



Association Connecting Electronics Industries

FIBER OPTIC CABLE ASSEMBLY TRAINING CERTIFICATION TEST (DVD-65C)

This test consists of twenty-five multiple-choice questions. All questions are from DVD-65C: *Fiber Optic Cable Assembly*.

Each question has only one *most* correct answer. Circle the letter corresponding to your selection for each test item.

If you want to change an answer, erase your choice completely.

You should read through the questions and answer those you are sure of first. After your first pass through the test, then go back and answer the questions that you were not sure of. If two answers appear to be correct, pick the answer that seems to be the most correct response.

When you are finished, check to make sure you have answered all of the questions, then turn in the test materials to the instructor.

The passing grade for this test is 70% (18 correct answers or better).

Good luck!



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Answer Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter corresponding to your answer for each test item.

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D



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1. Fiber optic cable

- a. is more sturdy than copper wire
- b. provides higher speed data transmission than copper wire
- c. is less expensive than copper wire
- d. all of the above

2. The *cladding* is

- a. a surrounding glass that encloses the inner core of the optical fiber
- b. the material used on the edge of the cleave tool
- c. the inner core of the optical fiber
- d. another name for the outer jacket

3. In multi-mode fiber, the core is

- a. very small – about 8-10 microns
- b. smaller than in single mode fiber
- c. the same size as in single mode fiber
- d. much larger than in single mode fiber

4. Aramid yarn or Kevlar are

- a. used for the outer jacket material
- b. used for the buffer material
- c. used for the strength members
- d. used for the cladding

5. Connector kits contain

- a. the connector
- b. the crimp eyelet
- c. the strain relief
- d. all of the above

6. SCs are

- a. two piece connectors consisting of a plug assembly body and the connector housing
- b. one piece spring loaded connectors
- c. semiconductor connectors
- d. none of the above

7. Special shears are used to

- a. crimp the fiber
- b. cut the fiber
- c. cut the strength members
- d. strip the outer jacket from the fiber



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8. The cleave tool is used to

- a. relieve any strain from the fiber
- b. uniformly cut the glass fiber
- c. uniformly cut the strength members
- d. strip the buffer from the fiber

9. Safety glasses need to be worn during fiber optic cable assembly so that

- a. high intensity light doesn't damage your eyes
- b. your regular glasses don't get damaged
- c. strength members don't fly into your eyes
- d. fiber slivers don't get into your eyes

10. Fiber optic cable should be cut

- a. 25 mm or one inch longer than the required length
- b. 50 mm or two inches longer than the required length
- c. 100 mm or four inches longer than the required length
- d. to the required length

11. Strip dimensions can be measured and marked using

- a. a ruler
- b. a template
- c. a cable holder
- d. all of the above

12. After removing the end segment of the outer jacket, you should

- a. immediately remove the second segment
- b. trim the strength members
- c. strip the buffer
- d. slide on the strain relief

13. When stripping the buffer, you may need to

- a. use special shears
- b. make several smaller strips so you don't break the fiber
- c. add a segment of outer jacket to protect the fiber
- d. all of the above

14. When epoxy comes in pre-measured packets, it is mixed

- a. against a surface with a hard edge
- b. using a wooden stick
- c. using an electric mixer
- d. both A and B



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- 15. When injecting epoxy, the connector should be held**
- in a horizontal position with the ferrule pointing to the right
 - in a horizontal position with the ferrule pointing to the left
 - in a vertical position with the ferrule pointing down
 - in a vertical position with the ferrule pointing up
- 16. When inserting the fiber into the connector**
- the fiber should appear at the ceramic tip
 - the strength members should surround the fiber
 - the buffer should stop against the back of the ferrule before the jacket stops against the connector end
 - both A and C
- 17. The large diameter of the crimp eyelet**
- relieves the strain on the fiber
 - displaces the insulation
 - is the first crimp made on SC connectors
 - is the second crimp made on ST connectors
- 18. In cleaving, we**
- draw the bevelled edge of the tool across the fiber
 - snip off the excess fiber
 - separate the fiber from the outer jacket
 - separate the fiber from the buffer
- 19. The main advantage of using a machine to polish connectors is**
- less lapping film is used
 - the results are more consistent
 - people are not required
 - all of the above
- 20. The main purpose of polishing is to**
- strengthen the fiber optic connection
 - repair cracked fiber
 - improve the cosmetic appearance of the connector
 - remove any remaining epoxy
- 21. Connectors should be polished**
- in a large circular pattern
 - in a sideways pattern
 - in a figure 8 pattern
 - in an up and down pattern



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- 22. Wipes used to clean the lapping film should only be used once in order to**
- a. avoid cross contamination
 - b. lower the cost of doing business
 - c. keep them from falling apart
 - d. maintain a fast cleaning pace
- 23. During visual inspection, cables are rejected when**
- a. there are large scratches on the fiber and face
 - b. there are large chips in the center of the fiber
 - c. epoxy is left on the fiber
 - d. all of the above
- 24. Fine polishing lines and small chips at the outer rim of the fiber are**
- a. indications of sloppy work
 - b. unacceptable
 - c. usually acceptable
 - d. both A and B
- 25. Functional test checks the cable for**
- a. proper voltage and current
 - b. acceptable signal loss measured in decibels
 - c. acceptable visual characteristics
 - d. all of the above