STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Amendment No. 1
to
AS/NZS ISO/IEC 15018:2005
Information technology—Generic cabling for homes

REVISED TEXT

The 2005 edition of AS/NZS ISO/IEC 15018 is amended as follows; the amendment(s) should be inserted in the appropriate place(s).

SUMMARY: This Amendment is identical with and has been reproduced from Amendment 1 of ISO/IEC 15018:2009.

Published on 28 August 2013.
Approved for publication in New Zealand on behalf of the Standards Council of New Zealand on 30 July 2013.

AMDT No. 1 AUG 2013

Preface

Second paragraph, *add* the following to the end of the paragraph:

and its Amendment 1 (2009), which has been added at the end of the document.

AMDT No. 1 AUG 2013

ISO/IEC 15018:2004/Amd 1:2009

Add the following at the end of the source text:

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2 Normative references

Add the following new reference:

IEC 60728-1:2007, *Cable networks for television signals, sound signals and interactive services – Part 1: System performance for forward paths*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

Add, after 3.1.39, the following new terms and definitions:

3.1.40
balun
device to provide impedance transformation between balanced and unbalanced components

3.1.41
external network interface
ENI
connexion device between external network and network access cabling.

NOTE For example, equipment comprising HNI, and baluns where applicable, complies with this definition.

3.1.42
home network interface
HNI
interface for access to the network for distribution of television signal, sound signals and interactive services inside a home (single dwelling)

3.1.43
system outlet
SO
device for interconnecting a subscriber feeder and a receiver lead

[IEC 60728-1, 3.1.90]

3.2 Abbreviations

Add the following abbreviations in alphabetical order:

HF	High frequency
UHF	Ultra-high frequency
VHF	Very high frequency

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Add, after Annex D, the following new Annex E:

Annex E
(informative)

Reference implementation of TV and radio applications – Usage of baluns

E.1 Types and locations of baluns

E.1.1 General

The connection of a BCT-B channel to equipment that has a 75 Ω coaxial connection requires the use of a balun.

Also the connection of a balanced BCT-B channel to a CATV network or any feeding coaxial system requires the use of a balun at the HNI (Home Network interface).

Figures E.1 through to E.4 illustrate the location where a balun can be found in a home (single dwelling).

NOTE By the use of baluns it is possible to run BCT applications via ICT permanent links in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

E.1.2 Baluns at the external network interface and baluns at the equipment interface toward the PHD

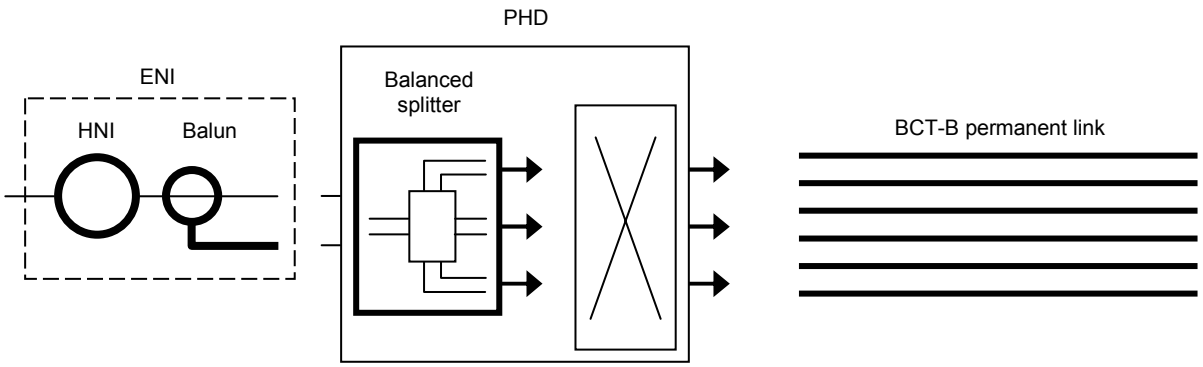


Figure E.1 – Balun at the ENI (External Network Interface)

Figure E.1 illustrates a configuration where the home is fed with a coaxial system. A balun is used to connect this coaxial system to balanced cabling including the Primary Home Distributor (PHD).

It is assumed that in this case the balun belongs to the application dependent equipment and therefore meets the application specific requirements to provide the home with signals complying with IEC 60728 (see Figure E.5 below).

If the balun cannot cover the frequency range of forward (47 MHz to 862 MHz) and return path (5 MHz to 65 MHz), two types of baluns should be used, each one in the appropriate path.

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