

### Tight Buffer Distribution Fiber Optic Cables

#### Applications:

Short and medium distance, indoor and protected environments. Offered as a riser, plenum, or general purpose cable, it is used for interconnection of distribution boxes, or the distribution boxes and customer equipments, and between floors.

#### Installations:

Installed along the wall, the roof, interlayer, canal and indoor.

#### Construction:

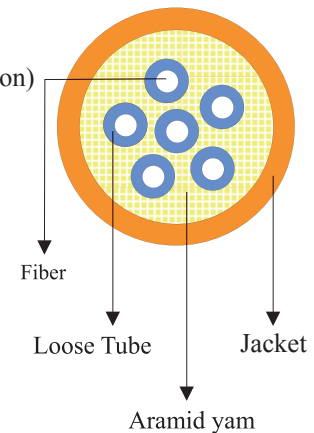
The cable contains 4 to 72 fibers individually buffered to 0.9 mm in a tight or semi tight construction and coded. The cable structure depends on the number of fibers: The 4 to 12 fiber cables contain individual fibers without sub-units, In the 16 to 72 fiber cables the fibers are grouped in the sub-units. In the 4 to 12 fiber cables, the individual fibers are stranded and protected by aramid yarn and a PVC or LSZH jacket. In the 16 to 72 fiber cables, the fibers are grouped into sub-units which are laid helically along the cable axis. Each sub-unit contains 4 to 6 fibers, aramid yarn and a PVC or LSZH jacket. The 72 fiber cable consists of twelve sub-units, nine of them are stranded around a central element made of 3 sub-units.

#### Technical Parameters:

- ☆ Maximum Transmission Distance: 6km (Single Mode); 0.3km (Multimode)
- ☆ Maximum Pulling Load: 100N(Short Term Installation);60N(Long Term Installation)
- ☆ Minimum Bending Radius:
  - Short Term Installation: 20 x Overall Diameter
  - Long Term Installation: 10 x Overall Diameter (Non-Armoured); 20 x Overall Diameter (Armoured)
- ☆ Twist (Torsion Length): 125 x Overall Diameter.
- ☆ Working Temperature: -10°C ~ +70°C (PE sheath)
- ☆ Storage Temperature: -20°C ~ +70°C (PE sheath)

#### Product Highlights:

- ☆ Small diameter and light weight.
- ☆ The high tension characteristics of the aramid yarn serving as strength member can offer good stability in the transmission performance.
- ☆ Compact and flexible construction are especially suitable for indoor installations.
- ☆ Tight Buffer fibers are made from fiber rods with good linearity and low extruding output. By careful calibration of the vacuum pumping equipment, the uniformity of the outer diameter of the tight buffer fibers can be easily achieved with excellent strip ability.
- ☆ LSZH jackets can be offered for indoor application for which flame retardancy is required.
- ☆ Cutting edge production equipment, good quality materials and optimized process ensure low induced attenuation within the operating temperature range.
- ☆ Fiber geometry are strictly monitored to ensure superior transmission performance.



#### Ordering Information:

AD-MTA-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L

A: Small Unit Diameter

- A=0.9mm (12 core);
- B=3.6mm (12-16 core);
- C=4.2mm (24-72 core)

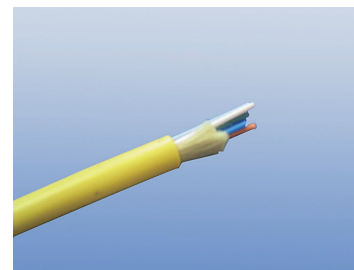
B: Fiber Types

- 0=Fibers and copper conductors in cable; 1=Two or more fiber types in a cable
- 4=50/125 Multimode (OM3); 5=50/125 Multimode (OM2)
- 6=62.5/125 Multimode (OM1); 7= NZDS SM fiber per G.656
- 8=NZDS SM fiber per G.655; 9=Standard SM fiber per G.652D

C: No of Fibers per Tubes: 4-72

D: Subunit Jacket Material

- Y=PVC; H=LSZH
- 11Y=PU; 0=No subunit (0-12 core fiber)



E: Central Member

A=Aramid yarn; F=Dielectric (FRP)

F: Inner Jacket Options

2Y=PE; Y=PVC; H=LSZH

G: Armour Options

Blank=No armour; T=Corrugated steel tape armour; W=Steel wire armour

B=Bronze armour; D=Fiber glass armour; TW= Steel tape + Steel wire armour

H: Jacket Material Options

2Y=PE; Y=PVC; H=LSZH

11Y=PU; A=Aluminium moisture barrier; T=Anti-termite protection

I: Water-blocking Options for Cable Cores

X= No water-blocking; J=Cable core gel in tubes; D=Dry water-blocking in cable core interstices

J: Water-blocking Options for Cables with more than one Jacket

X=No Water-blocking; J= Water-blocking gel between jackets; D=Dry water-blocking between cable jackets

K: Tight Buffer Types

VT=Standard TB; YT=Tactical level

CG=Jelly filled, Semi tight buffered; CD=Dry, Semi tight buffered

L: Strength member options

A=Aramid yarn; AG=Aramid yarn and fiber glass yarn; G=Fiber glass yarn

