

## GAAE

**Multi Loose Tube Cables**  
**Outdoor - ADSS**  
**A-DQ(ZN)2Y(T)**  
2015-04-28 v4.0

### Ordering Information

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#### Belden European Part Numbers

Fibre Description / count	84	96
62.5/125-OM1	GAAE184	GAAE196
50/125-OM2 BI	GAAE284	GAAE296
50/125-OM3 BI	GAAED84	GAAED96
50/125-OM4 BI	GAAEE84	GAAEE96
9/125 ITU G.655 C&D	GAAE784	GAAE796
9/125 ITU G.652D & G.657A1 BI	GAAE884	GAAE896
9/125 ITU G.657A2 BI	GAAEF84	GAAEF96
9/125 ITU G.657B3 BI	GAAEI84	GAAEI96
Std. plywood reel (non-returnable)	Ø 1250 * 688 mm 93 kg	
Std. delivery length	2100 ± 105m	

### Applications

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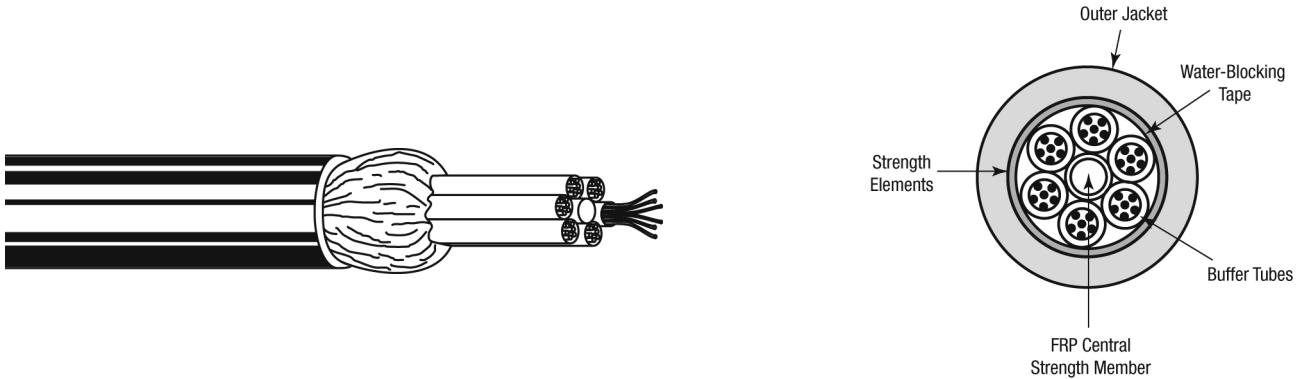
- All dielectric self-supporting cable (ADSS) for **outdoor** use.
- Particularly suitable for installation between poles with a span of max. 150 m.
- Initial sag at 20 °C: 1% of span.

### Features & Benefits

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- **Dry Construction.**
- **Predicted lifetime > 30 years.**

## Construction & Dimensions



### Cable Specifications (construction in accordance with IEC 60794)

1. Dielectric central element of glass reinforced plastic (GRP), also as protection against kinks, surrounded by swelling yarns.
2. Jelly filled (non-dripping and silicon-free) loose tubes with primary coated optical fibres ( $\text{Ø } 250 \pm 15 \mu\text{m}$ ).  
Individually colour coded optical fibres: red – green – blue – yellow – violet – pink – orange – black – grey – brown – white – turquoise.
3. The loose tubes are stranded around the central element, if necessary with fillers (PE-natural) and surrounded by swelling tape.  
Colour coding of the loose tubes: 1. red – 2. green – rest white.
4. Swellable (for the longitudinal watertightness) aramid yarns as strength members.
5. Black UV resistant PE outer jacket.  
Identification: BELDEN OFC – “cable type” – “number x fibre type” + date-, meter- and P/N marking.

### Mechanical Data

No. of fibres	Max. 96
Cable core	8 tubes
Ø Central element (mm)	3.0/4.3
Ø Loose tube (mm)	2.5
Ø nom./max. (mm)	13.8 / 14.1
Energy of flame (kJ/m)	4400
Weight (kg/km)	132

## Optical Characteristics

### Characteristics Single-Mode – Matched-Cladded optical fibres according to ITU.

European P/N Coding, Position 5	Fibre-Type	Mode-Field /Cladding Diameter (um)	Wave-length (nm)	Attenuation <sup>B</sup> typical/ max. (dB/km)	Dispersion (ps/(nm·km))	PMD (ps/km)	Cable Cut-off Wave-length (nm)
7	9/125 G.655 C&D	8.4 ± 0.6 125 ± 0.7	1550 1625	0.2 / 0.22 0.21 / 0.24	≤ 4.5 ≤ 7.9	≤ 0.04 <sup>A</sup>	≤ 1260
8	9/125 G.652D & G.657A1 BI OS2	9.2 ± 0.4 125 ± 0.7	1310 1550 1625	0.33 / 0.34 0.18 / 0.19 0.20 / 0.24	≤ 3.2 ≤ 17	≤ 0.06	≤ 1260
F	9/125 G.657A2 BI	8.9 ± 0.4 124.8 ± 0.3	1310 1550 1625	0.34 / 0.35 0.19 / 0.21 0.20 / 0.24	≤ 3.5 ≤ 18	≤ 0.2	≤ 1260
I	9/125 G.657B3 BI	8.8 ± 0.4 125 ± 0.4	1310 1550 1625	0.34 / 0.35 0.19 / 0.21 0.20 / 0.23	≤ 3.5 ≤ 18	≤ 0.06	≤ 1260

Note A- Link design value

Note B- Due to cabling the optical attenuation values can increase with max. 0.05 dB/km

### Characteristics Multi-Mode Graded-Index optical fibres according to IEC 60793

European P/N Coding, Position 5	Fibre-Type	Core/ Cladding Diameter (um)	Wave-length (nm)	Attenuation <sup>C</sup> typical/ max. (dB/km)	Bandwidth (MHz·km)	Ethernet Performance (m)		Num. Apert. (µm)
						1 GBE	10 GBE	
1	62.5/125 OM1	62.5 ± 2.5 125 ± 1	850 1300	2.7 / 3.0 0.7 / 0.8	≥ 200 ≥ 600	220 550	33 300	0.275 ± 0.015
2	50/125 OM2 BI	50 ± 2.5 125 ± 1	850 1300	2.3 / 2.5 0.5 / 0.6	≥ 500 ≥ 500	600 600	83 300	0.20 ± 0.015
D	50/125 OM3 BI	50 ± 2.5 125 ± 1	850 1300	2.3 / 2.5 0.5 / 0.6	≥ 1500 ≥ 500	1000 550	300 300	0.20 ± 0.015
E	50/125 OM4 BI	50 ± 2.5 125 ± 1	850 1300	2.3 / 2.5 0.5 / 0.6	≥ 3500 ≥ 500	1100 550	550 300	0.20 ± 0.015

Note C- Due to cabling the optical attenuation values can increase with max. 0.4 dB/km

## Macro Bending Performance Fibers

Maximum attenuation increase for Bend Insensitive Single Mode fibers in dB depending on turns and radius.

European P/N Coding, Position 5	Fibre-Type	Wave-length (nm)	Turns 100 Radius 30 mm (dB)	Turns 10 Radius 15 mm (dB)	Turn 1 Radius 16 mm (dB)	Turn 1 Radius 10 mm (dB)	Turn 1 Radius 7.5 mm (dB)	Turn 1 Radius 5 mm (dB)
7	9/125 G.655 C & D	1550 1625	0.05 0.05		0.5 0.5			
8	9/125 G.652D & G.657A1 BI OS2	1550 1625	0.03 0.03	0.25 1.0		0.75 1.5		
F	9/125 G.657A2 BI	1550 1625		0.03 0.1		0.1 0.2	0.5 1.0	
I	9/125 G.657B3 BI	1550 1625				0.03 0.1	0.08 0.25	0.15 0.45

Maximum attenuation increase for Bend Insensitive Multi Mode fibers in dB depending on turns and radius.

European P/N Coding, Position 5	Fibre-Type	Wave-length (nm)	Turns 100 Radius 37.5 mm (dB)	Turns 2 Radius 15 mm (dB)	Turns 2 Radius 7.5 mm (dB)
1	62.5/125 OM1	850 1300	0.5 0.5		
2	50/125 OM2 BI	850 1300	0.5 0.5	0.1 0.3	0.2 0.5
D	50/125 OM3 BI	850 1300	0.5 0.5	0.1 0.3	0.2 0.5
E	50/125 OM4 BI	850 1300	0.5 0.5	0.1 0.3	0.2 0.5

## Mechanical, Physical and/or Environmental Characteristics

Description:	Tested according to:	Requirement:	According to Family specification:
Storage Temperature Range	IEC 60794-1-22-F1	-30 to +70 °C	IEC 60794-3-10
Installation Temperature Range		-5 to +50 °C	
Operating Temperature Range		-30 to +70 °C	
Bending Radius Tube (Installation and Operation)		> 25 mm	
Cable Water Blocking	IEC 60794-1-22-F5	Pass	
Cable Min. Bend Radius Operation (Long Term)	IEC 60794-1-21-E11	20 x Cable Diam.	IEC 60794-3-10
Cable Min. Bend Radius Installation (Short Term)	IEC 60794-1-21-E6	20 x Cable Diam.	
Cable Max. Tensile Strength Operation (Long Term)	IEC 60794-1-21-E1	1150 N	IEC 60794-3-10
Cable Max. Tensile Strength Installation (Short Term)		3450 N	
Cable Max. Crush Resistance Operation (Long Term)	IEC 60794-1-21-E3	7.5 kN/m	IEC 60794-3-10
Cable Max. Crush Resistance Installation (Short Term)		15 kN/m	

## Guide to installation and handling

- When laying and installing optical fibre cables it is **vitaly important not to exceed the specified values** set for pulling tension, bending radii and temperature. The installation methods have to be in accordance with the common standards.
- To ease insertion into tubes by means of compressed air or pulling wire, certified lubricants (e.g. paraffin) may be used. The use of soap or similar substances as lubricants is strictly prohibited.
- If a cable needs to be fastened, constrictions > 0.3 mm must be prevented.
- The jelly filling inside the tubes can be removed using a tissue soaked in turpentine.
- It is advisable to cap the cable-ends during storage.