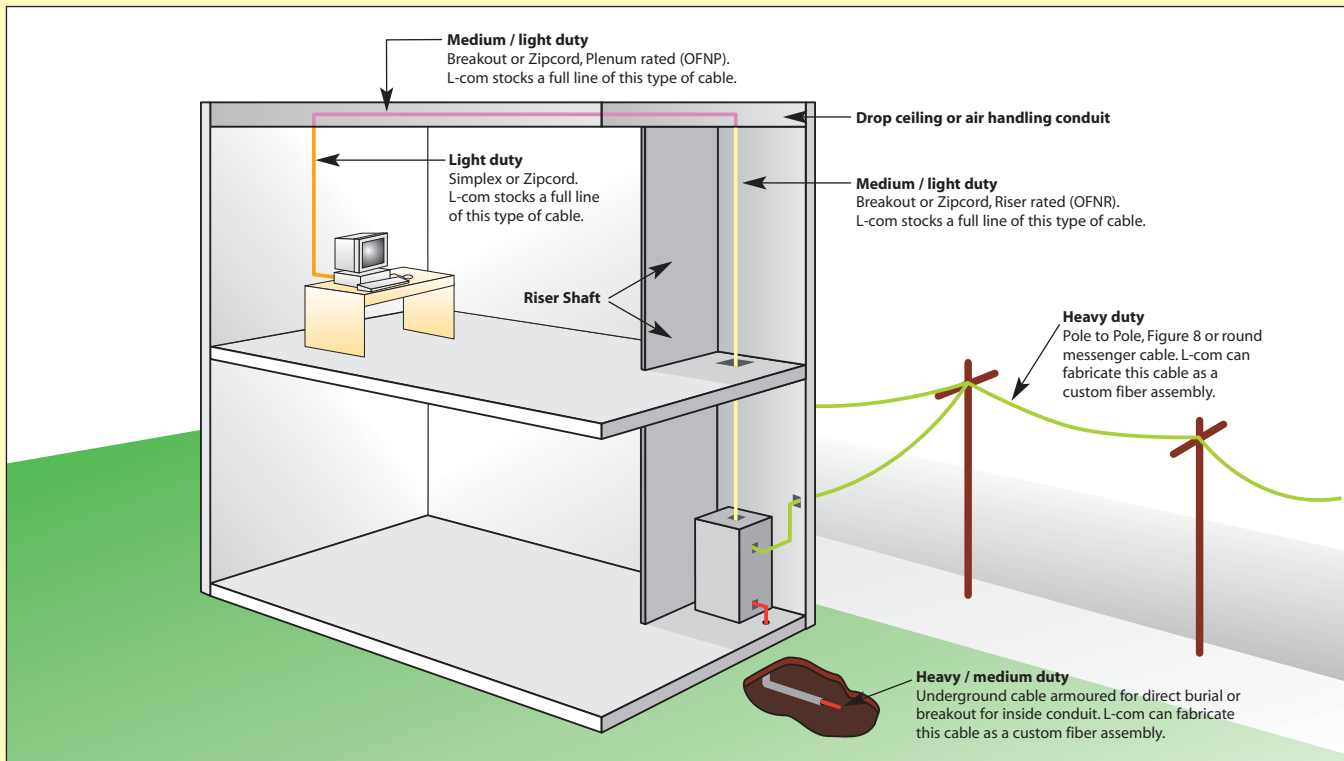


TIP: *Selecting the right type of Fiber Optic Cable*

The figure below illustrates some of the common conditions in a typical fiber cable installation and indicates the type of fiber cable normally utilized in each environment.

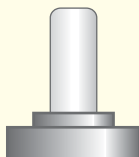


TIP: *Bandwidth and application differences, between copper and fiber optic cabling*

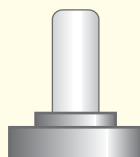
Type:	Fiber Optic Cabling	Unshielded Twisted Pair Cabling (Copper)	Coaxial Cabling (Copper)
	<p>900 Micron Tight Buffered Fiber Outer Jacket Aramid Strength Elements</p>	<p>Outer Jacket 4 Twisted Pairs</p>	<p>Outer Jacket Shielding Center Conductor Dielectric</p>
Typical Bandwidth:	< 10 GHz	< 100 MHz (Cat 5E)	< 1 GHz (RG6)
Typical Use:	Data communications Broadcast	Structured wiring in local area networks.	Cable TV / Broadcast Test and instrumentation
Benefits:	Most bandwidth. Fastest transmission speeds. Immune to EMI/RFI.	Inexpensive, relatively easy to install and terminate.	Inexpensive, relatively easy to install and terminate. Can span longer distances than UTP.
Limitations:	Difficult to terminate. Most expensive cost / foot.	Maximum distance of 100m. Can be affected by EMI/RFI.	Can be affected by EMI/RFI.

Polish Types / Typical Back Reflection

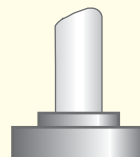
PC
<-40dB
Back Reflection



ULTRA PC
<-50dB
Back Reflection



8° ANGLED PC
<-60dB
Back Reflection



In Singlemode applications the amount of back reflection on assemblies can be critical. L-com utilizes PC or APC polish on all standard singlemode assemblies listed. UPC finishes are available by custom order.