

CORNING

Mid-Span Coiling procedure for SST-Ribbon™ Cable, SST-UltraRibbon™ Cable, SST-Ribbon™ Dry-Lock Cable, RocketRibbon™ Cable and any prefrontal bend cable

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1. General

This document describes installation and handling practices for Corning Optical Communications SST-Ribbon™ Dry Lock, SST-Ribbon™, SST UltraRibbon™, RocketRibbon™, and all prefrontal bend cables (Figure 1). The cables illustrated in this procedure have longitudinal steel or fiberglass strength members.

2. Precautions

2.1 Cable handling precautions



CAUTION Fiber optic cable is sensitive to excessive pulling, bending, and crushing forces. For cable bend radius information, refer to the cable specification sheets EVO-128-EN for SST-UltraRibbon cables, EVO-51-EN for SST-Ribbon cables, and EVO-424-EN for SST-Ribbon Dry-Lock cable. Do not apply more pulling force to the cable than specified. Do not crush the cable or allow it to kink, doing so many cause damage that can alter the transmission characteristics for the cable.

3. Tools and Materials

No tools or materials are required for coiling.

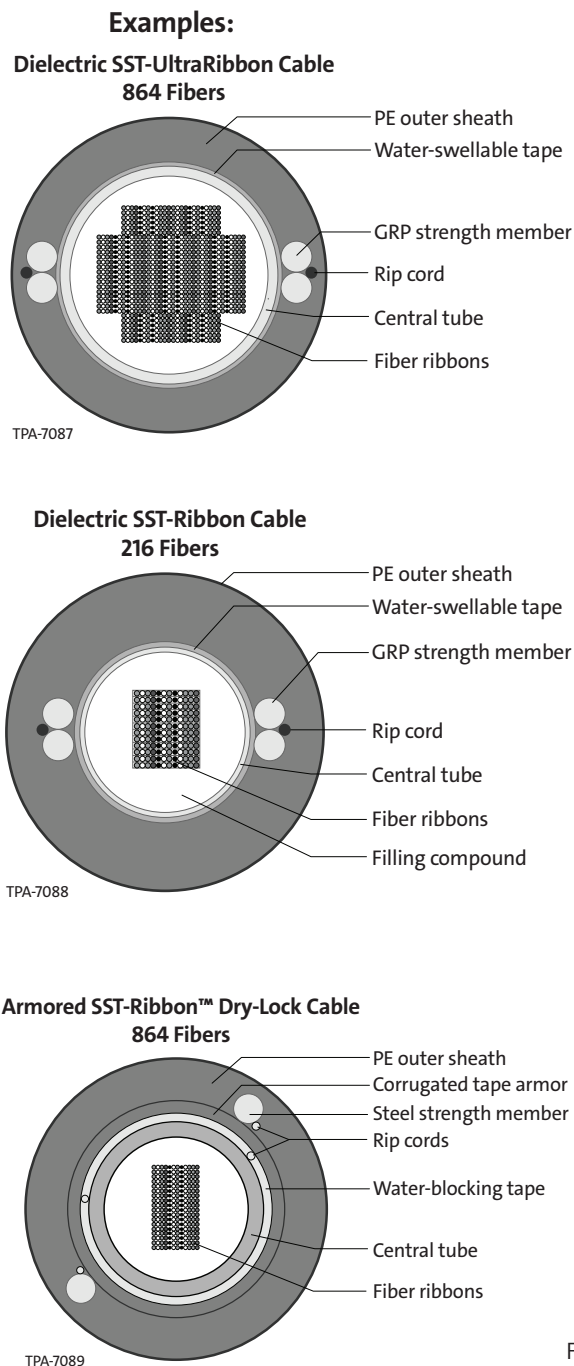


Figure 1

4. Coiling Procedure

NOTE: **Print is only on one side. It will be on the outside or inside of the U shape depending on how the cable is formed into the U shape. Either way is acceptable.*

Step 1: Pull the cable slack out into a U-shape (Figure 2).

Step 2: Attempt to minimize the twisting of the cable prior to the start of the coiling. This is accomplished by keeping the cable print on either the inside or outside of the U-shape all of the way around. The longitudinal strength members will then be located on the top and bottom of the cable allowing the ribbons to bend in their most flexible direction.

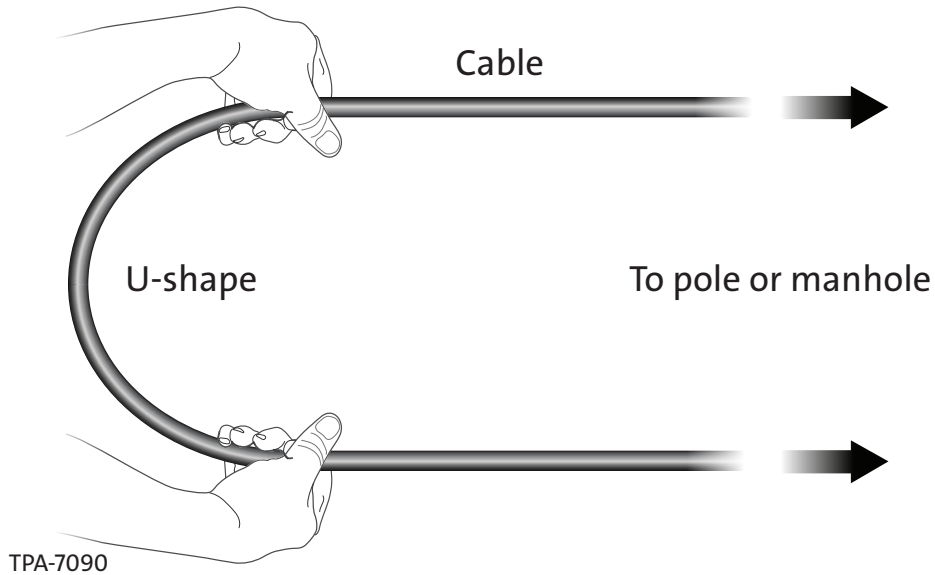


Figure 2

Step 3: Begin the coil by standing outside the cable, gripping it with both hands and rotating the end once in a clockwise manner (Figure 3).

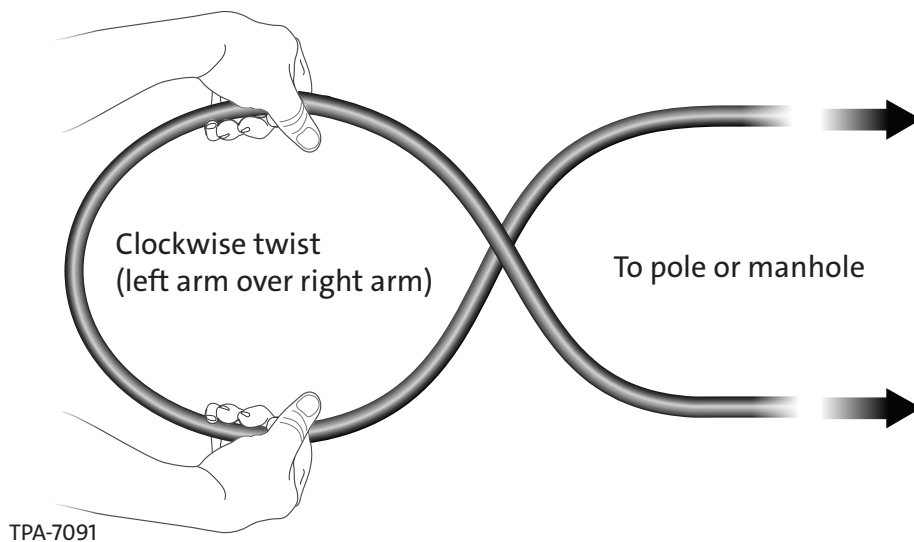
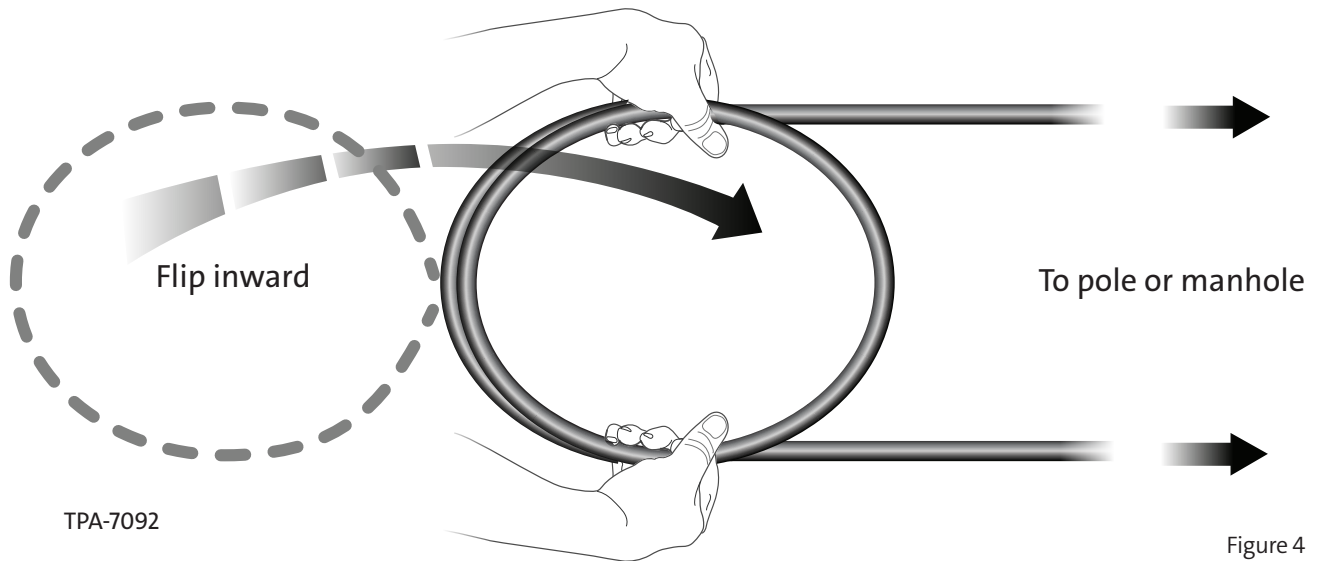


Figure 3

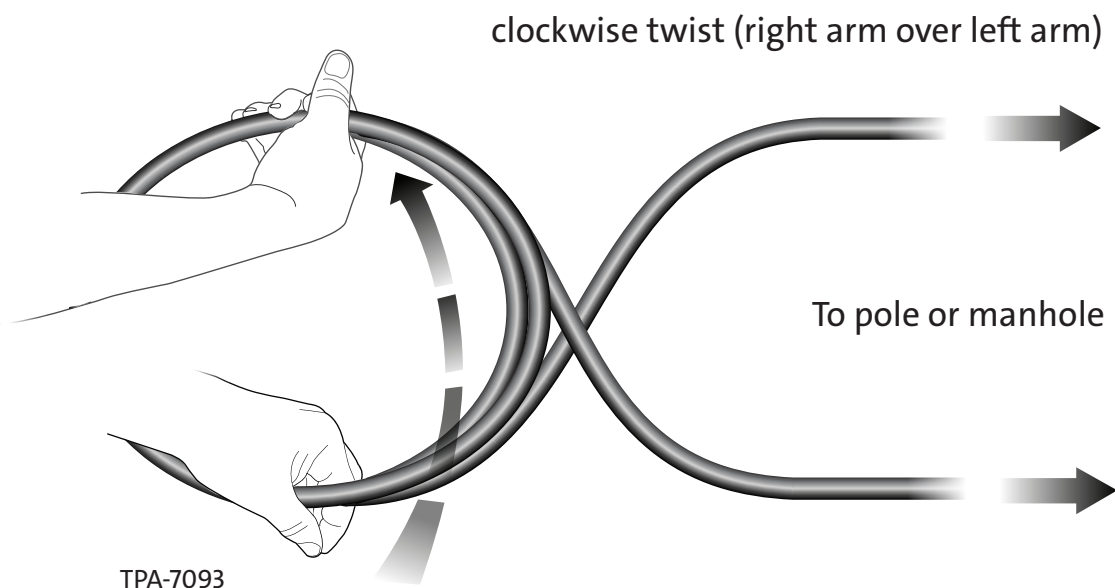
Step 4: Tighten the loop to the desired diameter by tightening or expanding the circle at the point where the cable crosses over itself.

The radius of the loop should not be any tighter than the minimum bend radius for the cable you are coiling. This minimum bend radius is located on the cable product specification sheet for the particular cable.

Step 5: Flip the outside edge of the coil inward toward the center of the U-shape (Figure 4).



Step 6: While holding the outside of the coil, rotate the entire coil counterclockwise (Figure 5). Ensure that the second circle now formed is of the proper diameter and flip the entire coil to the center of the remaining U-shaped cable (Figure 5).



Step 7: Continue this process, alternating the rotation back and forth clockwise to counterclockwise. This will ensure that additional twisting does not occur within the cable. (Figure 6).

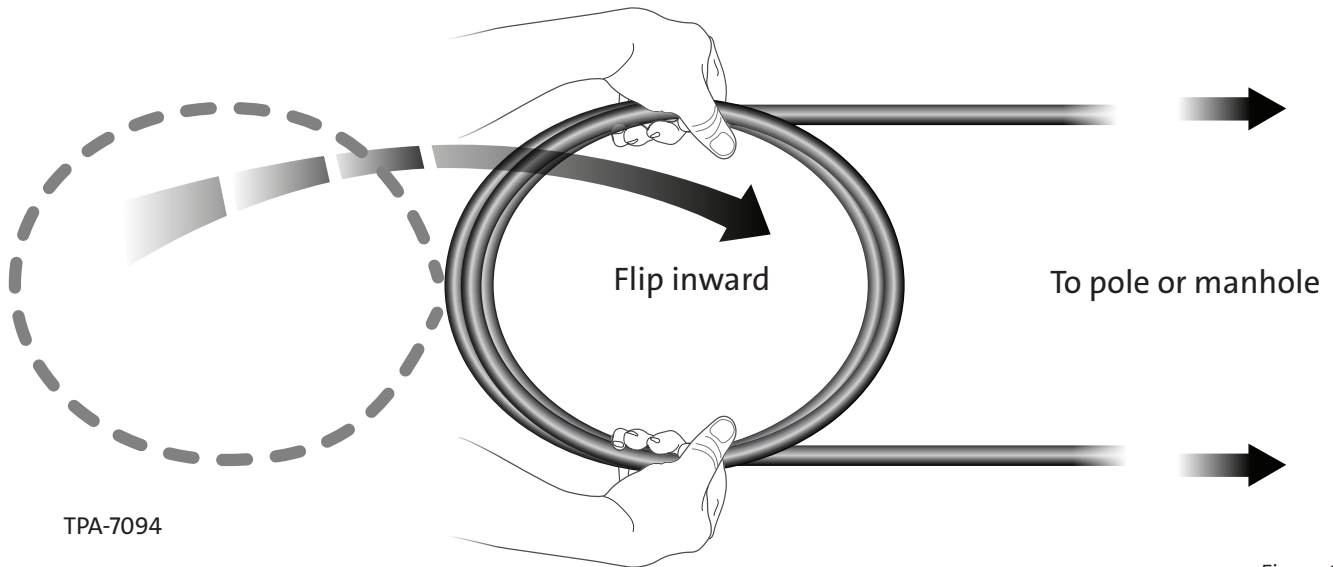


Figure 6

Step 8: Upon completion of the slack storage coil, the coil should be properly secured to the inside of the manhole or on the messenger wire or other solid structure. Securing of the coil should be done using appropriate hardware and the coil should be placed in a location away from possible cable damage.

NOTE: *To prevent fiber twisting and the possibility of increased attenuation, cables should always be coiled to this procedure. If cable twisting occurs in the cable slack prior to coiling, adjust the procedure to reduce the twist by rotating the cable clockwise or counterclockwise an equal number of twists prior to alternating clockwise and counterclockwise during the coiling procedure.*