

FIBER ONESHOT[™] PRO

Singlemode Fiber Troubleshooter

Users Manual

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Introduction

The FIBER ONESHOT[™] PRO Singlemode Fiber Troubleshooter does these tests to help you find incidents on singlemode fiber optic cables:

- Measures the length of singlemode fiber optic cables
- Measures the distance to reflective and loss incidents
- Measures the reflectance and loss of incidents
- Maps the connections in singlemode fiber plants by showing the number of incidents on the fiber and the distance to each incident.

Registering Your Product

When you register your product with Fluke Networks you get access to valuable information on updates, troubleshooting procedures, and other support services.

To register online, go to www.flukenetworks.com/registration.

The Fluke Networks Knowledge Base

The Fluke Networks Knowledge Base gives answers to typical questions about Fluke Networks products and includes information on technology and procedures for network and cable tests. To see the Knowledge Base, go to www.flukenetworks.com, then click SUPPORT > Knowledge Base.

Symbols

\triangle	Warning or Caution: Risk of damage to or destruction of equipment or software. See explanations in the manual.
	Warning: Class 1 laser. Risk of damage to your eyes caused by hazardous radiation.
CE	Conforms to relevant European Union directives
\bigotimes	Conforms to relevant Australian standards
	Certified by CSA Group to North American safety standards.
X I	This product complies with the WEEE Directive marking requirements. The affixed label indicates that you must not discard this electrical/electronic product in domestic household waste. Product Category: With reference to the equipment types in the WEEE Directive Annex I, this product is classed as category 9 "Monitoring and Control Instrumentation" product. Do not dispose of this product as unsorted municipal waste.

▲ Safety Information



To prevent possible damage to your eyes caused by hazardous radiation:

- Do not look directly into optical connectors. Some optical equipment emits invisible radiation that can cause permanent damage to your eyes.
- Do not turn on the troubleshooter unless a fiber is attached to the port.

- Do not use a magnifying device to look at the optical outputs without the correct filter.
- Use of controls, adjustments, or procedures that are not in this manual can cause exposure to hazardous radiation.



To prevent damage to fiber connectors, to prevent data loss, and to make sure that your test results are as accurate as possible:

- Do not connect APC connectors to the troubleshooter. An APC connector will cause damage to the fiber endface in the connector on the troubleshooter. See Figure 3.
- Connect only UPC connectors to the troubleshooter. Use only patch cords that comply with GR-326-CORE specifications and have UPC connectors. Other patch cords can cause unreliable measurements.
- Use the correct procedures to clean all fiber connectors before each test. If you do not do this or if you use incorrect procedures, you can get unreliable test results and can cause permanent damage to the connectors.
- Put protective caps on all connectors when you do not use them.
- Do not connect the troubleshooter to a network that is on. If you do, the troubleshooter can cause problems in the network.
- If ACTIVE LINE blinks, immediately disconnect the troubleshooter from the fiber. Optical power levels more than +7 dBm can cause damage to the detector in the troubleshooter.

 The troubleshooter senses optical signals at 1310 nm, 1490 nm, 1550 nm, and 1625 nm. If there might be signals at other wavelengths on a fiber, use a different instrument to make sure that the fiber is not active before you connect the troubleshooter to the fiber.

Battery Installation and Life



Figure 1. How to Install the Batteries

The troubleshooter can do approximately 1500 tests before you must replace the batteries.

Physical Features

See Figure 2.

- Output port with SC adapter and UPC endface. See Figure 3.
- Starts a test
- ③ On/off key

- (4) Navigation keys
- (5) Press or hold down to enter and exit the setup menu. Press to select an item, or to save a setting.
- 6 LCD display



Figure 2. Physical Features



Figure 3. How to Identify an APC Connector

Display Features



Figure 4. Display Features

 When you press ^{TEST}, CheckActive[™] shows and the troubleshooter looks for an optical signal on the fiber. If there is a singlemode signal stronger than approximately -29 dBm on the fiber, ACTIVE LINE blinks and the troubleshooter will not do a test.

ACaution

If ACTIVE LINE blinks, immediately disconnect the troubleshooter from the fiber. Optical power levels more than +7 dBm can cause damage to the detector in the troubleshooter.

- (2) When the low battery symbol shows, replace the batteries soon. See page 4.
- (3) The digits show the fiber length in feet, kilofeet, meters, or kilometers.
- (4) **sec** : Shows when you look at the setting for the backlight timer. The setting is in seconds.
- (5) **dB**: Shows when you look at the setting for the reflection limit. The setting is in decibels.
- (6) dB: Shows when the display shows the reflectance of an incident on the fiber. The measurement is in decibels.
 dB LOSS: Shows when the display shows the power loss of an incident on the fiber. The measurement is in decibels.
- (7) **RL:** Result loss. See page 23.
- (8) ▼ MORE ▲: Shows when the troubleshooter finds more than one incident. Press ▲ ▼ to see more incidents. The numbers show the number of the incident and the total number of incidents. The troubleshooter shows up to 9 incidents. If there are more than 9 incidents on the fiber, the last 9 blinks when you look at the ninth incident.
- (9) **SAVED**: Shows after a test. The troubleshooter automatically saves the test results.
- 10 **TESTING**: Shows as the troubleshooter does a test.

- (1) **BREAK OR END**: Shows when the troubleshooter shows the distance to a break or the end of the fiber.
- 12 **(**: See page 19.
- (3) **RESULT**: Shows when you look at saved results. See page 21.
- Settings for the troubleshooter. LOSS LIMIT and REFLECTION LIMIT blink if a measurement is equal to or greater than the limit you select.

Settings

To change the settings on the troubleshooter:

- 1 Hold down will the settings menu shows.
- 2 To select a setting to change, press ▼, then press .
- 3 Use \blacksquare \blacksquare to change the setting.
- 4 Press WELL or TEST to save the setting.
- 5 To exit the settings menu, hold down E for 4 seconds. To exit and do a test, press E.

BACKLIGHT

The display backlight turns off if you do not press a key for the period of time shown. You can set the time to 5 to 60 seconds in increments of 5 seconds.

I.O.R. (index of refraction)

The index of refraction is the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum to the speed of light in a fiber. The troubleshooter uses the index of refraction to calculate length. If you increase n, the calculated length decreases. The default is 1.468. This value is satisfactory for most fibers.

ft/m/kft/km

Select feet, meters, kilofeet, or kilometers as the unit for length measurements. The default is feet.

LOSS LIMIT

Sets the minimum level at which the troubleshooter shows the warning LOSS LIMIT for an incident. For example, if you select a limit of 2.0 dB, the troubleshooter shows the warning for incidents above 2.0 dB. You can select a value from 0.5 dB (lower loss) to 6.1 dB (higher loss) in 0.1 dB increments. The default is 0.5 dB.

REFLECTION LIMIT

Sets the minimum size at which the troubleshooter shows the warning **REFLECTION LIMIT** for an incident. For example, if you select a limit of -35 dB, the troubleshooter shows the warning for incidents above -35 dB. You can select a value from -24 dB (larger reflection) to -62 dB (smaller reflection) in 1 dB increments. The default is -45 dB.

The Connector Adapter

You can change the SC connector adapter to connect to LC, ST, or FC fiber connectors. See Figure 5.

▲ Caution

Turn only the collar on the adapter. Do not use tools to remove or install the adapters.



Figure 5. How to Remove and Install the Connector Adapter

How to Clean Connectors

Fluke Networks recommends that you use a mechanical device to clean connectors. If you do not have such a device, use other optical-grade supplies to clean connectors.

How to Use a Mechanical Device



To prevent damage to the device and to connectors, read all instructions and obey all safety precautions given by the manufacturer of the device you use to clean connectors.

1 Use a video microscope, such as the Fluke Networks FI-7000 FiberInspector[™] Pro, to inspect the connector. If it is dirty, continue to step 2.

- 2 To clean a bulkhead connector, remove the device's cap. To clean the connector on a fiber cable, remove only the tip of the cap.
- 3 If necessary for a bulkhead connector, extend the tip of the device.
- 4 Push the device straight into the connector until you hear a loud click. See Figure 6. Then remove the device.
- 5 Use a video microscope to inspect the connector. If necessary, clean and inspect the connector again.

If the mechanical device does not clean the connector sufficiently, use a swab and solvent to clean the connector.



Figure 6. How to Use a Mechanical Device to Clean Connectors

How to Use Swabs, Wipers, and Solvent

To clean bulkhead connectors:

- 1 Use a video microscope to inspect the connector. If it is dirty, continue to step 2.
- 2 Touch the tip of an optical-grade solvent pen or swab soaked in solvent to a dry, optical-grade wiper.
- 3 Touch a new, dry swab to the solvent on the wiper.

-continued-

- 4 Push the swab into the connector, twist it around 3 to 5 times against the endface, then discard the swab.
- 5 Twist a dry swab around in the connector 3 to 5 times.
- 6 Use a video microscope to inspect the connector. If necessary, clean and inspect the connector again.

To clean connector ends:

- 1 Use a video microscope to inspect the connector. If it is dirty, continue to step 2.
- 2 Touch the tip of an optical-grade solvent pen or swab soaked in solvent to a dry, optical-grade wiper.
- 3 Rub the connector endface across the solvent on the wiper, then rub it two times across the dry area of the wiper.
- 4 Use a video microscope to inspect the connector. If necessary, clean and inspect the connector again.

Note

A different procedure is necessary to clean some connector styles (for example, VF-45).

Protect Connectors

Always put protective caps on connectors that you do not use. Clean the caps periodically with a swab or wipers and fiber optic solvent.

About Launch and Receive Fibers

Launch and receive fibers give the troubleshooter a better view of the first and last connectors in the link. If you do not use a launch fiber, the troubleshooter cannot detect the loss of the first connector in the link. If you do not use a receive fiber, the troubleshooter cannot detect the loss of the last connector in the link. Also, the reflectance measurement for the first and last connectors will be inaccurate.

Usually, you do not need to use a launch or receive fiber with the FIBER ONESHOT PRO tester. But you must use them in these situations:

- You must use a launch fiber if you want to detect a loss incident (such as a connector, splice, or macrobend) in the first 30 m of the fiber link.
- You must use a receive fiber if you want to detect the loss of the last connector in the fiber link.

If you use a launch or receive fiber, it must have a minimum length of 30 m (98 ft).

When you use launch or receive fibers, be sure to subtract their lengths from the length measurement to get the actual length of the fiber you are testing.

How to Use the Troubleshooter

Notes

Always use patch cords that comply with GR-326-CORE specifications and have a UPC connector at the end you will connect to the troubleshooter. Other patch cords can cause unreliable measurements and damage to the troubleshooter.

Do not use the troubleshooter to do tests on fibers that have PC connectors. PC connectors cause large reflections that the troubleshooter shows as the end of the fiber.

- 1 Clean all fiber connectors.
- 2 Connect the fiber to the troubleshooter, as shown in Figure 7.
- 3 Turn on the troubleshooter, then press **TEST**. The troubleshooter automatically saves the results.

Note

After you turn on the troubleshooter, it shows PR55 for a short time to show that it operates correctly.

▲ Caution

If ACTIVE LINE blinks, immediately disconnect the troubleshooter from the fiber. Optical power levels more than +7 dBm can cause damage to the detector in the troubleshooter.



Figure 7. How to Make Connections

How to Do Tests Through Attenuators

The troubleshooter gives accurate results through attenuators that have 1 dB to 2 dB of attenuation.

Attenuators with more than 2 dB can possibly cause the troubleshooter to miss events. To do tests on fibers that have attenuators with more than 2 dB, connect directly to the fiber after the attenuator. In general, you should not do tests through attenuators.

Measurement Results

The troubleshooter measures the loss and reflectance of incidents on the fiber and the distance to the incidents. Typically, an incident is the end of the fiber, a connection, or a fault such as a break or a bad splice. See Figures 8 and 9.

If there is a break or an open connection on the fiber, the troubleshooter does not show incidents after the break.

- To see the results for other incidents, press ▲ ▼. The troubleshooter shows up to 9 incidents.
- To switch between measurements of reflectance and loss for an incident, press .



Figure 8. Examples of Measurement Results

mnuz.eps



Figure 9. Results from a Link with a Short Patch Cord

If the reflectance or loss of a connection is higher than the limit:

- A connector endface is dirty or damaged.
- A connector is loose.
- The cable is damaged within about 3 m of the connector.
- The connection is between fibers of different types.
- The fiber has a bad splice or a sharp bend.

Notes

If you used launch and receive fibers, be sure to subtract their lengths from the length measurements.

The troubleshooter does not save the loss and reflection limits you used for the test.

The next time you do a test, the measurement (reflectance or loss) that shows first is the one you looked at last.

The troubleshooter can show these results in the given situations:

The troubleshooter shows [] m or [] ft.

- The connection to the troubleshooter is bad.
- The connector on the troubleshooter or the fiber is dirty. See page 10 for instructions on how to clean the connectors.
- A break, bad connection, or the end of the fiber is less than 2 m from the troubleshooter.
- The troubleshooter is connected to a PC connector. PC connectors cause large reflections that the troubleshooter shows as the end of the fiber.

The troubleshooter shows >23000 m or >35459 ft.

The fiber is longer than the troubleshooter can measure.

The troubleshooter shows < with the length measurement.

On some short fibers, small reflections are hidden in the reflection from the bulkhead connector on the troubleshooter. In these situations, the troubleshooter shows a range (for example, < 9 m), rather than an exact length. This often occurs on short fibers that have APC connectors.

The troubleshooter shows < .]dB.

The loss measurement is less than the troubleshooter can show on the display.

The troubleshooter shows <⁻ᡖ 2dB for a reflectance measurement.

The troubleshooter does not show an exact measurement for reflective incidents smaller than -62 dB.

The troubleshooter shows ᠵੋ ᠲª for a reflectance measurement.

The troubleshooter does not show an exact measurement for reflective incidents larger than -24 dB.

The length measurement is incorrect.

- The I.O.R. (index of refraction) is incorrect. See page 8.
- The fiber is very short (less than 2 m). The condition of the connectors on the meter and the fiber can affect length measurements on short fibers.

When you look at a result that has more than 9 incidents, the last ⁹ blinks and BREAK OR END does not show.

There are more than 9 incidents on the fiber. To see the incidents after the ninth incident, do a test from the other end of the fiber.

Memory Functions

The troubleshooter automatically saves the results of each test in non-volatile memory. The troubleshooter can save up to 99 results. After that, it replaces the oldest saved results with the results from a new test.

How to See Saved Results

- 1 Hold down will until the settings menu shows.
- 2 With RESULT selected, press I. The troubleshooter shows the result from the most recent test. The number next to RESULT shows the sequence of the result in memory.
- 3 Figure 10 shows how to scroll through the results.

Notes

Saved results do not include the loss and reflection limits you used for the test. LOSS LIMITA and REFLECTION LIMITA blink when a measurement is more than the limit that the settings show currently.

The display shows non E if no results are in memory.



Figure 10. How to Scroll Through Saved Results



Figure 11. How to Examine a Saved Result

How to Delete Saved Results

Note

This procedure deletes all saved results. You cannot delete individual results.

- 1 Hold down will until the settings menu shows.
- 2 With **RESULT** selected, press **MER** to see the results display.
- 3 Hold down ▼ for 4 seconds. dELP blinks.
- 4 To delete all tests, press (MER). The display shows dEL to show you that the tests were deleted.
- 5 To exit and not delete tests, press ▲ or ▼.

Maintenance

To clean the display, use lens cleaner and a soft, lint-free cloth. To clean the case, use a soft cloth that is moist with water or water and a weak soap.

▲ Caution

To prevent damage to the display or the case, do not use solvents or abrasive materials.

To clean the optical connector, use the procedure given on page 10.

≜Warning

To prevent possible fire, personal injury, or damage to the troubleshooter:

- Do not open the case. You cannot repair or replace parts in the case.
- Use only replacement parts that are approved by Fluke Networks.

- If you replace parts that are not specified as replacement parts, the warranty will not apply to the product and you can make the product dangerous to use.
- Use only service centers that are approved by Fluke Networks.

Note

If the troubleshooter shows **ERROR**, servicing is necessary. Speak to a Fluke Networks representative. See page 25.

Contacting Fluke Networks

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- Singapore: +65-6799-5566
- Taiwan: (886) 2-227-83199
- USA: 1-800-283-5853

For more phone numbers, go to our website.

Options and Accessories

For a complete list of options and accessories go to the Fluke Networks website at www.flukenetworks.com.

Specifications

Specifications are typical.

Operating temperature	0°C to 50°C
Non-operating temperature	-20°C to 60°C
Operating relative humidity	95% (10°C to 35°C) 75% (35°C to 40°C) non-condensing < 10°C
Vibration	MIL-PRF-28800F: CLASS 2 Random, 5 Hz to 500 Hz,
Shock	1 meter drop
Safety	IEC 61010-1, pollution degree 2
Laser safety	IEC 60825-1, IEC 60825-2: Class 1 Complies with FDA performance standards for laser products except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 50, dated June 24, 2007
Output wavelengths	1550 nm ± 25 nm
Altitude	3000 m
Battery type	2 AA, IEC LR6, alkaline batteries
Battery life	1500 tests (typical)
LCD type	Backlit black and white (segments)
Index of refraction range	1.45 to 1.5 (factory default is 1.468)

Auto turn off	Automatically turns off after 5 minutes if no keys are pressed. Backlight turns off first.
Memory for settings and test results	Non-volatile memory. Saves the results from up to 99 tests.
Factory calibration interval	None
Reflectance threshold	User-selectable from -24 dB to -62 dB
Loss threshold	User-selectable from 0.5 dB to 6.1 dB
Distance to the first reflective open	2 m
Shortest distance to an open APC connection	15 m
Maximum distance	23 km (14.3 miles or 75,459 ft)
Distance accuracy (0 m to 23,000 m or 0 ft to 7,549 ft)	±1 m for reflective incidents ±1 % of length ±3 m for non-reflective incidents ±1 % of length
Testing speed	< 10 seconds typical
Connector	Removable/cleanable SC adapter, UPC polish
Fiber types tested	9/125 µm singlemode
Bulkhead quality	If no fiber is attached or if the connector is dirty, the troubleshooter displays 0 m or 0 ft.
Live fiber detection	Detects optical signals at 1310, 1490, and 1550, and 1625 nm and shows ACTIVE LINE if a signal is there. Looks for a signal every 3 seconds after the first detection. +7 dBm maximum input power.