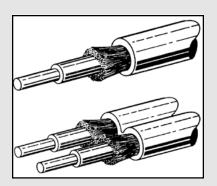


RECOGNIZED LEADER IN FIBER OPTIC TECHNOLOGY

QUALITY FIBER COMPONENTS, EQUIPMENT, & SUPPLIES



Features and Benefits

- Available in riser and plenum rated constructions
- Small, flexible constructions
- · Easy to strip and terminate
- Easily customized for individual customers

Applications

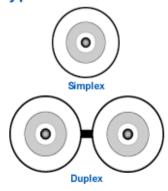
- Cable assemblies—pigtails and patchcords
- · For patching at cross-connects
- Connection to transmission equipment
- · Short, interbuilding runs
- · Fiber to the desk

Simplex/Duplex Cables



These Simplex and Duplex Cables are designed for interconnecting equipment. They are easily terminated for use as jumpers for intrabuilding distribution requirements. These cables are available in a variety of custom colors as well as with customer-specified markings. Industry standard colors are available for quick delivery from stock. Ruggedized, round, loose tube or other design variations are available upon request.

Typical Cross Sections



SPECIFICATIONS

(SIMPLEX AND DUPLEX UNLESS INDICATED)	
Minimum Bend Radius Installation: 2.0 in (5.0 cm) In-Service: 1.2 in (3.0 cm)	Maximum Vertical Rise: 1640 feet (500 meters)
Maximum Crush Resistance: 500 Lbs ft/in (875 N/cm)	For round duplex, see TPR Premise Riser cables.

Fibers	Number	Diameter Inch (mm)	Weight Lbs/1000' (kg/km)	Installation Lbs/f (N)	In-Service Lbsf (N)	
SIMPLEX						
1	XX0011SNR	0.118 (3.0)	5.6 (8.3)	110 (490)	65 (290)	
1	XX0011SNU	0.118 (3.0)	6.5 (9.7)	110 (490)	65 (290)	
DUPLEX (ZIPCORD)						
1	XX0021ZNR	1.114 x .235 (2.9 x 6.0)	10.3 (15.3)	220 (980)	130 (580)	
1	XX0021ZNU	1.114 x .235 (2.9 x 6.0)	12.1 (18.0)	220 (980)	130 (580)	
* XX denotes fiber type						

ORDERING INFORMATION

Cable Part Numbering System A) Polyethlene B) PVC (General Purpose) C) Polyurethane D) Plenum E) CPE F) Single Armor/PE G) Single Armor/PVC K) Jet Fuel Resistant L) Single Armor (Zero Hal.) M) MTR N) Fig.-8 P) PVDf/Armor Q) Alum. Armor R) Riser Grade PVC S) Double Armor (Steel) U) Soft Plenum V) LTR Armor W) Water Blocked X) Special-Specify Y) Dielectric Fig.-8 Z) Zero-Hal. Central Strength Member: 1) Dielectric 2) Steel 3) Aramid Yarn (coated) N) None X) Special-Specify Cable Construction: B) Breakout C) Component D) Deploying G) Tight Buffer Heavy-Duty (Indoor/Outdoor) H) Heavy-Duty (Outdoor) K) Buffered Fiber M) Medium Service (Duct) P) Premise S) Simplex T) UNI-Pak U) Single Tube Outdoor (Arial/Burial) W) Ready Access Z) Zipcord X) Special-Specify **Buffer Construction:** 1) Tight Buffer 3) Single Fiber Loose Tube (gel filled) 4) Multi-fiber Loose Tube (gel filled) Number of Fibers: 001=1; 002=2; 012=12; (up to 216 fibers in some cable constructions) Fiber Grade: see fiber specifications at front of this section S) Standard P) Premium Q) High Performance T) Super Fiber Size: A) SM B) 50µm C) 62.5µm E) 100µm F) 200µm G) 200/230µm PCS J) 200/230µm HCS XX) Special-Specify

Color Coding

All BICC General cables, unless customized, follow the industry standard color code system for easy identification. Cables with 12 or fewer individual components will follow the color sequence: Blue, Orange, Green, Brown, Slate White, Red, Black, Yellow, Violet, Pink, Aqua.

For cables having more than 12 fibers, grouping is done following the same sequence for the subgroup and for the fibers within it. Example: 24 fiber loose tube cable with six fibers in each of four tubes—Tube colors will be blue, orange, green and brown. Each tube will have one each of fibers in the first six colors (blue, orange, green, brown, slate, white). Fibers are then identified by tube color/fiber color—blue/white being the white fiber in the blue tube.

When cables have more than 144 fibers, a black stripe is added to each of the first six colors in order to make 18 recognizable subgroups.

In some cable designs, jacketed subgroups may be numbered for identification in lieu of color coding.