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Information technology – Generic cabling for customer premises

*Technologies de l'information –
Câblage générique des locaux d'utilisateurs*

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CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	ix
INTRODUCTION	x
 Clause	
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	2
3 Definitions and abbreviations	4
3.1 Definitions	4
3.2 Abbreviations	8
4 Conformance	9
5 Structure of the generic cabling system	10
5.1 Structure	10
5.1.1 Functional elements	10
5.1.2 Cabling subsystems	10
5.1.3 Campus backbone cabling subsystem	11
5.1.4 Building backbone cabling subsystem	11
5.1.5 Horizontal cabling subsystem	11
5.1.6 Work area cabling	11
5.2 Overall structure	12
5.3 Location of distributors	14
5.4 Interfaces to the generic cabling system	15
5.4.1 Public network interface	15
5.5 Dimensioning and configuring	16
5.5.1 Floor distributor	16
5.5.2 Preferred cable types for pre-cabling and recommended use	16
5.5.3 Telecommunications outlets	16
5.5.4 Telecommunications closets and equipment rooms	17
5.5.5 Building entrance facilities	17
5.6 Electromagnetic compatibility	17
5.7 Earthing and bonding	17
6 Implementation	18
6.1 Horizontal cabling	19
6.1.1 Horizontal distances	19
6.1.2 Choosing cable types	20
6.1.3 Configuring TOs	20
6.2 Backbone cabling	21
6.2.1 Physical topology	21
6.2.2 Choosing cable types	22
6.2.3 Backbone cabling distances	22

7	Permanent link and channel specifications.....	23
7.1	Permanent links and channels.....	23
7.1.1	General.....	23
7.1.2	Permanent links.....	24
7.1.3	Channels.....	24
7.2	Classification of applications, links and channels.....	26
7.2.1	Application classification.....	26
7.2.2	Link and channel classification.....	27
7.3	Balanced cabling permanent links and channels.....	28
7.3.1	General.....	28
7.3.2	Nominal impedance.....	28
7.3.3	Return loss.....	28
7.3.4	Attenuation (insertion loss).....	29
7.3.5	NEXT loss.....	30
7.3.6	Attenuation of crosstalk loss ratio.....	31
7.3.7	ELFEXT.....	33
7.3.8	DC loop resistance.....	35
7.3.9	Propagation delay.....	35
7.3.10	Delay skew.....	36
7.3.11	Longitudinal to differential conversion loss (balance).....	36
7.3.12	Transfer impedance of shield.....	37
7.4	Optical fibre permanent links/channels.....	37
7.4.1	General.....	37
7.4.2	Optical attenuation.....	37
7.4.3	Multimode modal bandwidth.....	38
7.4.4	Return loss.....	38
7.4.5	Propagation delay.....	38
8	Cable requirements.....	39
8.1	General requirements for 100 Ω and 120 Ω balanced cable.....	39
8.1.1	Additional requirements for 100 Ω balanced cable.....	41
8.1.2	Additional requirements for 120 Ω balanced cable.....	42
8.2	General requirements for 150 Ω balanced cable.....	42
8.3	Additional crosstalk considerations for balanced cables.....	44
8.3.1	Power summation.....	44
8.3.2	Hybrid and multi-unit cables and cables connected to multiple TOs.....	44
8.4	Multimode optical fibre cables.....	45
8.5	Singlemode optical fibre cables.....	45
9	Connecting hardware requirements.....	46
9.1	General requirements.....	46
9.1.1	Location.....	46
9.1.2	Design.....	46
9.1.3	Operating environment.....	47
9.1.4	Mounting.....	47
9.1.5	Cross-connect jumpers and patch cords.....	47
9.1.6	Installation practices.....	47
9.1.7	Marking and colour coding.....	48
9.2	Connecting hardware for 100 Ω and 120 Ω cabling.....	48
9.2.1	General requirements.....	48
9.2.2	Performance marking.....	48

9.2.3	Mechanical characteristics.....	48
9.2.4	Electrical characteristics.....	49
9.2.5	Telecommunications outlet requirements	50
9.2.6	Installation practices.....	51
9.3	Connecting hardware for 150 Ω cabling	51
9.3.1	General requirements.....	51
9.3.2	Performance marking	51
9.3.3	Mechanical characteristics.....	51
9.3.4	Electrical characteristics.....	52
9.3.5	Telecommunications outlet requirements	53
9.3.6	Installation practices.....	53
9.4	Optical fibre connecting hardware	54
9.4.1	General requirements.....	54
9.4.2	Marking and colour coding.....	54
9.4.3	Mechanical and optical characteristics	54
9.4.4	Telecommunications outlet requirements	55
9.4.5	Cross-connect jumpers and patch cords.....	55
9.4.6	Optical fibre connectivity.....	55
10	Shielding practices	55
10.1	EMC	55
10.2	Grounding.....	56
11	Administration	56
11.1	Scope of administration.....	56
11.2	Identifiers.....	56
11.3	Records.....	57
11.3.1	Documentation.....	57
Annexes		
A	Test procedures.....	58
A.1	Link performance testing.....	58
A.1.1	Testing balanced cabling links.....	58
A.1.2	Testing optical fibre cabling links	60
A.1.3	Link tests.....	62
A.2	Transmission testing of connecting hardware for balanced cabling.....	62
A.2.1	Purpose and scope.....	63
A.2.2	Applicability	63
A.2.3	Test parameters	64
A.2.4	Transmission testing of connecting hardware for balanced cables.....	64
A.3	Termination procedure and set-up verification for modular jack and plug testing	67
A.3.1	Test plug termination.....	68
A.3.2	Balun and test plug qualification	69
A.3.3	Typical TO measurement procedure	70
B	Reliability testing of connecting hardware for balanced cabling	73
B.1	Introduction.....	73
B.2	Contact resistance measurement	74
B.3	Insulation resistance	74
B.4	Durability	74
B.5	Vibration	74

B.6	Stress relaxation	75
B.7	Thermal shock	75
B.8	Humidity/temperature cycle	75
B.9	Corrosion testing	76
C	Requirements for flexible 100 Ω , 120 Ω and 150 Ω balanced cables	77
C.1	General requirements	77
C.2	Additional requirements for 150 Ω flexible cables	77
D	Topology	79
D.1	Common topologies	79
D.1.1	Network topology	79
D.2	Configurations	80
D.3	Application of the structured framework	81
E	Acronyms for balanced cables	83
F	Tutorial on link performance	84
F.1	Balanced cable transmission	84
F.1.1	Link parameters	84
F.1.2	Link parameter values	86
F.2	Optical cabling	86
G	Supported applications	87
H	Fibre optic connectivity planning guide	91
H.1	Introduction	91
H.2	General recommendations	91
H.3	Connectivity options at the TO	92
H.3.1	Duplex SC connectivity configuration	92
H.3.2	Simplex BFOC/2,5 connectivity configuration	93
H.3.3	Simplex BFOC/2,5-to-Duplex SC (hybrid) connectivity configuration	93
H.4	Connectivity options at distributors	93
J	Bibliographical references	94

Figures

	Page
1 Structure of generic cabling	11
2 Inter-relationship of functional elements	12
3 Example of the generic cabling system	13
4 Typical accommodation of functional elements	14
5 Potential interfaces to generic cabling	15
6 Maximum cable lengths	18
7 Examples of horizontal channel implementation	19
8 Typical horizontal and work area cabling	21
9 Backbone star topology	22
10 Maximum backbone distances	22
11 Permanent link	24
12 Examples of cabling systems	26
13 Eight position jack pin and pair grouping assignments	50
A.1 Measurement configuration	59
A.2 Calibration configuration	59
A.3 Calibration	61
A.4 Test set-up	61
A.5 Balun and test lead attenuation measurement	67
A.6 Attenuation measurement using resistors	67
A.7 Balanced test leads and jacket prior to untwisting	68
A.8 Balanced test leads and jacket prior to plug termination	69
A.9 Completed test plug	69
A.10 Test plug qualification measurement	70
A.11 Typical TO NEXT measurement set-up	72
B.1 Reliability test programme	73
D.1 Common topologies	79
D.2 Accommodating star cabling topology in a bus pathway topology	80
D.3 Star cabling topology	80
D.4 Ring system topology realised from a star cabling topology	80
D.5 Bus system topology realised from a star cabling topology	81
D.6 Example of voice services over generic cabling	81
D.7 Inter-relationship of functional elements in an installation with diversity for protection against failure	82
E.1 Cable types	83
H.1 Duplex SC connectivity configuration	92
H.2 Simplex BFOC/2,5 connectivity configuration	93
H.3 Simplex BFOC/2,5-to-SC (hybrid) connectivity configuration	93

Tables

	Page
1 Recommended media for pre-cabling.....	16
2 Channel lengths achievable with different categories and types of cabling	27
3 Minimum return loss for permanent link	28
4 Minimum return loss for a channel	29
5 Maximum attenuation values for a permanent link	29
6 Maximum attenuation values for a channel.....	29
7 Minimum NEXT loss for a permanent link.....	30
8 Minimum NEXT loss for a channel	30
9 Minimum PSNEXT loss for a permanent link	31
10 Minimum PSNEXT loss for channels	31
11 Minimum ACR values for permanent link.....	32
12 Minimum ACR values for channels.....	32
13 Minimum PSACR values for permanent link	33
14 Minimum PSACR values for channels	33
15 Minimum ELFEXT values for permanent link	33
16 Minimum ELFEXT values for channels.....	34
17 Minimum Power Sum ELFEXT values for permanent link	34
18 Minimum Power Sum ELFEXT values for channels	35
19 Maximum d.c. loop resistance.....	35
20 Maximum propagation delay for permanent link.....	35
21 Maximum propagation delay for a channel	36
22 Maximum delay skew for permanent link.....	36
23 Maximum delay skew for a channel.....	36
24 Longitudinal to differential conversion loss.....	36
25 Attenuation of optical fibre cabling subsystems	37
26 Wavelength windows for multimode optical fibre cabling	38
27 Wavelength windows for singlemode optical fibre cabling.....	38
28 Minimum optical modal bandwidth.....	38
29 Minimum optical return loss	38
30 Mechanical characteristics of 100 Ω and 120 Ω balanced cables	39
31 Electrical characteristics of 100 Ω and 120 Ω balanced cables	40
32 Additional electrical characteristics of 100 Ω balanced cables	41
33 Additional electrical characteristics of 120 Ω balanced cables	42
34 Mechanical characteristics of 150 Ω balanced cables.....	42
35 Electrical characteristics of 150 Ω balanced cables	43
36 Cable transmission performance parameters	45
37 Mechanical characteristics of connecting hardware intended for use with 100 Ω or 120 Ω cabling.....	49
38 Electrical characteristics of connecting hardware intended for use with 100 Ω or 120 Ω cabling.....	50
39 Mechanical characteristics of connecting hardware intended for use with 150 Ω cabling.....	52
40 Electrical characteristics of connecting hardware intended for use with 150 Ω cabling.....	53
41 Mechanical and optical characteristics of optical fibre connecting hardware.....	54

A.1	Parameters for testing cabling links	62
A.2	Test balun performance characteristics (1 MHz - 100 MHz).....	65
A.3	Test plug NEXT loss requirements.....	70
C.1	Different mechanical characteristics for 150 Ω flexible cables	77
C.2	Different electrical characteristics for 150 Ω flexible cables	78
E.1	Naming of balanced cables.....	83
G.1	Supported applications	87
G.2	Pairs and minimum performance requirements for emerging applications.....	88
G.3	Pair assignment for applications listed in table G.1	89
G.4	Application standards and balanced cabling.....	90
G.5	Application standards and optical fibre cabling	90

Withdrawn

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialised system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO/IEC 11801 was prepared by the Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology, Subcommittee 25, Interconnection of Information Technology Equipment.

This International Standard has taken into account requirements specified in application standards listed in annex G. It refers to International Standards for components and test methods whenever an appropriate International Standard was available.

This consolidated version of ISO/IEC 11801 is based on the first edition (1995), its amendments 1 (1999) and 2 (1999) and the corrigendum 1 (December 1996) and the corrigendum 2 (June 1997).

It bears the edition number 1.2.

A vertical line in the margin shows where the base publication has been modified by amendments 1 and 2, and corrigenda 1 and 2.

Annexes A, B and C form an integral part of this International Standard.
Annexes D, E, F, G, H and J are for information only.

INTRODUCTION

Within customer premises, the importance of the cabling infrastructure is similar to that of other fundamental building utilities such as heating, lighting and mains power. As with other utilities, interruptions to service can have serious impact. Poor quality of service due to lack of design foresight, use of inappropriate components, incorrect installation, poor administration or inadequate support can threaten an organisation's effectiveness.

Historically, the cabling within a premises comprised both application specific and multipurpose networks. Appropriate use of this International Standard will enable a controlled migration to generic cabling. Certain circumstances may warrant the introduction of application specific cabling; these instances should be minimised.

This International Standard provides:

- a) users with an application independent generic cabling system and an open market for cabling components;
- b) users with a flexible cabling scheme such that modifications are both easy and economical;
- c) building professionals (for example, architects) with guidance allowing the accommodation of cabling before specific requirements are known; that is, in the initial planning either for construction or refurbishment;
- d) industry and applications standardisation bodies with a cabling system which supports current products and provides a basis for future product development.

This International Standard specifies a multi-vendor cabling, and is related to:

- a) International Standards for cabling components developed by committees of the IEC; for example, copper cables IEC/TC 46 ¹⁾, copper connectors IEC/TC 48, optical fibre cables and connectors IEC/TC 86;
- b) applications developed by the sub-committees of ISO/IEC JTC 1 ²⁾ and study groups of ITU-T ³⁾: for example, LANs: ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 6 and SC 25/WG 4 ⁴⁾; ISDN: ITU-T SG 13 ⁵⁾;
- c) planning and installation guides for the implementation and use of generic cabling systems.

The applications listed in annex G have been analysed to determine the requirements for a generic cabling system. These requirements, together with statistics concerning premises geography from different countries and the model described in 6.1.1, have been used to develop the requirements for cabling components and to stipulate their arrangement into cabling systems. As a result, generic cabling defined within this International Standard is targeted at, but not limited to, the general office environment.

It is anticipated that the generic cabling system defined by this International Standard will have a life expectancy in excess of 10 years.

¹⁾ International Electrotechnical Commission – Technical Committee 46

²⁾ International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission – Joint Technical Committee 1

³⁾ International Telecommunication Union – Telecommunications

⁴⁾ Subcommittee 25 – Working Group 4

⁵⁾ Study Group 13

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – GENERIC CABLING FOR CUSTOMER PREMISES

1 Scope

International Standard ISO/IEC 11801 specifies generic cabling for use within commercial premises, which may comprise single or multiple buildings on a campus.

The International Standard is optimised for premises having a geographical span of up to 3 000 m, with up to 1 000 000 m² of office space, and a population between 50 and 50 000 persons. It is recommended that the principles of this International Standard be applied to installations that do not fall within this range.

Cabling defined by this International Standard supports a wide range of services including voice, data, text, image and video.

This International Standard specifies:

- a) the structure and minimum configuration for generic cabling ¹⁾,
- b) implementation requirements,
- c) performance requirements for individual cabling links and
- d) conformance requirements and verification procedures.

Although safety (electrical, fire, etc.) and Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements are outside the scope of this International Standard, and may be covered by other standards and regulations, information given in this International Standard may be of assistance in meeting these requirements.

¹⁾ Cables and cords used to connect application specific equipment to the generic cabling system are outside of the scope of this standard. Since they have significant effect on the transmission characteristics of the channel, assumptions and guidance are provided on their performance and length.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of ISO/IEC 11801. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All normative documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60068-1:1988, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Environmental testing – Part 1: General and guidance*

IEC 60068-2-2:1974, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2: Tests – Tests B: Dry heat*

IEC 60068-2-6:1982, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2: Tests – Tests Fc and guidance: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

IEC 60068-2-14:1984, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2: Tests – Test N: Change of temperature*

IEC 60068-2-38:1974, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2: Tests – Test Z/AD: Composite temperature/humidity cyclic test*

IEC 60068-2-60 TTD:1990, *Basic environmental testing procedures – Part 2: Tests – Test Ke: Corrosion tests in artificial atmosphere at very low concentration of polluting gas(es)* [Technical Trend Document]

IEC 60096-1:1986, *Radio-frequency cables – Part 1: General requirements and measuring methods*

IEC 60189-1:1986, *Low-frequency cables and wires with p.v.c. insulation and p.v.c. sheath – Part 1: General test and measuring methods*

IEC 60227-2:1979, *Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables of rated voltages up to and including 450/750 V – Part 2: Test methods*

IEC 60512-1:1994, *Electromechanical components for electronic equipment; basic testing procedures and measuring methods – Part 1: General*

IEC 60512-2:1985, *Electromechanical components for electronic equipment; basic testing procedures and measuring methods – Part 2: General examination, electrical continuity and contact resistance tests, insulation tests and voltage stress tests*
Amendment 1 (1988)

IEC 60603-7:1990, *Connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz for use with printed boards – Part 7: Detail specification for connectors, 8 way, including fixed and free connectors with common mating features*

IEC 60708-1:1981, *Low-frequency cables with polyolefin insulation and moisture barrier polyolefin sheath – Part 1: General design details and requirements*

IEC 60793-1:1992, *Optical fibres – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 60793-1 (all parts), *Optical fibres – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 60793-2:1992, *Optical fibres – Part 2: Product specifications*

IEC 60794-1:1993, *Optical fibre cables – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 60794-2:1989, *Optical fibre cables – Part 2: Product specifications*

IEC 60807-8:1992, *Rectangular connectors for frequencies below 3 MHz – Part 8: Detailed specification for connectors, four signal contacts and earthing contacts for cable screen*

IEC 60811-1-1:1993, *Common test methods for insulating and sheathing materials of electric cables – Part 1: Methods for general application – Section 1: Measurement of thickness and overall dimensions – Tests for determining the mechanical properties*

IEC 60874-1:1993, *Connectors for optical fibres and cables – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 60874-10:1992, *Connectors for optical fibres and cables – Part 10: Sectional specification for fibre optic connector – Type BFOC/2,5*

IEC 60874-14:1993, *Connectors for optical fibres and cables – Part 14: Sectional specification for fibre optic connector – Type SC*

IEC 60874-19 (all parts), *Connectors for optical fibres and cables*

IEC 61035-1, *Specification for conduit fittings for electrical installations – Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 61073-1:1994, *Splices for optical fibres and cables – Part 1: Generic specification – Hardware and accessories*

IEC 61156-1:1994, *Multicore and symmetrical pair/quad cables for digital communications – Part 1: Generic specification*

IEC 61280-4 (all parts), *Fibre optic communication subsystem basic test procedures – Part 4: Fibre optic requirements*

IEC 61935-1, — *Generic specification for the testing of generic cabling in accordance with ISO/IEC 11801 – Part 1: Test methods*¹⁾

ISO/IEC 8802-5:1992, *Information technology – Local and metropolitan area networks – Part 5: Token ring access method and physical layer specifications*

CISPR 22:1993, *Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of information technology equipment*

ITU-T Rec. G.117:1988, *Transmission aspects of unbalance about earth (definitions and methods)*

ITU-T Rec. G.650:1993, *Transmission media characteristics – Definition and test methods for the relevant parameters of single-mode fibres*

ITU-T Rec. G.651:1993, *Characteristics of a 50/125 µm multimode graded index optical fibre cable*

¹⁾ To be published.

ITU-T Rec. G.652:1993, *Characteristics of a single-mode optical fibre cable*

ITU-T Rec. O.9:1988, *Measuring arrangements to assess the degree of unbalance about earth*