5.18 Data and Voice Distribution

This document provides information on the University of Calgary structured cabling practices, standards, and components. All cabling projects are required to follow these standards and practices to ensure that the University structured cabling system(s) can support new applications that require higher speeds and increased reliability.

Client requirements will be examined to determine the best solution for each project and/or Program, in consultation with the UofC IT Department and Facilities Management.

Standards outlined here follow the EIA, TIA, and CSA standards for commercial buildings and BiCSi best practice recommendations. Relevant national electrical codes are always to be followed.

5.18.1 General Introduction

1. Standards outlined here follow the EIA, TIA, and CSA standards for commercial buildings and latest BiCSi best practice recommendations. Relevant national electrical codes are always to be followed

5.18.2 Cabling Systems

1. The U of C follows the TIA/EIA-568-B cabling standards with T568B pin pair assignments. Each project has to be evaluated to determine the copper station cabling to be used.
   Standard practice is shown below
   a. Once a building has a manufacturer presence, the whole building will remain with that manufacturer for that generation of cabling system
   b. Approved copper cable manufacturers include Belden, Commscope, and Panduit
      New buildings will be open for quotes using all approved copper cable manufacturers and our approved Cat 6A copper cabling solutions
   c. Projects in older buildings are to be evaluated by Network Engineering to determine if cable plant renewals are required
   d. Belden is the only manufacturer of Cat 6 cabling to be used if the cable plant is NOT upgraded to Cat 6A
   e. Acceptable Belden Cat 6 cabling and components are specified in section 5.18.12
      I. All material on the above mentioned system is to be supplied/installed/certified by the Electrical Contractor (EC)
   f. Acceptable Cat 6A cabling and components are specified in section 5.18.12
      I. A given project will only use cable components from one manufacturer
      II. All material on any of the above mentioned systems are to be supplied/installed/certified by the Electrical Contractor (EC)
g. Contractors are required to be manufacturer certified in the cabling solution being installed for any and ALL University of Calgary approved manufactures structured cabling systems

2. The University of Calgary has standardized on Corning fiber solutions for all in building fiber and campus backbone fiber panel products – as well as for all ‘Passive Optical Network’ (PON) based in-building systems. Cabling will be specified for each project depending on requirements
   a. Please confirm and review with Network Engineering to finalize on fiber types (i.e. single-mode LC-UPC connectors (building to building); single-mode SC-APC connectors (PON systems); multi mode LC-UPC connectors (in-building riser vertical))

I. All material for any of the above mentioned systems, in these reviews and coordination’s, are to be supplied/installed/certified by the Electrical Contractor (EC)

3. Copper phone cables, connectors, and enclosures
   a. Backbone and riser cables are to be NORDX/CDT twenty-four (24) AWG ARMM/ATMM multi-conductor that conforms to CSA Standard T529-M91, Section 10.3.1. Or a compatible product approved by the University of Calgary Voice Services department
   b. Communications Technology PIC Aerial Closure kits
   c. 3M Telecom Systems MS2 Termination modules
   d. Typical 200 pair required to building entrance

5.18.3 U of C Wireless

1. The U of C wireless system must be installed in all new buildings and renovations.
   a. U of C wireless access points are procured and supplied by the University of Calgary IT Facilities Intake Team
      I. Installation will be coordinated by the IT Facilities Intake Team
      II. Costs for wireless access points and cabling are to be carried under the cost of the project
   b. Network Engineering are responsible for the wireless designs on all projects and will provide AP locations in consultation with the project teams

2. Generally, one AP is installed for every 1200 square feet, or for each 30 occupants within specified spaces at two connected devices per occupant
   a. Usage density, floor plans, and obstructions all influence AP placement so Network Engineering will provide placement recommendations based on site surveys and heat mapping simulations
   b. Multiple revisions for the wireless design will result should building materials and floor plans change through the Detailed Design phase
3. Certain types of research or other activities may produce radio interference with wireless devices. Any anticipated radio interference sources shall be discussed with Network Engineering before project completion.

4. All AP’s are to be mounted below T-bar/Drywall ceilings. In open ceiling space, AP’s must be mounted below mechanical and structural obstructions.

5. AP’s are to be installed away from large metal gratings, or materials that reflect radio transmissions.

6. AP enclosures can be purchased by IT to mask access points.

5.18.4 Facility Requirements

1. Main Riser
   a. The primary communications room (Main Distribution Frame of MDF for short) of the building should be located close to the building service entrance.
      i. Subsequent telecom rooms (Intermediate Distribution Frame or IDF for short) must be planned for centralized locations due to distance limitations of copper cabling systems (90 meters).
         In PON based systems same centralized locations should be adhered to for centralized composite cabling requirements (power over fiber).
   b. A minimum of three (4) 100 mm ducts or a 300 mm x 100 mm tray is required from the service entrance of the building to the communications room. The duct/tray shall originate to the existing low voltage tray in the service tunnel and terminate at the backboard.
   c. Sweep 90 degree bends are to be installed to facilitate pulling of PIC-S backbone cable, home run data cables, and fiber-optic cable.
   d. The building communications room shall be planned exclusively for telecommunications support. Main building communication rooms are not to include:
      i. Building electrical
      ii. Security and Card access
      iii. Mechanical distribution systems
      iv. Other low voltage sub-systems
   e. The floor of the communications rooms shall, at minimum, be concrete sealed to reduce dust. Door seals or sweeps are required as well to reduce the collection of dust and debris in the communications room.
   f. We recommend that the main communications room (MDF) be a minimum of 4 m x 4 m unobstructed by door swing (see section 5.18.5 for typical room layout and sizing information).
g. Communications riser rooms shall be vertically aligned (where practical) with the primary communications room, riser facilities

I. Where more than one riser stack might be required, cable-tray and/or EMT shall be provided from the communications rooms to each remote riser system

h. All cable-trays shall be brought to the vicinity of one of the walls without a door. Risers and all other cable-trays and/or EMT’s shall be located in the vicinity of the same wall

i. Three (3) 1,200 mm x 2,400 mm sheets of 20 mm G1S plywood (painted with fire retardant paint – Electrical Grey) shall be mounted, with their longest edge vertical, on the wall noted above

j. Four (3) dedicated 120 VAC single-phase (15) ampere circuits shall installed on the rack with quad-outlet boxes. Emergency power and UPS shall be included for these and any communications riser room circuits on the system

I. UPS’ to be supplied by the University of Calgary IT Department

II. See ‘Appendix A’ for rack layout standard

k. Adequate light to allow technicians to work on communications support equipment shall be provided (front side and rear side of racks)

I. LED lighting’s preferred

I. There shall be a minimum of 2,400 mm of clearance between the working floor and the lowest ceiling-mounted fixtures (lights, cable-trays, etc.)

m. The target room temperature shall be 18 C to 24 C (64 F to 75 F). Designers shall keep in mind the fact that many building air handling systems deliver heat during the cold months, and special treatment of the communications room required

I. Building cooling/air can be delivered into the MDF/IDF

II. Avoid usage of standalone air conditioning units

III. BTU output of all equipment to be provided to electrical/mechanical engineers by Network Engineering

IV. Room must be maintained with positive air pressure

n. Communications room doors are to be provided with locks and keyed to Maintenance and Operations Standards

I. Card access readers are accepted

o. Fire extinguishing water sprinklers may be provided in the ceiling of the communications room, but high temperature (100 C) fusible links shall be used and the system will be a dry pipe system

I. No wet piping systems are allowed in and/or through MDF/IDF spaces
p. Smoke detectors and heat detectors shall be installed in the communications room and wired to the building fire alarm system

q. Seal all penetrations in walls, floors, and ceilings with City of Calgary and UCIT Telecom Engineering Department approved fire stopping sealant installed in accordance with the manufacturer's tested methods. Unused conduits will be plugged and capped for fire stopping

r. The communications room must have its own earth ground brought to the backboard
   I. The earth ground bar is to be installed to the backboard (nearest rack).
   II. This ground must not be in common with building electrical grounds and shall join all communications riser grounds only at the building ground point
   III. The ground is used for sensitive equipment, not for bonding conduit and tray systems
   IV. A minimum of #6 copper wire shall be used unless codes call for larger wire
   V. The ground is to terminate on a solid copper ground busbar (50 mm x 260 mm x 5.6 mm bent to have a 20 mm standoff

s. All communication racks to be grounded to the main grounding busbar individually

t. Panduit four post racks with 8" cable managers are the approved rack by the University of Calgary IT Department – installation to be coordinated by U of C and subtrades

u. Bonding - In all cases where pairs enter or leave the cable sheath with PIC cabling, the cable shield must be bonded to the ground bus bar using #6 AWG copper wire

5.18.5 Communications Riser Rooms and Riser Systems

1. Design considerations for communications riser rooms and riser systems are the same as those noted above for main riser room
   a. The room size is dictated by the number of cabinets required in the room and the unobstructed clearance required around the cabinets and back wall (see section 5.18.5 for typical room layout and sizing information)
      I. Room size requirements shall be based on the square footage of the area being serviced so that future growth can be accommodated without substantial redesign
   b. Four (4) 100 mm conduit sleeves per riser room shall be provided for passage between floors
      I. One sleeve will be used for voice cabling
      II. One sleeve will be used for data cabling
      III. One sleeve will be used for DAS (Distributed Antenna Systems) cabling
      IV. The fourth sleeve will allow for quick and inexpensive growth and change
V. These sleeves must be equipped with removable fire stops

VI. All sleeves must be bonded to the building ground system

VII. All sleeves shall have conduit extending 5cm above the floor slab to prevent water damage in the event of a flood

VIII. All sleeves must be equipped with removable fire stops
c. Provide conduit and/or tray to support cable runs between the riser rooms on each floor; Tray and conduit sizing will depend on fill rates
d. Riser cables must be kept separate from all other cables
e. All plywood mounted with in the room shall be painted with fire retardant paint (electrical grey)
f. All communication racks to be grounded to the main grounding bar individually
g. The size of the communication riser room will vary depending on the floor space being covered. The following tables and diagrams indicate the required space requirements for various sized installations. It should be noted that typical requirements will be based on floor space and not initial space utilization due to the very high costs of adding additional capacity at a later date

Table = Rack Density vs. Base Room Sizing

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<thead>
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<th>Number of Racks/cabinets</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.5 m * 3 m</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 m * 3 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.5 m * 3.5 m</td>
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Diagram: One cabinet telecommunications room

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<tr>
<th>One Rack</th>
<th>Top Plane 4 Post Rack Layout</th>
<th>Panduit R4P</th>
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**REFERENCE TABLE**

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<tr>
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Diagram: Two cabinet telecommunications room

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### Reference Table

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<tr>
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<td>3000 mm (3.0m)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1835 mm (1.835m)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>940 mm (0.94m)</td>
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Diagram: Three cabinet telecommunications riser room

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<td>5</td>
<td>1205 mm (1.205m)</td>
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5.18.6 Station Cable Distribution

1. Above Floor
   a. Centralized tray system
   b. Centralized conduit system

2. Raised Floor
   a. Centralized tray system

3. 2 copper cables per workstation location
   a. If conduit is to be installed each outlet requires its own run of conduit (no daisy-chaining) either to the main cabling pathway, or directly back to the main Comm. room

4. Terminated on 2 U 48 port patch panels (unloaded)
   a. To be supplied and installed by the Electrical Contractor (EC)
   b. Refer to section ‘5.18.12: Parts and Components’ for further detailed information
   c. See ‘Appendix A’ for rack layout standard

5. Station cables to be terminated on patch panels in ascending order based on room numbers for the floor

5.18.7 Cable Labelling

1. Labelling for Copper and Fiber (Riser room and faceplate):
   a. **All cable labels will follow destination tagging**
   b. At the faceplate – the label will include:
      I. Telecom Riser Room Number/ Rack # / Patch Panel Letter / Patch Panel Port Number
   c. At the data rack, patch panel end, the label will include:
      I. Room number / port number

2. New Installations:
   a. Data racks:
      I. Numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. from left to right when viewed from the front of the racks
   b. Patch Panels:
      I. Patch panels shall be labelled alphabetically
      II. Lettered A, B, C etc, from top to bottom
III. See ‘Appendix A’ for rack layout standard

5.18.8 Testing Copper and Fiber Plants

1. See section 5.18.14: Appendix B (Copper and Fiber Testing)

5.18.9 Telephony Services

1. Projects & Major Renovations
   a. All new projects and major renovations should be designed around being VoIP capable. Decision on the Telephony system will be decided on a project by project basis
   b. Projects must carry the cost of all VoIP and Analog handsets and the upgrading building network hardware to support voice network traffic
   c. Courtesy/Emergency Analog phones will be specified on a project by project basis depending on project floor space and user requirements
   d. Analog emergency phones connected to the University of Calgary PBX and will be mounted in designated locations

2. Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)
   a. All VoIP phone hardware will be supplied, installed and maintained by the University of Calgary Voice Services Department with the exceptions of project installs (noted in 5.18.9.1.b)
   b. All building head end network equipment will require dual power supplies, with one being connected to standard building power and one connected to an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)

3. Analog & Digital Phones
   a. All Analog and Digital phone hardware will be supplied, installed and maintained by the University of Calgary Voice Services Department

4. Fax lines
   a. Analog fax circuits will be connected back to the University of Calgary's PBX and will be installed and maintained by the University of Calgary Voice Services Department
   b. VoIP fax services will be supplied, installed and maintained by the University of Calgary via the use of Analog Telephone Adapters (ATA)

5. Conference Phone
   a. Analog Conference phone circuits will be connected back to the University of Calgary's PBX and will be installed and maintained by the University of Calgary Voice Services Department
   b. VoIP Conference phone connectivity will be supplied by the University of Calgary Network Services Department
   c. Both Analog and VoIP Conference phone hardware will be supplied by either the Department or Project group

6. Classroom Wall Mounted Phones
   a. Classrooms fitted with a fixed ComMedia podium will have the phone mounted to the closest wall adjacent to the podium. Classrooms without a fixed ComMedia podium will have the phone mounted in the front of the room adjacent to the black/white boards, on the side nearest the door
   b. Classroom wall phone locations will utilize Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT) with an 1104 style electrical box, and will be secured to structure. The use of Flexible Metal
Conduit (FMC), Liquid Tight Flexible Metal Conduit (LFMC) and drywall mounted communications bracket hardware such as "Caddy Clips" will not be accepted.

c. Standard mounting height for the Classroom phone shall be +1370mm (54") AFF to center of the outlet.

d. There shall be at least 200mm (8") clearance on each side from vertical center, at least 600mm (24") from a chalk board, and at least 600mm (24") clearance from horizontal center above and below.

e. Classroom wall phone locations will require a single cable, either Cat6 or Cat6A that is to match the existing structured cabling system or the new structured cabling system. Outlet labeling will follow Section 5.18.7.2 - Labelling for Copper and Fiber.

f. Install a single gang wall plate, with protruding wall-mounting studs. (Such as the Belden AX102902)

7. Standard Wall Mounted Phones

a. Standard wall phone locations will utilize Electrical Metallic Tubing (EMT) with an 1104 style electrical box, and will be secured to structure. The use of Flexible Metal Conduit (FMC), Liquid Tight Flexible Metal Conduit (LFMC) and drywall mounted communications bracket hardware such as "Caddy Clips" will not be accepted.

b. Standard mounting height for the classroom phones shall be +1370mm (54") AFF to center of the outlet.

c. There shall be at least 200mm (8") clearance on each side from vertical center, and at least 600mm (24") clearance from horizontal center above and below.

d. Standard wall phone locations will require a single cable, either Cat6 or Cat6A that is to match the existing structured cabling system or the new structured cabling system. Outlet labeling will follow Section 5.18.7.2 - Labelling for Copper and Fiber.

e. Install a single gang wall plate, with protruding wall-mounting studs. (Such as the Belden AX102902)

8. Push Button Help/Emergency phones – Indoor locations


b. The Standard mounting height for the Emergency Phone shall be +1170mm (46") AFF to center of mounting box (8.3"x10"x2.45"). (This refers to the Guardian HDE-11 units with the stainless fronts). Note that only original manufacturers back boxes are to be used. A cut out of 8.75"x10" is required for this box and it must be mounted in the center of the hole.

c. Signage/Blue light shall be mounted as high as practical but need not exceed +3m (10") to the bottom of the light.

d. Push Button Help/Emergency locations will require a single cable, either Cat6 or Cat6A that is to match the existing structured cabling system or the new structured cabling system. Outlet labeling will follow Section 5.18.7.2 - Labelling for Copper and Fiber.

9. Push Button Help/Emergency phones – Outdoor locations (required at all building main entrances)

a. Install a yellow weather proof surface mount emergency phone Guardian HDE-12. All conduit entries for outdoor help phones and blue lights shall be into the bottom of back boxes. Deviations from the specified installation will be deemed - special assembly and will be subject to approval.

b. The Standard mounting height for the Emergency Phones shall be +1170mm (46") AFF to center of mounting box (8.3"x10"x2.45"). Note - only original manufacturers back boxes are to be used.
c. Signage/Blue light shall be mounted as high as practical but need not exceed +3m (10’) to the bottom of the light

d. Push Button Help/Emergency locations will require a single cable, either Cat6 or Cat6A that is to match the existing structured cabling system or the new structured cabling system. Outlet labeling will follow Section 5.18.7.2 - Labelling for Copper and Fiber

10. Elevator Help Phones

a. Provide dedicated cables matching the installed structured cabling system, for each elevator car, and or a single cable in the case of a Smart Elevator Call System, one for elevator maintenance (to be located in the Elevator machine room), and one for the Fire Marshall phone (to be located in the main floor lobby)

b. The University of Calgary Voice Services Department will supply one Analog phone line per elevator car, or a single Analog phone line when a Smart Elevator call system is utilized

5.18.10 Network Services Equipment

1. Every project deployment will use the University of Calgary’s current standards for network equipment and device configuration

2. Project budgets carry the burden for the services they will use. This will ensure proper system operation and quality support

3. Budgetary figures for the required equipment will be provided by the University of Calgary IT Facilities Intake Team during the project cycle

   a. This equipment is documented in the document “Data Network Standards: In Buildings”

4. Based on budgetary figures provided to the project the University of Calgary IT Facilities Intake Team will purchase, deploy, and configure all active components that are specifically required for voice and data services

5.18.11 Other UCIT Services

1. All server requirements should be housed in a UCIT data center. This will reduce the significant overhead costs associated with small data center construction and operation and reduce the environmental footprint of these systems. Due to the scale and level of support available through UCIT, system reliability is usually higher in this scenario as well. UCIT can and will provide further information as required

2. Panduit cabinets and parts are the standardized network racks and modular solution for the data centers
5.18.12 Parts and Components

1. The University of Calgary Information Technologies department uses a standard list of parts and components to decrease deployment time and improve long term serviceability of the systems. Occasional specialized applications may require components that are not listed below but in any case UCIT will approve the components that are to be used on specific projects.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced MaTriX Category 6A UTP SD Cable</td>
<td>PUP6ASD04-WH</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini Com 48-port modular flush mount 48 port 2U patch panel</td>
<td>CPP48FMWBLY</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 6A, RJ45, 10 Gb/s, 8-position, 8-wire universal module</td>
<td>CJ6X88TGAW</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini Com Classic series single gang vertical faceplate - 2 Port</td>
<td>CFPL2WHY</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini Com Classic series single gang vertical faceplate - 4 Port</td>
<td>CFPL4WHY</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 6A Performance, 28AWG, UTP Patch Cord, CM/LSZH, Off White, 7ft.</td>
<td>UTP28X7</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 6A Performance, 28AWG, UTP Patch Cord, CM/LSZH, Off White, 10ft.</td>
<td>UTP28X10</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDGE RACK SOLUTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Post 45 RU, 30in deep, #12-24 Threaded Mounting Hole Rack</td>
<td>R4P</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Sided Vertical Cable Manager, 8 inch</td>
<td>PR2VFD08</td>
<td>BLACK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.18.13

Standard 45U Rack Layout

- Vertical Cable Managers may be adjusted to suit room design/dimensions
  (at the University's Discretion & Sign-Off)
- 24 Strands of OM4 Fiber to main Fiber distribution room within building
- 50 Pair Copper Tie to Bix Field (terminated two pairs per patch, 1U panel port)
- 2U 48PT Patch Panels x5

Part #: PRVF8 Rack Part #: R4P(45U) Part #: PRVF8

- Fiber Backbone Panel (Position U45 - L44)
- Copper Backbone Panels (Position U43 - U42)
- Copper Patch Panels (Position U1 - U32)
- Access Layer Switches (Position U31 - U23)
- UFS (Position U2 - L15)

Minimum 3-20amp 120 Volt duplex outlets – growth for 5
(Generated feeds, where available, however mandatory in new buildings)

Shown: 240 Structured cables w/5-48 port switch stack
Standard 45U Rack Layout (Top View)

* Vertical Cable Managers may be adjusted to suit room design/dimensions (at the University’s Discretion & Sign-Off)

Shown: Four post Panduit R4P rack w/power
Standard 45U Rack Layout (Side View)

Shown: Mounting heights of electrical circuits
5.18.14 Appendix B (Copper and Fiber Testing)

1. Copper cable plant:
   a. Backbone and riser cable: Perform the following tests on the backbone and riser cables:
      I. Continuity and polarity test for each pair
      II. dB loss of white blue pair of each binder group
      III. Length of white blue pair of each binder group
      IV. Test results in the form of a soft copy to be emailed Network Services Department

2. Copper Structured Cabling:
   a. Each drop shall be permanent link tested to meet the transmission performance specifications for the category of cabling system being installed
      I. Permanent Link Testing Definitions
         Three connector permanent link definition:

         [Following test applies to BIX systems - as well as patch panel based ones]
Two connector permanent link definition:

Data center two connector permanent link definition:
II. Modular Plug Terminated Link (MPTL)
[specific to ‘Passive Optical Networks’ Copper to work stations]

III. Test results in the form of a soft copy to be emailed to the University of Calgary IT Facilities Intake Team

IV. While performing certification tests the manufacturer’s cable type must be entered into the tester to maintain accurate lengths and loss results. Failure to enter this information prior to testing will result in the contractor having to re-certify the entire cable plant

V. Cable testers have to be up to date on the manufactures specifications regarding calibrations
   Out of date test tool results will not be accepted

VI. The University of Calgary IT Department reserves the right to withhold Data and/or Voice service installations, if the above testing requirements are not met

3. Fiber Optic(s):

   a. The contractor or manufacturer shall test each fiber for attenuation at 1300 nm for Multi-Mode fiber and 1550 nm for Single-Mode fiber using an Optical Time domain Reflectometer (O.T.D.R.)

      I. Testing should be completed while fiber is still on reel

      II. The University of Calgary IT Department reserves the right to withhold Data and/or Voice service installations, if the above testing requirements are not met

   b. Contractors shall provide the results of bandwidth and attenuation tests performed at the place of manufacture to The University of Calgary Network Engineering.

      I. These results MUST be on the original form provided by the manufacturer

   c. O.T.D.R. tests are to be conducted upon completion of a fiber installation and are to be conducted from both directions
I. No tests are required for non-terminated fibers

d. The University of Calgary Network Engineering reserves the right to inspect and test cables at any time to ensure proper installation and testing procedures

e. No fiber optic cable installation will be accepted without the following tests being performed:

I. Multimode: For every multimode fiber installed end-to-end attenuation loss testing shall be performed at both 850 nm and 1300 nm wavelengths bi-directionally using Method B single jumper reference in accordance to the ANSI/TIA 568 C and ANSIA TIA 527 standards. The use of a mandrel is required for multimode testing

   i. OTDR tests need to be taken for both directions at both wavelengths

   ii. O.T.D.R. graphs are to be submitted to Network Services

II. Single Mode: For every single-mode fiber installed end-to-end attenuation loss testing shall be performed at both 1310 and 1550 nm wavelengths bi-directionally using Method B single jumper reference in accordance to the ANSI/TIA 568 C and ANSIA TIA 527 standards

   iii. OTDR tests need to be taken for both directions at both wavelengths

   iv. O.T.D.R. graphs are to be submitted to Network Services

f. Test labels: Building and Room # - FDF XX/Position – Building and Room # - FDF XX/Position – Strand #

   I. Building number end A
   II. FDF Letter/Position for building end A
   III. Building number end B
   IV. FDF Letter/Position for building end B
   V. Strand number
   VI. (MS 016 – FDF 1A/C02 – AD 010 – FDF 1B/E02 – Strand 03) for example

g. While performing certification tests and OTDR tests the manufacturer’s cable type must be entered into the tester to maintain accurate lengths and loss results. Failure to enter this information prior to testing will result in the contractor having to re-certify the entire cable plant

h. Optical link loss testing:

   I. Multimode and Single mode links

   i. The link attenuation shall be calculated by the following formulas

   - Link Attenuation (dB) = Cable_Attn (dB) + Connector_Attn (dB) + Splice_Attn (dB)
   - Cable_Attn (dB) = Attenuation_Coefficient (dB/km) * Length (Km)
   - Connector_Attn (dB) = number_of_connector_pairs * connector_loss (dB)

   (iv) Maximum allowable connector_loss = 0.30 dB
(v) Splice Attn (dB) = number_of_splices * splice_loss (dB)
(vi) Maximum allowable splice_loss = 0.03 dB
(vii) The values for the Attenuation_Coefficient (dB/km) are listed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Optical Fiber</th>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Attenuation coefficient (dB/km)</th>
<th>Wavelength (nm)</th>
<th>Attenuation coefficient (dB/km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multimode 62.5/125 µm</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multimode 50/125 µm</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-mode (Inside plant)</td>
<td>1310</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-mode (Outside plant)</td>
<td>1310</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. OTDR testing
   i. Reflective events (connections) shall not exceed 0.5 dB
   ii. Non-reflective events (splices) shall not exceed 0.03 dB

II. Magnified end face inspection
    i. Fiber connections shall be visually inspected for end face quality.
    ii. Scratched, pitted or dirty connectors shall be diagnosed and corrected

b. The cable attenuation shown by the OTDR shall be checked against the manufacturer’s stated maximum attenuation
   I. A minimum 200 foot fiber test lead shall be used between the OTDR and the fiber under test
   II. A minimum 200 foot fiber test lead shall be connected to the far end of the fiber under test with the OTDR
   III. The test procedures must comply with ANSI/TIA 568 C and ANSI/A/IA527 standards. Along with The University of Calgary Network Engineering limits listed in this standard
   IV. The cable shall meet or exceed the requirements of the specifications for fiber dimensions, attenuation, band width, numerical aperture, fire proof test, cable bending, tensile load, impact resistance, crush resistance, and attenuation versus temperature