IEC 61300-3-33

Edition 2.0 2012-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures –
Part 3-33: Examinations and measurements - Withdrawal force from a resilient alignment sleeve using gauge pins

Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs fibroniques – Méthodes fondamentales d'essais et de mesures –
Partie 3-33: Examens et mesures - Force d'extraction d'un manchon d'alignement élastique, avec utilisation de broches calibrées

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CONTENTS

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FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – BASIC TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –

Part 3-33: Examinations and measurements – Withdrawal force from a resilient alignment sleeve using gauge pins

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International Standard IEC 61300-3-33 has been prepared by subcommittee 86B: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components, of IEC technical committee 86: Fibre optics.

This bilingual version (2019-08) corresponds to the monolingual English version, published in 2012-02.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1999. It constitutes a technical revision. The changes with respect to the previous edition are to reconsider the entire document according to the updated IEC rules and to add a gauge and a solvent into Clause 4, and to add a general subclause and cleaning procedure into Clause 6.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
86B/3221/CDV	86B/3289/RVC

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

The French version of this standard has not been voted upon.

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

A list of all the parts in the IEC 61300 series, under the general title *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – BASIC TEST AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES –

Part 3-33: Examinations and measurements – Withdrawal force from a resilient alignment sleeve using gauge pins

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61300 describes the procedure to measure the withdrawal force between the ferrule (gauge pin) of the plug connector and the resilient alignment sleeve of the adapter. The gauge pin should have the same shape (chamfer) like the normal ferrules described in the optical interface, see IEC 61755-3 series and IEC 61754 series. This measurement procedure is applicable to single-fibre cylindrical ferrule optical connectors.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61300-1, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Basic test and measurement procedures – Part 1: General and guidance*

IEC 61754 (all parts), *Fibre optic connector interfaces*

IEC 61755-3 (all parts), *Fibre optic connector optical interfaces*

IEC/TR 62627-01, *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Part 01: Fibre optic connector cleaning methods*

3 General description

The contact force between the mating ferrules in a fibre optic connector is the difference between the breakaway friction force and the spring force of the connector. To maintain contact, the breakaway friction force must remain below the spring force.

The ferrule withdrawal force is the highest force (breakaway force) required to remove one of the ferrules from the sleeve of a fibre optic connector.

The mechanics of friction result in significant variations in the measurement of breakaway friction force. The criteria to be applied to the results of these measurements must account for the spread that is inherent in the mechanism being measured (see Annex B).