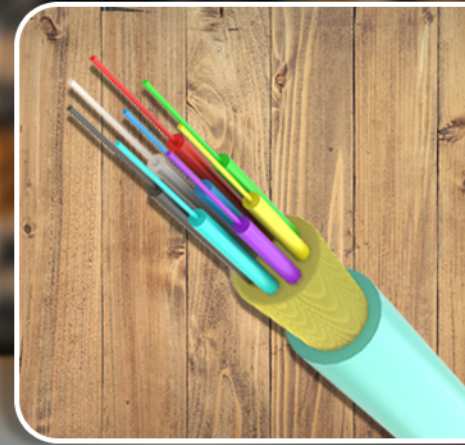


FIBER OPTIC INDOOR FIBER OPTIC CABLE

INDOOR FIBER OPTIC CABLE ARE OPTICAL CABLES LAID IN BUILDINGS. IT HAS LOW TENSILE STRENGTH AND LIGHT WEIGHT, WHICH IS ECONOMICAL FOR ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATION NETWORK IN BUILDINGS. IT'S MAINLY USED FOR COMMUNICATION INDOORS, COMPUTERS, SWITCHES AND END USER EQUIPMENT IN BUILDINGS.



BREAKOUT CABLE 8 CORE MM OM3 LSZH

NS-BO-402B00M308C

DESCRIPTION

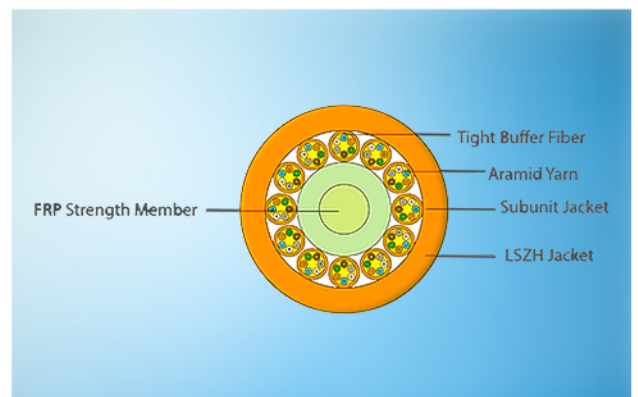
Indoor Fiber Optic Breakout Cable 8 Core , 50/125µm Multi mode OM3, Terkwaz LSZH Jacket , 1000 Meters in Total Length/ Roll

FEATURES

- The fanout fiber optic cable can separate out sub-cables according to the requirements at the network demarcation point.
- The fanout fiber optic cable can be easily divided into subcables.
- There's no need for conducting the cutover of the whole cable. Reducing the number of the cable connectors can make the construction more convenient.
- Due to the reduction of the number of the cable connectors, the incidence rate of the fiber optic cable fault decreases and the reliability of the cable line increases.

RELATED

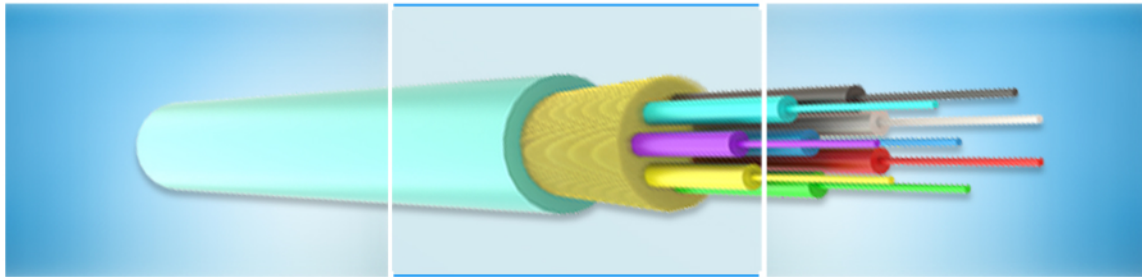
- fiber optic cable, optical fiber cable, networking cable



APPLICATIONS

- Used for indoor wiring, fiber to the home, fiber to the desktop.
- Used for splitting sub-cables according to the requirement at the network demarcation point.
- The fanout fiber cable can be easily divided into single fiber lines.
- Used for network constructions which include 3G, 4G, 5G, FTTH and CATV.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



1. Optical Characteristics

| Fiber Type | SM | OM1 | OM2 | OM3 | OM4 | |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Jacket Color | Yellow 🟡 | Orange 🟠 | Orange 🟠 | Aqua 🟩 | Violet 🟪 | |
| Core Diameter (μm) | 9.0 ±0.5 | 62.5 ±2.5 | 50 ±2.5 | 50 ±2.5 | 50 ±2.5 | |
| Cladding Diameter (μm) | 125 ±5.0 | 125 ±5.0 | 125 ±5.0 | 125 ±5.0 | 125 ±5.0 | |
| Primary Coating Diameter (μm) | 245 ±10 | 245 ±10 | 245 ±10 | 245 ±10 | 245 ±10 | |
| Attenuation (max. in cable) (dB/km) | @ 1310 nm | ≤ 0.40 | - | - | - | |
| | @ 1550 nm | ≤ 0.30 | - | - | - | |
| | @ 850 nm | - | ≤ 3.4 | ≤ 3.0 | ≤ 3.0 | ≤ 3.0 |
| | @ 1300 nm | - | ≤ 1.0 | ≤ 1.0 | ≤ 1.0 | ≤ 1.0 |
| Bandwidth (overfilled) | @ 850 nm | - | 200 Mhz*Km | 500 Mhz*Km | 1500 Mhz*Km | 3500 Mhz*Km |
| | @ 1300 nm | - | 500 Mhz*Km | 500 Mhz*Km | 500 Mhz*Km | 500 Mhz*Km |
| Serial Ethernet (1 Gigabit) | @ 850 nm | - | - | - | 1000 Meters | 1040 Meters |
| | @ 1300 nm | - | - | - | 600 Meters | 600 Meters |
| Serial Ethernet (10 Gigabit) | @ 850 nm | - | - | - | 300 Meters | 550 Meters |
| | @ 1300 nm | - | - | - | 300 Meters | 300 Meters |

2. Technical Parameters

| Model No. | Fiber count | Cable diameter (mm) | Cable weight (kg/km) | Tension strengthen short/long (N) | Crush resistance short/long (N/100mm) | Bending radius short/long (mm) | Storage temperature |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| ZCC | 2 | (3.8±0.4)x(2.0±0.2) | 8.7 | 900±50 | 100/200 | 100/200 | 50/30 |
| ZCC | 2 | (6.0±0.4)x(2.8±0.2) | 14.8 | 900±50 | 100/200 | 100/200 | 50/30 |