

PACe





Building optical infrastructure wiring



PACe

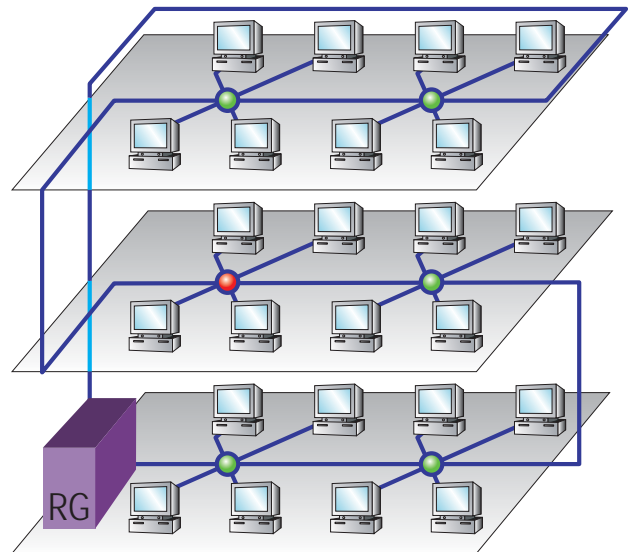
Centralised permanent access cable concept

The use of a single cable running throughout the wiring infrastructure and connected to the central controller allows the optical fibre to be accessed anytime, anywhere. This concept radically changes the allocation of cable system infrastructure and installation costs. The reduction of the costs associated with these different items gives the PACe an incomparable economic advantage.

Acome's new, patented permanent access cable (PACe) concept involves laying one optical cable in the building and taking-off the fibres it contains to connect to present  or future  access points as needs dictate.

On an economic level, the new "centralised and shared" architecture reduces the cost of installation, testing and commissioning.

- A single cable for vertical and horizontal wiring,
- Each node of the network is directly connected to the central hub (centralised architecture),
- Passive equipment is reduced to an absolute minimum, yet the system provides unequalled upgradeability and flexibility, as well as the redundancy provided by looping the cable.
- Choice of copper or fibre to connect to the workstation.



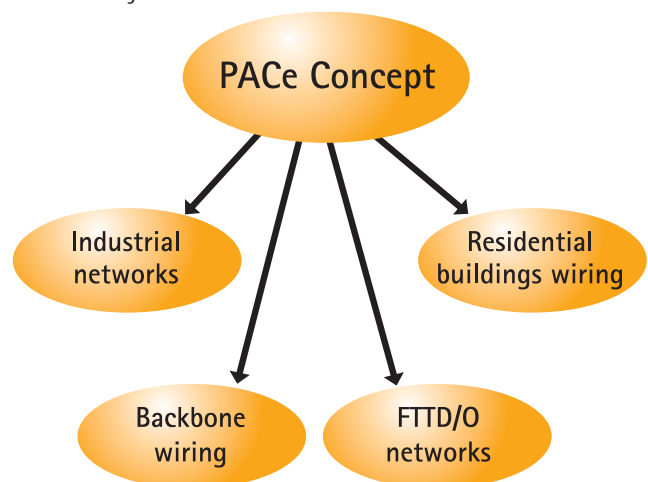
The advantage of a single cable running from the main hub to the end user is that it provides very significant savings on the time of installation and connection and the cost of associated equipment.

ACOME Innovation

A truly innovative solution is required if an essentially optical fibre-based cabling system is to compete with combined (copper and fibre) or all copper cabling systems. The system of cabling must be totally rethought at every level of its design to enable optical fibre to position itself economically within existing and future infrastructures.

Advantages

- Faster, safer laying and installation,
- Simpler connection and testing,
- Reduction in the amount of equipment required to implement the cabling system,
- Reduced or non-existent equipment rooms,
- Cable system maintenance and future modifications incorporated at the design stage at no additional cost.



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The keys of success

- Standard topologies require a number of different links to be tested (horizontal, vertical, patching, etc.), which increases the cost of validating the cabling system.



The advantage of a centralised optical fibre architecture is that the complete link between the end user and the main cross-connect is tested in one operation.

These fast, simple tests allow the qualification of the entire cabling system.

- The need for patch panels at each floor level and the 90 m limit on the length of a copper-wire connection increase the amount of equipment (racks, trays, patch cords, etc.) and associated equipment rooms (Secondary cross-connects and Horizontal cross-connects). This results in very high costs in terms of equipment and space.



Thus use of compact cable running in the existing power supply infrastructure of buildings does away with the need for dedicated spaces and associated equipment. This provides significant savings on passive equipment and infrastructure (equipment room) costs.

- Standard cabling system upgrades require the re-intervention of specialist personnel and the laying of additional cables.



Looping-back the cable doubles the number of usable cables. 24 fibres laid represent 48 usable fibres. Future upgrades do not require the laying or pulling of new cables.

The offer

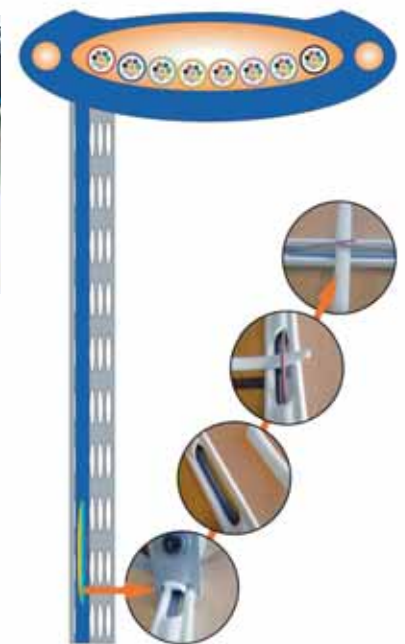
Services:

- Pre-sale technical assistance, design assistance, engineering services.
- Training, validation of standards.



Cables and accessories:

- A complete range of cables from 16 to 144 fibres.
Modularity: 4, 8 or 12 fibres per compact.
Single- or multimode fibres.
- Cable termination boxes (node PACe):
for fanning-out the ends of PACe cables.
- Break-out boxes (Split PACe):
for taking-off fibre modules in cable ways.
- Cable opening tool (Open PACe):
ergonomic tool providing quick and easy access to optical fibres.



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Standards

The PACe optical cabling system meets European and International standards. The reference standards listed in this chapter meet the expectations of cabling and communications industry actors and decision-makers.

Cabling systems:

EN 50173-1: 2002 2nd edition
ISO/IEC 11801 2nd edition

Optical fibres and cables:

IEC/EN 60793
IEC/EN 60794

Applications:

IEEE 802.3i (ETHERNET)
IEEE 802.3u (100M ETHERNET)
IEEE 802.3z (1G ETHERNET)
IEEE 802.3ae (10G ETHERNET)
IEEE 802.5 (Token ring)
ANSI X3T9.5, ATM/SDH STM1, STM4, etc.

Fire resistance:

IEC 60332-1 and IEC 60332-3-24 (3C)

NFC 32070-2.1 (C2) and NFC 32070-2.2 (C1)

EN 50399-2-1- Construction Products Directive: Euroclass C



Find PACe on our web site www.acleme.fr



DIVISION TELECOM - 52, rue du Montparnasse - 75014 Paris - France - T. +(33) 1 42 79 14 00 - F. +(33) 1 42 79 15 00
E-Mail : DTLC@acleme.fr - Site : www.acleme.fr

Réf. DTLC 10/2005 - 203 An