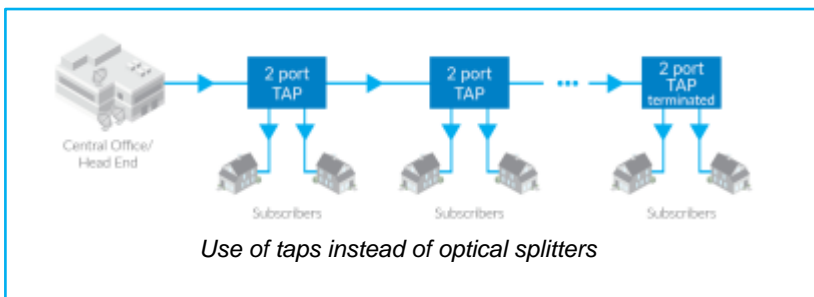


Optical Taps Solution (new brochure)

Global Communication

FTTH deployments in areas with low to medium subscriber density can cost significantly more per home passed than in dense urban or MDU (multi-dwelling unit) environments. Taps are optimized for rural FTTH and RFoG networks: they reduce costs, improve the business case, and thus help secure project funding.



HOW ARE TAPS OPTIMIZED FOR RURAL FTTH?



Cables

Less fibers required, significant due to the long distances for rural. Also, the same small fiber count cable can be used to pass all the homes.



Cabinet

Less fibers required, significant due to the long distances for rural. Also, the same small fiber count cable can be used to pass all the homes.



Splicing

It's the same fiber strand, spliced the same way at every tap in a cascade. No need to worry about complicated splice maps.



Cost

A simplified design with less cable and less equipment means faster installations, at a lower cost.

Inside this brochure:

- How taps are used to build passive optical networks (PON)
- 2, 4, and 8 port taps
- Tap optical link loss budget
- Taps on the CommScope fiber splice closure FOSC® 450
- Taps on the CommScope optical terminal enclosure Mini-OTE 300
- Ordering information

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