NEW NAMES
- HOW NOT GET LOST IN ALL OF IT

FIBRAIN DATA ®
Premise Networking

In the old days when 100Mhz was extremely high frequency used in the cabling, everything seemed to be so simple. Everyone knew from the UTP cable is unshielded, and FTP - shielded. The problem arose when emerged cables STP, S-STP, PIMF.

The ambiguity of names and naming led to regulation of naming. It was introduced in ISO / IEC 11801 2nd edition norm published in 2002. First introduced in the U.S., followed by the standard EN 50173 in Europe.

Introduction description of a cabling shielding method allowed to guard against misunderstanding between user and the manufacturer / distributor.

NEW CABLING NAMES

Standards created have replaced all previous names, and its simple idea of naming allows users to learn them quickly.

FORMATION PATTERN - x/yTP

x - is the general screen (shield) name just under the outer cable's jacket:

U - no shield
F - the shield in the form of metal foil
S - metallic braid (plait)
SF - metallic braid + metal foil

y - is the name of the screen around of each wires pair:

U - no screen
F - foil around each vein

The new scheme is very transparent and easy to understand, it is enough to know meaning of letters For example, the old UTP cable, it is now known as U/UTP. This means that the lack of both overall shield and the shield on each pair. Same old FTP cable has been replaced by the sign F / UTP.

OLD NAME	NEW NAME
UTP	U/UTP
FTP	F/UTP
S-FTP	SF/UTP
STP, S-STP, PIMF	U/FTP foil around each pair, the lack of overall sheath
	F/FTP foil around each pair, the overall foil braid
	S/FTP foil around each pair, the overall metal braided

HORIZONTAL AND FIXED

Often the concept of horizontal and fixed means the same type of cabling - the horizontal cabling, mounted on a permanent basis. They are made of installation cables, connects a subscriber port to patchpanel.

A FIRE SAFETY STANDARD

The standard specifies the cabling protection against fire, as well as his smoking (emission of substances during combustion).

LS0H or LSZH - flame retardant material (flameless), halogen-free coating,

LSFR0H or LSFRZH - non-flammable material, halogen-free coating

Ordinary PVC coating burns easily as well as during combustion emit substances that endanger human health. During a fire, halogen contained in the plastic emits hydrogen chloride, which upon contact with water, turns into hydrochloric acid. During the combustion one emits toxic fumes, as well as a mixture of gases and acids.

Cables of LSZH jacket have become quite frequent in networks. Their reduce the volume of toxic and corrosive gases during combustion, that protects people and equipment located in the premises.

„Fortunately, standardization committees not only introduce new provisions, but also to try to systematize the earlier arrangements."

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