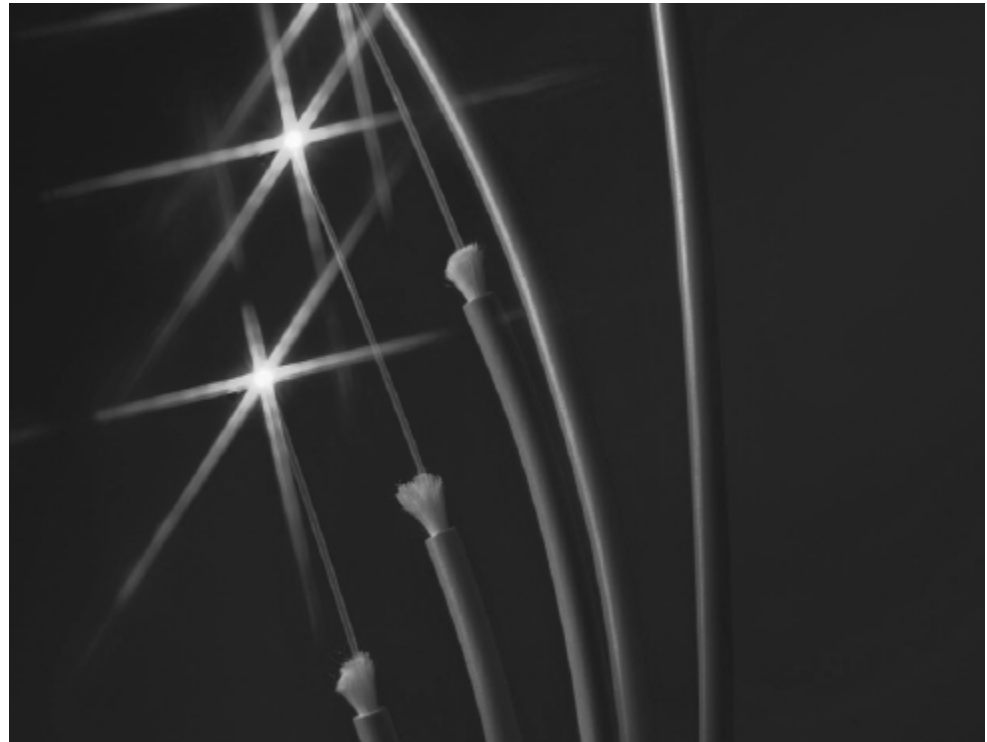


Fiber Optic Cables**High Performance Interconnection Fiber Optic Link****Product Facts**

- 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

**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:

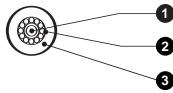
- Interference immunity (EMI & RFI)
- High bandwidth (for improved message capacity)
- Small size, lightweight
- Low loss, durability
- Security and safety

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.

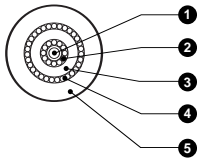
Fiber Optic Cables (Continued)

Simplex Fiber Optic Cable



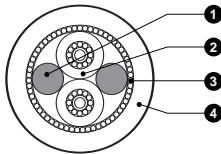
Component	Fiber Size	Qty/Diameter
1. Secondary Buffered Fiber	(62.5/125)	1
2. Strength Member	—	1.5 mm
3. Zerohal Sheath	—	2.7 ± 0.2 mm

Ruggedized Simplex Fiber Optic Cable



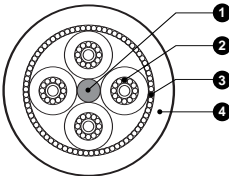
Component	Fiber Size	Qty/Diameter
1. Secondary Buffered Fiber	(62.5/125)	1
2. Strength Member	—	1.5 mm
3. Zerohal Sheath	—	2.7 mm
4. Strength Member	—	3.3 mm
5. Zerohal Sheath	—	5.3 ± 0.2 mm

2 Channel Ruggedized Fiber Optic Cable



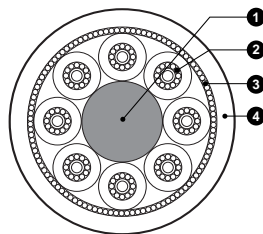
Component	Fiber Size	Qty/Diameter
1. Strength Member	—	2
2. Simplex Cable	(62.5/125)	2
3. Strength Member	—	6.0 mm
4. Zerohal Sheath	—	8.2 ± 0.3 mm

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

High Performance Interconnection Fiber Optic Link

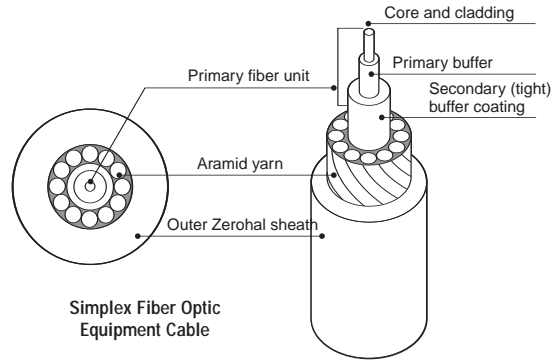
Fiber Optic Cables (Continued)

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.

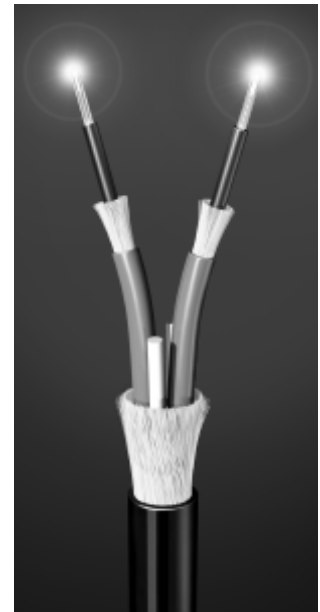
The fiber used is a high performance tight buffer type comprising an all silica fiber, with multiple coatings designed to provide mechanical and environmental protection, micro-bend resistance, and ease of handling in the field. Most common fiber types are readily available (see table below) and more 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.



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