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**Naming rules for type of optical fibre cables
(English Translation)**

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1 Scope

This Standard specifies the model naming rules for communication optical fibre cables.

This Standard applies to the model naming of communication optical fibre cables.

2 Normative references

The provisions in the following documents become part of this Standard, through reference in this Standard. For the dated documents, only the versions with the dates indicated are applicable to this Standard; for the undated documents, only the latest version (including all the amendments) is applicable to this Standard.

GB/T 9771 (all parts), Single-mode optical fibres for telecommunication

GB/T 12357 (all parts), Multimode optical fibres for telecommunication

3.1 Content of model composition

The model consists of three parts: type, specification and special performance mark (default).

3.2 Format of model composition

The format of the model composition is shown in Figure 1. There shall be a space between the type code and specification code. The "-" link is used between the specification code and the special performance mark (default) code.

NOTE: For optical fibre cables used in other industries not covered by this Standard, appropriate codes can be added before the corresponding classification codes to indicate. For example, The code of the communication optical fibre cable for coal mine is MG.

4.1.2.2 Outdoor optical fibre cables

The classification codes of outdoor optical fibre cables have the following meanings.

- GY: indoor (field) optical fibre cable for communication;
- GYC: air-blown miniature outdoor optical fiber cable for communication;
- GYL: laying optical fibre cables in micro-grooves on the outdoor pavement for communication;
- GYP: outdoor rodent-proof drainage pipe optical fibre cable for communication;
- GYQ: light outdoor optical fibre cable for communication.

4.1.2.3 Indoor optical fibre cables

The classification codes of indoor optical fibre cables have the following meanings.

- GJ: indoor (bureau) optical fibre cable for communication;
- GJA: indoor optical fibre cable for terminal assemblies for communication;
- GJC: air-blown miniature indoor optical fibre cable for communication;
- GJB: indoor branch optical fibre cable for communication;
- GJP: indoor distribution optical fibre cable for communication;
- GJI: optical fibre cable for interconnection of indoor equipment for communication;
- GJH: invisible optical fibre cable;
- GJR: indoor circular drop optical fibre cable for communication;
- GJX: indoor butterfly drop optical fibre cable for communication.

4.1.2.4 Indoor-outdoor optical fibre cables

The classification codes of indoor-outdoor optical fibre cables have the following meanings.

- GJY: indoor-outdoor optical fibre cables for communication;

- GJYR: indoor-outdoor circular lead-in optical fibre cable for communication;
- GJYX: indoor-outdoor butterfly optical fibre cable for communication;
- GJYQ: light indoor-outdoor optical fibre cable for communication.

4.1.2.5 Other types

The meanings of the classification codes of other types of optical fibre cables are as follows.

- GH: submarine optical fibre cable for communication;
- GM: mobile optical fibre cable for communication;
- GS: optical fibre cable for communication equipment;
- GT: special optical fibre cable for communication;
- GD: optical hybrid cable for communication;
- GDJ: indoor optical hybrid cable for communication.

NOTE: GD defaults to the outdoor optical hybrid cable for communication. It is also applicable to the indoor-outdoor optical hybrid cable for communication.

4.1.3 Codes and meanings of strength members

The strength member refers to the member inside the jacket or embedded in the jacket for the tensile force of the optical fibre cable, including cable core internal strength member, cable core external strength member, jacket embedded strength member, and so on.

When the following codes cannot accurately express the characteristics of the strength member of the optical fibre cable, new characters shall be added to facilitate the expression. New characters shall conform to the following rules:

- Prefer to use a capitalized pinyin letter;
- The characters used shall not repeat the characters listed below;
- The pinyin or English initials of words related to the new component characteristics shall be used as much as possible.

The codes and meanings of the strength members are as follows.

- (Unsigned): metal strength member;
- F: non-metallic strength member;
- N: without strength member.

NOTE: The strength member code only represents a strength member closest to the center of the

cable core.

4.1.4 Codes and meanings of the derived structural characteristics of the cable

core and optical fibre cable

4.1.4.1 General

The structural characteristics of the optical fibre cable shall indicate the main structural type of the cable core and the derived structure of the optical fibre cable. When the optical fibre cable type has several structural characteristics that need to be indicated, it can be indicated by a combined code. The combined codes are arranged in the order from top to bottom of the following corresponding codes.

When the following codes cannot accurately express the cable core structure and derived structural characteristics of the optical fibre cable, new characters shall be added at the corresponding positions to facilitate expression. The new characters added shall meet the following requirements:

- Prefer to use a capital phonetic letter or Arabic numerals;
- The characters used shall not repeat the characters listed below;
- Use the pinyin or English initials of words related to the new structural characteristics as much as possible.

4.1.4.2 Organization mode for optical fiber

The codes and meanings of organization mode for optical fiber are as follows.

- (Unsigned): separate type;
- D: fiber optic strip type;
- S: solid optical fiber bundle type.

NOTE: The solid optical fiber bundle type refers to a bundled optical fiber distribution structure with a fixed relative position after solidification.

4.1.4.3 Secondary coating structure

The codes and meanings of the secondary coating structure are as follows.

- (Unsigned): plastic loose sleeve coating structure;
- M: metal loose sleeve coating structure;
- E: without coating structure;
- 7: non-metallic strip;