



**Information technology — Generic  
cabling for customer premises**

**Part 6: Distributed building services  
(ISO/IEC 11801-6:2017, MOD)**

STANDARDS  
Australia



AS 11801.6:2019

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- Australian Council of Trade Unions
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- Australian Industry Group
- Australian Information Industry Association
- BICSI South Pacific (Australia)
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## Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CT-001, Communications Cabling.

The objective of this Standard specifies generic cabling within premises that comprise single or multiple buildings on a campus. It covers balanced cabling and optical fibre cabling.

This Standard has been prepared to reflect the increasing use of generic cabling in support of non-user specific services and the sharing of information between such services that can also incorporate the supply of power, including—

- (a) telecommunications, e.g. wireless access points, distributed antenna systems;
- (b) energy management, e.g. lighting, power distribution, incoming utility metering;
- (c) environmental control, e.g. temperature, humidity;
- (d) personnel management, e.g. access control, cameras, PIR detectors, time and attendance monitoring, electronic signage, audio-visual projectors;
- (e) personal information and alarms, e.g. paging, patient monitoring, nurse call, infant security;
- (f) intelligent building systems.

This Standard specifies directly or via reference to AS/NZS ISO/IEC 11801-1—

- (i) the structure and configuration for generic cabling for distributed building services;
- (ii) the interfaces at the service outlet (SO);
- (iii) the performance requirements for cabling links and channels;
- (iv) the implementation requirements and options;
- (v) the performance requirements for cabling components;
- (vi) the conformance requirements and verification procedures.

Safety (e.g. electrical safety and protection from fire) and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements are outside the scope of this Standard, and are covered by other Standards and by regulations. However, information given by this Standard can be of assistance.

This Standard is intended to be read in conjunction with AS/NZS 11801-1, *Information Technology — Generic cabling for customer premises, Part 1: General requirements (ISO/IEC 11801-1:2017, MOD)*.

This Standard is one of a series of customer cabling Standards addressing design, minimum specification and performance of links and channels, cable/cabling accommodation and installation, conformance testing and administration.

This Standard is part of a series of Standards which are associated with other Australian Standards, Australian/New Zealand Standards and International Standards.

Standards which are part of the series and Standards that are associated with this Standard are as follows:

AS/NZS 11801.1, *Information technology—Generic cabling for customer premises, Part 1: General requirements (ISO/IEC 11801-1:2017, MOD)*

AS 11801.2, *Information technology—Generic cabling for customer premises, Part 2: Office premises (ISO/IEC 11801-2:2017, MOD)*

AS 11801.3, *Information technology—Generic cabling for customer premises, Part 3: Industrial premises (ISO/IEC 11801-3:2017, MOD)*

AS 11801.4, *Information technology—Generic cabling for customer premises, Part 4: Single-tenant homes (ISO/IEC 11801-4:2017, MOD)*

AS 11801.5, *Information technology—Generic cabling for customer premises, Part 5: Data centres (ISO/IEC 11801-5:2017, MOD)*

AS 11801.6, *Information technology—Generic cabling for customer premises, Part 6: Distributed building services (ISO/IEC 11801-6:2017, MOD)* (this Standard)

AS 30129, *Information technology—Telecommunications bonding networks for building and other structures (ISO/IEC 30129:2015 MOD)*

AS/NZS 2967, *Optical fibre communication cabling systems safety*

AS/NZS 3084, *Telecommunications installations—Telecommunications pathways and spaces for commercial buildings*

AS/NZS 3085.1, *Telecommunications installations—Administration of communications cabling systems, Part 1: Basic requirements*

AS/NZS ISO/IEC 14763.2, *Information technology—Implementation and operation of customer premises cabling, Part 2: Planning and installation*

AS/NZS 14763.3, *Information technology—Implementation and operation of customer premises cabling, Part 3: Testing of optical fibre cabling (ISO/IEC 14763.3:2014 MOD)*

IEC 61935-1, *Specification for the testing of balanced and coaxial information technology cabling — Part 1: Installed balance cabling as specified in ISO/IEC 11801 and related standards*

IEC 61935-2, *Specification for the testing of balanced and coaxial information technology cabling — Part 2: Cords as specified in ISO/IEC 11801 and related standards*

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications, and has been reproduced from, ISO/IEC 11801-6:2017, *Information technology—Generic cabling for customer premises — Part 6: Distributed building services* and its Corrigendum No. 1 (2018). The modifications in Appendix ZZ are additional requirements, which have been added at the end of the source text.

Appendix ZZ lists the variations to ISO/IEC 11801-6:2017 for the application of this Standard in Australia.

This Standard is structured as follows:

- (A) Preface.
- (B) ISO/IEC 11801-6:2017 (unedited from the contents page to the final clause of the source document) and its Corrigendum No. 1 (2018).
- (C) Appendix ZZ lists the variations to ISO/IEC 11801-6:2017 for the application of this Standard in Australia.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text “this part of ISO/IEC 11801” should read “this Australian Standard”.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – GENERIC CABLING FOR CUSTOMER PREMISES –

## Part 6: Distributed building services

### FOREWORD

- 1) ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC and ISO on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees and ISO member bodies.
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International Standard ISO/IEC 11801-6 was prepared by subcommittee 25: Interconnection of information technology equipment, of ISO/IEC joint technical committee 1: Information technology.

ISO/IEC 11801-6 is to be read in conjunction with ISO/IEC 11801-1, which was created to consolidate general requirements for generic cabling into a single standard which allows the other standards in the ISO/IEC 11801 series to have a common reference.

This International Standard has been approved by vote of the member bodies, and the voting results can be obtained from the address given on the second title page.

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

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 11801 series, published under the general title *Information technology – Generic cabling for customer premises*, can be found on the IEC website.

## INTRODUCTION

The importance of cabling infrastructure is similar to that of other fundamental utilities such as water and energy supply and interruptions to the services provided over that infrastructure can have a serious impact. A lack of design foresight, the use of inappropriate components, incorrect installation, poor administration or inadequate support can threaten quality of service and have commercial consequence for all types of users.

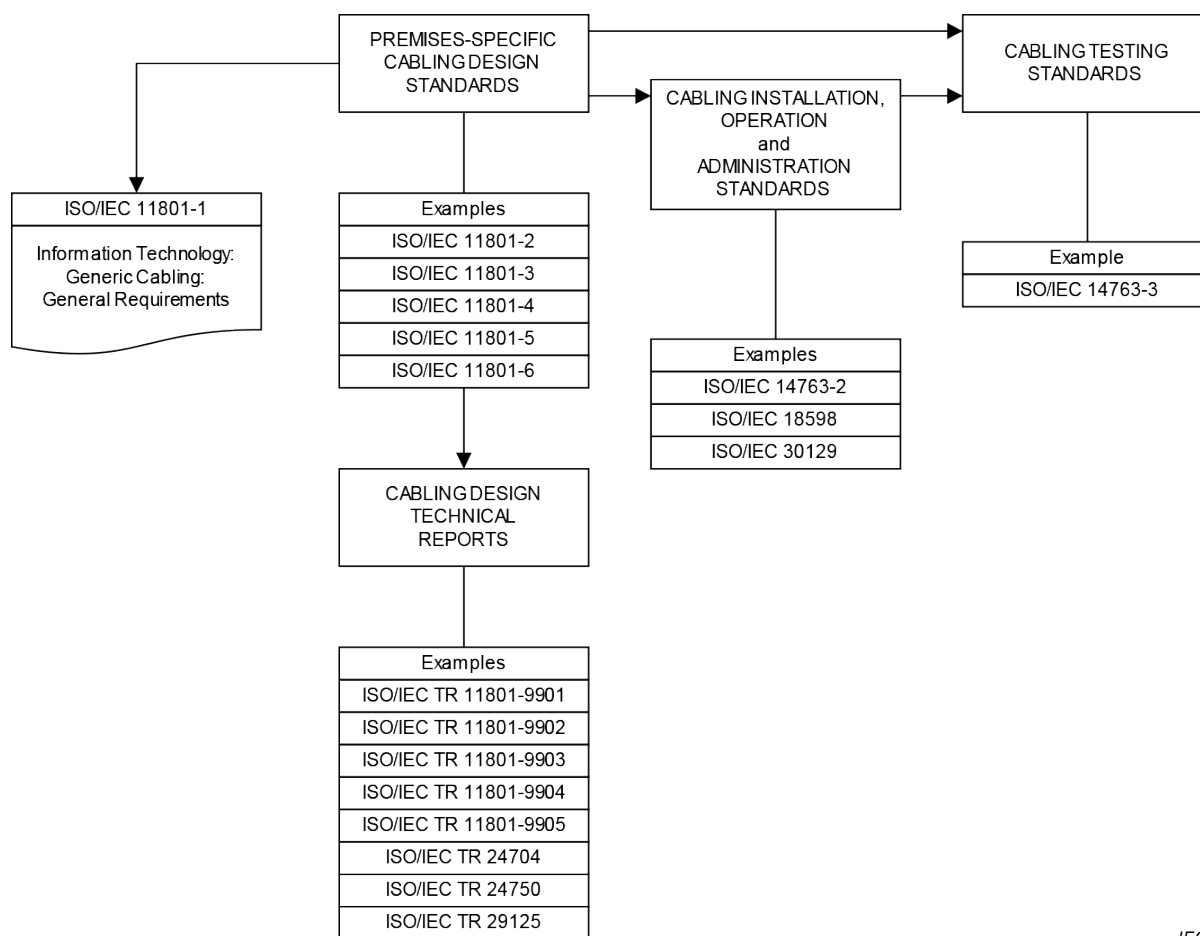
This document specifies generic cabling for distributed building services and can be used alone or in conjunction with all the premises-specific standards of the ISO/IEC 11801 series.

It has been prepared to reflect the increasing use of generic cabling in support of non-user specific services and the sharing of information between such services, many of which require the use of remote powered devices. The distribution of these services is implemented either as a stand-alone structure and configuration or as an overlay provided to locations other than those specified by premises-specific standards in the ISO/IEC 11801 series.

This document is not intended to replace the application of other premises-specific standards in the ISO/IEC 11801 series but has been prepared in recognition of the fact that, although certain functional elements of distributed building services cabling can be co-located with those of other generic cabling infrastructures, they can be

- a) specified, installed and operated by different entities than those responsible for other generic cabling infrastructures that are installed within the premises,
- b) specified and installed at a different time than other generic cabling infrastructures that are installed within the premises.

Figure 1 shows the schematic and contextual relationships between the standards relating to information technology cabling produced by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 25, namely the ISO/IEC 11801 series of standards for generic cabling design, standards for the installation, operation and administration of generic cabling and for testing of installed generic cabling.



IEC

**Figure 1 – Relationships between the generic cabling documents produced by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 25**

The generic cabling specified by this document provides users with

- a) an application independent system capable of supporting a wide range of applications in a range of installation and operating environments,
- b) a flexible scheme such that modifications are both easy and economical,
- c) a multi-vendor supply chain within an open market for cabling components.

In addition, this document provides

- d) relevant industry professionals with guidance allowing the accommodation of cabling before specific requirements are known, i.e. in the initial planning either for construction or refurbishment and for further deployment as the requirements of areas are defined,
- e) industry and standardization bodies with a cabling system which supports current products and provides a basis for future product development and applications standardization.

Applications addressed in this document include, but are not limited to those applications in ISO/IEC 11801:2017, Annex E, as used to support the following services:

- 1) telecommunications, e.g. wireless access points, distributed antenna systems;
- 2) energy management, e.g. lighting, power distribution, incoming utility metering;
- 3) environmental control, e.g. temperature, humidity;
- 4) personnel management, e.g. access control, cameras, passive infra-red (PIR) detectors, time and attendance monitoring, electronic signage, audio-visual projectors;
- 5) personal information and alarms, e.g. paging, patient monitoring, nurse call, infant security;

- 6) intelligent building systems;
- 7) communications between devices (i.e. “internet of things”).

Physical layer requirements for the applications listed in ISO/IEC 11801-1:2017, Annex E have been analysed to determine their compatibility with the cabling performance specified in this document and, together with statistics concerning premises geography from different countries and the models described in Clause 6, have been used to develop the requirements for cabling components and to stipulate their arrangement into cabling systems.

As a result, this document

- specifies a structure for generic cabling supporting a wide variety of applications including, but not restricted to, the applications in ISO/IEC 11801-1:2017, Annex E,
- adopts balanced cabling channel and link Classes E<sub>A</sub>, F and F<sub>A</sub>, specified in ISO/IEC 11801-1:2017,
- adopts optical fibre cabling channel and link requirements as specified in ISO/IEC 11801-1,
- adopts component requirements, specified in ISO/IEC 11801-1, and specifies cabling implementations that ensure performance of permanent links and of channels that meet or exceed the requirements of a specified group (e.g. Class) of applications.

Life expectancy of generic cabling systems can vary depending on environmental conditions, supported applications, aging of materials used in cables, and other factors such as access to pathways (campus pathways are more difficult to access than building pathways). With appropriate choice of components, generic cabling systems meeting the requirements of this document are expected to have a life expectancy of at least ten years.

This document has taken into account requirements specified in application standards listed in ISO/IEC 11801-1:2017, Annex E. It refers to International Standards for components and test methods whenever appropriate International Standards are available.

# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – GENERIC CABLING FOR CUSTOMER PREMISES –

## Part 6: Distributed building services

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 11801 specifies generic cabling within premises that comprise single or multiple buildings on a campus. It covers balanced cabling and optical fibre cabling.

This document has been prepared to reflect the increasing use of generic cabling in support of non-user specific services and the sharing of information between such services that can also incorporate the supply of power, including

- 1) telecommunications, e.g. wireless access points, distributed antenna systems,
- 2) energy management, e.g. lighting, power distribution, incoming utility metering,
- 3) environmental control, e.g. temperature, humidity,
- 4) personnel management, e.g. access control, cameras, PIR detectors, time and attendance monitoring, electronic signage, audio-visual projectors,
- 5) personal information and alarms, e.g. paging, patient monitoring, nurse call, infant security,
- 6) intelligent building systems.

This document specifies directly or via reference to ISO/IEC 11801-1

- a) the structure and configuration for generic cabling for distributed building services,
- b) the interfaces at the service outlet (SO),
- c) the performance requirements for cabling links and channels,
- d) the implementation requirements and options,
- e) the performance requirements for cabling components,
- f) the conformance requirements and verification procedures.

Safety (e.g. electrical safety and protection, fire) and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements are outside the scope of this document, and are covered by other standards and by regulations. However, information given by this document can be of assistance.

### 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.

ISO/IEC 11801-1:2017, *Information technology – Generic cabling for customer premises – Part 1: General requirements*

ISO/IEC 14763-2, *Information technology – Implementation and operation of customer premises cabling – Part 2: Planning and installation*

ISO/IEC 30129, *Information technology – Telecommunications bonding networks for buildings and other structures*