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**Information technology -- Generic cabling for homes
(English Translation)**

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References

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard uses the translation method identical with ISO/IEC 15018:2004 "Information technology generic cabling residence" and ISO/IEC 15018.

2004 Amendment 1.2009.

Correspondence between the consistency of the standards of international documents and normative references of the following documents.

--- GB/T 11327.1-1999 PVC insulated low-frequency telecommunication cables and wires - Part 1. General test and methods of measurement (IEC 60189-1. 1986, NEQ).

This standard directly into the ISO/IEC 15018:2004/Amendment 1.2009 Content, empty space in terms of their respective outer margin be marked with a vertical wire (||).

The editorial changes made the following standards.

- "3.2 Abbreviations" in the original international standards NEXT near-end crosstalk attenuation (loss), in order to maintain consistency, FEXT translated into far-end crosstalk Disturbance attenuation (loss), ELFEXT translated equal level far-end crosstalk attenuation (loss).
- "5.3.3 Residential times (grade) cabling subsystem" in the "NOTE. bus should be created in the PHD or SHD", the former international standards in India Typographical errors, this standard errata.
- "7.3BCT channel performance" in paragraph 2 "BCT-B channel shall meet" in paragraph 3 "BCT-C channel shall meet the" international Standard errors, this standard errata.
- "Table 7 link length calculation" according to the text of the channel length should be calculated form the standard errata.
- "Table 9" column does not appear in a number 1, 2, so a number will be deleted.
- "11.3 operational safety" Delete "NOTE 1. PELV some countries" and "Note 2. The number of countries connected to" international standards when translated into national standards, this comment does not apply.
- "Table E.5" in "amplifiers, splitters and other functional devices (*)", the original English version of the international standard does not comment "*", so this Standard Delete "*" mark.

Please note that some of the content of this document may involve patents. Release mechanism of the present document does not assume responsibility for the identification of these patents.

This standard by the National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC28) and focal points.

This standard was drafted. Shanghai Measurement and Testing Technology Research Institute, China Electronics Standardization Institute, Shandong Computer Science Center, Nanjing Putian Intelligent Building Ltd., Fluke Networks, IDEAL INDUSTRIES Ltd. China Xi'an Kaiyuan Electronic Industrial Co., the company.

Introduction

This specification supports the following three criteria for the application of common residential cabling.

- Information and Communication Technology (ICT);
- broadcast and communications technology (BCT);
- instruction within the building, control and communication (CCCB).

Residential generic cabling before shown in Figure 1, the present standard for guidance on

new construction and renovation building cabling installation (cabling supports live Part of the infrastructure of the house system).

This standard also applies to only one or two applications meet the above cabling applications.

This standard specifies the cabling based on balance and/or generic cabling infrastructure coaxial cabling. ICT channel mentioned in this standard include Wider use of fiber optic cable, fiber optic cable housing for further study.

The above-mentioned groups may also be applied by other different cabling manner consistent with standard implementation, such as. GB/T 18233-2008 substantially to the ICT generic cabling office environment were the norm. When the cabling structure and reference implementation of the standard and residential environments match, ICT Channel performance equivalent to the provisions of GB/T 18233-2008 channel performance requirements.

This standard specifies support for ICT, BCT and CCCB applications Residential generic cabling. This standard is designed to cover all three applications, because this before determining the selected application-specific cabling can be installed in advance. Apartments within the meaning of this standard include both a built this apartment Buildings containing a plurality of housing, but also includes a case of a residential building containing residential, buildings or buildings architecture.

Connecting each household campus and backbone cabling required to meet the standards, such as GB/T 18233-2008 or IEC 60728.

According to the standard, generic cabling can be achieved.

- a) without the need for fixed cabling infrastructure to make changes, you can achieve a wide range of application deployments;
- b) providing support connectivity moves, adds, changes internet.

This standard can.

- provide users with separate cabling system has the ability to support a wide range of applications;
- to provide users with a flexible cabling scheme, so easy to modify, economy;
- Guiding building professionals (such as architects) before understanding the exact requirements, such as in the development of new or refurbished beginning of the design, conduct Cabling;
- for industrial applications and standards organizations (such as ITU-T, ISO/IEC JTC1/SC6, ISO/IEC JTC1/SC25/WG1, IEC TC100) to provide support for existing products and provide a cabling system for future residential development of electronic products in the