

Item no.: 389879

## OSKPLCMM1 - Pigtail patch cable MM OM3 LSFH indoor LCPC (900m)

from **15,48 EUR**

Item no.: 389879  
 shipping weight: 0.10 kg  
 Manufacturer: Teves



### Product Description

Patch cable convertible to pigtail LC/PC, multimode (MM) OM3, LSFH Indoor cable Multi-mode (MM) fibre optic patch cable that is pre-assembled with LC/PC connectors at both ends. It can be converted into a pigtail and offers the option of customising its functionality according to requirements. It is used as standard for connecting optical devices. In addition, the patch cable can be split in half to create two pigtails with a single connected end, allowing the other end to be merged with an unconnected fibre cable. The 900m sleeve is of the LSFH type and is recommended for indoor use. The cable is fitted with a short sleeve at both ends, which facilitates installation in flush-mounted junction boxes and avoids attenuation increases due to unwanted bending. In addition, the short sleeve makes it easier to insert the patch cable into the empty conduits, reduces the space required for the connection and the bending radius is smaller. Supplied in individual packaging. Item no. OSKPLCMM1 Product data Ref. no.: 230601 EAN13: 8424450240939 Highlights-Fibre type: Multimode OM3 ITU-T G.651.1-LSFH jacket, colour water blue-LC/PC connectors-2m long Good to know Multimode fibre types Multimode (MM) optical fibres can transmit more than one wavelength at the same time, so that several signals can be transmitted simultaneously. Their main advantage over single-mode (SM) fibres is the lower cost of both the fibre and the optical devices, making them an ideal solution for short distances, e.g. in corporate networks, communication rooms or data centres. Multimode fibre optic cables are divided into 5 categories, called OM (Optical Multimode). They range from OM1 to OM5, and differ mainly in their transmission speed in relation to distance. The following table shows the distance that each category achieves depending on the transmission speed Multimode fibres also differ in other factors:-OM1 fibres have a core diameter of 62.5µm, while OM2, OM3, OM4 and OM5 fibres have a smaller core of 50µm-OM1 and OM2 were developed first. They are designed for use with LED light sources and are no longer used today as they are not suitable for high-speed networks. The subsequent categories OM3, OM4 and OM5 were developed for use with laser emitters (VCSEL), which achieve a higher bandwidth and speed-OM3 and OM4 fibres work with wavelengths of 850 nm, but OM5 fibres have been optimised for WDM (Wave Division Multiplexing) applications. They can transmit up to 4 channels at higher wavelengths (880, 910 and 940 nm), resulting in a very high bandwidth. What is the difference between OM3 and OM4? Among the various categories of multimode (MM) fibres, OM3 and OM4 fibres are the most widely used today, as they offer high transmission speeds and bandwidths at an affordable price. The OM4 fibre is a further development of the OM3 fibre which, thanks to its improved internal structure, has a lower attenuation and can therefore operate with a higher bandwidth than the OM3 fibre and reach greater distances.

### Specifications

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