



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Coaxial communication cables – Part 1-100: Electrical test methods – General requirements

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 33.120.10

ISBN 978-2-8322-4849-2

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CONTENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| FOREWORD | 3 |
| 1 Scope | 5 |
| 2 Normative references | 5 |
| 3 Terms and definitions | 5 |
| 4 Sample | 5 |
| 4.1 Cable under test (CUT) | 5 |
| 4.2 Pre-conditioning | 5 |
| 5 Tests | 6 |
| 6 Test conditions | 6 |
| 6.1 Ambient conditions | 6 |
| 6.2 Tolerance on temperature values | 6 |
| 6.3 Frequency range and stability for frequency-related measurements | 6 |
| 7 Test report | 6 |
| Annex A (informative) Electrical test methods of the IEC 61196-1-1xx series | 7 |
| Bibliography | 8 |

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COAXIAL COMMUNICATION CABLES –

Part 1-100: Electrical test methods – General requirements

FOREWORD

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IEC 61196-1-100 has been prepared by subcommittee 46A: Coaxial cables, of IEC technical committee 46: Cables, wires, waveguides, RF connectors, RF and microwave passive components and accessories. It is an International Standard.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) update of Annex A, Electrical test methods of the IEC 61196-1-1xx series.

This is a preview of "IEC 61196-1-100 Ed. ...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

| Draft | Report on voting |
|---------------|------------------|
| 46A/1532/FDIS | 46A/1551/RVD |

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

This standard is intended to be read in conjunction with IEC 61196-1. It is based on the second edition: 2005 of that standard.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61196 series, under the general title: *Coaxial communication cables*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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

COAXIAL COMMUNICATION CABLES –

Part 1-100: Electrical test methods – General requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61196 gives the general requirements and conditions for electrical tests to be performed on coaxial communication cables and applies to IEC 61196-1-1xx (all parts), which specifies electrical test methods for coaxial communication cables.

Further test details (for example, temperature, duration) and/or test requirements are given in the relevant test procedure and/or the relevant sectional or detail specification.

A table with electrical test methods of the IEC 61196-1-1xx series is given in Annex A.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61196-1:2005, *Coaxial communication cables – Part 1: Generic specification – General, definitions and requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 61196-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Sample

4.1 Cable under test (CUT)

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant test method, the length of the CUT shall be selected to take into account the dynamic range of the measuring equipment and the frequency range specified to yield the required level of accuracy. The length should be measured with an accuracy better than 1 % unless otherwise stated in the relevant cable specification.

4.2 Pre-conditioning

The CUT shall be pre-conditioned at a constant ambient temperature for such a time as to allow the specimen temperature to stabilize according to 6.1.