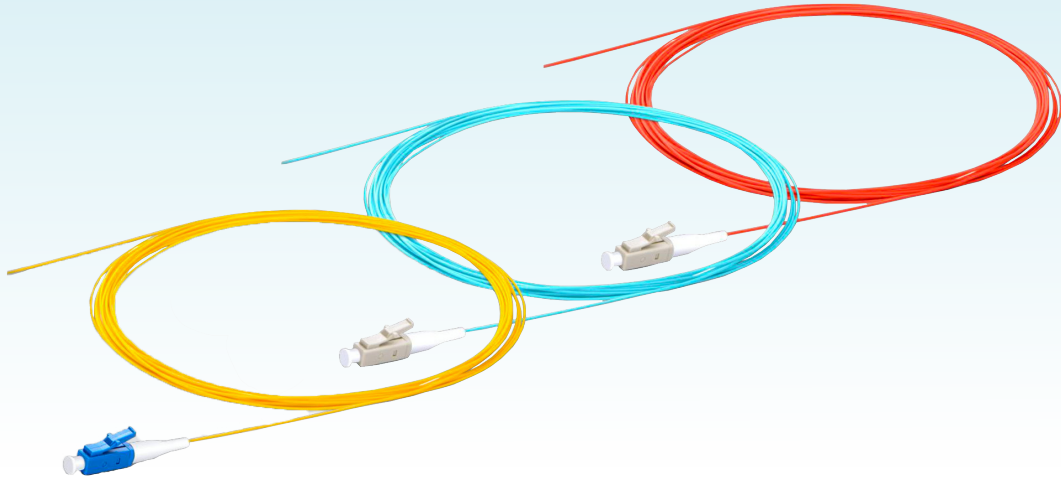


Simplex Fiber Optic Pigtails Datasheet

IDEAL FOR FIBER OPTIC CABLES SPLICING

Designed for CATV, FTTH/FTTX, telecommunication networks, premise installations, data processing networks, LAN/WAN network, and more.



Standard 900µm Buffered Fiber

Fiber optic pigtail is an important component commonly used in fiber optic networks. It has fiber connector at one end, and the other is utilised in terminating fiber optic cables via fusion or mechanical splicing. Feature a typical 900µm tight buffered as default, it is easy for fusion.

Standard Fiber Patch

- ISO9001 and RoHS Compliant
- ITU G.652.D, TIA/EIA 492CAAB

Features

- » Tested on optical performance insertion loss and return Loss
- » 0.9mm cable for high density splicing applications.
- » Tight buffer for easy fusion or mechanical splicing.
- » LC, ST, SC, FC and LSH are available.
- » UPC and APC polish type.
- » LSZH jacket as default, OFNP and PVC are optional..
- » Factory terminated and tested for insertion loss, return loss and end face.

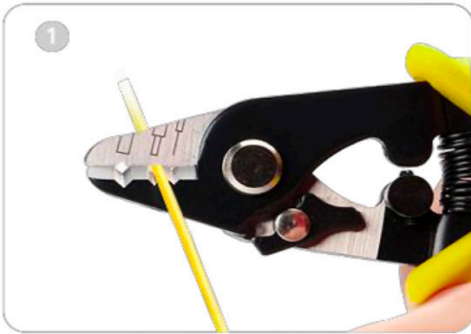
FIBER OPTIC PIGTAILS - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Physical Characteristics	Description
Fiber Count	Simplex
Fiber Mode	Single Mode: OS2; Multimode: OM1/OM2/OM3/OM4
Connector Type	LC/SC/FC/ST/LSH
Fiber Grade	OS2: G.652.D; OM4/OM3/OM2: Bend Insensitive; OM1: G.651
Cable Jacket	PVC (Riser/OFNR)/LSZH/Plenum (OFNP)
Jacket Color	OS2: Yellow; OM3/OM4: Aqua; OM1/OM2: Orange
Cable Diameter (mm)	0.9/2.0
Minimum Bend Radius (mm)	Single Mode: 30/7,5/5; Multimode: 7.5/15

Optical Characteristics	Description
Insertion Loss (dB)	≤0.3
Return Loss (dB)	SMF: UPC≥50, APC≥60 (LC/SC/ST/FC) UPC≥55, APC≥75 (LSH) MMF: UPC≥30 (LC/SC/ST/FC/LSH)
Wavelength (nm)	PVC (Riser/OFNR)/LSZH/Plenum (OFNP)
Attenuation (dB/km)	SMF: ≤0.36 at 1310nm, ≤0.22 at 1550nm MMF: ≤3.0 at 850nm, ≤1.0 at 1300nm
Operating Temperature	S-40°C to 75°C
Storage Temperature	-45°C to 85°C

Strip Fiber Optic Pigtail

Before using the fiber, you should strip tight buffered fiber optic pigtail with tri-hole fiber stripper. If you do not remove all of the buffer coating, the fiber will not be able to be utilised in terminating fiber optic cables. The stripping steps are as follows. • ITU G.652.D, TIA/EIA 492CAAB



- Strip the 900µm buffer coating (With the second hole)



- Down to the 250µm coating (With the smallest hole)



- Strip the 250µm coating (With the smallest hole)



- Get the 125µm glass fiber

Note;

- It is recommended to heat the pigtail appropriately before you strip the 0.9mm buffer.
- Only a short length (1-2cm) of the pigtail is suggested to be stripped in one action.