Fiber QuickMap™ – Quick Reference Chart

COMMON SCENARIOS

Reflection Limit icon blinking	**Is the incident a patch cord?**	Yes	FQM may identify two closely spaced connectors as a single incident.
			Go to **Patch Cord Remediation ▲**.
		No	Go to **Connector Remediation ●**.
Loss Limit icon blinking	**Is the incident a patch cord?**	Yes	FQM may identify two closely spaced connectors as a single incident. If they are within 20 meters of each other, the two individual losses may be added together and assigned to one of the connections. If your loss threshold setting is appropriate for the sum of two connectors, go to **Patch Cord Remediation ▲** otherwise adjust the setting and retest.
		No	If the incident is a connector go to **Connector Remediation ●** otherwise go to **High Loss Remediation ◆**.
Incident detected after the link's expected end	**Does the link contain a highly reflective connector?**	Yes	A highly reflective connector may cause FQM to display a nonexistent incident after the link's end. The highly reflective connector will be located at ½ the distance of the false incident. Remediate the connector by following the steps for **Reflection Limit icon blinking Common Scenario**.
Expected incidents or links not found	**Is the "missing" incident one end of a patch cord 20 meters or shorter?**	Yes	Due to testing variables, Fiber QuickMap occasionally cannot "see" connections <20 meters apart. A certifying OTDR is recommended to troubleshoot these situations.
	Is the "missing" incident the 2nd of two connectors in a patch cord or link (≥ 20 meters)?	Yes	A highly reflective first connector may hide the second connector from detection. **See Reflection Limit icon blinking Common Scenario**.
	Is the "missing" incident a splice?	Yes	A low loss splice may not be found and does not require remediation.
	Is the "missing" incident a connector with low loss and low reflection?	Yes	If a connector has a reflection of <-50dB it may not be found and does not require remediation.
Link shorter than expected	**Is the link broken?**	Yes	Use a visual fault locator to investigate the link at the distance FQM identifies as the END or BREAK. After remediation retest with FQM to verify no other issues exists. Re-certify the link's loss with an OLTS, PMLS, or Certifying OTDR.
	Does the link have a connector that is not fully engaged?	Yes	Investigate patch panel at distance FQM identifies as the END or BREAK. Re-engage the connector. After remediation retest with FQM to verify no other issues exists. Re-certify the link's loss with an OLTS, PMLS, or Certifying OTDR.
	Does the link have a very high loss incident?	Yes	A high loss incident may be a damaged connector, go to **Connector Remediation ●**. A high loss incident may be a cracked or partially damaged connector, go to **High Loss Remediation ◆**. A high loss incident may be a poor splice, go to **High Loss Remediation ◆**.
0 m, 0 ft, or a very short length (< 1m)	**Is the connection to the troubleshooter is bad?**	Yes	Inspect and clean the troubleshooter's port and launch connector.
	Is the connector on the troubleshooter or the launch fiber?	Yes	Inspect and clean the troubleshooter's port and launch connector.
	Is a break, bad connection, or the end of the fiber < 1m from the troubleshooter?	Yes	Remediate the fault at this location.
	Does the launch cable have UPC connector?	No	PC connectors cause large reflections that the troubleshooter may show as the end of the fiber.

REMEDIATIONS

Patch Cord Remediation ▲	Inspect, clean, inspect both ends of the patch cord and patch panel connectors before retesting.
	If same incident fails then replace patch cord. Inspect, clean, inspect, retest.
	If same incident fails then re-terminate one patch panel connector and reconnect patch cord before retesting.
	If same incident fails then re-terminate the other patch panel connector and reconnect patch cord before retesting.
	If same incident fails an OTDR may be required for more robust troubleshooting.
	After remediation, re-certify the link's loss with an OLTS, PMLS, or Certifying OTDR.
Connector Remediation ●	Inspect, clean, inspect both halves of the connector and retest.
	If same incident fails then re-terminate one half of the connector and retest after inspecting, cleaning, and inspecting.
	If same incident fails then re-terminate the other half of the connector and retest after inspecting, cleaning, and inspecting.
	If same incident fails an OTDR may be required for more robust troubleshooting .
	After remediation, re-certify the link's loss with an OLTS, PMLS, or Certifying OTDR.
High Loss Remediation ◆	Use a visual fault locator to investigate the link at the distance FQM identifies as the END or BREAK
	After remediation retest with FQM to verify no other issues exists.
	Re-certify the link's loss with an OLTS, PMLS, or Certifying OTDR.

Visit: **www.flukenetworks.com/FiberQuickMap to get additional information.**

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