Date	Document	Project Nr.
October 21, 2026	3N1440 1st WD	11801-1 Amd 2

MB/NC	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment	Comments	Proposed change	Draft resolution
1	91	6.6.1	Table 212	T	The inclusion of “extended reach” classes with multiple current carrying capacities increases the chance for confusion of cabling components and relegates usage to engineered situations. Having this many current carrying capacities forces the user to engineer links and therefore frustrates the stated goal of simplicity. Reduce to one class per current carrying capacity and reach. Further, the addition of A1 and A2 and a new 0.25 A class adds another chance to mix lower current channels within a higher channel. Now the concern includes 0.25 in a 0.75 and 0.75 or 0.25 in a 2 A channel. Any conductor of a smaller gauge buried withing a larger gauge channel effectively becomes a potential fuse at the current limit of the smallest diameter section. Reminder that IEEE P802.3dp has been chartered with the scope: The scope of the project is the specification of requirements and restrictions for supporting the IEEE 802.3 ‘plug-and-play’ interoperability model for Single-Pair Power over Ethernet (SPoE) due to current carrying capacity limitations in cabling.	Delete SP2-A2, SP2-A1, SP1-A1. Reduce to one class per current carrying capacity and reach.	
2	89	6.6.1	Table 212	T	Inclusion of Classes SP1-B and SP1-C in a generic customer premises cabling	Delete SP1-B and SP1-C from 11801-1. They are not	

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					serves no purpose. Reaches for these classes for practical applications is limited to embedded systems and specialized local designs – not generic customer premises cabling. Further, naming these similar to the cabling used in generic customer premises opens the door to confusion, AND, with the precedent being backwards compatibility of higher bandwidth cabling in the premises, suggests that SP1-B and SP1-C might be used as a substitute for SP1-A and SP2-A, creating interoperability and current carrying risks.	appropriate as generic customer premises cabling.	
3	89	6.6.1	Table 212	T	SP1-A and SP2-A have reaches that are appropriate for premises cabling. SP1-B and SP1-C do not have reaches that are appropriate for premises cabling as defined by the insertion loss per 100m and other electrical parameters.	Consider whether embedded and vehicular systems cabling are in scope for the 11801 series as they are within the scope by other IEC TCs. If you agree they are not in scope, delete these classes as the previous comment recommended. If in scope, separate SP1-B and SP2-C from SP1-A and SP2-A into a different section of the document and give them a name clearly distinguishable from SP1-A and SP2-A, with explanatory wording showing that these require specialized engineering and are intended for applications more suited to embedded systems.	
4	139	6.6.3.3	Table 150	T	From the standpoint of ensuring safe and reliable cabling, probably the most important specification is that the maximum resistance per unit length be	Insert new paragraph before Table 150: “Cabling for SP1-A and SP2-A links shall have a maximum DC loop resistance per	

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					maintained. This requirement is put into footnotes b & c in Table 150, when it should be in the body text Further, according to the official ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, footnotes must never contain requirements, instructions, recommendations, or permissions.	pair (excluding connections) of 0.046 Ohms/m. This shall be achieved by appropriate design." As per previous comment and IEC directives, delete SP1-B and SP1-C from the table, along with footnotes b and c.	
5	79	6.6.1		T	ISO/IEC 11810-1 AMD2 replaces and appears to eliminate Class T1-A, and therefore Class T1-A-100, T1-A-400, and T1-A-1000. Assumptions of 23 AWG and 18 AWG cabling is a simplification, but it limits applicability for reference, especially for usage within Automation Islands as specified in 11801-3. The desire for simplification is understandable, but limiting applicability is undesirable. Further, this creates reference problems for standards that are in development. IEC 61918 ED5 is in CD and references the eliminated classes. Several industrial device specifications also make reference. There is a need for larger gauge cable options to maintain higher rates at longer distance. Separate channel requirements for communication and power may be more complex, but it is more flexible.	Retain the prior Classes T1-A-100, T1-A-400, and T1-A-1000, or provide sufficient reference so that users looking up references from other standards are directed to the right location.	
6	89	6.6.1	Table 212	T	The heading of the first column is misleading and suggests that this is the maximum safe current that the channel can carry. As 802.3 understands it, this is the current that yields a maximum 'X' V drop at an assume maximum length (which is not defined in the document	Change "Current Carrying Capacity" to "Current that results in a 'X' V drop" and please fill in X.	

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					and reverse engineering it from the existing text gives mixed results).		
7	89	6.6.1		T	The maximum length is not defined in the document and reverse engineering it from the existing text gives mixed results.	Please provide maximum length information.	
8	78	6.6.1		T	Text does not exist which makes it clear that mixing classes is disallowed. If previous comments are accepted, we will have two remaining classes, SP1-A and SP2-A. If is appropriate to have a leading requirement that the whole channel conforms to the lowest class in any segment.	Add the text: SP2-A channels shall only contain cabling that has at least a 2 A current carrying capacity. If an SP1 cable is mixed within and SP2 cabling, the whole channel is only rated as SP1.	