

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Information technology—Generic
cabling for homes**

AS/NZS ISO/IEC 15018:2005

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee CT-001, Communications Cabling. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 16 December 2004 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 23 December 2004.

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CT-001, Communications Cabling.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO/IEC 15018:2004, *Information technology—Generic cabling for homes*.

ISO/IEC 15018:2004 was prepared by an ISO/IEC international Standards Committee which involved active participation and contribution from the members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CT-001, Communications Cabling.

The objective of this Standard is to provide home owners, architects, designers, manufacturers, installers, maintainers and users, with requirements to ensure compatibility with equipment and services and to ensure performance of infrastructure to meet present and foreseeable future requirements.

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60512-2	Part 2: General examination, electrical continuity and contact resistance tests, insulation tests and voltage stress tests	3726.2	Part 2: General examination, electrical continuity and contact resistance tests, insulation tests and voltage stress tests
60512-3	Part 3: Current-carrying capacity tests	3726.3	Part 3: Current-carrying capacity tests
IEC		AS/NZS	
61935	Generic cabling systems—Specification for the testing of balanced communication cabling in accordance with ISO/IEC 11801	3087	Telecommunications installations—Generic cabling systems
61935-1	Part 1: Installed cabling	3087.1	Part 1: Specification for the testing of balanced communication cabling

Only referenced documents that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards have been listed.

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INTRODUCTION

This standard specifies a generic cabling for three groups of applications in homes:

- Information and Communications Technologies (ICT);
- Broadcast and Communications Technologies (BCT);
- Commands, Controls and Communications in Buildings (CCCB);

as shown in Figure 1, and it is intended to guide installations in new buildings or refurbishments. (Cabling is a part of the infrastructure that supports home systems.)

This standard also applies where cabling is installed to support only one or two of the three application groups listed above.

This standard specifies a generic cabling infrastructure based upon balanced cabling and/or coaxial cabling. ICT channels specified in this standard include optical fibre. The wider use of fibre optical cabling in a home is for further study.

These groups of applications may also be supported by different types of cabling, which may be subject to other standards. For example, ISO/IEC 11801 specifies generic cabling for ICT applications in general for the office environment. While the cabling structure and reference implementations are matched to the home environment in this standard, the channel performances specified for ICT are identical to those specified in ISO/IEC 11801.

This standard specifies a generic cabling for a home that may support ICT, BCT and CCCB application groups. Because it is designed to cover the three major groups, the cabling system may be installed prior to the selection of specific applications. The home may contain one or more buildings (e.g. farm) or may be within a building which contains more than one home (e.g. one home in a multi-dwelling building).

The campus or backbone cabling connecting individual homes is built according to the relevant standard (for instance ISO/IEC 11801 or IEC 60728).

Generic cabling realised according to this standard:

- a) allows deployment of a wide range of applications without changes to the fixed cabling infrastructure;
- b) provides a platform to support moves, adds and changes of connectivity.

This standard provides:

- users with an application-independent generic cabling for applications run in homes;
- users with a flexible cabling scheme such that changes are both easy and economical;
- building professionals (for example, architects) with guidance for accommodating cabling before specific requirements are known, i.e. in the initial planning either for construction or refurbishment;
- industry and applications standardisation bodies (e.g. ITU-T, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 6, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 25/WG 1, IEC TC 100) with a cabling system that supports current products and provides a basis for future product development in home electronic systems;
- users, designers and manufacturers of application-specific cabling systems with advice on interfacing to this generic cabling;
- suppliers of cabling components and installers of cabling with relevant requirements;
- service providers with a distribution system for their services.

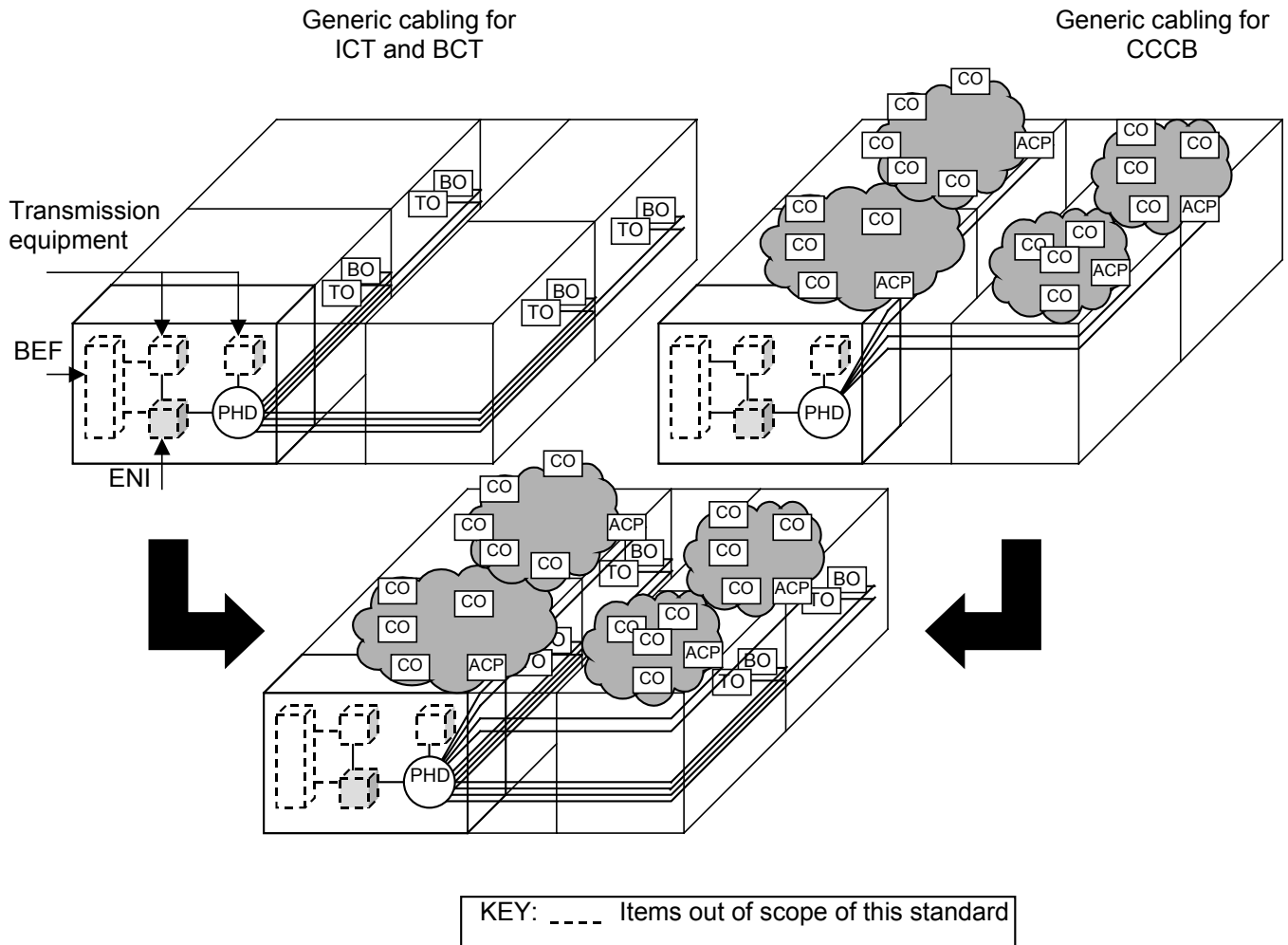


Figure 1 – Overview of a generic cabling for home

A number of ICT, BCT and CCCB applications have been analysed to determine the requirements for a generic cabling (see Table D.2) and to specify the minimum performance of channels given in clause 7. These requirements, together with the logical and physical models described in clauses 5 and 6, have been used to develop the requirements for cabling components and to stipulate their arrangement into generic cabling systems.

Wireless and (unguided) infrared as well as Power Line Communication may also be used for applications mentioned above. Media used for these technologies are not covered in this standard.

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NOTES



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