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IEC 60793-1-34

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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**Optical fibres –  
Part 1-34: Measurement methods and test procedures – Fibre curl**

INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTROTECHNICAL  
COMMISSION

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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

### OPTICAL FIBRES –

#### Part 1-34: Measurement methods and test procedures – Fibre curl

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International Standard IEC 60793-1-34 has been prepared by subcommittee 86A: Fibres and cables, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2006. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

- a) modification of several derivation equations for laser scattering;
- b) change of angular increment from 10° to 30° to 10° to 45°;
- c) change of Annex B from informative to normative.

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

| CDV          | Report on voting |
|--------------|------------------|
| 86A/1971/CDV | 86A/1994/RVC     |

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 60793 series, published under the general title *Optical fibres*, can be found on the IEC website.

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## OPTICAL FIBRES –

### Part 1-34: Measurement methods and test procedures – Fibre curl

#### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 60793 establishes uniform requirements for the mechanical characteristic: fibre curl or latent curvature in uncoated optical fibres, i.e. a specified length of the fibre has been stripped from coating. Fibre curl has been identified as an important parameter for minimizing the splice loss of optical fibres when using passive alignment fusion splicers or active alignment mass fusion splicers.

Two methods are recognized for the measurement of fibre curl, in uncoated optical fibres:

- method A: side view microscopy;
- method B: laser beam scattering.

Both methods measure the radius of curvature of an uncoated fibre by determining the amount of deflection that occurs as an unsupported fibre end is rotated about the fibre's axis. Method A uses visual or digital video methods to determine the deflection of the fibre while method B uses a line sensor to measure the maximum deflection of one laser beam relative to a reference laser beam.

By measuring the deflection behaviour of the fibre as it is rotated about its axis and understanding the geometry of the measuring device, the fibre's radius of curvature can be calculated from simple circular models, the derivation of which are given in Annex C.

Both methods are applicable to types ~~A1, A2, A3~~ and B optical fibres as described in IEC 60793 (all parts).

Method A is the reference test method, used to resolve disputes.

#### 2 Normative references

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

IEC 60793 (all parts), *Optical fibres*

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



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**Optical fibres –  
Part 1-34: Measurement methods and test procedures – Fibre curl**

**Fibres optiques –  
Partie 1-34: Méthodes de mesure et procédures d'essai – Ondulation de la fibre**



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# INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

## OPTICAL FIBRES –

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By measuring the deflection behaviour of the fibre as it is rotated about its axis and understanding the geometry of the measuring device, the fibre's radius of curvature can be calculated from simple circular models, the derivation of which are given in Annex C.

Both methods are applicable to type B optical fibres as described in IEC 60793 (all parts).

Method A is the reference test method, used to resolve disputes.

#### 2 Normative references

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

IEC 60793 (all parts), *Optical fibres*

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#### Partie 1-34: Méthodes de mesure et procédures d'essai – Ondulation de la fibre

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Cette troisième édition annule et remplace la deuxième édition parue en 2006. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

- a) modification de plusieurs équations de détermination pour la diffusion laser;
- b) modification de l'incrément angulaire qui passe de 10° à 30° à 10° à 45°;
- c) changement de statut de l'Annexe B qui devient normative.

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

| CDV          | Rapport de vote |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 86A/1971/CDV | 86A/1994/RVC    |

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette Norme internationale.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

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## FIBRES OPTIQUES –

### Partie 1-34: Méthodes de mesure et procédures d'essai – Ondulation de la fibre

#### 1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 60793 établit des exigences uniformes pour les caractéristiques mécaniques: ondulation de fibre ou courbure latente des fibres optiques sans revêtement, c'est-à-dire qu'une longueur spécifiée de la fibre a été dénudée. L'ondulation de fibre a été définie comme étant un paramètre important de réduction des pertes d'épissure des fibres optiques lors de l'utilisation de soudeuses par fusion avec alignement passif ou de soudeuses par fusion de masse avec alignement actif.

Deux méthodes sont reconnues pour la mesure de l'ondulation de fibre, pour les fibres optiques sans revêtement:

- méthode A: par microscopie latérale;
- méthode B: par diffusion d'un faisceau laser.

Les deux méthodes mesurent le rayon de courbure d'une fibre sans revêtement en déterminant la valeur de la flèche d'une extrémité de fibre non soutenue soumise à une rotation autour de son axe. La méthode A utilise des méthodes visuelles ou vidéo numériques pour déterminer la flèche de la fibre tandis que la méthode B utilise un capteur de ligne pour mesurer la flèche maximale d'un faisceau laser par rapport à un faisceau laser de référence.

En mesurant le comportement de la flèche de la fibre pendant qu'elle est soumise à une rotation autour de son axe et d'après la configuration du dispositif de mesure, le rayon de courbure de la fibre peut être calculé à partir de modèles circulaires simples, déterminés à l'Annexe C.

Ces deux méthodes sont applicables aux fibres optiques du type B telles que décrites dans la série IEC 60793 (toutes les parties).

La méthode A est la méthode d'essai de référence, utilisée en cas de litige.

#### 2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants sont cités dans le texte de sorte qu'ils constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC 60793 (toutes les parties), *Fibres optiques*