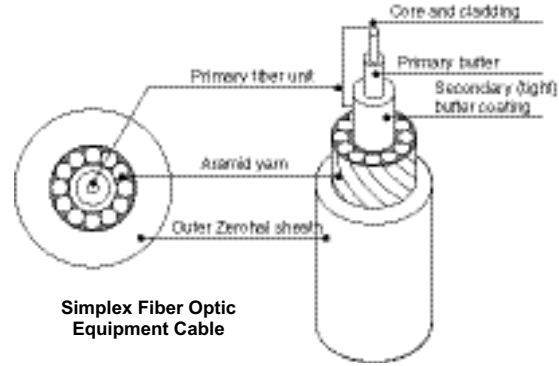
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Fiber Optic Cables (Continued)

Fiber Optic Equipment Cable

The diagram on the right shows a typical equipment cable, which can also be used as a sub-unit or simplex component for the larger multi-core cables, as shown in the diagrams on the previous page. The fiber used is a high performance tight buffer type comprising an all silica fiber, with multiple coatings designed to provide mechanical and environmental protection, micro-bend resistance, and ease of handling in the field. Most common fiber types are readily available (see table below) and more specialized fibers are available on request.

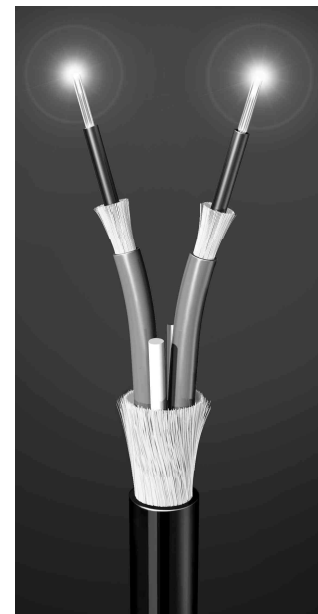
The equipment cable has a layer of served aramid yarn providing high flexibility and tensile strength, while the outer sheath provides environmental and mechanical protection, along with low smoke emission and chemical resistance.



Simplex Fiber Optic Equipment Cable

The materials and types of designs employed have been thoroughly tested to Def Stan 60-1 (see test data on the next page) and Def Stan 61-12 Part 31 which demonstrate the suitability of the cables and fibers for use in high performance and critical marine applications.

While offering a standard range of tight buffered multi and single mode fiber optic cables, Tyco Electronics also offers the option of custom design for specific applications. These cables capitalize on the small size of the fiber thereby enabling efficient, ergonomic and reliable interconnection.



Typical 2-Channel Cable

Fiber Types and Common Features

| Type | Attenuation | Bandwidth | Dispersion Slope | Numerical Aperture |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| — | dB/km@850/1300/1550nm | MHz-km@850/1300nm | ps/(nm ² -km) | — |
| 8/125 | —/0.4/0.25 | n/a | 0.093 | 0.1 |
| 50/125 | 3.5/1.2/— | 400/600 | n/a | 0.20 |
| 62.5/125 | 3.5/1.2/— | 160/500 | n/a | 0.275 |
| 100/140 | 4.5/2.0/— | 200/200 | n/a | 0.29 |

All fibers supplied with a high performance three layer tight buffer. Cables can be supplied with water-blocking and marking to suit customer requirement, and any combination of the fiber types listed above.

Table of Requirements and Results from Def Stan 60 – 1 Part 2

| Definition | Requirements | Part 2 |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Cable tensile strength | <0.5% cable elongation no increase in attenuation at full load and after test compared to pre-test value. | 1000N applied at 100N/minute Pass |
| Cable bend | No cracking or deformation of cable sheath. <0.5dB change after test. | 20N load, 10 cycles of wind and unwind. 6 wraps. Pass |
| Cold bend | No cracking or deformation of cable sheath. <0.5dB change after test. | 20N load, 10 cycles of wind and unwind. 6 wraps, -30°C. Pass |
| Cyclic bend | No cracking or deformation of cable sheath. <0.5dB change after test. | 40N, 1000 cycles. Pass |
| Cable impact | No cracking or deformation of cable sheath. <0.5dB change after test. 100 impacts. | 12.5 mm radius, 1kg hammer, 100 mm height Pass |
| Cable crush | No cracking or deformation of cable sheath. <0.5dB change after test <20% reduction from original diameter. | 2000N/5 min Pass |
| Cable snatch | No cracking or deformation of cable sheath. <0.5dB change after test <20% reduction from original diameter. | 1kg, 10 cycles Pass |
| Dynamic cut through | ≥ 25N | 85°C, 60N/minute, 0.45mm diameter needle blade Pass |
| Tear resistance | 5 N/mm | — Pass |
| Shrinkage | <3mm total | 16 hrs at -30°C and 16 hrs at 85°C Pass |
| Scrape abrasion | 500 cycles minimum | 5N, 85°C, 0.45 mm diameter needle blade Pass |
| Fluids | Volume 25 TS ret 60 Eb ret 60 | Diesel F76 28 days @ 20°C Pass |
| | swell 15 min % 60 min % 60 | OX-30 28 days @ 50°C Pass |
| | max % 15 60 60 | OX-40 HS200X 28 days @ 50°C Pass |
| | 10 60 60 | OMD-113 28 days @ 50°C Pass |
| | 50 50 50 | OX-28 28 days @ 50°C Pass |
| | 10 80 80 | Deionized water 28 days @ 50°C Pass |
| | 10 80 80 | Deionized water + 3.5% NaCl 28 days @ 50°C Pass |
| Accelerated ageing | <20% change in TS/Eb/tear between 14 and 28 days. Eb ≥ 150% | 110°C for 14 and 28 days. Pass |
| Arrhenius plot | 40,000 hours at 85°C | End point measurement: 50% absolute elongation Pass |
| Stability | 175% max. elongation, 25% max. permanent elongation. | 105°C, 0.2N/mm ² stress. Pass |
| Pressure | Indentation not to exceed 50%. | 85°C for 4 hrs. Pass |
| Ozone | No cracks with normal vision. | 80 – 100ppm for 120 hrs Pass |
| UV light resistance | ≤ 80% Eb change, ≤ 20% TS change. | 8 hrs UV 55°C, 4 hrs humidity 40°C, (UV-B) 1000 hrs. Pass |
| Smoke Index | 20 maximum | NES 711 Pass |
| Toxicity index | 5 maximum | NES 713 Pass |
| Halogen index | No detectable halogens. | Sodium fusion test (Lassaigne) Pass |
| Oxygen index | 29 minimum | BS 2782 Part 1 Method 141D Pass |
| Temperature index | 250°C minimum | Nes 715 Pass |
| Flammability | Not to reach within 50 mm of the lower clamp. | BS 4066 Part 1 Pass |