

Edition 2.0 2023-02

### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications – Part 7: Symmetrical pair cables with transmission characteristics up to 1 200 MHz – Sectional specification for digital and analogue communication cables

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 33.120.20 ISBN 978-2-8322-6374-7

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

### CONTENTS

H	DREWO	RD	5	
1	Scope	e	7	
2	Norm	ative references	7	
3	Terms	s and definitions	7	
4 Installation consideration				
•		General remarks		
		Bending radius of installed cable		
		Climatic conditions		
5				
•		General remarks		
		Cable construction		
	5.2.1	General		
	5.2.2	Conductor		
	5.2.3	Insulation		
	5.2.4	Cable element		
	5.2.5	Cable make-up		
	5.2.6	Screening of the cable core		
	5.2.7			
	5.2.8	Identification	_	
	5.2.9	Finished cable		
6	Chara	acteristics and requirements		
		General remarks		
		Electrical characteristics and tests		
	6.2.1	Conductor resistance		
	6.2.2	Resistance unbalance within a pair		
	6.2.3	Dielectric strength		
	6.2.4	Insulation resistance		
	6.2.5	Mutual capacitance		
	6.2.6	Capacitance unbalance pair to ground		
	6.2.7	Transfer impedance		
	6.2.8	Coupling attenuation		
	6.2.9	Current-carrying capacity		
	6.2.10			
	6.3	Transmission characteristics	12	
	6.3.1	General remark	12	
	6.3.2	Velocity of propagation (phase velocity)	12	
	6.3.3	Phase delay and differential phase delay (delay skew)	12	
	6.3.4	Attenuation (α)	13	
	6.3.5	Unbalance attenuation near-end (TCL, EL TCTL)	13	
	6.3.6	Near-end crosstalk (PS NEXT, NEXT)	14	
	6.3.7	Far-end crosstalk (PS ACR-F, ACR-F)	15	
	6.3.8	Alien (exogenous) near-end crosstalk	16	
	6.3.9	Alien (exogenous) far-end crosstalk	16	
	6.3.10	Alien (exogenous) crosstalk of bundled cables	16	
	6.3.1	1 Impedance	16	
	6.3.12	2 Return loss (RL)	16	

6.4 Med	chanical and dimensional characteristics and requirements	17				
6.4.1	Dimensional requirements	17				
6.4.2	Elongation at break of the conductors	17				
6.4.3	Tensile strength of the insulation	17				
6.4.4	Elongation at break of the insulation	17				
6.4.5	Adhesion of the insulation to the conductor	17				
6.4.6	Elongation at break of the sheath	17				
6.4.7	Tensile strength of the sheath	17				
6.4.8	Crush test of the cable	17				
6.4.9	Impact test of the cable	17				
6.4.10	Bending under tension	18				
6.4.11	Repeated bending of the cable	18				
6.4.12	Tensile performance of the cable	18				
6.4.13	Shock-test requirements of the cable	18				
6.4.14	Bump-test requirements of the cable	18				
6.4.15	Vibration-test requirements of the cable	18				
6.5 Env	rironmental characteristics	18				
6.5.1	Shrinkage of insulation	18				
6.5.2	Wrapping test of insulation after thermal ageing	18				
6.5.3	Bending test of insulation at low temperature	18				
6.5.4	Elongation at break of the sheath after ageing	18				
6.5.5	Tensile strength of the sheath after ageing	18				
6.5.6	Sheath pressure at high temperature	18				
6.5.7	Cold bend test of the cable	19				
6.5.8	Hot shock test	19				
6.5.9	Damp heat steady state	19				
6.5.10	Solar radiation (UV)	19				
6.5.11	Solvents and contaminating fluids	19				
6.5.12	Salt mist and sulphur dioxide	19				
6.5.13	Water immersion	19				
6.5.14	Hygroscopicity	19				
6.5.15	Wicking	19				
6.5.16	Flame propagation characteristics of a single cable	19				
6.5.17	Flame propagation characteristics of bunched cables	19				
6.5.18	Resistance to fire	19				
6.5.19	Halogen gas evolution	19				
6.5.20	Smoke generation	20				
6.5.21	Toxic gas emission	20				
6.5.22	Integrated fire test	20				
7 Introducti	on to the blank detail specification	20				
Annex A (info	rmative) Blank detail specification	21				
•						
gp						
Table 1 Train	anfor impedance	4.4				
Table 1 – Transfer impedance						
Table 2 – Coupling attenuation						
Table 3 – Attenuation, constant values13						
Table 4 – Attenuation values13						
Table 5 Nea	or and crosstalk nower sum (PS NEVT)	15				

Table 6 – Far-end crosstalk (PS ACR-F)	.16
Table 7 – Return loss	. 17

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MULTICORE AND SYMMETRICAL PAIR/QUAD CABLES FOR DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS –

# Part 7: Symmetrical pair cables with transmission characteristics up to 1 200 MHz – Sectional specification for digital and analogue communication cables

#### **FOREWORD**

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

IEC 61156-7 has been prepared by subcommittee 46C: Wires and symmetrical cables, of IEC technical committee 46: Cables, wires, waveguides, RF connectors, RF and microwave passive components and accessories. It is an International Standard.

This part of IEC 61156 is to be read in conjunction with IEC 61156-1:2023.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2003 and Amendment 1:2012. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) restructure all text to comply with ISO/IEC Directives Part 2;

- b) align clauses with IEC 61156-1:2023;
- c) remove the clause related to screening attenuation as it is no longer a test to be performed (replaced by coupling attenuation);
- d) replace the IEC 62153-4-2 method (injection clamp) with IEC 61156-4-5 (absorbing clamp) for coupling attenuation measurement to be consistent with all other parts of the IEC 61156 series;
- e) include IEC 62153-4-9 test method (triaxial) for coupling attenuation measurement to be consistent with all other parts of the IEC 61156 series;
- f) incorporate the blank detail specification.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
46C/1228/CDV	46C/1233/RVC

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at <a href="https://www.iec.ch/members\_experts/refdocs">www.iec.ch/members\_experts/refdocs</a>. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at <a href="https://www.iec.ch/publications">www.iec.ch/publications</a>.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61156 series, published under the general title *Multicore* and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- · reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

#### MULTICORE AND SYMMETRICAL PAIR/QUAD CABLES FOR DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS –

# Part 7: Symmetrical pair cables with transmission characteristics up to 1 200 MHz – Sectional specification for digital and analogue communication cables

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 61156 specifies cables that can be used for various communication systems as well as for analogue systems, such as video, that exist or are under development and which may use as many as four pairs simultaneously. In this sense, this sectional specification provides the cable characteristics required by system developers to evaluate new systems as well as to enhance present systems.

It covers a cable having four individually screened (S/FTP) pairs. The cable can be provided with a common screen over the cable core.

The transmission characteristics are specified up to a frequency of 1 200 MHz and at a temperature of 20 °C.

The cables covered by this sectional specification are intended to operate with voltages and currents normally encountered in communication systems and support the delivery of DC low voltage remote powering applications. These cables are not intended to be used in conjunction with low impedance sources, for example the electric power supply of public utility mains.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60304, Standard colours for insulation for low-frequency cables and wires

IEC 61156-1, Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications – Part 1: Generic specification

IEC 62153-4-3, Metallic communication cable test methods – Part 4-3: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Surface transfer impedance – Triaxial method

IEC 62153-4-5, Metallic communication cable test methods – Part 4-5: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Screening or coupling attenuation – Absorbing clamp method

IEC 62153-4-9, Metallic communication cable test methods – Part 4-9: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Coupling attenuation of screened balanced cables, triaxial method