

# Specifications for Plastic Optical Fiber

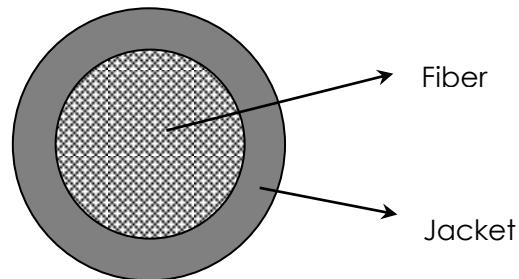
## Multicore POF™ MCL-1500-22

Issued on : April 8, 2020

Issued by : Asahi Kasei Corporation  
Plastic Optical Fiber  
Marketing & Development Gr

## 1, STRUCTURE

ITEM	UNIT	Specifications
Core Material		PMMA
Clad Material		Fluorinated Polymer
Core reflective index		1.49
Reflective index Profile		Step index
Fiber Diameter	μm	1500 ± 90
Core Number		13000
NA		0.5
Jacket Material		PE
Jacket Diameter	μm	2200 ± 70
Jacket Color		Black
Approx. weight	g/m	5.0



## 2, PROPERTIES

ITEM	UNIT	Specifications	
Storage Temperature Range	°C	-55 ~ 60	
Application Temperature Range	°C	-55 ~ 60	
Tensile Strength at Break Point	N	≥ 150	*1

### Sample conditions

Temperature: T = 23°C  
Humidity: RH = 50%  
Storage time: t = 200h

\*1 : Interval between grippers = 100 mm, Tensile Speed = 100mm/min

Though the image transmitted through 13,000-core POF may show concentrically faded areas, this does not indicate a defective product but is a characteristic of the product due to the structure of the POF.

## 3, RoHS certification

The product does not contain RoHS 2 hazardous substances, Cadmium, Lead, Mercury, Chromium (VI), PBB, PBDE, DIBP, DEHP, DBP and BBP intentionally.

## **Precautions in Handling and Use**

### **Restricted applications**

DO NOT USE Plastic Optical Fiber FOR ANY APPLICATION WHICH IS INTENDED TO COME INTO DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE HUMAN BODY OR DIRECT CONTACT WITH FOOD. Consult Asahi KASEI before considering Plastic Optical Fiber for any non-invasive medical device applications; invasive applications cannot be considered.

### **Installation and operating environment**

Plastic Optical Fiber is not structurally or materially designed to bear large external loads. Do not place or drop heavy objects on Plastic Optical Fiber, or hang objects from Plastic Optical Fiber. Improper installation or service environment may seriously degrade its light transmission capability. The design of any system or instrument in which Plastic Optical Fiber is to play an essential role must provide effective control of its installation and operating environment (temperature, humidity, freedom from exposure to solvents, chemicals, ultraviolet light, etc.) and appropriate back-up in case of light transmission loss.

Laboratory tests and experience have shown all of the following to require particular care, in both installation and service.

- \* Do not squeeze, pinch, or compress Plastic Optical Fiber with tools, fixtures, or securing devices.
- \* Do not bring into direct contact with any chemicals that might degrade the Plastic Optical Fiber.
- \* Do not bring into direct contact with any tubes, cables, or other rubber or plastic objects containing plasticizer (DOP, etc.), stabilizer, or other additive that might migrate into the Plastic Optical Fiber and cause discoloration or reduced photoconductivity.
- \* Do not apply or permit contact with any adhesive containing a solvent, monomer, or other component that might adversely affect the physical or optical properties of Plastic Optical Fiber.
- \* Do not use any alcohol or organic solvent in cleaning or wiping Plastic Optical Fiber, as it may cause cracking or hazing.
- \* Do not expose Plastic Optical Fiber to ultraviolet or radioactive rays, which may cause deterioration and loss of photoconductivity.

### **Heat exposure**

Plastic Optical Fiber softens at approximately 100°C, decomposes and emits flammable gas at approximately 200°C, and above 200°C may ignite and burn. Any lamp or other light source assembly must include a cooling device to keep Plastic Optical Fiber below 80°C, and particularly in conjunction with the use of a condenser lens, the end surface of Plastic Optical Fiber must be kept free of dirt and other contaminants, which may cause elevated Plastic Optical Fiber surface temperature, decomposition, and fire.

### **Storage**

Store Plastic Optical Fiber indoors, in a place free from direct sunlight, water and excessive humidity, to protect its properties and performance.

### **Disposal**

Plastic Optical Fiber contains fluorine and vinyl chloride resins, and will emit hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride or other toxic gases during incineration. Dispose of Plastic Optical Fiber either by land-fill burial or by incineration in a facility capable of removing and disposing of such gases, in strict accordance with national and local laws and regulations.

- ◆ The information is accurate to the best knowledge of Asahi Kasei as of the date of its publication, and may be changed when new knowledge or information is acquired.