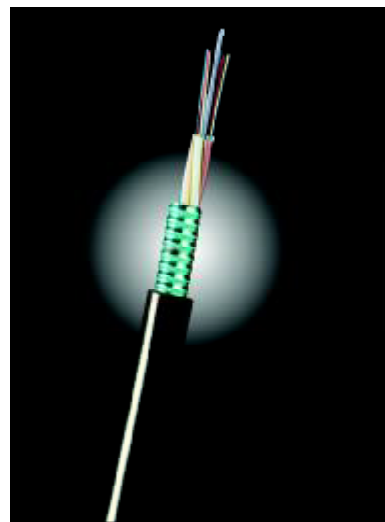


## Stranded Loose Tube Cable with Steel Tape (GYTS)

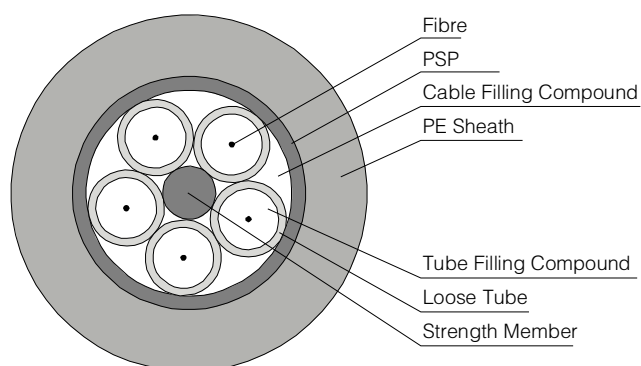
### Description

In the GYTS cable, single-mode/multimode fibres are positioned in the loose tubes, which are made of high modulus plastic materials, while the loose tubes strand together around metallic central strength member into a compact and circular cable core. For certain high fibre count cables, the strength member would be covered with polyethylene (PE). The water-blocking materials are distributed into interstices of the cable core, and the PSP is longitudinally applied around the cable core before a PE sheath is extruded over it.



### Characteristics

- Excellent mechanical and temperature performance guaranteed by the accurate excess fibre length
- Critical protection to fibres, based on the excellent hydrolysis resistance and strength performance of tube material and special filling compound filled in the tube
- Excellent crush resistance and flexibility
- Excellent ultraviolet prevention with PE sheath
- The following measures are taken to ensure the water blocking performance of the cable:
  - Single steel wire used as the central strength member
  - Special water-blocking filling compound in the loose tube
  - 100% cable core filling
  - PSP moisture barrier



Storing temperature:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 Operating temperature:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 Bending radius: Static  $10 \times D$   
 Dynamic  $20 \times D$

Application: Duct/Aerial

# Stranded Loose Tube Cable with Steel Tape ( GYTS)

Cable Type ( increased by 2 fibres )	Fibre Count	Tubes + Fillers	Max. No. of Fibres in Tube	Cable Diameter mm	Cable Weight kg / km	Tensile Strength Long/Short Term N	Crush Resistance Long/Short Term N / 100 mm
GYTS-2~30Xn	2 ~ 30	5	6	9.8	108	600/1500	300/1000
GYTS-32~36Xn	32 ~ 36	6	6	10.4	129	600/1500	300/1000
GYTS-38~60Xn	38 ~ 60	5	12	10.6	132	600/1500	300/1000
GYTS-62~72Xn	62 ~ 72	6	12	12.1	161	600/1500	300/1000
GYTS-74~96Xn	74 ~ 96	8	12	13.6	198	600/2000	300/1000
GYTS-98~120Xn	98 ~ 120	10	12	15.4	260	600/2500	300/1000
GYTS-122~144Xn	122 ~ 144	12	12	17.2	286	600/2500	300/1000

Note:

- 1.Suffix Xn denotes fibre type and see details in YOFC cable coding illustration.
- 2.The colour arrangement of fibre and tube is specified in colour identification table.
- 3.The normal PE sheath thickness is 1.8mm.

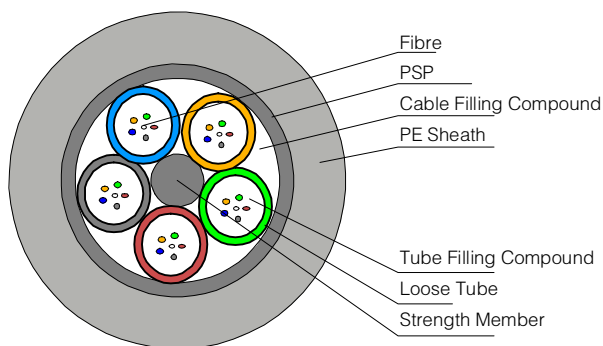


Figure 1 GYTS-30Xn

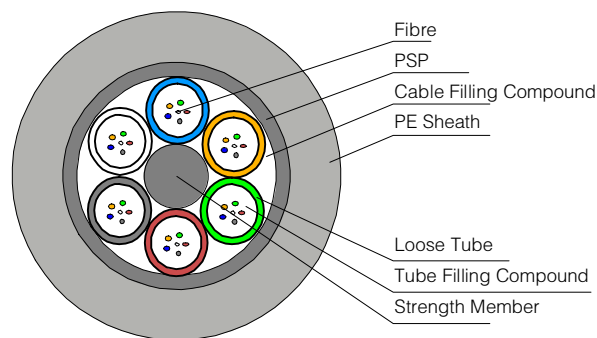


Figure 2 GYTS-36Xn

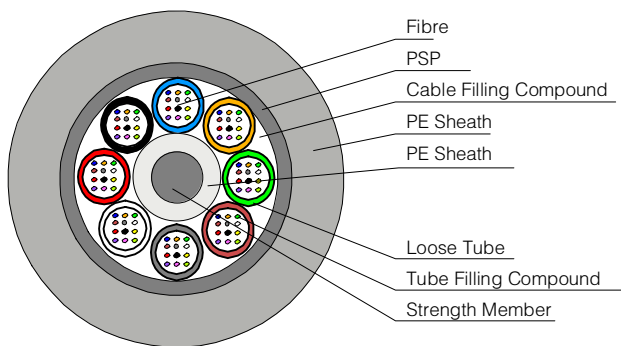


Figure 3 GYTS-96Xn



# FullBand® Low Water Peak Single-mode Fibre

## Description

YOFC FullBand® low water peak dispersion unshifted Single-mode fibre is designed specially for optical transmission systems operating over the entire wavelength window from 1260 nm to 1625 nm. By suppressing the water peak that occurs near 1385 nm in conventional single mode fibre due to hydroxyl (OH) ions absorption, FullBand® fibre is able to open E-band (1360-1460 nm) for operation, and consequently provides 100 nm more usable wavelengths.

## Application

Thanks to its broad usable optical spectrum and outstanding optical performance, FullBand® fibre is the optimum choice that supports various applications such as Ethernet, Internet Protocol (IP), Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) and Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM). FullBand® fibre provides more bandwidth for backbone, metropolitan area and access networks.

## Norms

YOFC FullBand® fibre complies with or exceeds the ITU-T Recommendation G.652.D and the IEC 60793-2-50 type B1.3 Optical Fibre Specification.

YOFC tightens many parameters of fibre products so as to offer more conveniences to customers.

## Process

YOFC fibres are manufactured using the advanced Plasma Activated Chemical Vapor Deposition (PCVD) process. Because of the inherent advantages of the process, YOFC fibres show extremely refined refractive index (RI) profile control, excellent geometrical performance, low attenuation, etc.

## Characteristics

Due to the process innovation and technical breakthrough made on the basis of the conventional Single-mode fibre, YOFC FullBand® low water peak Single-mode fibre has the following characteristics:

- Designed for operation over the full optical spectrum from 1260-1625 nm, which provides 50% more usable wavelengths and hence the transmission capacity is increased
- Outstanding optical performance supporting high-speed transmission technologies such as DWDM and CWDM
- Being compatible with existing 1310 nm equipment
- Good protection and excellent strip force stability
- Accurate geometrical parameters that insure low splicing loss and high splicing efficiency

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Characteristics	Conditions	Specified Values	Units
<b>Optical Characteristics</b>			
Attenuation	1310 nm	$\leq 0.34$	[dB/km]
	1383 nm	$\leq 0.34$	[dB/km]
	1550 nm	$\leq 0.20$	[dB/km]
	1625 nm	$\leq 0.23$	[dB/km]
Attenuation vs. Wavelength	1285–1330 nm	$\leq 0.03$	[dB/km]
Max. $\alpha$ difference	1525–1575 nm	$\leq 0.02$	[dB/km]
Dispersion coefficient	1285 – 1340 nm	$\geq -3.4 \leq 3.4$	[ps/(nm · km)]
	1550 nm	$\leq 18$	[ps/(nm · km)]
	1625 nm	$\leq 22$	[ps/(nm · km)]
Zero dispersion wavelength		$1312 \pm 12$	[nm]
Zero dispersion slope		$\leq 0.091$	[ps/(nm <sup>2</sup> · km)]
Typical value		0.086	[ps/(nm <sup>2</sup> · km)]
<b>PMD</b>			
Maximum Individual Fibre		$\leq 0.1$	[ps $\sqrt{\text{km}}$ ]
Link Design Value (M=20,Q=0.01%)		$\leq 0.06$	[ps $\sqrt{\text{km}}$ ]
Typical value		0.04	[ps $\sqrt{\text{km}}$ ]
Cable cutoff wavelength $\lambda_{cc}$		$\leq 1260$	[nm]
Mode field diameter (MFD)	1310 nm	8.7 ~ 9.5	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]
	1550 nm	9.9 ~ 10.9	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]
Effective group index of refraction ( $N_{\text{eff}}$ )	1310 nm	1.466	
	1550 nm	1.467	
Point discontinuities	1310 nm	$\leq 0.05$	[dB]
	1550 nm	$\leq 0.05$	[dB]
<b>Geometrical Characteristics</b>			
Cladding diameter		$125.0 \pm 0.7$	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]
Cladding non-circularity		$\leq 1.0$	[%]
Coating diameter		$245 \pm 7$	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]
Coating-cladding concentricity error		$\leq 12.0$	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]
Coating non-circularity		$\leq 6.0$	[%]
Core-cladding concentricity error		$\leq 0.6$	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]
Curl (radius)		$\geq 4$	[m]
Delivery length		2.1 to 50.4	[km/reel]
<b>Environmental Characteristics (1310 nm, 1550 nm &amp; 1625 nm)</b>			
Temperature dependence			
Induced attenuation at	-60°C to +85°C	$\leq 0.05$	[dB/km]
Temperature-humidity cycling			
Induced attenuation at	-10°C to +85°C, 98% RH	$\leq 0.05$	[dB/km]
Watersoak dependence			
Induced attenuation at	23°C, for 30 days	$\leq 0.05$	[dB/km]
Damp heat dependence			
Induced attenuation at	85°C and 85% RH, for 30 days	$\leq 0.05$	[dB/km]
Dry heat aging at	85°C	$\leq 0.05$	[dB/km]
<b>Mechanical Specification</b>			
Proof test		$\geq 9.0$	[N]
		$\geq 1.0$	[%]
		$\geq 100$	[kpsi]
Macro-bend induced attenuation			
1 turn around a mandrel of 32 mm diameter	1550 nm	$\leq 0.05$	[dB]
100 turns around a mandrel of 50 mm diameter	1310 nm & 1550 nm	$\leq 0.05$	[dB]
100 turns around a mandrel of 60 mm diameter	1625 nm	$\leq 0.05$	[dB]
Coating strip force	typical average force	1.5	[N]
	peak force	$\geq 1.3 \leq 8.9$	[N]
Dynamic stress corrosion susceptibility parameter $n_4$		$\geq 20$	