

General Installation Guide

April 2014 v2.0

This document is intended to provide general guidance on LAN cabling infrastructure design & installation good practices and for compliance to NCS warranty application requirements. It is not meant to serve as the only reference for installations requirements or be a substitute for applicable training requirements.

For further advice or support regarding installation queries please contact the Nexans Cabling Solutions Technical Support department on ncs.nwsupport@nexans.com

For more information on products please contact your local Nexans Cabling Solutions Sales office or visit:

[www.nexans.com/LANsystems.](http://www.nexans.com/LANsystems)

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1. Nexans Installation Guides

Cabling Standards have been developed over the years to ensure the consistency of the installation quality irrespective of the cabling manufacturer.

Certain elements of the installation are cable vendor product specific, such as cable bend radii of the cable and component assembly detail. In these instances the Standards refer to the cabling manufacturers product instructions.

For Nexans products, please see the relevant data sheets for specific details.

Nexans product database: [click here](#)

For Nexans installation and design guidelines please see relevant documents for specific details.

Nexans installation guides: [click here](#)

Note: Registration on our website (which is easy) may be required to gain access to some of the documentation.

Individual countries use specific Standards. Some regions use a hybrid of them so depending on your location the relevant Standards shall be followed. It is important to always check for the latest versions of Standards as they are constantly being updated.

Additional national/local regulations can also apply (e.g. regarding power separation requirements). In all instances where the national/local regulations exceed Nexans requirements, the national/local regulations must take priority.

2. Nexans Toolkit

The Nexans Installation Toolkit is a software application which assists the user in the planning, design and installation of LAN infrastructure in respect of the latest Standards. It currently consists of 6 tools and supports 12 languages: English, Dutch, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Turkish, Swedish, Norwegian, Chinese, Korean and South-African.

- **Power Segregation Calculator**

The distance to be respected between copper LAN and power cables depends on a number of factors such as the current, phase, number of circuits but also the type of LAN cable.

This tool assists the user in calculating the minimum distance to be respected according to the rules described in EN50174-2.

- **Horizontal Link Length Calculator**

Generally the maximum channel length is 100m but this will reduce when using more complex configurations (e.g. 3 and 4 connector models)

This tool will be of assistance when designing the layout of the LAN copper cabling throughout a building as it calculates the maximum fixed link length – currently this is based on Standards requirements.

- **Cable Tray Fill Calculator**

The Cable Tray Fill Calculator is designed to assist in working out of the amount of cables that would fit in a cable tray/basket depending on the diameter of the cable, the size of the pathway and the preferred maximum fill percentage.

- **Stacking Height Calculator**

The EN50174-2 limits the stacking height for cable pathway systems that provide non-continuous support (e.g. basket, ladders or hooks).

This tool will assist the user in defining that maximum height.

- **Fibre Cable Selection Tool**

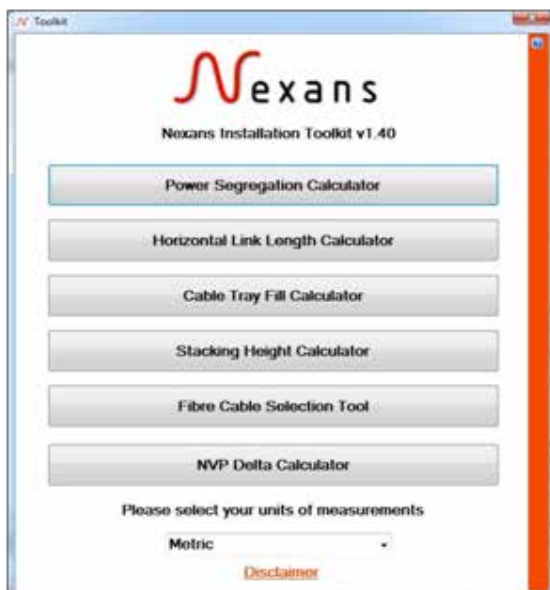
Which type of fibre and/or cable construction to choose is determined by parameters such as the application you will run, the link length, environmental conditions,...

The Fibre Cable Selection Tool will guide the user through a number of questions and then provides a list of NCS FO cables which meet these parameters as well as a direct link to the data sheet.

- **NVP Delta Calculator**

Handheld testers rely on the nominal velocity of propagation of the cable to determine length measurement. If NVP is not set correctly, a less accurate length measurement is calculated by the tester.

This tool calculates the effect of an incorrect NVP on the measured length compared to the physical length.



[The Toolkit software can be freely downloaded here](#)
(Easy registration is required)

3. Installation Standards

Detailed below are the most commonly applicable Standards although this is not a complete list, for example EN50174-1 has 14 normative references that need to be read in conjunction with the standard for full reference.



EN 50173-1:2011	Information technology - Generic cabling systems - Part 1: General requirements
EN 50173-2:2007/A1:2010	Information technology - Generic cabling systems - Part 2: Office premises
EN 50173-3:2007/A1:2010	Information technology - Generic cabling systems - Part 3: Industrial premises
EN 50173-4:2007/A2:2012	Information technology - Generic cabling systems - Part 4: Home
EN 50173-5:2007/A2:2012	Information technology - Generic cabling systems - Part 5: Data Centres
EN 50173-6:2014	Information technology - Generic cabling systems - Part 6: Distributed building services
EN 50174-1:2009 /A1:2011	Information technology - Cabling installation- Part 1: Specification and Quality Assurance
EN 50174-1:2009 /A1:2011	Information technology - Cabling installation- Part 2: Installation planning and practices inside buildings
EN 50174-3:2013	Information technology - Cabling installation- Part 3: Installation planning and practices outside buildings
EN 50310:2010	Application of equipotential bonding and earthing in buildings with information technology equipment
EN 50346:2002/A2:2009	Information technology - Generic cabling systems - Testing of installed cabling
ISO 11801 edition 2.2:2011	Information Technology Generic Cabling for customer premises

3. Installation Standards

Detailed below are the European Standards requirements and recommendations that specified the design, planning, procurement, integration, installation, operation and maintenance of facilities and infrastructures of Data Centers.

EN 50600-1:2012	Information technology - Data Centre facilities and infrastructures – Part 1: General concepts
EN 50600-2-1:2013	Information technology - Data Centre facilities and infrastructures – Part 2-1: Building construction
EN 50600-2-2:2013	Information technology - Data Centre facilities and infrastructures – Part 2-2: Power distribution
EN 50600-2-3:2013	Information technology - Data Centre facilities and infrastructures – Part 2-3: Environmental control
EN 50600-2-4 draft	Information technology - Data Centre facilities and infrastructures – Part 2-4: Telecommunications cabling infrastructure
EN 50600-2-5 draft	Information technology - Data Centre facilities and infrastructures – Part 2-5: Security systems
EN 50600-2-6 draft	Information technology - Data Centre facilities and infrastructures – Part 2-6: Management and operational information

3. Installation Standards



BS 6701:2010

Telecommunications equipment and telecommunications cabling -
Specification for installation, operation and maintenance

BS 7671:2008/A1:2011

Requirements for electrical installations:
IEE Wiring Regulations: 17th edition



ANSI/TIA/EIA-606-B-2011

Administration Standard for Commercial Telecommunications
Infrastructure.

ANSI/TIA-568-C.0-2012

Generic Telecommunications Cabling for Customer Premises

ANSI/TIA-568-C.1-2012

Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard

ANSI/TIA-568-C.2-2012

Balanced Twisted Pair Telecommunications Cabling and
Components Standards

ANSI/TIA-568-C.3-2012

Optical Fibre Cabling Components Standard

ANSI/TIA-569-C-2013

Commercial Building Standard for Telecommunications
Pathways and Spaces

ANSI/TIA-942-A-2012

Telecommunications Infrastructure Standard for Data Centres

ANSI/TIA/EIA-570

Commercial Building Grounding and Bonding Requirements for
Telecommunications

4. Understanding the Standards

Standards are written as statement of requirements and there is no explanation on how to achieve the requirements.

The Standards define requirements in two ways; those that are mandatory by using word **SHALL**, and those that need consideration or are best practice with the word **SHOULD**.

Example:

EN50174-1:2009/A1:2011

4.2.5 Cabinets, frames and racks

4.2.5.1 Requirements

The location of cabinets, frames and racks shall:

- d) Provide a minimum clearance of 1,2m on all faces where access is required;

4.2.5.2 Recommendations

The layout of cabinets, frames and racks and the closures and information technology equipment within them should be planned to ensure that the length of cords is optimised and:

- c) Adequate space has been allocated to the provision of horizontal and vertical routing and dressing fixtures for cables and cords;

4. Understanding the Standards

The international Standards divide an installation into phases with different elements applicable during each phase.

Phase	Standard applicable	Parts
Building design	EN50310	5.2 Common bonding network (CBN) within a building
		3.3 AC distribution system and bonding of the protective conductor (TN-S)
		6: Bonding networks
Generic cabling design	EN 50173 series except EN 50173-4	4: Structure
		5: Channel performance
		7: Cable requirements
		8: Connecting hardware requirements
		9: Requirements for cord and jumpers
	EN 50173-4	A: Link performance limits
		4 and 5: Structure
		6: Channel performance
		8: Cable requirements
		9: Connecting hardware requirements
		10: Requirements for cords and jumpers
		A: Link performance limits
Specification	EN 50174-1	4: Requirements for specifying installations of information technology cabling
		5: Requirements for installers of information technology cabling
Planning	EN 50174-2	4: Requirements for planning installations of information technology cabling
		6: Segregation metallic information technology cabling and mains power cabling
	EN 50174-3	7: Electricity distribution systems and lightning protection
		All
Installation	EN 50310 (for equipotential bonding)	5.2: Common bonding (CBN) network within a building
		6.3: AC distribution system and bonding of the protective conductor (TN-S)
		5: Requirements for the installation of information technology cabling
		6: Segregation metallic information technology cabling and mains power cabling
		8: Office (commercial) premises
	EN 50174-2	9: Industrial premises
		10: Homes
		11: Data Centres
	EN 50174-3	All
	EN 50310 (for equipotential bonding)	5.2: Common bonding (CBN) network within a building
Operation	EN 50346	6.3: AC distribution system and bonding of the protective conductor (TN-S)
		4: General requirements
		5: Test parameters for balanced cabling
		6: Test parameters for optical fibre cabling
Operation	EN 50174-1	4: Requirements for specifying installations of information technology cabling

4. Understanding the Standards

All Nexans installations shall be completed “in accordance with” (IAW) the relevant Standards. If any doubt exists, please contact your local Nexans representative for guidance.

Listed below are some of the main topics that Nexans are often asked to comment on. All installations shall adhere to the following sections of EN 50174-2:2009/A1:2011

- EN50174-2:2009/A1:2011 sections 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 5, 6 refer.
- TIA 569-C:2013 refers

Pathways, Pathway Systems, Cabinets,

This subject is referred to in all phases of the installation and is covered in multiple standards.

Key topics are:

- Correct separation from power circuits including lights
- Cable Management Systems capacity and suitability for the chosen product
- Cable Management on tray/basket
- Cable Management inside cabinets

It is important that the correct pathway solution be installed in order to meet both the requirements of the environment into which it is being installed and the cabling products being installed within the solution.

4. Understanding the Standards

Pathways

- These can be anything from a painted line on the floor where the cables are laid directly or the route into which a cable management system such as basketwork is installed.
- Where there is a requirement to keep other cable types away from data cables the separation must be such that it cannot be inadvertently changed. For example both the data cables and power should be tie wrapped in place to maintain the separation distances required.

Pathway systems

- The pathway system chosen must ensure that the cabling system can be installed without being damaged whilst maintaining the product specific requirements such as Bend Radius. These requirements can be found on the product data sheets at
http://www.nexans.co.uk/eservice/UK-en_GB/navigate_1015/LAN_Cabling_Systems.html

- Where the pathway system provides continuous support, i.e. trays, the cables must not be stacked more than 150mm. This is to prevent crush damage to the cables at the bottom. EN50174-2:2009/A1:2011 4.4 refers.

- Where the pathway system provide non-continuous support (e.g. basket, ladder or hooks)
 - The maximum distance allowed between supporting elements of the pathway system is 1500mm
 - The maximum stacking height shall be calculated to the following formula

$$H = 150 / (1 + L \times 0,0007)$$

The obtained height, in combination with the cable pathway width, can now be used to calculate the amount of cables this comprehends.

See the stacking Height Calculator and the Cable tray Fill calculator included in the Nexans toolkit software

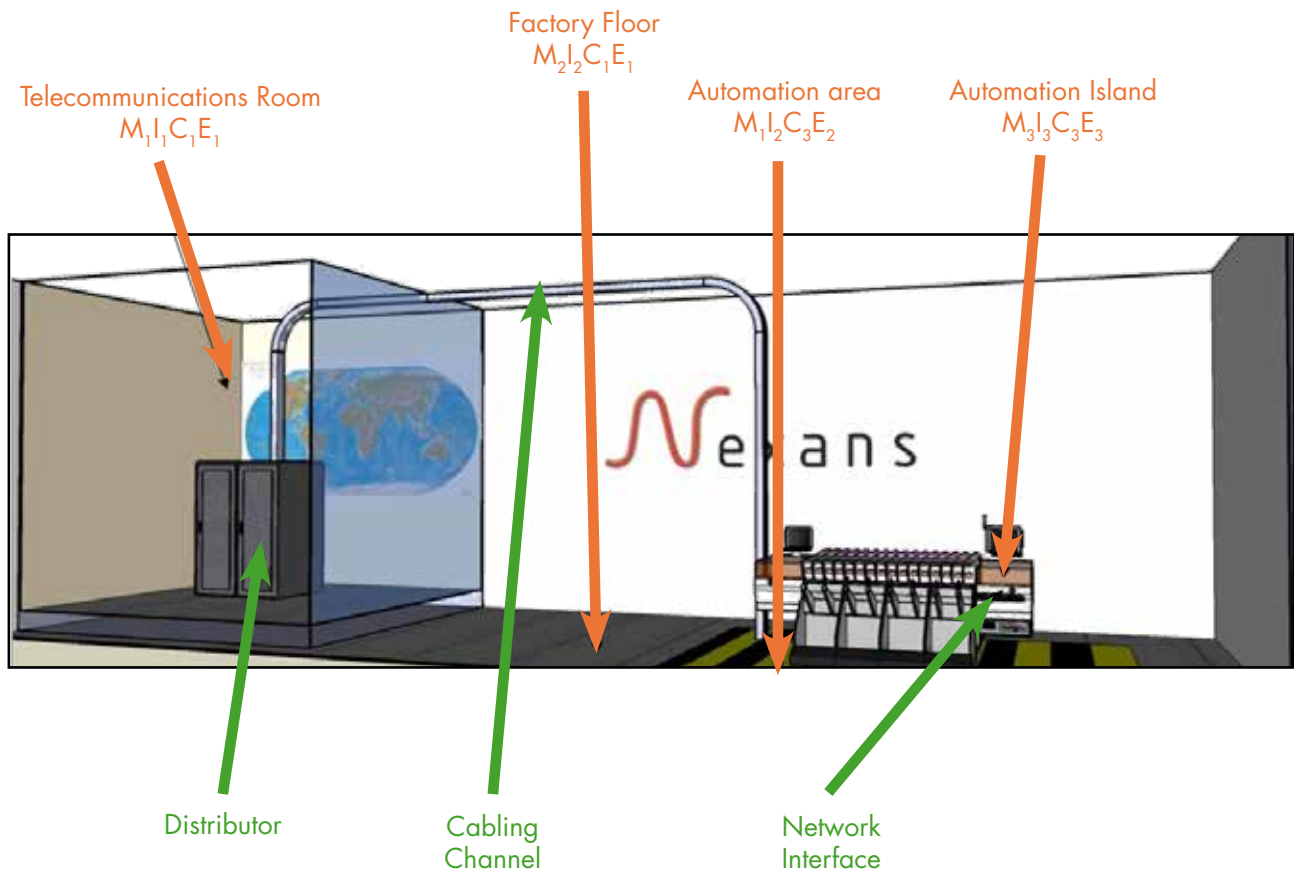
Note: You can use the Nexans installation software toolkit to calculate the size of containment you need. (Hyperlink provided in chapter 2)

- The pathway systems shall have smooth surfaces and also be free of burrs, sharp edges or projections that can damage cable insulation and be free of pressure points that may degrade the transmission performance of the installed system.
- Any pathway system chosen must also take into consideration the impact of the environment into which it is being installed. In the Standards, EN50173 and TIA 568-C Annex F this is covered in the M.I.C.E. classification.

M.I.C.E. stands for

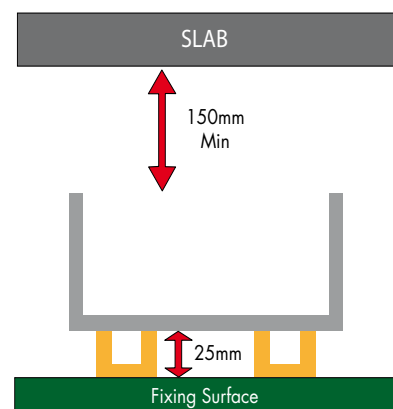
- Mechanical – Any forces likely to be applied that may damage the system by, shock bump, crush, impact, bending etc
 - Ingress – contamination by particles or submersion.
 - Climatic & Chemical – effects of temperature, rate of change, humidity, liquid
 - Electromagnetic – effects of magnetic fields, RF transmissions, electrostatic discharges
- The Standards give detailed tables of the severity of all of the above, so it is possible to assign a severity rating between 1 and 3 with 3 being the most severe for each element. From this it is possible to select the correct solution for containment and cabling system (Screened, unscreened etc)

4. Understanding the Standards



- Other supply systems such as water, heating, HVAC, sprinklers, ceiling grids must not be used to support pathway systems because any future changes to these systems may lead to the data cables not being supported correctly.
- The route of pathways should avoid localised sources of heat, humidity or vibration that increase the risk of damage to either the cable construction or performance and should not be in lightning conductor voids or lift shafts.
- When it is necessary to have hidden pathways, they should be either horizontal or vertical and in logical places.
- Cables to be installed in order to provide redundancy should be installed in separate pathways.

Pathways made from tray-work shall be positioned to provide a minimum clearance of 25 mm from the fixing surface and to provide as much working space as possible above the tray (minimum 150mm) to enable access during installation and accommodate the maximum stacking height of cables.



4. Understanding the Standards

Fire barriers

Installed cabling shall not reduce the effectiveness of fire barriers.

Where cabling penetrates a fire barrier the fire barrier shall be reinstated using appropriate means.

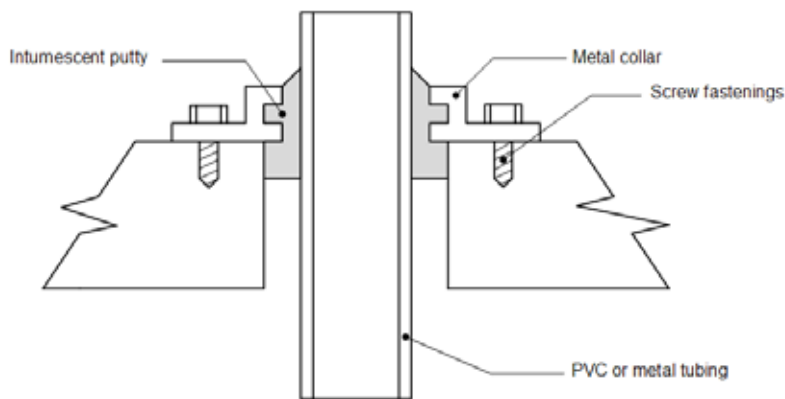
If the cabling installer is responsible for the re-instatement of fire barriers then the following requirements apply:

- Fire barriers must be re-instated in accordance with local regulations
- Only materials which are inert with respect to the cable sheath may be used
- Re-instatement of fire barriers must allow for the installation or removal of cables
- Cables shall be in containment where they penetrate the fire barrier

Nexans recommended practice is to sleeve the cables where they penetrate the fire barrier and protect the penetration with an intumescent pipe choke (see diagram)

If this requirement cannot be met and fire stopping materials must be in direct contact with cables then only gypsum based fire stopping mortar shall be used.

Under no circumstances shall Portland cement based mortar be in contact with cables



Method of sealing tubes exceeding 25 mm in diameter

Concrete/Cement is not to come into direct contact with LSOH (LSZH) cables

Make sure that any materials used in conjunction with the cabling installation will not have a detrimental effect on cabling products themselves.

LSOH cables for example should not be laid directly on untreated concrete slabs. Untreated concrete releases lime (as dust) over a period of time. Lime is a strong reagent (very reactive) having a deleterious effect on LSZH sheathed cables, especially in moist conditions.

When exposed to substances like lime, cable sheaths will become brittle which can subsequently affect the cable's electrical performance over time.

If planning to lay cable directly on concrete slabs, the cable route must be treated with an appropriate sealant. Alternately, an appropriate cable mat product can be used along the entire pathway length to separate the cables from the concrete slab.

Where possible, NCS recommend the use of appropriate cable basket or tray as this will offer better mechanical (and potentially electromagnetic) protection to cables. In addition, basket or tray raise cables above the slab level, giving further protection against the possibility of floods or liquid spills. With respect to fire stopping, please see above section "Fire Barriers"



4. Understanding the Standards

Power Segregation

As this has an impact of safety, (National Regulation may override values given in an EU Standard), care must be taken to ensure compliance to the appropriate Standard.

If there is a conflict, then the greater distance applies.*

* Such as the British Regulations BS6701:2010 and BS7671:2008/A1:2011 17th Edition

The correct segregation from power in order to protect against Electromagnetic Interference is covered in EN50174-2:2009:A1:2011 section 6 and TIA 569B

It is dependent on multiple factors including:

- Type of Data Cable, e.g. Screened, Unscreened, Category 5e, Category 7
- Number of power circuits
- Amperage of the circuits
- Phase of the circuits
- The type of containment used, e.g. tray, basket or solid (subject to being 1.5mm thick).

Details of these requirements are complex and you need to refer to the standard as every installation environment is different.

There are also exceptions to these requirements which can be difficult to comprehend.

To help our partners, Nexans has therefore developed a software tool to assist with the required calculations.

The tool can be downloaded from www.nexans.com/LANsystems

The screenshot shows the 'Nexans' logo at the top, followed by the text 'A Nexans Installation Toolkit Application According to the EN50174-2 Ed. 2 and ISO 14763-2'. Below this are several sections:

- Data:** A dropdown menu labeled 'Select Cable Type' with the text 'Please select...'.
- Containment:** A dropdown menu labeled 'Select Containment Type' with the text 'Please select...'. Below the menu is a link: 'If the containment type is in doubt, [click here](#) or refer to EN50174-2 Ed. 2 for further explanation of the definition of these containment types.'
- Power:** Three dropdown menus labeled 'Select Current', 'Select Phase', and 'Select Number of Circuits', each with the text 'Please select...'.
- Separation Distance:** A diagram showing two bundles of cables (one green, one grey) separated by a distance. A red bar at the bottom indicates the distance in 'mm'.
- Exemptions:** A button labeled 'Press Here' with the text 'For details of Exemptions'. Below the button is a note: 'Note:- National or regional installation and safety codes may indicate a greater separation (e.g. BS6701 requires a minimum separation of 50mm)'.

The Nexans Toolkit is described in chapter 2 and can be freely downloaded (Hyperlink provided in chapter 2)

4. Understanding the Standards

Some sources of noise have specific separation requirements which take priority over those calculated from the tables in the Standards. The same tables are used in the Nexans software tool, these sources are listed below:

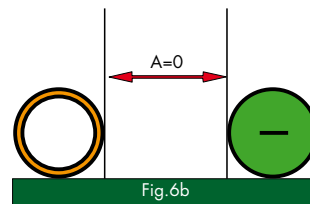
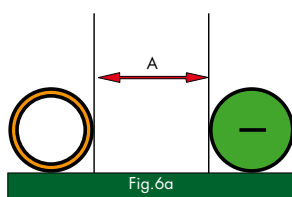
Separation requirements between metallic cabling and specific EMI sources	
Source of disturbance	Minimum separation (mm)
Fluorescent lamps	130 a
Neon lamps	130 a
Mercury vapour lamps	130 a
High-intensity discharge lamps	130 a
Arc welders	80 a
Frequency induction heating	1000 a
Hospital equipment, Hospital equipment, Television transmitter , Radar	Where product supplier's guarantees do not exist, analysis shall be performed regarding possible disturbances. e.g. frequency range, harmonics, transients, bursts, transmitted power, etc.
a) = The minimum separations may be reduced provided that appropriate cable management systems are used or product suppliers guarantees are provided.	
EN50174-2:2009 Section 6.2 Refers	

Safety separation distances quoted by local electrical regulations shall also be observed and can overrule the separation requirements listed above

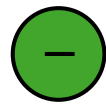
4. Understanding the Standards

Where data cables and mains power cables are within a single pathway system, or in parallel pathway systems, without dividers (see Figure 6a), A is the minimum separation between the information technology cables and mains power cables as calculated based on the tables in the standards, this includes all allowances for cable movement between their fixing points.

Where no fixing or restraint is present, A is considered to be 0 mm and the minimum requirements have not been met (see Figure 6b)



= IT cabling



= Main power cabling

4. Understanding the Standards

Cable management on tray/basket

EN 50174-2:2009/A1:2011 in section 5.3.5 details the requirements

Cable installation, installation of cables shall be in accordance with the instructions supplied by their manufacturers/suppliers.

- Installation of cable shall be undertaken according to the installation schedule
- Metallic information technology cabling and mains power cabling shall be segregated in accordance with the previous requirements
- When installing cables, cords or jumpers appropriate techniques shall be applied in order to:
 - Eliminate cable stress caused by:
 - tension in suspended cable runs;
 - tightly pinched cable bundles;
 - Ensuring that minimum bend radii are as specified by the cable manufacturer, supplier or in accordance with the relevant product Standard (rollers or other devices shall be used to avoid damage)

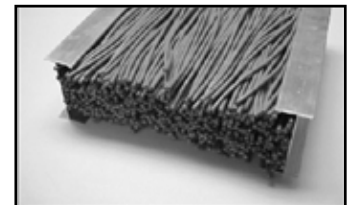


- Ensure that the tensile load applied to the cables and cable bundles as specified by the cable manufacturer, supplier or are in accordance with the relevant product Standards. Unless otherwise stated in the suppliers/manufacturers specification, the maximum tensile load applied to a bundle shall be that specified for a single cable
- Prevent pressure marks (e.g. through improper fastening or crossovers) on the cable sheath or the cable elements

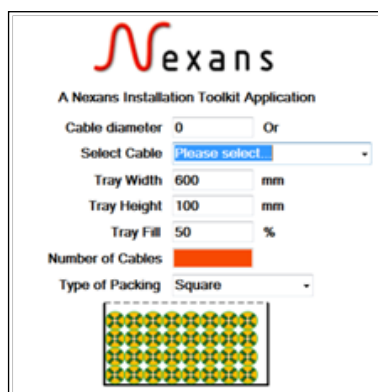
The following extract is from the TIA 569B publication and shows clearly that a calculated fill ratio of 50% will physically fill the entire tray due to spaces between cables, and random placement.

- Cable tray with 5.5 mm (0.22 in) diameter cables at 50% calculated fill.

Shielded cables are essentially immune to alien crosstalk and may be bundled according to customer requirements. UTP cables should be randomised as much as possible and therefore “messy” cable runs are desirable.



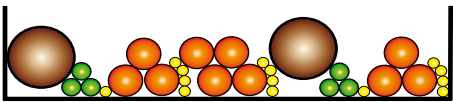
To support our partners, Nexans has therefore developed a software tool to assist with the required calculations.



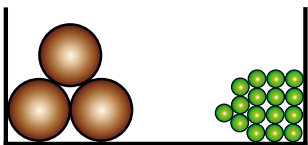
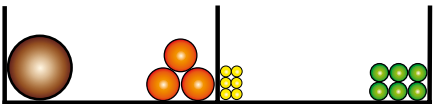
The NEXANS toolkit is described in chapter 2 and can be freely downloaded (Hyperlink provided in chapter 2)

4. Understanding the Standards

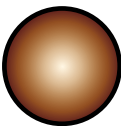
Incorrect



Correct



Ideal



Main power



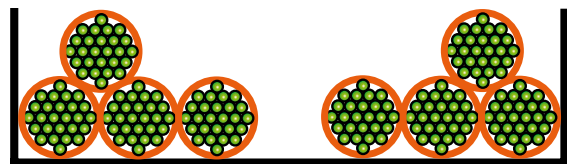
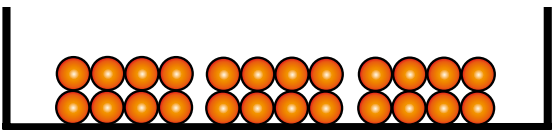
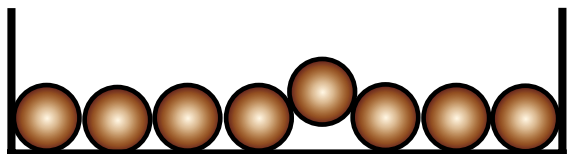
Fire alarms



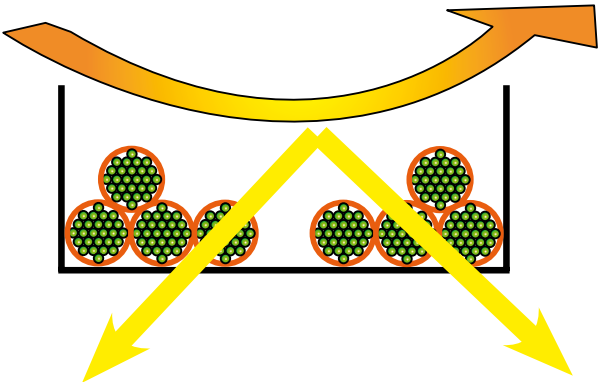
ICT (Infrastructure Cabling Technology)



Sensitive circuits



Tray should be as deep as possible and install cabling in corners (EMI reduction)



4. Understanding the Standards

Cable management inside cabinets

- Consideration to the following statement from the Standards should be given when planning your installation. Parallel runs where cables lie in a fixed physical relationship to each other should be avoided unless the impact on transmission performance has been taken into account in the specification of the cables and the installation (from EN 50174). Shielded cables are essentially immune to alien crosstalk and may be bundled according to customer requirements. UTP cables should be randomised as much as possible and therefore “messy” cable runs are desirable.
- The design and the layout of the cabinets, frames and racks shall ensure that the initial quantity and any future cables can be installed whilst maintaining both the installation and operational bend radii.
- Nexans recommend that cables are loomed in no more than 24 way bundles and are supported every 300mm minimum.
- In general Nexans recommend a 1HU cable management for 2 x 24way patch panels (48 ports) as a minimum, but consideration should be given to increasing this for larger diameter cables such as LANmark 6a, 7 & 7a either to 1HU per 24 way panel or utilising a 2HU management bar.
- Before installing any cables, the building layout needs to be considered such that the numbering scheme employed enables the cables to be inserted into the rack in the right order so that the end result is a neat and easy to maintain cabinet.
- For Angled panels, no horizontal cable management is used so the vertical cable management at the sides of the rack must accommodate a larger number of patch cords as shown in the illustration. Nexans also supplies aperture closures and feed through troughs for angled panels usage.



5. Cabling Structures

5.1 General

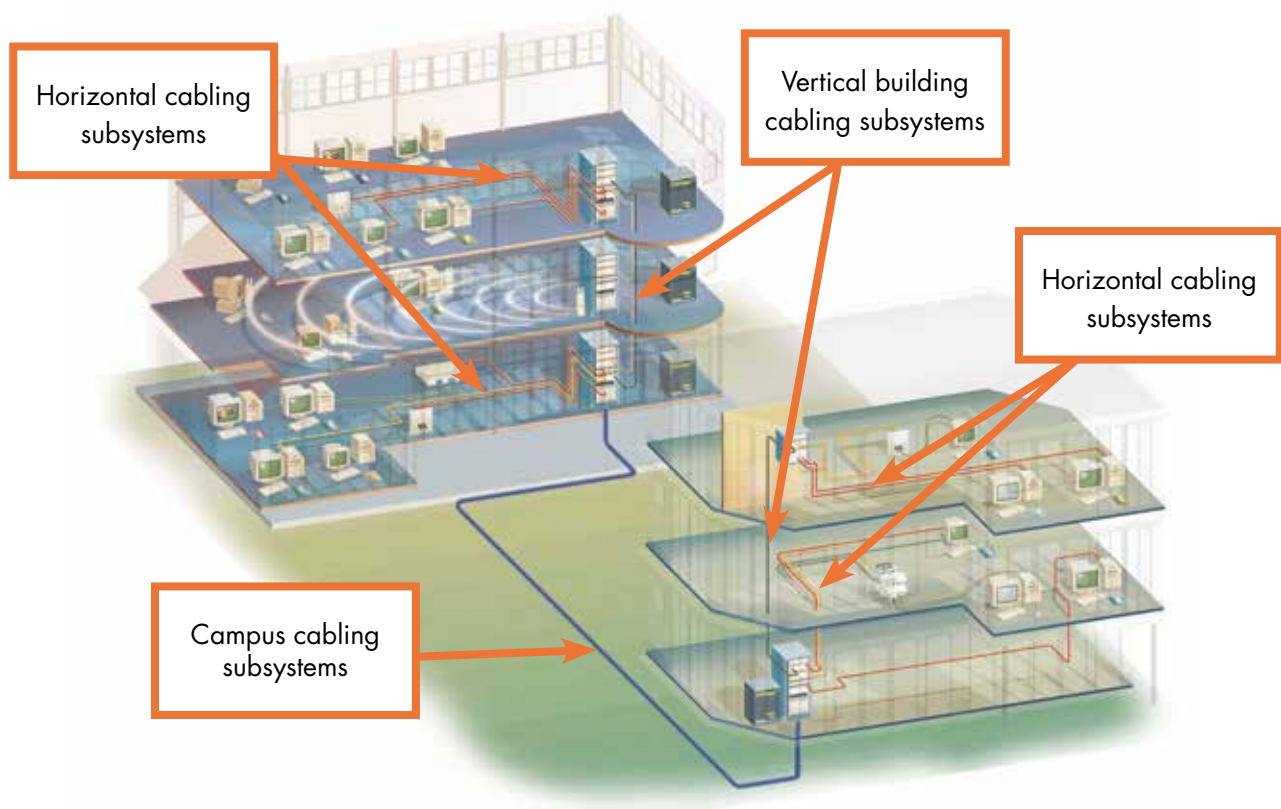
Customer premises (Building)

The structure of a generic cabling system in a building or campus is defined in the relevant Standards listed in a former chapter as ISO 11801 or EN50173. Please refer to those Standards for further information.

Cabling infrastructure should be designed in order to support a large set of existing and emerging applications to provide the longest operational life.

A premises cabling system contain up to three subsystems:

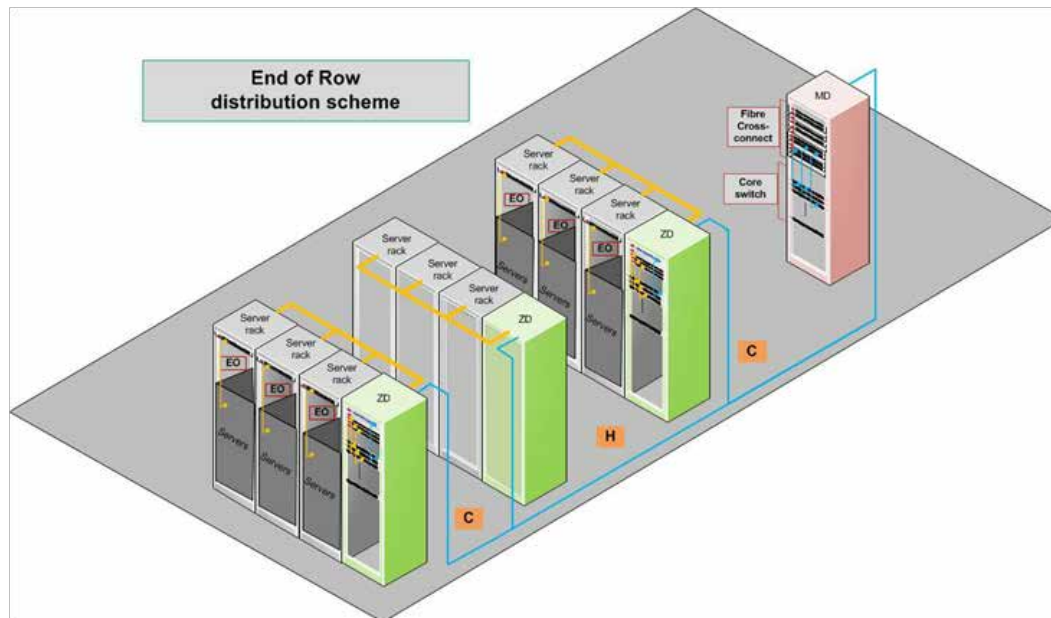
1. Campus Backbone to link different buildings together if required. This subsystem extends from the Main Campus Distributor (CD) to every Building Distributor (BD).
2. Building Backbone to link the BD of a particular building to all the Floor Distributors (FD) of this building.
3. Horizontal subsystem to link the FD to all the telecommunication outlets of the concerned floor or area.



5.1 Cabling Structures - General

Data Centres

Nowadays, Data Centres are demanding a large number of copper and Optical Fibre (OF) links. The cabling configuration in a medium to large Data Centre is now at least as complex as the cabling of a building but the requirements are different. For instance, the work area outlet for the end user is replaced by an Equipment Outlet (EO) being a patch panel located in a cabinet to connect servers or Storage Area Network (SAN) equipment.



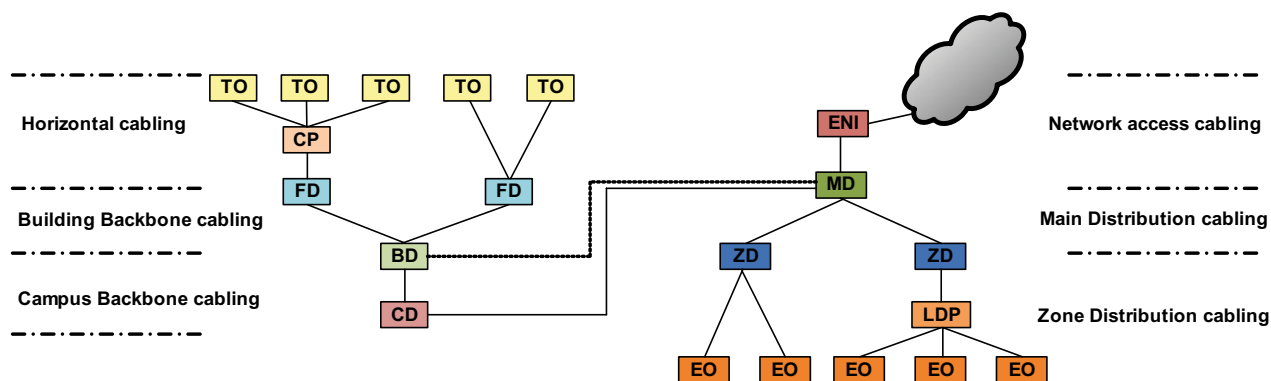
Various cabling configurations are possible in Data Centre.

The three main standardization bodies have now edited specific standard documents to define the structure of the cabling in Data Centres. Both building and Data Centre cabling are then connected together.

Premises cabling	
ISO 11801	
EN50173-1	
TO	Telecommunications Outlet
CP	Consolidation Point
FD	Floor Distributor
BD	Building Distributor
CD	Campus Distributor

Data Centre cabling	
ISO50173-5	
ISO24764	
External Network Interface	ENI
Main Distributor	MD
Zone Distributor	ZD
Local Distributor Point	LDP
Equipment Outlet	EO

5.1 Cabling structures - General



The structure of a generic cabling system in a Data Centre is defined in the relevant Standards as ISO 24764 or EN50173-5 (Standards listed in chapter 3)

Please refer to those Standards for further information.

Data Centre Infrastructure Standards – EN 50600 Series (In development)

This standard specifies general concepts for Data Centre facilities and infrastructures. It defines the common aspects of Data Centres, specifies a classification system (based upon the key criteria of “availability”, “security” and “energy-efficiency” over the planned lifetime of the Data Centre), for the provision of effective facilities and infrastructure and describes the general design principles for Data Centres.

Information technology - Data Centre facilities and infrastructures

EN 50600-1:2012 - Part 1: General concepts

- Status: Approved – Has been published

Sub-parts

EN 50600-2-1 - Part 2-1: Building construction

EN 50600-2-2 - Part 2-2: Power distribution

EN 50600-2-3 - Part 2-3: Environmental control

EN 50600-2-4 - Part 2-3: Telecommunications cabling Infrastructure

EN 50600-2-5 - Part 2-3: Security Systems

EN 50600-2-6 - Part 2-3: Management and operational information

- Status: Currently in development

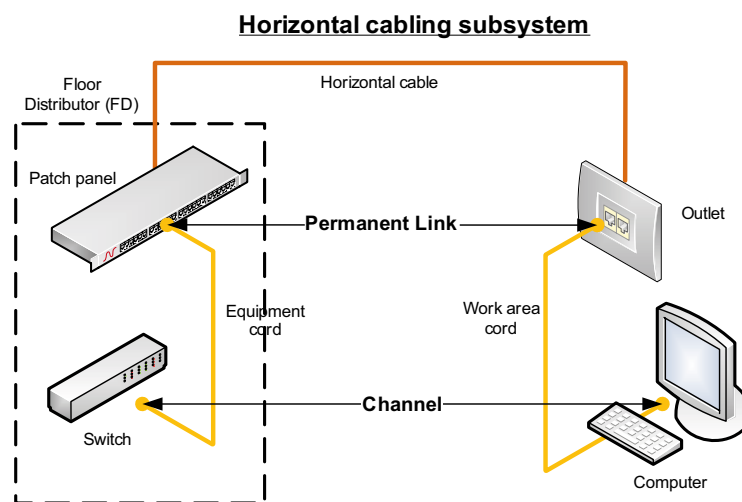
5.2 Cabling Architecture in Buildings and Data Centres

To form a combined communication channel between the CD or BD (Single building project) and the Telecom outlets (TO) the subsystems will be connected together with either active (requiring application specific equipment – Ethernet switch for instance) or passive (cross-connections or interconnection – Voice application for instance) connections. Channel and permanent link shall now be defined in order to analyse the various subsystems.

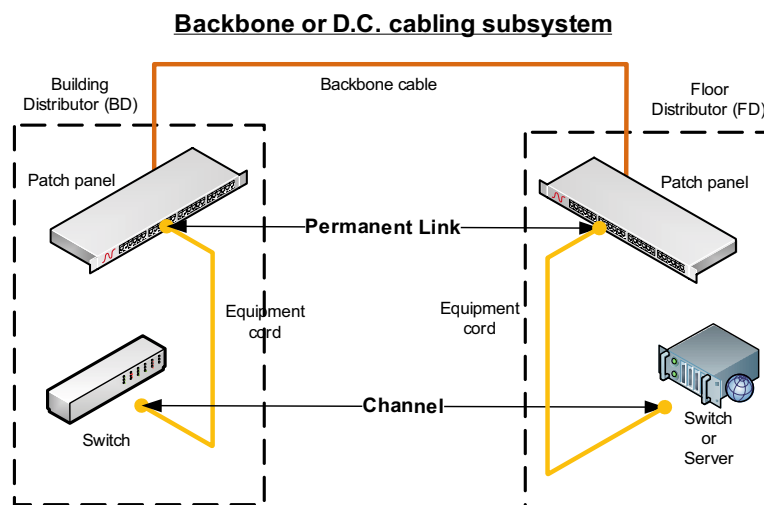
Channel and permanent link

The Permanent Link (PL) is defined as the transmission path of the installed cabling including the horizontal cable (Copper or OF) and the connecting hardware (RJ45 or OF connectors in both the patch panel and the outlet) and an optional intermediate Consolidation point (CP).

The channel is defined as the transmission path between active equipment connected together. A typical channel consists of the permanent link of the subsystem together with the work area and equipment patch cords.



It should be noted that the definitions apply to both copper and OF communication channel. It is also valid for backbone and Data Centre subsystems:



5.2 Cabling Architecture in Buildings and Data Centres

Complete Premise configurations

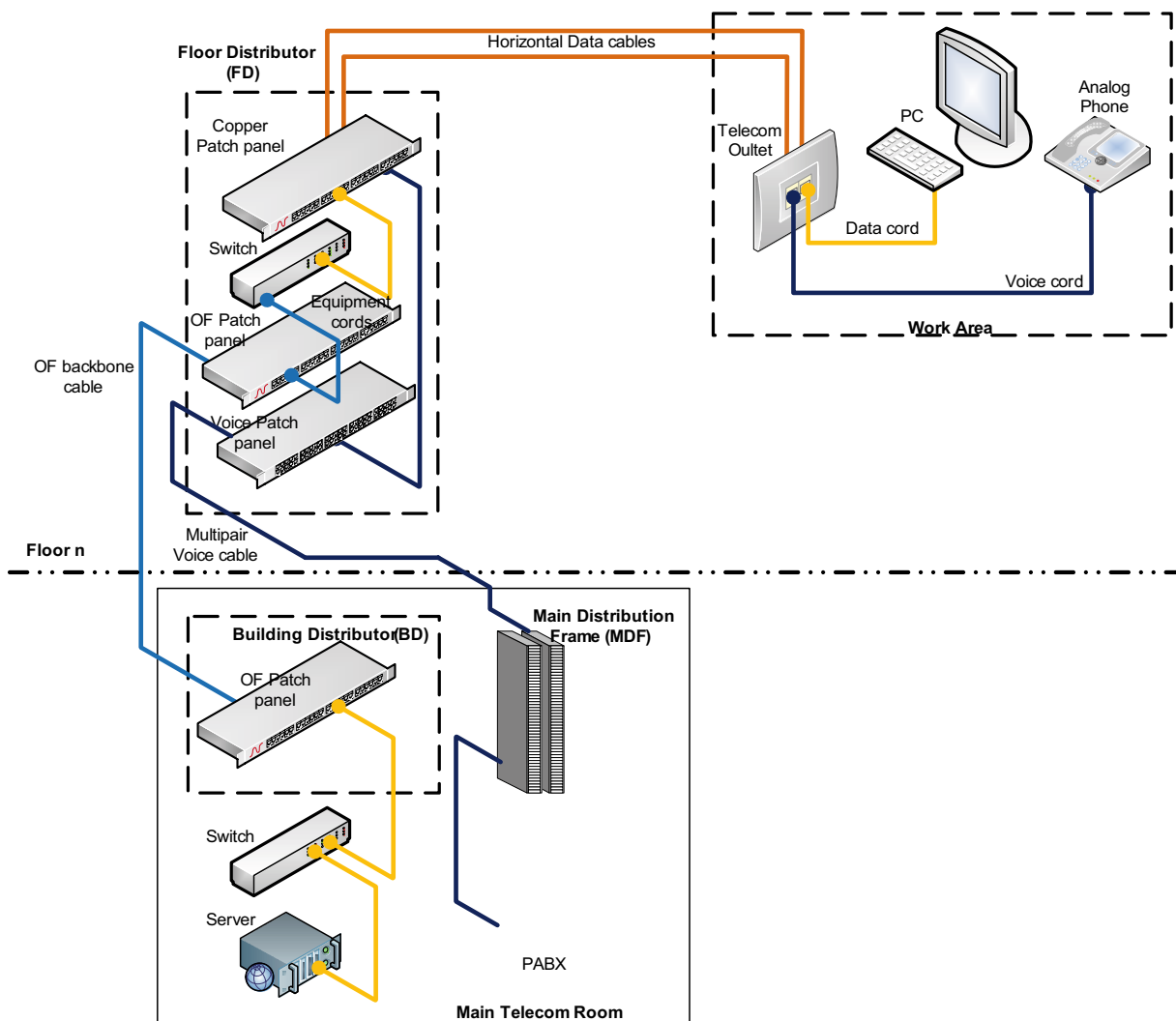
The following drawings are showing the two different telecom configurations in a building:

Several Floor Distributors are connected (one per floor – depending on building shape and size) to the Building Distributor through their own backbone cables.

When the PABX is analogue, two backbone channels (data + Voice) and two horizontal distribution channels are installed to connect the user's computer to the Ethernet network and the user's phone to the PABX.

A voice Main Distribution Frame (MDF) is necessary in the main telecom room to connect one analogue telephone lines to every user's phone through the multipair voice backbone cables.

Building Cabling system configuration – Analog PABX



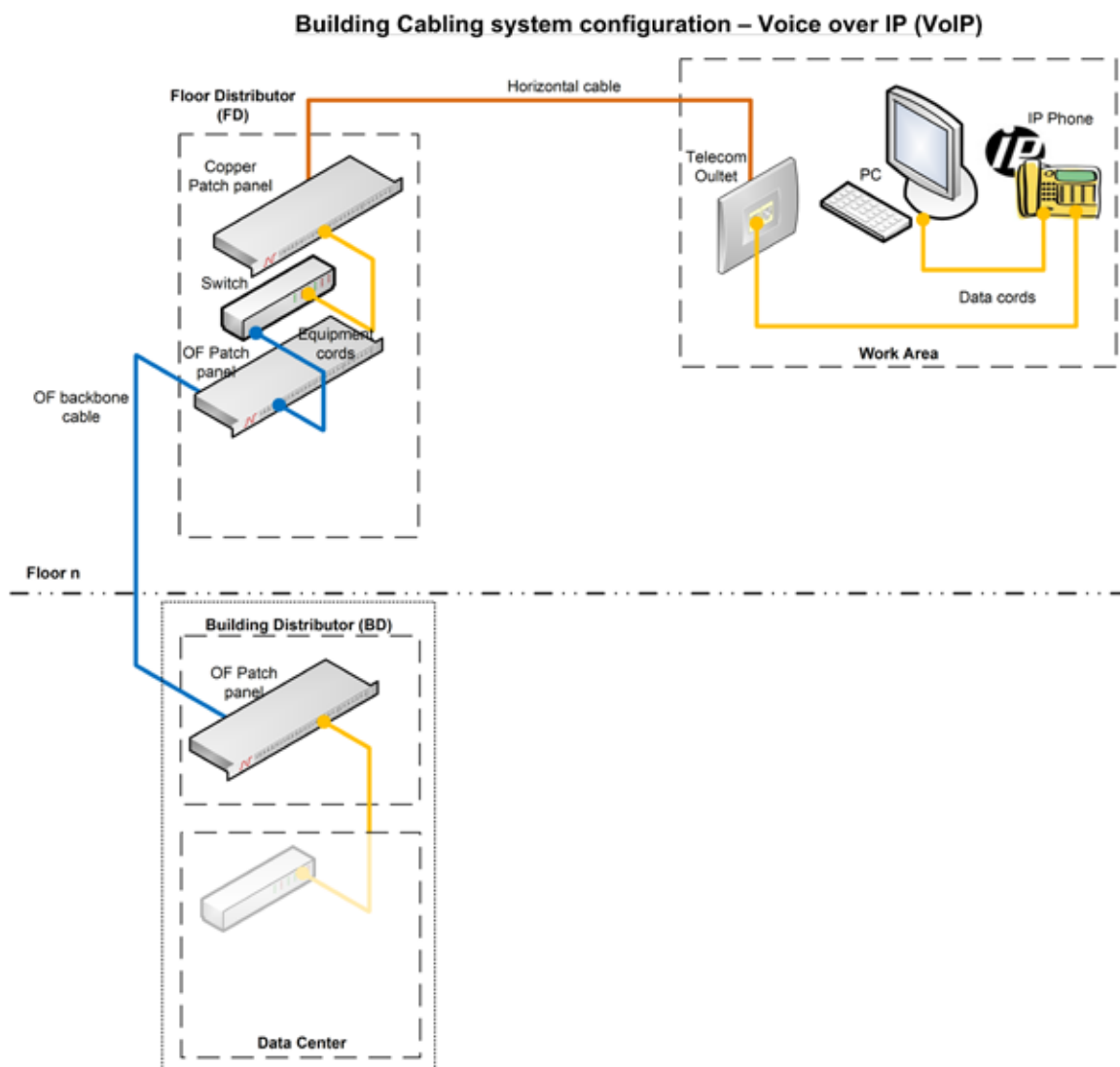
5.2 Cabling Architecture in Buildings and Data Centres

When a Voice over IP PABX is installed, a single backbone channel (data) and one horizontal distribution channel are required to connect both the user's computer AND IP phone to the Ethernet network (Depending on PBX system and network topology).

In the work area a single horizontal channel will allow the connection to both computer and phone since user applications are working through the same Ethernet network.

As a consequence, the backbone configuration is simplified.

Nowadays the connections from the BD to the switches and from the switches (several switches layers possible) to the servers are realised in the Data Centres through a complete and specific cabling configuration (Refer to next chapter).



5.2 Cabling Architecture in Buildings and Data Centres

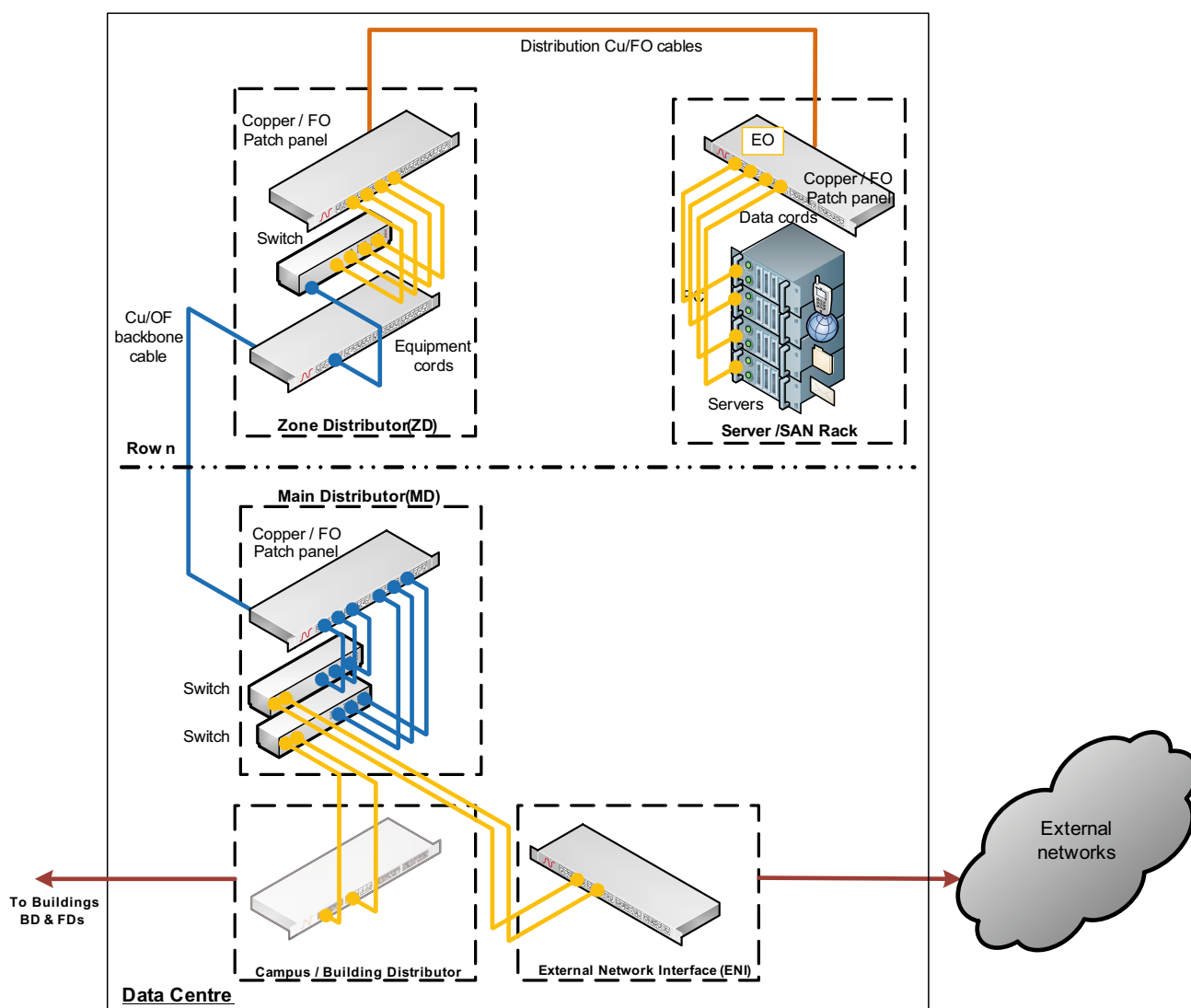
Data Centres configuration

In a DC configuration the Telecom Outlet (TO) in a work area is replaced by a patch panel (Cu and/or FO) in a Server or SAN rack. This patch panel is the Equipment Outlet (EO) defined in the ISO/EN Standards.

The Zone Distributor (ZD) is located in a row of rack servers (End Of Row or Middle Of Row).

The MD is the main cross-connect frame of the Data Centre cabling. It is connected to the outside world: the BD of the building cabling and the External networks (i.e.: telecom Operators) through the ENI (External Network Interface).

Data Centre cabling system configuration

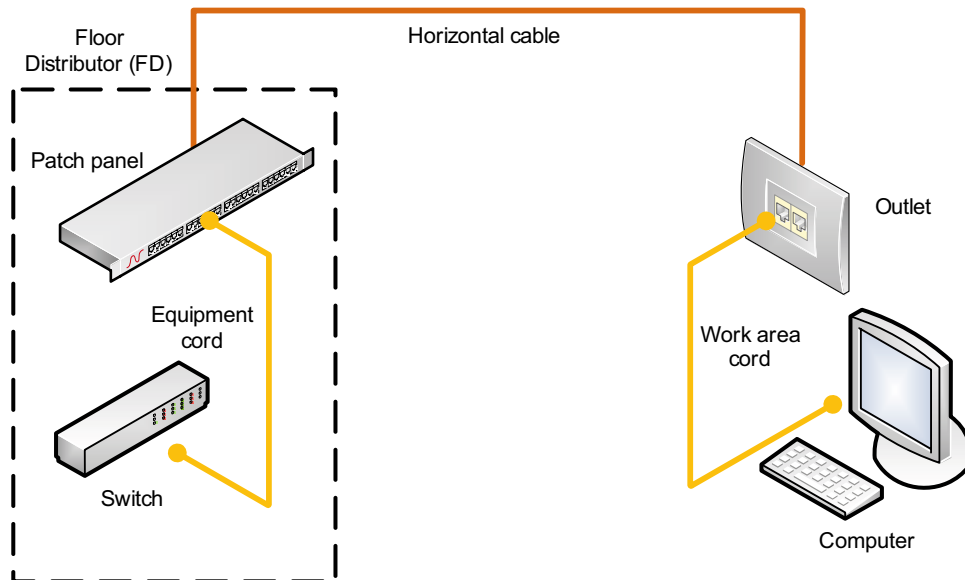


5.3 Horizontal subsystem channel configurations

2 connector channel / Interconnect – TO model

In a general implementation of generic cabling, one assembly of TOs directly linked back to the Floor Distributor serves a single work area.

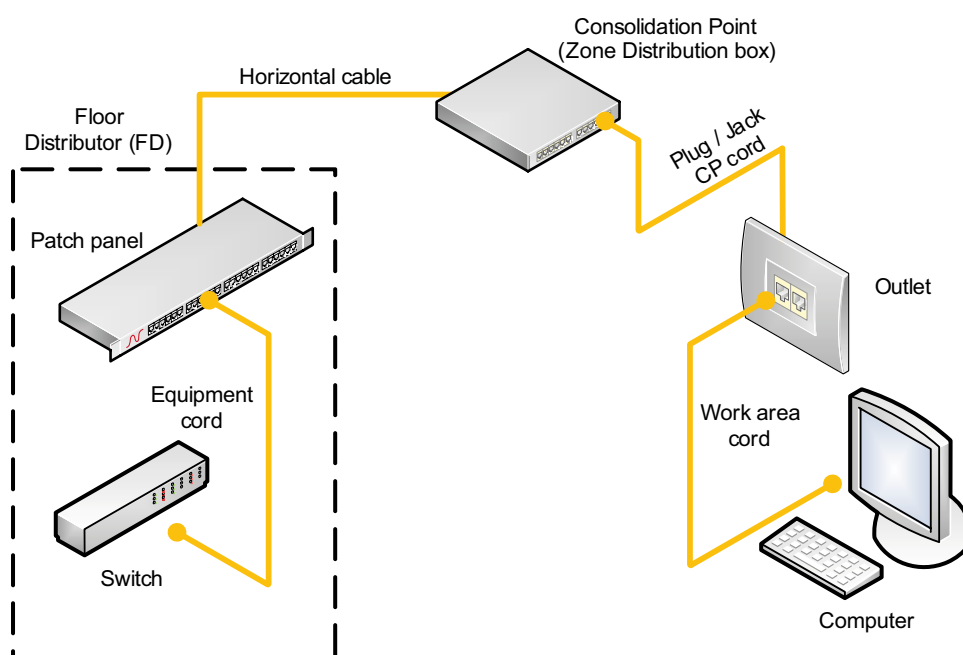
2 connector channel



3 connector channel with Consolidation Point (CP) / Interconnect – CP – TO model

In an open office environment the work areas regularly need to be reconfigured. As a consequence the installation of a Consolidation Point between the FD and the outlet (TO) can be useful in order to provide flexibility of reallocating the TOs. The CP (NCS Zone Distribution box) is located in the plenum area above the ceiling or under the raised floor.

3 connector channel with CP

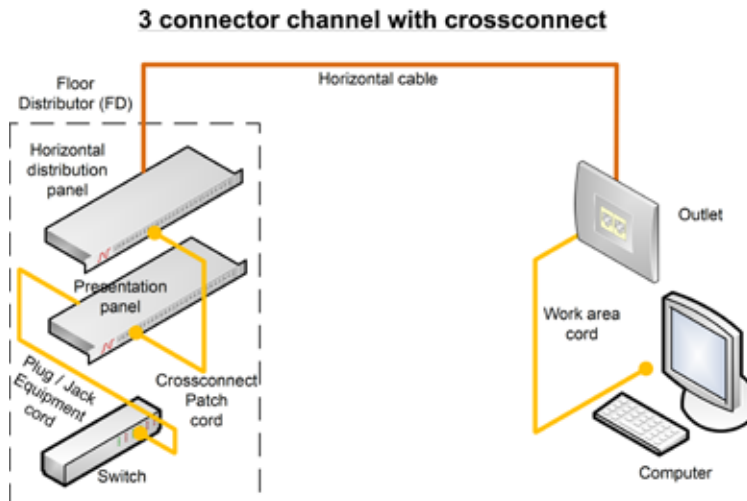


5.3 Horizontal subsystem channel configurations

3 connector channel with presentation panel / Crossconnect – TO model

To avoid patch cords having to be plugged in and out on the switch ports when networks are reconfigured or if switches and horizontal distribution patch panels are located in different cabinets, it could be useful to work with presentation panels (also called representation panels or mirror panels).

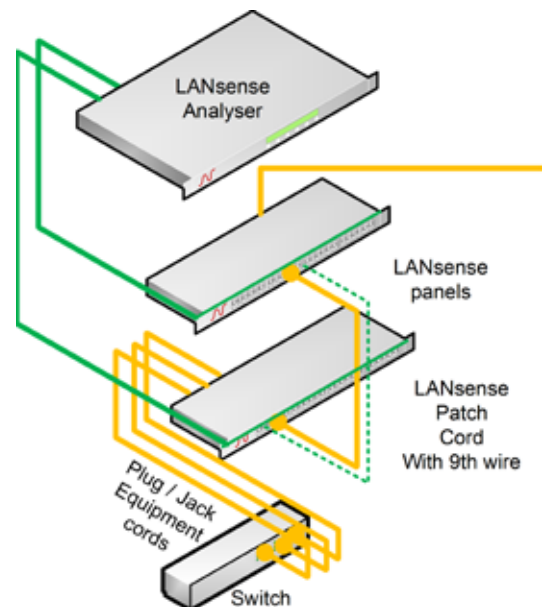
All switch ports are permanently connected to a presentation panel and the connection with the horizontal panel is performed between the presentation and the horizontal panel to create a crossconnect area.



This configuration has to be used when installing an Intelligent Infrastructure Management solution (IIM).

Nexans LANsense (IIM) subsystem is based on the 9th wire technology. The crossconnect LANsense patch cords include a ninth wire connected in both RJ45 on a metallic pin that will make contact with metallic sensors located above every port of the LANsense patch panel. Every horizontal and presentation panels will be of LANsense type. Those panels are then linked to an analyser controlled by the LANsense software.

The database of the software is permanently updated according to the position of the crossconnect cords. The system always knows which switch port is connected to which user (what port of the presentation panel is connected to what port of the horizontal panel).

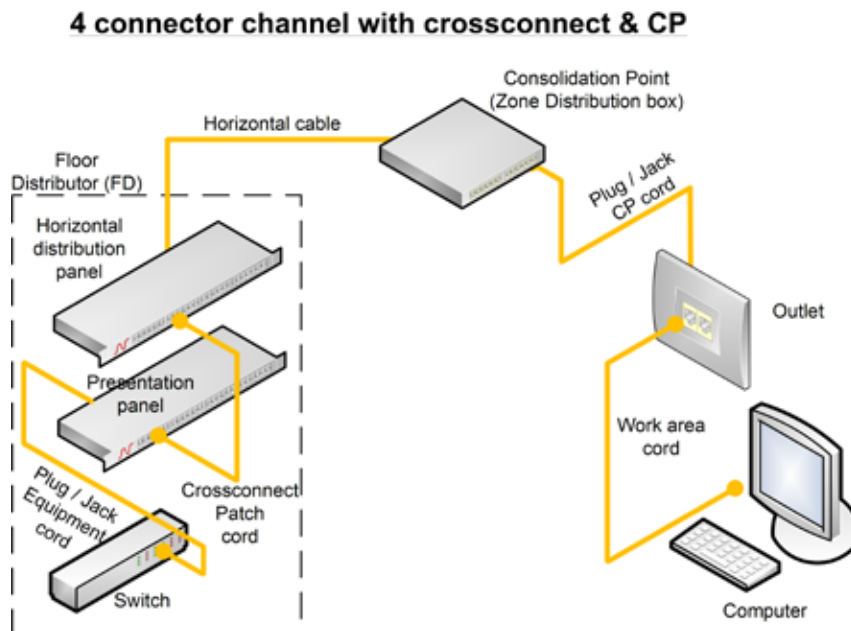


5.3 Horizontal subsystem channel configurations

4 connector channel with CP and presentation panel / Crossconnect – CP - TO model

This last configuration includes both CP and presentation panel. It is the worst case scenario regarding data transmission performance as there are four RJ45 jack/plug connection in the link.

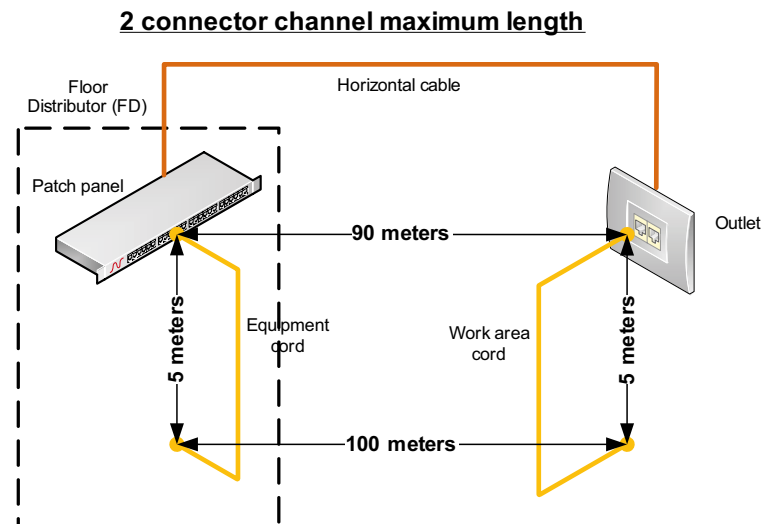
All Nexans Cabling Solutions LANmark systems are warranted to exceed the Standard electrical parameters when using the worst case 4 connector channel scenario.



5.4 Link and Channel length limitations

To ensure channel and link performances, the distributors shall be located such that the maximum lengths defined in the ISO 11801 Standard are respected.

- The physical length of the channel shall not exceed 100 meters
- The physical length of the fixed horizontal cable shall not exceed 90 meters
- There shall be no more than 10m of stranded cable in the channel



3 & 4 connector channels length

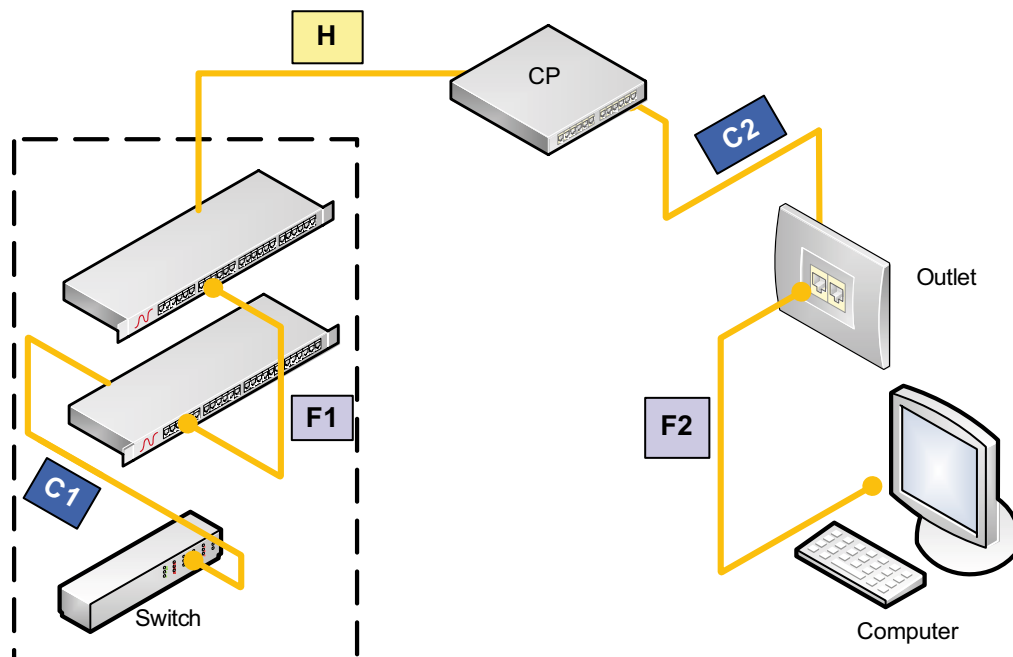
The allowed physical length of the fixed horizontal cable shall be reduced according to the following table (From ISO 11801 edition 2.2 :2011) when the total length of patch, equipment, and work area cords exceeds 10 m.

ISO/IEC 11801:2011

Number of Connectors	Class D / Category 5e	Class E & EA / Category 6 & 6A	Class F & FA / Category 7 & 7A
2	$H = (109 - FX)/T$	$H = (107 - 3^1 - FX)/T$	$H = (107 - 2^1 - FX)/T$
3 No CP (Service Presentation)	$H = (107 - FX)/T$	$H = (106 - 3^1 - FX)/T$	$H = (106 - 3^1 - FX)/T$
3 With CP (Consolidation Point)	$H = (107 - FX - CY)/T$	$H = (106 - 3^1 - FX - CY)/T$	$H = (106 - 3^1 - FX - CY)/T$
4	$H = (105 - FX - CY)/T$	$H = (105 - 3^1 - FX - CY)/T$	$H = (105 - 3^1 - FX - CY)/T$
X = Stranded Cord Attenuation Premium Y = CP/SP Cable Attenuation			
$T = 1 + (t - 20) \times a$ where t = maximum design temperature within link			
Screened Cable		Unscreened Cable	
$\alpha = 0.002$ For Temperature > 20°C		$\alpha = 0.004$ For Temperature > 20°C to 40°C	
		$\alpha = 0.006$ For Temperature > 40°C to 60°C	
Note 1. This length reduction provides margin for insertion loss deviation			

5.4 Link and Channel length limitations

4 connector channel length



$$C = C_1 + C_2$$
$$F = F_1 + F_2$$

The Nexans Toolkit software includes a tool which calculates the H length according to the channel configuration of the C and F lengths and ambient temperature inputs. This software includes a total of 5 support tools and is freely available from the Nexans web site.

5.4 Link and Channel length limitations

Link length limitations

The ISO11801-Amendment 1.1 also defines some maximum and minimum figures for the lengths of the various segments of the link.

Segment	Minimum (m)	Maximum (m)
FD-CP	15	85
CP-TO	5	-
FD-TO (no CP)	15	90
Work area cord (a)	2	5
Patch cord	2	-
Equipment cord (b)	2	5
All cords	-	10

(a) If there is no CP, the minimum length of the work area cord is 1 m.

(b) If there is no cross-connect, the minimum length of the equipment cord is 1 m.

Important note:

The LANmark-6A system is offering a warranted reduced minimum link length of 5m far below the 15m recommended by the Standard. This interesting feature is really useful in Data Centre where links are often created between adjacent racks or cabinets.

Please refer to the LANmark-6A and LANmark-7A Nexans design guidelines documents available from the Nexans website in the library section - www.nexans.com/LANsystems

5.4 Link and Channel length limitations

Extended application drive distances

Nexans recommend that LAN cabling systems are installed in accordance with the relevant Standards for open structured cabling in order to ensure support for future emerging applications.

However, where an application specific warranty is requested, Nexans guarantee the following specific applications over the distances shown in place of the Standard application and performance guarantee.

It is possible to exceed 100m but channels that do become application specific.

Unless certain application extended distances are required on specific fixed links, do not design a single length of cable beyond the 90m link length limit as this then makes the cable application specific for its installed life.

Application Drive Distance (m)	LANmark / LANconnect U/UTP*		LANmark / LANconnect Screened			LANmark 7 + 7A Screened
	5e	6	5e	6	6A	7 + 7A
10base T (Ethernet)	177	177	177	177	177	177
100 baseTX (Fast Ethernet)	140	140	140	140	140	140
1000baseT (Gigabit Ethernet)	100	100	100	115	115	130
10GbaseT (10 Gigabit Ethernet)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	120**
Token Ring (16Mbps)	250	250	250	250	250	250
IBM3270	820	820	820	820	820	820
RS232	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
AS400 / System 3X	800	800	800	800	800	800
ISDN Basic Rate	500	500	500	500	500	500
Class E applications	n/a	100	n/a	100	100	100
Class EA applications	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	100
Class F and FA applications	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100

* U/UTP extended drive distances apply only to discrete unbundled cable runs which must be installed so as to avoid the effects of alien crosstalk.

** 10G supported up to 120m on 2 connector channels using LANmark-7 hybrid cords (N101.2D9xx).

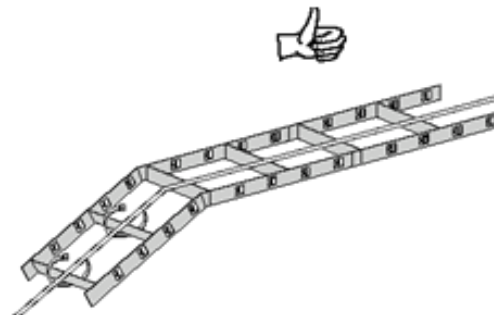
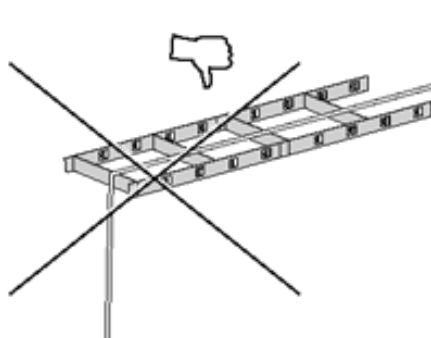
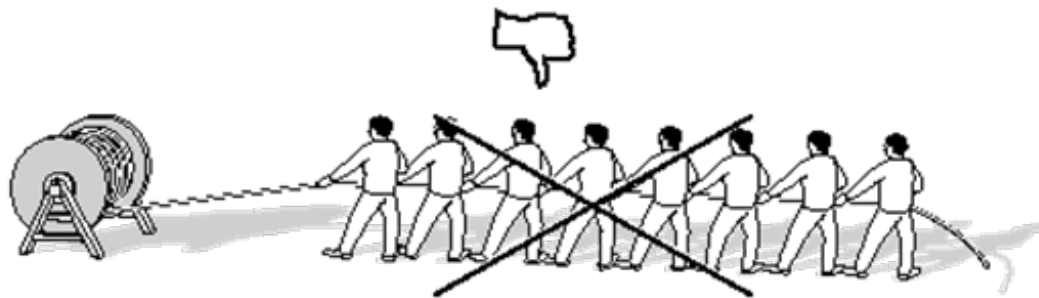
5.5 General installation recommendations

Considerations such as Cable pathway selection, fire barrier, data / power segregation and cable management on tray, on basket and inside cabinets are previously covered in chapter 4.

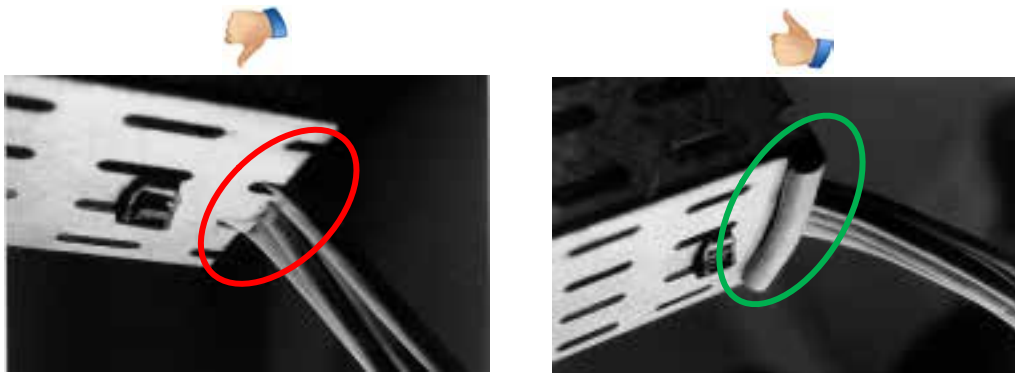
Cable storage and handling requirements and recommendations are detailed in the next chapter.

Un-Reeling

- Unreel from the bottom of drums (for safety reasons)
- Feed down risers
- Poles used to support drums should be as large as possible
- Unreel a maximum of 6, 1000m drums in parallel
- Observe Tensile load limits (as detailed in the cable specification)
- Ensure cable sheath is not damaged by drum edges (e.g. tears or burns).
- Maintain the minimum bend radius, manually feed around bends
- Ensure cables lie within pathways
- Ensure all sharp edges are protected PRIOR to cable installation



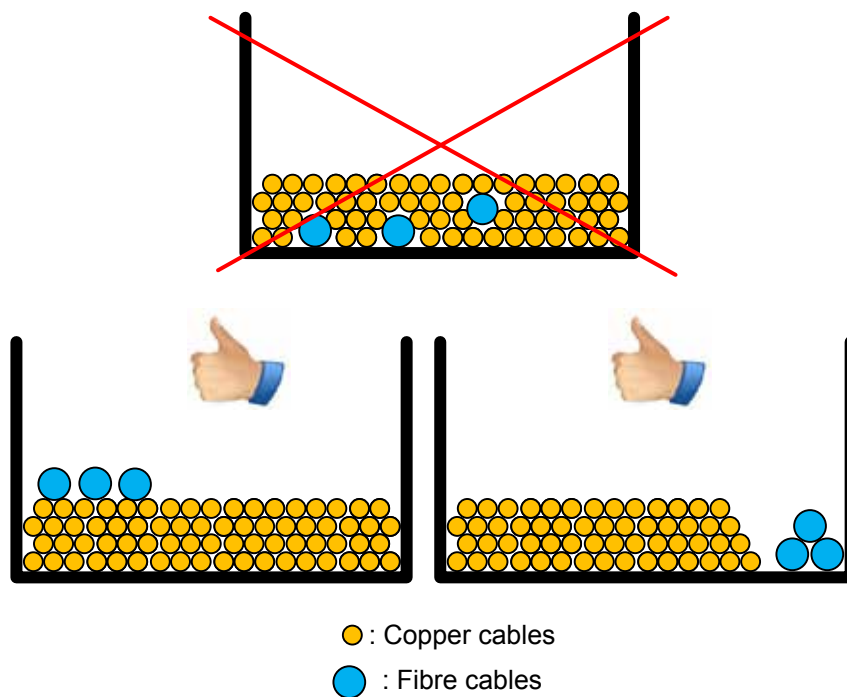
Un-Reeling



Cable arrangement in containment

Where present, different cable types should be installed in the following order – Horizontal TP, pre-terminated copper cables, Optical Fibre cables and finally pre-terminated Optical Fibre cables.

Important note: Under no circumstances should the OF cables be laid under the copper cables in cable trays or other containment.



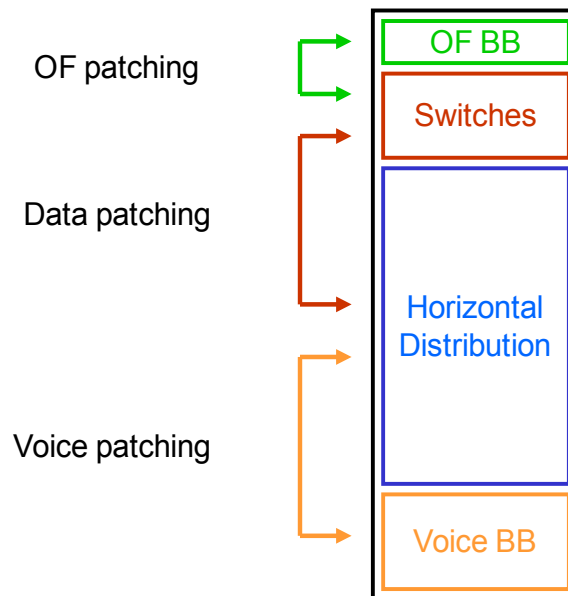
Floor Distributors design

Floor Distributors have to be equipped with various types of equipment such as FO patch panels, Copper patch panels, Switches which will have to be connected together using copper and fibre patch cords.

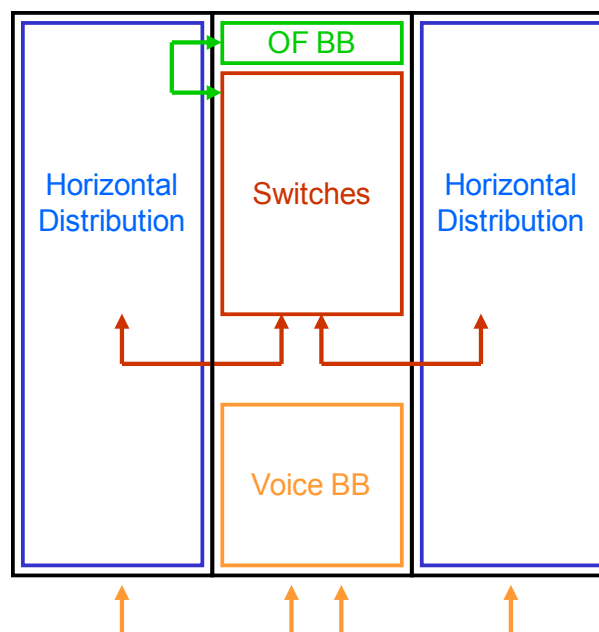
The following arrangement of these components is recommended

- to protect sensitive equipment from the dust -> OF backbone and switches on top
- to avoid mixing copper and fibre cords and ease the patching maintenance

Typical layout for a single FD cabinet

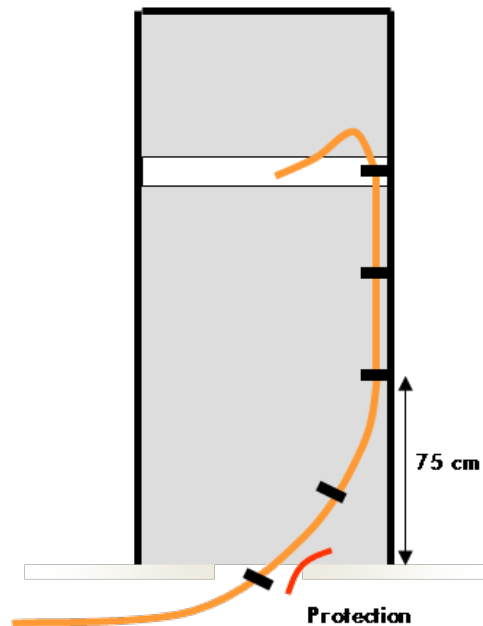


Typical layout for a medium size Distributor



Cable handling at cabinets

- Cables shall exit enclosures in a gentle curve so as to maintain the bend radii.
- Protection to sharp edges shall be applied prior to installation of cables.
- Cables should be supported correctly.



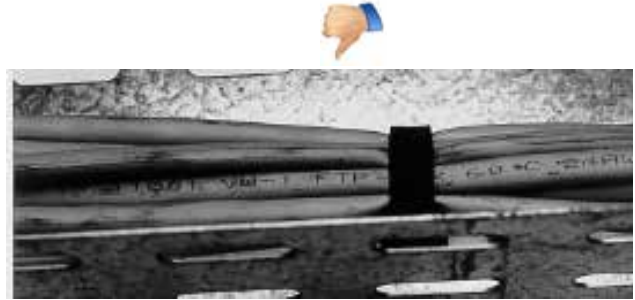
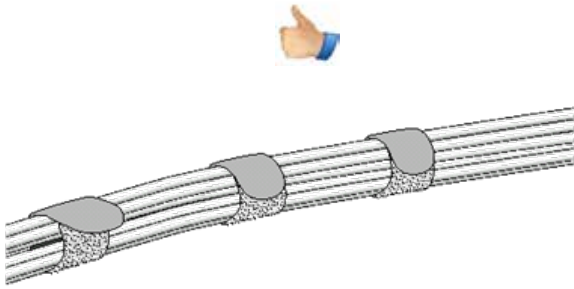
Important note: DON'T STAND ON THE CABLES

- Panels should feed logical TO's (ease of fault finding)
- Cable looms shall be installed so that each panel can be removed without disturbing any other panels or management.
- Panels should be presented in either 12 or 24 cable bundles
- Looms should be installed in such a way that there is sufficient slack left in the loom to enable connector re-termination should the need arise
- Looms should not exceed 48 cables within the cabinets
- Looms should not exceed 96 cables sub floor



- Ties shall not deform the cable sheath - they should be hand tight
- Hook & loop tape (Velcro © or similar) or Mille-Ties © are preferred
- Copper cables should ideally be fixed to containment at
 - every 300mm maximum in risers
 - every 300mm maximum inside cabinets
 - maximum of every 1m for other pathways
- Additional fixings should be used to
 - Maintain minimum bend radii
 - Prevent abrasions

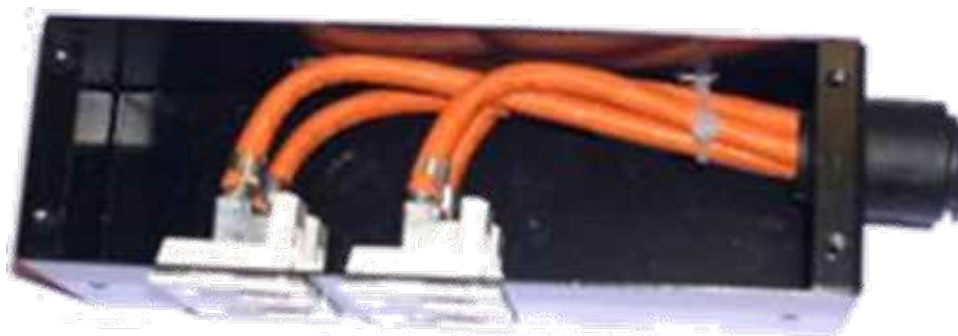
Cable handling at cabinets



- With regard to Alien crosstalk (AXT) Cat.6 UTP cable are recommended to be loosely bundled
- It is the installer's responsibility to consider the effect of weight of cable bundle in choosing the spacing between cable ties.

Floor boxes

Designs of customer specific TO boxes shall incorporate strain relief at the point of entry, this will prevent the terminations from moving as the boxes are repositioned during Moves, Add's & Changes (MAC). Boxes of all description shall be deep enough so as to allow the minimum bend radii of the cables to be maintained.



- Any "Copex" should be of a restricted bend radius type.
- Crush Glands are NOT to be used.

OF cables and Pre-terminated assemblies

Please refer the following specific documents

- Installation guide for Optical Fibre cable
- Tight Buffer cable handling guide supplement
- Loose tube cable handling guide supplement
- Micro-bundle cable handling guide supplement
- Pre-terminated OF cable handling guide supplement

5.6 Cable storage & Handling

The following requirements and recommendations are applicable to both LAN copper and fibre cables.

Please note: The Nexans warranty may be invalidated if the cables have not been properly stored or handled according to Nexans Cabling Solutions (NCS) requirements.

Indoor cable storage requirements

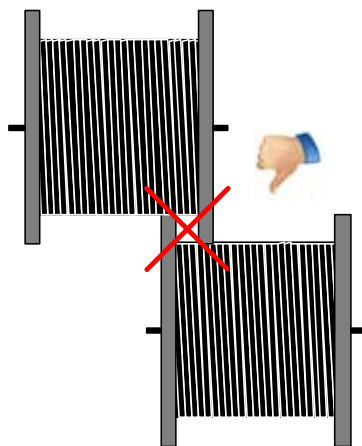
- Indoor LAN copper and OF cables are not waterproof and their jacket is not UV resistant.
- In no circumstances shall any indoor cable boxes or reels be stored outside or in a harsh environment.
- Indoor cables have to be stored in a dry and UV protected location (room or container).
N.B. Watertight containers located outside may suffer from condensation and therefore cannot be assumed to be "dry" or to have low humidity.
- Select a site for storage with no risk of excessive humidity, falling objects, chemical spills (oil, grease, etc.) open flames or excessive heat.
- The data sheet of the cable provides information on temperature ranges for ambient installation and/or operation and/or storage. It is important that those specifications are observed.
- As well as temperature, consideration must be given for moisture as well as other contamination such as flooding.

NCS's policy on cable exposure to water etc can be found on line: [CLICK HERE](#)

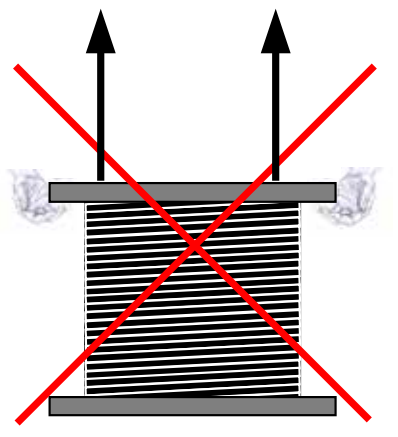
Note: Storing cable on pallets may help to keep cable reels dry in the event of a flood.

Cable handling requirements

- The flanges of reels shall not be interleaved.



- Reels must not be lifted by their flanges – as below



5.6 Cable storage & Handling

- When it is required to rewind the cable on to another reel, the pulling force applied to the cable must be limited to
 - 100N for all LAN copper cables except for Cat.5 U/UTP cables for which the force shall be limited to 80N
 - the maximum pulling force provided on the relevant data sheet for OF cables
- Should cable be rewound on another reel, the diameter of the new reel shall be compatible with the minimum bending radius of the cable and the original cable label details be copied to the new reel. The new reel shall also be in good condition so as not to cause damage to the cable sheath during the rewinding process.

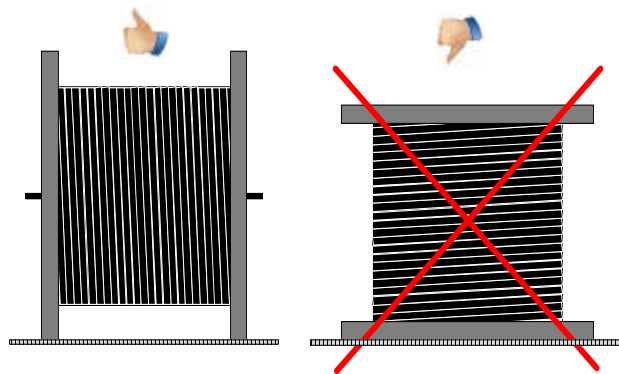
Outdoor cable storage requirements

The following requirements are only applicable to outdoor (or indoor/outdoor) OF cables and to industrial copper LAN cables.

- Ends of the cables shall be sealed during storage (Heat shrink cable end caps are recommended).
- The data sheet of the cable provides ranges of temperature for ambient installation and/or operation and/or storage. It is important that those specifications are observed.

Recommendations (Optical Fibre)

- All Optical fibre reels including part used should be stored upright.



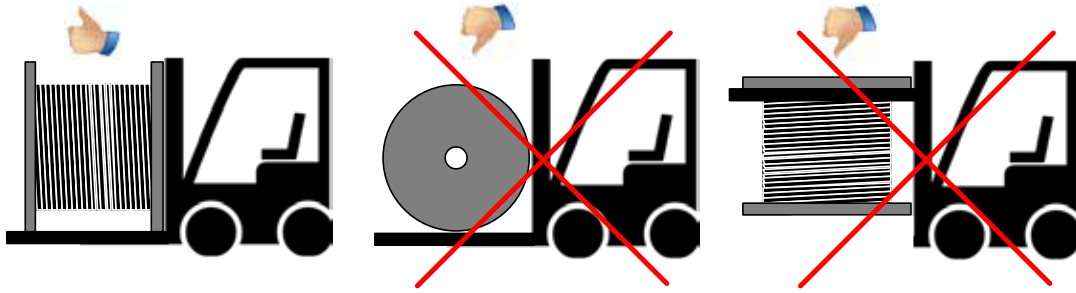
Laying the reel on its side may cause damage to the reel flange and/or cause the OF cable layers to shift - This may cause cable to snag during de-reeling.

- If Optical Fibre cable is to be stored for longer than approximately four weeks then it is recommended that cable ends are appropriately sealed. (Heat shrink cable end caps are recommended).
- Where reels are supplied with protective material fitted over the cable, the protection should remain in place until the cable is installed.
If the protection is removed prior to installation (for inspection purposes for example) then it must be re-fitted as originally supplied before the reel is placed back in storage or onward shipped.
- Storage temperature range is specified for each cable and must be respected.

Recommendations (All cables)

- Reels should be stored in areas with flat firm surfaces.
- Use appropriate devices to secure reels to prevent reel movement during storage.
- Avoid storage areas that are susceptible to flooding, or that could damage the cable, such as sharp, uneven terrain.
- When rolling / moving reels do not “kick” the cables. Ensure that the route has no objects or uneven terrain that could damage the cable when the reel is being rolled.
- Where it is necessary to lift reels and the cable reel is too heavy to move manually, the reel must be moved upright by lifting the cable with a fork lift or reel mover. The forks must be placed under the reel with the forks always perpendicular to the reel flange.

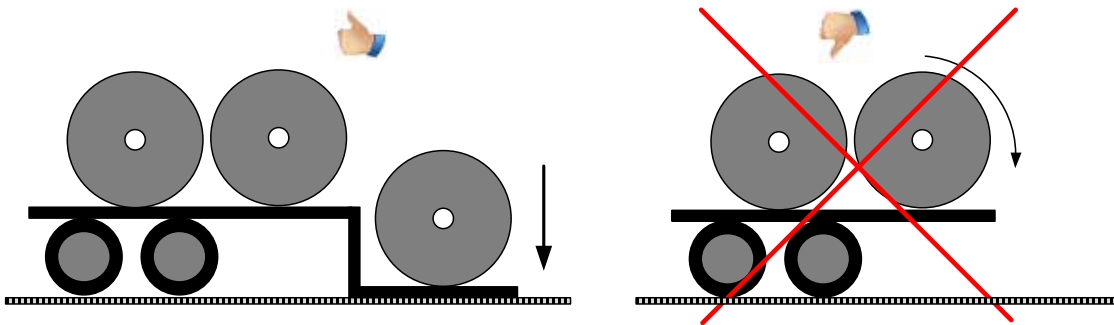
5.6 Cable storage & Handling



- Never drop a cable reel from any height during transportation or use. Dropping a reel could affect its structural integrity and cause de-reeling issues – it may also damage the product.

When unloading from a vehicle, use either the tail-lift / elevator (if fitted) or a suitable mechanical aid such as a forklift truck.

Never let reels drop from the vehicle to the ground.



- Before de-reeling cable, the reel should be visually inspected for possible damage caused during storage.
- It is recommended to record the data provided on the labeling tags of all the drums/reels/boxes in case of any subsequent issues.
- Nexans recommend that cable reels should be stored in a safe, locked location.

Health & Safety

When manually handling a reel, ALWAYS make sure correct manual handling techniques are used and that consideration to mechanical lifting aids is given.






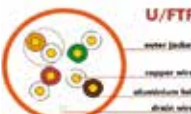
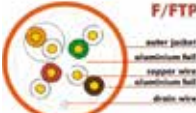

General

Where local requirements for cable storage & handling and/or Health & Safety are more stringent than the above, those requirements must also be followed.

6. Cable constructions and typical NVP values

6.1 NVP guideline


The values provided in the table are typical.
Always use the actual value which can be found in the cable's print legend

			Warranty Module					
Cable construction	Cable Brand	Nominal NVP %	Class D	Class E	LM-6 10G	LM-6A	Class F	Class FA
U/UTP 	Essential-5 & 6	69						
	LANmark-5	69						
	LANmark-6	69						
			Class D	Class E	LM-6 10G	LM-6A	Class F	Class FA
F/UTP 	Essential-5	73						
			Class D	Class E	LM-6 10G	LM-6A	Class F	Class FA
F1/UTP 	LANmark-5	73						
	LANmark-6	70						
	LANmark-6 10G	67						
	LANmark-6A	70						
			Class D	Class E	LM-6 10G	LM 6A	Class F	Class FA
F2/UTP 	LANmark-5	73						
	LANmark-6	70						
			Class D	Class E	LM-6 10G	LM-6A	Class F	Class FA
SF/UTP 	Essential-5	73						
	LANmark-6	70						
			Class D	Class E	LM-6 10G	LM-6A	Class F	Class FA
U/FTP 	LANmark-6A	82						
	LANmark-6 10G DC 50	75	< 50M	< 50M	< 50M	< 50M		
			Class D	Class E	LM-6 10G	LM-6A	Class F	Class FA
F/FTP 	LANmark-6A	82						
	LANmark-7	82						
	LANmark-7A	82						
			Class D	Class E	LM-6 10G	LM-6A	Class F	Class FA
S/FTP 	LANmark-7	82						
	LANmark-7A	82						
	LANmark-7A 1200MHz	82						
	NCS600/NCS600S	82						

6.1 NVP guideline

NVP Delta Calculator is available in the Nexans Toolkit (See chapter 2)

NVP Delta Calculator


A Nexans Installation Toolkit Application

NVP Effect

Please fill in 'Cable Length (from meter marks)', 'Cable NVP Value' and 'Tester NVP Value set'

Cable Length (from meter marks) m

Cable NVP Value %

Tester NVP Value set %

Tester Calculated Length m

Delta from Cable Length m

Calculate

For the typical NVP value of Nexans LAN cables [click here](#)

Length Accuracy (example)


Please fill in 'Cable Length (from meter marks)'

Cable Length (from meter marks) m

Minimum Tester Length m

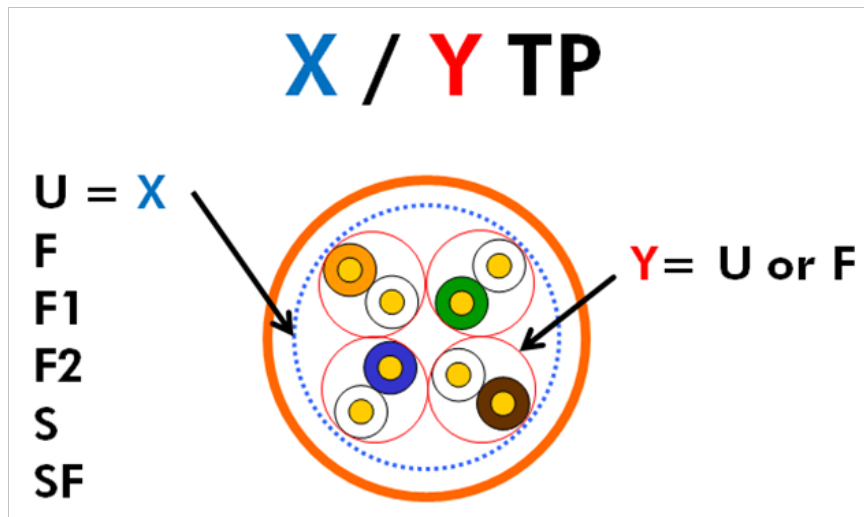
Maximum Tester Length m

Calculate



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6.2 Twisted Pair Cable constructions



U = No metallic protection

F = Foil (Metallic side facing inwards)

F1 = Reversed foil - The foil has the metallic side facing outwards, allowing the cable to be automatically grounded during the termination process without having to fold back the foil. This will provide instant 360° grounding contact to ensure immunity from Alien Crosstalk and other external interference.

F2 = F2/UTP cables have a shielded construction with a double global foil around the 4 pairs, offering optimal EMC performance. The outer screen is removed when stripping the outer sheath, leaving the inner foil in place with the metallic side facing outwards. This increases installation efficiency as the foil does not need to be folded back to establish contact with the EMC rear cover of the LANmark connectors.

S = Braid - Woven mesh of tinned copper wires

SF = Dual shielding layers - Both a foil and a braid

7. Termination of Connectors

Key Considerations

- During installation, care of LANmark-6A and LANmark GG45 products is much more important than when installing LANmark-5, LANmark-6 or other Nexans Category 5e products. The high levels of performance can only be guaranteed if the installation procedures are followed. Special attention must be given to keep the length of untwist of the cable pairs minimised. The use of correct professional tools is also key to guarantee a high quality termination.

- Each box of 24 connectors contains a Product Manual explaining with pictures how to correctly install the connector. Product manuals are available in full colour from our LANsystems website.

- Appropriate labels shall be put on every cable end.. All performance levels of LANmark EVO and LANmark GG45 connectors are available for both solid and stranded wire type cable.

The following connectors are only for use with 24-22 AWG **solid wire cable types**:

• N420.550	LANmark-5 EVO Unscreened
• N420.555	LANmark-5 EVO screened
• N420.660	LANmark-6 EVO Unscreened
• N420.660ECO24	LANmark-6 EVO Unscreened
• N420.666	LANmark-6 EVO screened
• N420.666	LANmark-6 EVO screened
• N420.666G	LANmark-6 10G EVO screened
• N420.66A	LANmark-6A EVO screened
• N420.66AECO24	LANmark-6A EVO screened
• N420.66ABULK100	LANmark-6A EVO screened
• N420.730	LANmark-7 GG45 screened
• N420.735	LANmark-7A GG45 screened



ECO 24



The following connectors are only for use with 26-24 AWG stranded wire and 26-25 AWG solid wire patch cable types:

• N420.551	LANmark-5 EVO Unscreened
• N420.556	LANmark-5 EVO screened
• 420.661	LANmark-6 EVO Unscreened
• 420.667	LANmark-6 EVO screened
• N420.667G	LANmark-6 10G EVO screened
• N420.67A	LANmark-6A EVO screened
• N420.731	LANmark-7 GG45 screened
• N420.736	LANmark-7A GG45 screened



Connectors for stranded patch cable types can be identified by 'ST' in the production code printing at the side of the connector and will have orange colour rear housing.

7. Termination of Connectors

The following guidelines shall be followed when terminating a connector:

- Always follow the colour coding requirements
- A maximum of 3mm pair over-length is allowed after cutting at the IDC
- Use the universal comfort tool to ensure a good termination
- Use connectors for solid wire only with solid wire infrastructure cables
- Use connectors for stranded wire only with either 26-24 AWG stranded wire and 26-25 AWG solid wire patch cable
- After installation a minimum bending radius must be maintained according to the data sheet of the cable used
- Make sure the foils (where present) stay closed after trimming.
- Where present, both foil and drain wire need to make contact with the metal of the screened connectors
- The connector can only be uninstalled by using the comfort tool (EVO only)

An optional clip can be fitted to turn the Snap-In into a Keystone format

- > 3 different plastic clips for EVO
 - > Red – Wall thickness 1.5-1.75mm, height 20.5mm
 - > Blue – Wall thickness 2.0-2.25mm, height 20.5mm
 - > Yellow – Wall thickness 2.0-2.25mm, height 19.7mm
- > metal clip for GG45



NOTE:

For following cabling systems minimum and maximum distance design guidelines apply.

LANmark-6 10G
LANmark-6A
LANmark-7
LANmark-7A

Cables that require service loops or spare additional length should be coiled with the largest possible bending radius, at least larger than the minimum specified. The cable coil should be tied to a nearby support, at least at the base and sides of the coil. Tying only at the top of the coil may lead to a crack in the cable.

Coiling U/UTP cable should be avoided if at all possible.

Please refer to our installation and design guidelines for more detailed information.










7. Termination of Connectors

Termination videos for various components can be accessed on our dedicated YouTube installer channel. (YouTube access is required).

Please note that these videos are intended as post training support and do not replace the need for training for certified installations.

YouTube Installer Channel <http://www.youtube.com/user/NexansInstallers>

See the table below for specific videos available

Product	Type	Cable	Process	Link	QR CODE
EVO N420.550 N420.660	Unscreened	U/UTP	Termination Uninstall	video video	 
EVO Stranded N420.551 N420.661	Unscreened	U/UTP	Termination	video	
EVO N420.555 N420.666 N420.666G N420.66A	Screened	F1/UTP F/FTP (PiMF)	Termination Termination Uninstall	video video video	  
EVO Stranded N420.556 N420.667 N420.667G N420.67A	Screened	F/FTP (PiMF)	Termination	video	
GG45 N420.730 N420.735	Screened	S/FTP (PiMF)	Termination	video	
GG45 Stranded N420.731 N420.736	Screened	S/FTP (PiMF)	Termination	video	

8. Field testing

The purpose of field testing is to validate the performance of an installation against the minimum performance requirements of the national and international Standards. Testing is a requirement from the Standards and is part of the documentation set handed over to the End-User.

The testing methodology requested by the end-user and the measurement requirements to obtain a Nexans LANmark 25 years Warranty might be different.

Please identify if additional testing is needed when a Nexans Warranty Certification is requested.

NCS provides freely downloadable Field Testing Procedure documents allowing you to qualify the newly installed system against the guaranteed minimum performance as listed in our Warranty Modules.

These documents serve to describe how to test LANmark cabling systems and to validate the installation against the international standards ISO/IEC 11801, CENELEC EN 50173 and EIA/TIA 568. By doing so, a LANmark 25 years warranty can be achieved.

If testing produces errors or failures in the results, the information gathered should be used to identify the source of the problem in a way that the installer can rectify and re-test the links.

Note– if test failures are being experienced for no obvious reason, very low battery levels in the test equipment may be the cause.

All test equipment must be calibrated yearly if used for Warranty certification testing.















8. Field testing




To pass testing for the Nexans warranty all Permanent Links and/or Channels in an installation shall pass in accordance with NCS set-up requirements.

It should be agreed with the client before starting the contract how to deal with marginal pass results, as they may not be aware that a marginal result may be because of the accuracy and tolerances of the tester.

Nexans will consider a *PASS as acceptable within the warranty when specific conditions apply – see table below.

However a *FAIL shall be investigated as it is not acceptable

Warranty Module		Channel limits	Permanent link Limits	
LANmark-5		CLASS D/ CAT 5E		CLASS D/CAT 5E
LANmark-6		CLASS E/CAT 6		CLASS E/CAT 6
LANmark-6 10G		CLASS EA/CAT 6A > 15 meter Perm. link length		
LANmark-6A		Acceptable if Permanent Link length >5 and < 15m		Only if length >5 and < 15m
LANmark-7		Acceptable if Permanent Link length > 15m		Acceptable if Perm. Link length > 15m
LANmark-7A		CLASS FA minimum 15 metres Perm. Link length		

	Only PASS test results accepted
	*PASS Acceptable, conditions apply
	Test limits not supported

8.1 Copper Field Testing Procedures

The following Copper Field testing procedures are available from our website:

- **LANmark-6**
- **LANmark-6 10G**
- **LANmark-6A**
- **LANmark-7**
- **LANmark-7A**
- **Essential-6**

These procedures must be followed if warranty certification is to be applied for.
The documents contain the following topics:

1. Permanent Link versus Channel testing
2. Installation Models 2, 3 and 4 connections
3. Certified test equipment to be used
4. Care of tester leads
5. Test adapters
6. Limits to be chosen
7. Firmware versions
8. NVP Cable values
9. How to calibrate the tester equipment
10. Understanding the test results
11. Tester database formats accepted for Warranty submission

8.2 Certified Cable Testers per Manufacturer, supported system and test limits

			LANmark-5 LANconnect-5 Class D/CAT 5E	LANmark-6 Class E/CAT 6	LANmark-6 10G LANmark-6 10G	LANmark-6A LANmark-6A	LANmark-7 Class F	LANmark-7A Class FA
AGILENT								
Wirescope Pro	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	x x
FLUKE NETWORKS			Class D/Cat 5e	Class E/Cat 6	LANmark-6 10G	LANmark-6A	Class F	Class FA
DTX-LT	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	x x	x x
DTX-1200	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	x x	x x
DTX-1800	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	x •
DSX-5000	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	x x	x x
IDEAL INDUSTRIES			Class D/Cat 5e	Class E/Cat 6	LANmark-6 10G	LANmark-6A	Class F	Class FA
LANTEK 6	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	x x	x x	x x	x x
LANTEK 6A	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	x x	x x
LANTEK 7	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	x x
LANTEK 7G	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	x •
LANTEK II 350	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	x x	x x	x x	x x
LANTEK II 500	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	x x	x x
LANTEK II 1000	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	x •
JDSU			Class D/Cat 5e	Class E/Cat 6	LANmark-6 10G	LANmark-6A	Class F	Class FA
NGC-4500 Certifier40G	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	x •	x •
PSIBER DATA			Class D/Cat 5e	Class E/Cat 6	LANmark-6 10G	LANmark-6A	Class F	Class FA
WIREXPRT 4500	Permanent Link Channel		• •	• •	• •	• •	x •	x •

8.3 Certified Cable Testers for Copper

AGILENT Technologies Wirescope Pro



Permanent Link adapters

- N2644A-101 Category 6A Universal Permanent Link SmartProbes
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A
- N2644A-106 Nexans Category 7 Link SmartProbes
Warranty Limited to 600MHz!
 - LANmark-7/7A

Channel adapters

- N2644A-100 Category 6A Universal Channel SmartProbes
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A
- N2644A-107 GG45 & ARJ45 Class F Channel SmartProbe - Using GG45 8C Measurement Cord Category 7A Screened LSZH 2m Orange (N900.67A)
Warranty Limited to 600MHz!
 - LANmark-7/7A

8.3 Certified Cable Testers for Copper

FLUKE Networks DTX-LT/1200/1800



Permanent Link adapters

- DTX-PLA001 + PM06
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A
- DTX-PLA002
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A
- DTX-PLA012 -
Warranty Limited to 600MHz!
 - LANmark-7/7A

Channel adapters

- DTX-CHA001
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
- DTX-CHA002
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A
- DTX-CHA012
Using GG45 8C Measurement Cord Category 7A
Screened LSZH 2m Orange (N900.67A)
Warranty Limited to 600MHz!
 - LANmark-7/7A

8.3 Certified Cable Testers for Copper

FLUKE Networks DSX 5000



Permanent Link adapters

- DSX-PLA004S
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A

Channel adapters

- DSX-CHA004S
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A

Please Note:

GG45 Channel heads are in development at time of publishing.
Please check our LANmark-7/7A Field testing procedure on-line for most recent update.

8.3 Certified Cable Testers for Copper

IDEAL Industries LanTEK 7/7G | LanTEK II 1000



Permanent Link adapters

- 0012-00-0629 Category 6/Class E Universal Channel/Permanent Link Adapter
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
- 0012-00-0656 Category 6A/Class EA Universal Channel/Permanent Link Adapter
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A

Channel adapters

- 0012-00-0629 Category 6/Class E Universal Channel/Permanent Link Adapter
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
- 0012-00-0656 Category 6A/Class EA Universal Channel/Permanent Link Adapter
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A
- 0012-00-00667 (GG45 CLASS FA Channel Adapter) LANTEKGG45KIT
Using GG45 8C Measurement Cord Category 7A Screened LSZH 2m Orange (N900.67A)
 - LANmark-7/7A

8.3 Certified Cable Testers for Copper

IDEAL Industries Lantek 6/6A | LanTEK II 350/500



Permanent Link adapters

- 0012-00-0629 Category 6/Class E Universal Channel/Permanent Link Adapter
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
- 0012-00-0656 Category 6A/Class EA Universal Channel/Permanent Link Adapter
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A

Channel adapters

- 0012-00-0629 Category 6/Class E Universal Channel/Permanent Link Adapter
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
- 0012-00-0656 Category 6A/Class EA Universal Channel/Permanent Link Adapter
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A

8.3 Certified Cable Testers for Copper

JDSU NGC-4500 Certifier40G



Permanent Link adapters

- WX_AD_6ALKIT2 (CAT 6A Permanent Link test Adapters)
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A

Channel adapters

- WX_AD_6ACH2 (CAT 6A Channel Adapters)
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A
- NGC4500GGARJCH2 (GG45 CLASS FA Channel Adapter)
Using GG45 8C Measurement Cord Category 7A
Screened LSZH 2m Orange (N900.67A)
 - LANmark-7/7A

8.3 Certified Cable Testers for Copper

Psiber Data Wirexpert 4500



Permanent Link adapters

- WX_AD_6ALKIT2 (CAT 6A Permanent Link test Adapters)
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A

Channel adapters

- WX_AD_6ACH2 (CAT 6A Channel Adapters)
 - Essential-5/6
 - LANconnect-5
 - LANmark-5/6
 - LANmark-6 10G/6A
- WX_AD_GGARICH2 CLASS FA GG45 channel adapter
Using GG45 8C Measurement Cord Category 7A
Screened LSZH 2m Orange (N900.67A)
 - LANmark-7/7A

8.4 Fibre Field Testing Procedures

The following Fibre Field testing procedure is available from our website:

- **LANmark-OF Systems**

These procedures must be followed if warranty certification is to be applied for.

The documents contain the following topics:

1. LSPM versus OTDR testing
2. Reference setting models for LSPM
3. Maximum link loss calculation
4. Refraction index values
5. The use of mandrels
6. OTDR test configuration
7. Minimum and maximum launch and tail cords
8. Pulse width
9. Maximum test range
10. Test result analysis
11. Interpreting the test results
12. Tester database formats accepted for Warranty submission

Note

Nexans is now accepting OF tests results performed using standard or reference OF cords according to the latest releases of the relevant standards:

- When using standard test cords (as per Nexans cords) the tester has to be set to test against ISO 11801 limits
- When using reference test cords (as per the ones provided by handheld analyzers manufacturers with their OF test heads) the tester has to be set to test against ISO 14763-3 limits.

Please click the link below or scan the QR Code in order to download the Optical fibre cleaning document from out www.nexans.com/lansystems website.



OF Connector Inspection, Cleaning & Testing General Guidelines
(<http://bit.ly/1e7dxvs>)

8.5 Testing General Rules

General rules:

- Only use test equipment that has valid annual calibration certification
- Make sure to fully charge the batteries before going to site
- Install the minimum firmware version specified in our field testing procedure
- Use the correct test heads
- Field calibrate the tester as required during the testing phase
- Allow the tester to warm up for at least 15 minutes before first test
- Configure the tester with the correct limits
- Verify the correct testing method
- Save test results using a unique cable id
- Monitor test results during testing
- Don't use worn test leads

Suggestion: Inspect the correct operation / calibration of the testing equipment before going to site, it could save a lot of time.

More specific issues for **Copper** links:

- Select the correct NVP value (NVP values are printed on the cables)
- Test the shield contact in screened systems
- Use only LANmark patch cords for Channel testing
- Include graphical information if possible (i.e. save results with full plot information)

More specific issues for **Fibre** Links:

- Set the correct refraction index for each wavelength and fibre type
- Use the same type of fibre for launch and tail cord as the fibre link under test
- Make sure all connections are cleaned before test
- Select the correct Reference setting method
- Reference must be re-set when:
 - when the tester has been switched off
 - the connection with the source has been removed
 - the results show negative losses
- Nexans advises to use only LANmark patch cords for LSPM testing
- Testing patch cord lengths should be limited to 5 metres
- NCS mandates the use of a mandrel when testing Multimode fibre links with LSPM test equipment, except when the source is Encircled Flux compatible

More detailed information is available from our website www.nexans.com/LANsystems

8.6 What to do with the results when applying for Warranty Certification

When submitting results for the Nexans Warranty Program, a 'Nexans Warranty application form' for each individual site has to be filled in and submitted including the original test results file and send to warranty.ncs@nexans.com. The warranty application form can be freely downloaded from the Nexans LANsystems website.

www.nexans.com/LANsystems

Copper System Submissions

- Upload and Save – Which file format?

Agilent Wiroscope Pro
Fluke DTX-LT/1200/1800
Fluke DSX-5000
Ideal LanTEK 6/6A/7/7G

Ideal LanTEK II 350/500/1000
JDSU NGC-4500 Certifier40G
PSIBER Data Wirexpert 4500

*.**sdf** using Scopedata Pro II
*.**flw** using Fluke Linkware
*.**flw** using Fluke Linkware
create a backup **zip** file using LANTEK Reporter
or *.**sdf** using Ideal DataCENTER
*.**sdf** using Ideal DataCENTER
*.**prz** using ReportXpert
*.**prz** using ReportXpert

It is preferable to save the test results with plots if they are available on your tester as re-certification of graphical test result is only possible when plots are saved.

Fibre Systems Submissions

For warranty certification purposes, NCS will accept testing performed with either

LSPM (Light Source & Power Meter) or Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR) test equipment and undertaken according to:

- The legacy procedure as per ISO 11801
- Using standard grade test cords
- ISO 11801 attenuation limits

Or

- The new procedure as per ISO 14763-3
- Using reference grade test cords
- ISO 14763-3 attenuation limits

NCS requires the use of the one-cord method, or the two-cord setup 2 method (ISO 61280-4-1:2009) if the connector on the LSPM test equipment is not inter-changeable and different to that of the ones on the OF link to be tested.

N.B. The use of the 3-cord method (LSPM testing) is not supported by NCS.

The NCS Certified System Warranty

For both LSPM and OTDR testing the analysis of the test results (Comparison of the measured attenuation against the standard limits) has to be performed by the operator. NCS requires the submission of full test reports including the "Pass" margin. 100 % of the installed OF links have to be tested and must pass the acceptance criteria in order to apply for NCS LANmark warranty certification. If your chosen tester does not deliver an automatic report, the updated Complementary OF Warranty Application Form (developed by NCS) has to be completed in order to provide NCS with the full data. This form can be downloaded from the NCS website: <http://www.nexans.com/lansystems>

Please refer to our Fibre Field testing procedure for more details.



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