

M@xlink 25 Year Open System Warranty



A brand of the

Prysmian
Group

M@XLINK 25 Year Open Systems Warranty

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Open System Warranty

Prysmian Australia Pty Ltd (Prysmian) offers an open system warranty (Warranty) which warrants that the performance of a specific range of products will not be adversely affected by defects due to faulty design, materials or workmanship for a period of twenty-five (25) years from the date of purchase. The warranty covers indoor installations only.

2. Scope of Product

This open system Warranty applies to a range of products which covers CAT3, Cat 5E, Cat 6, CAT6A, CAT7, CAT7A internal LAN Cable plus the associated passive connecting hardware used in the system.

3. How to Make a Claim

- 3.1 Any claim under this Warranty must be made in writing within 30 days after the owner and/or customer first became aware of the defect and shall be supported by evidence that clause 4 of these Terms & Conditions have been fully complied with.
- 3.2 The claim must be lodged in writing by emailing a warranty claim form to maxlink.au@prysmiangroup.com
- 3.3 In addition to 3.2, the claim shall also be lodged with the original M@Xlink installer. If the original installer is no longer in business, the claim can be directed to Prysmian directly clearly stating that the original installer is no longer in business. Any claim, either to the M@Xlink installer, or direct to Prysmian if the Installer is not available, must include all original test results and supporting information that were specified on the sites original warranty application.
- 3.4 The original M@Xlink installer, or an Installer nominated by Prysmian if the original installer is no longer in business, will inspect the installation and decide if the problem is a fault of product or installation. If it is deemed to be an installation fault;
 - a. The original installer is responsible for rectifying the fault, Prysmian will not be held liable.
 - b. If an installation fault and the original installer is not in business, then the owner of the structured cabling system is responsible for rectifying the fault.If the installer, (original or nominated by Prysmian), deems the problem to be a product fault, the installer should forward the claim to Prysmian within 14 days of the original claim being lodged. Prysmian will then investigate the claim and recommend appropriate action.
- 3.5 Prysmian will be entitled to free access to the installation location of any defective product and to all documentation relating to storage, installation and operational history of the system including all test results.
- 3.6 If the investigation shows that the failure is not due to a defect in the structured cabling system, Prysmian reserves the right to charge a fee to the installer or network owner to cover any costs incurred during and due to the investigation.

4. Limitations on the Warranty

- 4.1 the procedure of "How to Make A Claim" must be followed.
- 4.2 the product shall be stored, installed and handled before, during and after installation in accordance with Prysmian's General Installation & Storage Guidelines for Optical and Copper Cables, a copy of which is attached as appendix A.
- 4.3 the installers must be registered in good order in accordance to the ACMA Cabler Provider Rules (CPR) and be suitably skilled and competent. The name of the installers must be supplied to Prysmian.
- 4.4 specifications on bending radius and pulling tension of the products shall be strictly adhered to with no margin for compromise in any circumstance.
- 4.5 special protection shall be required in the event that the products are exposed to or are likely to be exposed to a corrosive environment or to solvents, petroleum or any other chemical substance;

4.6 ordinary wear and tear shall not amount to a defect and shall not justify a claim under this Warranty.

4.7 this Warranty shall not cover malfunction and or damage arising from or caused by:

- a. unauthorized alteration;
- b. improper storage;
- c. improper handling;
- d. incorrect, improper or unsuitable installation;
- e. inadequate maintenance;
- f. improper applications and or misuse;
- g. natural disasters and or acts of God (including lightning, fire or floods);
- h. unreasonable physical, thermal or electrical stress, negligence or accident; or
- i. third party disturbances (including strikes, civil unrest and pest infestations) and or occurrences beyond the reasonable control of Prysmian.

5. General

5.1 This Warranty extends only to the original end user for whom it was installed and is not transferable. Prysmian reserves the right to request the proof of purchase be presented. The sole and exclusive remedy available for the end user under this Warranty shall be for Prysmian, at Prysmian's sole discretion and option, to either repair or replace the non-conforming product. If the product is to be replaced, and the original model is no longer available, an equivalent model from the same brand shall be used. Prysmian undertakes to use commercially reasonable efforts to deliver the replacement products to the specified delivery location within a reasonable time frame so as to minimize adverse effects caused by the system problem.

5.2 Any product repaired or replaced by Prysmian under this Warranty will be warranted and enjoy the remainder of the term of this Warranty. No separate warranty shall be given to the repaired or replaced product.

5.3 Except as expressly set forth in this Warranty, Prysmian makes no representation or warranty of any kind, express, implied or statutory, including without limitation to warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or warranties or obligations arising from a course of dealing, usage or trade practice.

5.4 This Warranty shall be automatically and immediately terminated and become void if the product is, at any time during the term of this Warranty, repaired or disassembled by any third party other than Prysmian or its authorized person, regardless of whether Prysmian is aware of such occurrence of repair or disassembling.

5.5 In no event will Prysmian or its affiliates be liable for any loss of use, interruption of business, loss of profits, loss of opportunities or any other indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages of any kind regardless of the form of action, whether in contract, tort (including negligence), strict liability or otherwise, even if Prysmian or its affiliates has been advised of the possibility of such damage, and whether or not any remedy provided should fail of its essential purpose.

5.6 The certificate of this Warranty must be signed by an authorized representative of Prysmian and the original must be presented upon request along with other required documentation.

5.7 PRYSMIAN RESERVES THE RIGHT OF FINAL INTERPRETATION FOR THE CONTENT HEREINABOVE.
Our DECISION ON ALL MATTERS RELATED TO THIS WARRANTY SHALL BE FINAL AND BINDING.

Appendix A

GENERAL INSTALLATION GUIDELINES FOR OPTICAL AND COPPER CABLES

PURPOSE & SCOPE

This document provides guidelines on storage, installation and use of Prysmian Optical and Copper cable products.

Product suitability for a particular application will depend on the environment and installation conditions.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Before commencing any aerial or underground cable installation, all personnel must be thoroughly familiarised with all applicable Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) regulations, local regulations, utility requirements and your companies' or Principal Contractor's safety practices and policies. Failure to do so could result in life threatening injury to employees or the general public. Refer to specific cable Safety Data Sheet (SDS) documents where necessary.

Handling Optical Fibre Cables

Safe handling practices should be maintained when handling, installing and terminating optical fibre. These include, but are not limited to:

- Do not look at the direct beam of any laser source; therefore, do not look into fibre cable.
- When fibre snaps it may break into sharp splinters that are dangerous. Exercise caution when cutting fibre and dispose of any off cuts in a responsible manner.
- Exercise caution when cutting armoured cable, as the armouring may be sharp when cut.
- Pay special attention to training inexperienced staff as per the above.

ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Cables are designed for installation in internal, internal/external and external environments as applicable. Materials used are selected to achieving acceptable environmental standards for material recycling or when appropriate, for

safe disposal of all cable residue in accordance to Australian and local regulations.

For additional details refer to section 3 of Installation Guidelines below:

Installation Guidelines

These notes are provided as a guide only and Prysmian accepts no liability for decisions made using this information. We strongly recommend that expert advice is sought for any decisions regarding cable choice, installation or network design.

Specific Product Guides can be provided upon request.

INSTALLATION

Cable shall be installed to the relevant National or International Standards, (e.g. AS/NZS3080, AS/CAS009, AS3000). Specific Prysmian product data sheets shall be referenced to ensure that the cable design parameters are not compromised.

In addition, the following are advised:

- Bend management systems shall be employed to restrict cable bend during installation so that minimum bend radius (as specified in the relevant cable technical data sheet) is not exceeded.
- Cables shall be installed at a tension that does not exceed the limits specified in the relevant cable technical data sheet. Suitable fused swivels and tension controlled hauling winches shall be used.
- Cable enclosures shall be capable of accommodating the specified minimum bend radius.
- System & product details (including product history) shall be maintained and be made available to Prysmian in the event of any claim. Failure to do so will invalidate any warranty.
- Drums shall be positioned to reduce cable bending and minimise the angle of cable pay-off during unwinding/hauling.

Installation General Considerations

Tensile performance

Tensile strength stated on relevant cable datasheets shall not be exceeded. Unless otherwise stated this is the maximum temporary applied axial tension to which a cable may be subjected during installation.

Minimum Bend Radius

Minimum bend radius shown on the individual data sheets is the smallest curvature that a cable may be subject to during and after installation (i.e. throughout its working life) unless specifically given as static or dynamic minimum bend. In general, this radius is specified at 20 times the cable diameter during cable tension/installation conditions

and 10 times during static conditions. Pulling the cable at a lower bend radius increases the compression forces on the cable core which can result in internal component damages (such as tubes and/or fibres in the case of optical cables) which will affect cable characteristics such as Attenuation and Insulation Resistance.

For duct installations, special care should be given to the entrance/exit to manholes, pits, or pedestals. When racking the cable in manholes or pits, care should be taken not to pinch the cable against any edges (ducts, walls, etc) or corners.

Cable Creep

Cable creep or grow out is where the cable grows out from the inner end of the drum during installation. Excess cable generated from cable creep shall be regularly cut off to prevent equipment fouling or cable tangling. Poor drum condition and excessive drum vibration or uneven rotation during installation can promote cable creep.

To minimise 'cable creep' the following are recommended:

- Drums shall be held firmly in the pay-off stands to ensure smooth rotation and prevent vibration which can damage both the drum and the cable.
- Drums shall be in good condition and for wooden drums, any loose bolts tightened prior to use to similarly prevent any vibration.
- Depending on the type used, reel trailers, jinkers and jack stands should either have conical pintles that extend and fit tightly into the drum centre hole or when a spindle bar is used they shall have close fitting adjustable collars that fit over the bar, are pushed into the drum centre hole and secured in place.
- Cable ties and securing rope shall be removed from the cable inner end prior to installation.

Additional information on cable creep can be found in Prysmian Work Instruction RD_09_007_DY.

Any further recommendations made by Prysmian shall be adhered to when installing and preparing the cables.

Any applicable warranty is not extended to cables that have been re-installed.

Rolling Direction

Always roll the reel in the direction of the 'roll' arrow on the reel flange. Never lay the reel on its side.

Solar wrap

Solar wrap should be kept on the reel when storing outside.

Cap Boards

Remove the cap boards over the inside cable end prior to installation.

Twisting

When cables are hauled, swivels must be used on the cable end to prevent accumulation of cable twist

Cable Pulling Grip

The grip may be applied directly over the jacket; however, be aware that the jacket may not transfer all of the hauling load to the strength elements of the cable (central strength member in a loose tube cable or cable core in a metallic cable) and as a result the jacket could partially pull off the cable before reaching the maximum specified load. Optimum grip strength may be achieved by removing part of the jacket to allow combined gripping of the jacket and cable core (this does not apply to cables with peripheral strength elements such as FlexTube and ADSS).

Cable Crush

Care should be taken not to crush the cable. As an example, Standard loose tube cable should not be exposed to a short-term load of typically > 2000 N/100 mm. This load could easily be exceeded during installation by a person standing on the cable as it lay over a sharp rock for instance. It is really important to avoid this type of damage and to think about what the cable may reasonably withstand.

Cable Fleeting

Cable may be placed in a Figure 8 pattern if it needs to be removed from the reel. This pattern minimizes the accumulation of cable twist. Care should be taken to prevent cable damage while the cable is in this configuration. Prysmian Group does not recommend the use of mechanical figure 8 machines. Many of these machines do not control the cable bend radius and may damage the cable. This is especially important with cable designs using radial strength elements (RSMs) such as FlexTube and ADSS cables.

Cable Installation Temperature

The cable should not be installed in environments exceeding its specified maximum and minimum installation temperature as specified in the cable data sheet. Please check. Note: indoor/outdoor cables have higher minimum temperature ratings due to their design characteristics. Check the cable data sheet for the specific installation temperature range.

Bonding and Grounding

Follow your company and local/national bonding and ground procedures when using cable with metallic components.

Inside Building Applications

Fire Performance

Outside plant cable is generally not fire rated and as such should not be routed inside a building for a distance greater than local regulations permit. Follow the local and national codes for proper cable selection for inside applications. Riser cables are generally required for vertical applications and plenum cables are required where there is a positive air pressure space.

Vertical Rise

The cable weight of a vertical section of a cable shall be less than the specified long term operating load. The manufacturer's datasheet should be consulted for specifics. Intermediate loops and attachment points, however, are recommended for optimum performance and to ensure bunching of fibre elements does not occur.

Aerial Applications

Cable pull off method

When pulling the cable off the reel onto messenger mounted cable blocks, special care should be given to size and location of the 1st and last pulley. The reel should be placed as far as practical from the 1st pulley to minimize the angle of the 1st bend. A cable shoot/pulley, equal or greater than the specified minimum bend radius is recommended to minimize the cable bend at the first and last pulley locations or at any location with a change in direction.

Cable Drive Off/Moving Reel Method

The reel should be kept as far as practical from the cable lasher to minimize the cable angle entrance into the lashing machine.

Drop Cable

Coupling coils are required for aerial applications. Enough cable should be left to accommodate coupling coils on both sides of the splice points.

Duct applications

Cable lubricant

Cable lubricant should be used to reduce the cable friction force when pulling cable into duct. Prysmian Group multi-purpose cable such as loose tube or FlexTube can be installed by pulling or jetting in duct applications. The cable jetting recommendations below should be followed.

Cable Blowing or Jetting in Duct Applications

Manufacturers recommendations

Follow the recommendations of both the blowing equipment and cable supplier.

Crash Test

A crash test should be performed to determine the maximum push force. Excessive pushing will cause the cable to cork screw in the duct or fold over which will damage the cable.

- Cable with smaller diameters will require a lower maximum push force.
- The maximum cable push force will also decrease as the duct inside diameter increases.

Blowing equipment

The blowing equipment must be perfectly adapted to the cable diameter and cable performances. The installer must be well trained on the blowing and/or floating techniques.

Duct Preparation

Prepare the duct for blowing. This includes assuring the duct inside diameter has sufficient cable clearance for proper blowing and the duct is free of dirt and debris which may impede the passage of the cable. The duct entrance/exit into hand holes or manholes must meet the cable bend radius specification. Suitable guides should be used wherever there is a change in direction.

Cable Seals/Guides

Use the proper cable seals/guides based on the cable diameter.

Cable End Cap or Sealing

The use of cable end cap or sealing is recommended to keep the air pressure out of the cable.

Blowing Unit Top Tightening

Do not over tighten the top of the blowing unit. Some blowing units are using springs to control the maximum compression force, if these are fully compressed, excessive compression may be applied to the cable.

Blowing Distance

Consider the route to determine the maximum blowing distance. Follow the blowing equipment suppliers blowing

distance recommendations. A set up with multiple blowing machines may be required.

Air Flow

Maintain proper air flow to “blow” the cable as opposed to using the blowing head to push the cable.

Air Cooler

Air compressor cooler should be used as recommended by the blower equipment manufacturer. Typically this is when the ambient air temperature exceeds 25 °C.

Overdrive

Do not attempt to overdrive the blowing machine. Higher speeds will not provide much of a time saving and risk damaging the cable.

Cleanliness

The cable should be clean as it enters the blowing equipment to allow for proper gripping of the cable.

Cable lubricant

Use only cable/duct lubricants recommended by the blowing equipment manufacturer.

Termination (Optical Cables)

Cable Entry

Follow the cable supplier's recommendation for cable entry.

Loose Tube Cable Slack Loops

When there are no provisions for cable slack storage, the contractor installing cable must be notified to not leave cable slack loops that exceed the maximum recommended mid-span buffer tube storage length specified by the pedestal/closure and cable suppliers. Exceeding this recommendation without cable storage capability at closures or pedestal locations compromises compliance to the maximum length requirements for express buffer tube storage (see below the chapter “Maximum Express Tube Storage”).

Cable Termination

Cables must be properly terminated to address safety, reliability and performance concerns. As temperature changes cause changes to the length of the cable and its components, the central strength member may move relative to the cable jacket. A properly terminated cable will minimise any movement between these components. Failure to properly terminate the cable can cause attenuation increases in the cable.

- The CSM or RSMs shall be properly secured. This includes a positive lock to prevent the CSM from moving. The CSM retention clamp shall be located in close proximity of the cable end to prevent bowing and possible breaking of the CSM. The CSM shall also be secured as straight as possible to prevent bowing and breaking.

- The cable jacket shall be secured to prevent retraction.
- Care shall be taken to prevent crushing or damaging the buffer tubes or fiber when attaching the CSM, bonding clamp, or jacket retention clamp.

Cable Bend Radius

When routing the cable into the closure or pedestal, do not exceed the minimum cable bend radius. Care should also be taken not to crush or kink the cable. Do not pull the cable across any sharp edges or corners.

Cable Routing

Do not store cable within the closure or pedestal unless there is enough room to accommodate the minimum specified cable bend radius.

Maximum Express Tube Storage

Buffer tube storage of express routed tubes shall not exceed the maximum lengths specified by the closure manufacturer taking into account the cable design. Exceeding this limit can result in damages and excessive attenuation. Tubes from the Ribbon In Stranded Loose Tube designs should not be express routed. Indoor/Outdoor loose tube and microduct cables are not specified for mid-span express tube storage. Mid-span access can be used with any FlexTube cable design.

Loose Tube Bend Radius

Buffer tube storage and routing shall not exceed the bend radius of the buffer tube to prevent tube kinking, damage of the fibres, or excessive bending induced attenuation. Typical

bending diameter for standard buffer tube designs with diameter ≤ 3.0 mm is 60 mm.

FlexTube Bend Radius

When FlexTube cable design is used the modules can bend very easily without kinking. Therefore the minimum bending diameter to be respected is the bending diameter of the fibre itself (for instance 15mm with BendBright-XS G657 A2 fibre).

Mid-span Access of Fibres in Buffer Tubes

To minimize fibre damage, Prysmian Group recommends using the Prysmian Group Mid-span Access Tool to open the buffer tube. Care should be taken to use the correct insert size. With the FlexTube design no tool is required. The modules can be easily opened as explained in the FlexTube access procedure.

Buffer Tube Removal

When removing the buffer tube in end access applications, care should be taken to score/ring cut the tube and then flex it at this point to snap the tube. This prevents accidental cutting of the fibres.

Fibre Bend Radius

The minimum bend diameter should not be exceeded to prevent bending induced attenuation.

Fibre Routing

Bare fibre should be routed in splice trays to protect it from damage.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Loose Tube Optical Cables

Only Loose Tube Optical Cables with specifically designed metallic and/or dry blocking moisture barriers are suitable to operate in continually flooded environments such as river crossing and other underwater applications.

Standard Cables – generally suitable for:

- Installation in ducts or conduit (rope or hand pulled, typically up to 2000 m subject to route) – installation where there are a number of direction changes per pull section (tortuous route) – laying in cable trunking/cable trays.
- Direct burial in suitably prepared ground, e.g. sand, soil, etc.

High Strength Loose Tube Cables – as standard loose tube cables plus installations where increased mechanical protection (e.g. crush and impact) are required, such as:

- Direct burial (in poorly prepared or rocky/stony ground).
- Laying in cable trenches.
- Installation in black soils (also known as reactive/expansive soils or cracking clays) provided the specified cable mechanical parameters are not exceeded during installation or throughout the cable service lifetime (this typically includes soils up to and including grade 8 per the CSIRO soil map). These cables must not be installed in areas with grade 9 or 10 soils. Alternative routes should be determined to avoid grades 9 and 10 soils.

It is strongly recommended that metal drums with perfectly wound (line for line) cable be used when using ploughing equipment.

Armoured Cables (e.g. Glass Reinforced Plastic GRP or Corrugated Steel Tape CST) – generally suitable as per high strength cables plus installations where a greater level of mechanical protection is required, such as:

- Direct burial (in stony or rocky ground).
- Installations where there is an increased risk of physical damage (e.g. impact by a fork lift).
- Where protection from rodent attack is required.

Premises/Riser Optical Cables:

Light Duty Premises/Riser – Indoor version suitable for internal use only, and indoor/outdoor version suitable for internal/external environment as defined below. Cables are not designed for flooded environments and cannot be direct buried. Generally suitable for:

- Installation in ducts or conduit (rope or hand pulled, typically up to 500 m subject to route).
- Installation where there are minimal changes in direction in a single pull section.
- Laying in cable trunking/cable trays.

Heavy Duty Premises/Riser – Indoor version suitable for internal use only, and indoor/outdoor version suitable for internal/external environment as defined below. Cables are not designed for flooded environments and cannot be direct buried. Generally suitable for:

- Installation in ducts (rope or hand pulled, typically up to 2000 m subject to route).
- Installation where there are a number of direction changes per pull section (tortuous route).
- Laying in cable trunking/cable trays.

Cords - Suitable for internal environments only. Strict adherence to pulling tensions and cable bend management is strongly recommended due to the light nature of the cables construction.

Metallic (Copper) Cables:

Only metallic cables with a metallic and/or jelly moisture barrier are designed to operate in continually flooded environments, not including river crossing or under-water applications.

Refer also to specific temperature de-rating guidelines below.

Internal	- Cables designed for use in internal environments only as defined below.
External Telephone	- Cable designed for use in external environments as defined below.
Internal/External Cat 5E & CAT6 LAN Cable	- Designed for use in internal/ external environments as defined below. Cable is not designed for use environments that maybe subject to flooding.

ENVIRONMENTS

Any warranty is only valid when cables are installed for stationary use as per the environmental guidelines below. Cables are designed and specified as appropriate for installation in internal, internal/external and external environments, and installation must follow the guidelines below.

Internal

Indoor location which is dry and protected from the weather. Typical installation environment is a fully enclosed location in a temperature and humidity controlled environment, such as an office or shop. Cables must not be subject to heat or solar radiation, condensed water, precipitation, or formation of ice, unless cable is specified to do so. It is not expected that these cables will ever be submerged.

Internal/External

Typical installation environment includes internal locations as well as external ones where cable may be soaked by water on an intermittent basis. When installed outdoors, cable must be installed in conduits or ducts that are dry or adequately drained and are effectively maintained throughout the life of the cable, to ensure cables are never continually submerged.

External

Outdoor locations with possible exposure to weather conditions, such as UV radiation, moisture or water and temperature excursions, including underground and aerial.

Environmental Considerations

The below environmental conditions must be considered for all cables:

Temperature

Each individual data sheet specifies the temperature range applicable. Temporary excursions to these extremes are acceptable, however, the average constant operational temperature for all cables must be restricted to:

Minimum of - 5 °C to Maximum of + 35 °C, and relative humidity between 5 % and 75 %.

The maximum length of individual cables runs may need to be reduced at elevated temperatures due to temperature derating guidelines as set out in the relevant standards. We recommend that relevant standards are reviewed if cable is at risk of being subject to elevated temperatures during operation.

Termites/Ants

Standard cables must not be installed in locations with risk of termite or ant attack, without a nylon jacket or an alternative form of ant/termite protection.

Rodents

Standard cables must not be installed in locations with risks of attack from rodents and other animals harmful to products, unless cable is specified to do so.

Fungus

Standard cables must not be installed in locations with risks of biological attacks, in the presence of mould/fungus or with the likely growth of mould/fungus, unless cable is specified to do so.

Atmospheric Contaminants

Cables may be installed in environments with an atmosphere that may contain chemically active substances as experienced in urban areas with industrial activities. This is considered an atmosphere with normal level of contaminants. Cables cannot be installed in environments in the immediate neighbourhood of industrial sources with high levels of chemical emissions and locations within industrial process plants, unless cable is specified to do so.

Sand and Dust

Cables can be installed in areas in close proximity to sand or dust sources BUT this excludes wind-driven sand and dust.

Impact & Crush

Cables can be installed in locations which expose the cable to impact or crush forces up to the limits specified in the relevant technical datasheets. For environments with risk of high impact or crush, the use of high strength or armoured cables with higher resistance is recommended.

Hydrogen

Cables shall not be installed or housed in high hydrogen atmospheres, for example corroding metallic ducts. Cables shall not be installed in area of high pressure above normal atmospheric pressure, such as submerged in a river, unless specified to do so.

UV

All cables will show changes in colour and experience some surface blooming when exposed to solar radiation. This is neither a manufacturing defect nor concern to the cable performance. Cables that will be subjected to direct UV radiation shall incorporate a UV stabilised sheath. Cables should not be installed in the line of direct sunlight or in a position of direct radiation, i.e. green houses, unless specified to do so.

Black Soils

Also known as reactive or expansive soils and cracking clays, where high compressive and tensile forces can damage cables. High strength cables are suitable for installation in such environments up to class 8 soils, provided the specified cable mechanical properties are not exceeded.

Harsh Environments

For extreme or other environments outside those defined above, contact Prysmian for advise on cable selection.

Unless otherwise stated above all other cable characteristics are shown on the relative data sheets e.g. whether direct burial cable design or duct only, crush resistance, internal or external use etc.

STANDARDS & SPECIFICATIONS

Local Standards and other relevant specifications shall be adhered to in all circumstances.

Consideration shall always be given to relevant fire

performance characteristics needed, (either mandatory or specified), e.g. smoke and toxic gas emission, flame propagation, etc.

TRACEABILITY

All records relating to each cable length must be maintained from date of purchase, cable type, source of purchase, all test results, full product history showing that cables have

been installed and housed within all requirements set out in this document throughout any warranty period.

STORAGE OF CABLES

All environmental, mechanical & traceability conditions must be adhered to in storage of cable.

When cables are to be stored for long periods, drums (especially wooden) shall be stored away from adverse weather such as precipitation or large temperature variations, in well ventilated, well drained areas and preferably indoors or under cover. Drums shall always be stored with the flanges vertical. Specifically, internal cables are frequently supplied on plywood flanged drums; these drums are only intended

for storage indoors and will severely decay in a short time if stored externally.

NOTE All fibre will age with an effect on the performance – Prysmian will warrant that cables will meet the cable transmission performance as required in TIA/EIA-568A Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard.

All quoted cable performances are in accordance with product tests using IEC 60794-1-2.

Linking the future

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