



CHAPTER 2

Site Planning

This chapter describes how to prepare your site for installation of the switch and contains these sections:

- [Site Environmental Requirements, page 2-1](#)
- [Site Power Requirements, page 2-2](#)
- [Grounding Requirements, page 2-6](#)
- [Safety Overview, page 2-7](#)
- [Site Planning Checklist, page 2-9](#)

For detailed information about cabling requirements, see [Chapter 4, “Transceiver Modules.”](#)



Note

A site planning checklist is provided on page 3-5 to help ensure that you complete all site planning activities before you install the switch.

Site Environmental Requirements

Planning a proper location for the switch and layout for your equipment rack or wiring closet is essential for successful system operation. You should install the switch in an enclosed, secure area, ensuring that only qualified personnel have access to the switch and control of the environment. Equipment that is placed too closely together or that is inadequately ventilated can cause system overtemperature conditions. In addition, poor equipment placement can make chassis panels inaccessible and difficult to maintain.

The switch operates as a standalone system mounted in a rack in a secure wiring closet. It requires a dry, clean, well-ventilated, and air-conditioned environment. To ensure normal operation, maintain ambient airflow. If the airflow is blocked or restricted, or if the intake air is too warm, an overtemperature condition can occur. The switch environmental monitor can then shut down the system to protect the system components.

To ensure normal operation and avoid unnecessary maintenance, plan your site configuration and prepare your site *before* installation. After installation, make sure that the site maintains an ambient temperature of 0 to 40° C (32 to 104° F). It is essential to keep the area around the chassis as free from dust and foreign conductive material (such as metal flakes from nearby construction activity) as is possible.

Multiple switches can be rack-mounted with little or no clearance above and below the chassis. However, when mounting a switch in a rack with other equipment, or when placing it on the floor near other equipment, ensure that the exhaust from other equipment does not blow into the intake vents of the chassis.

Cooling air is drawn in through the sides and exhausted through the rear of the chassis. Keep the sides and rear clear of obstructions, including dust and foreign conductive material, and away from the exhaust ports of other equipment.

[Appendix A, “Specifications,”](#) lists the operating and nonoperating environmental site requirements for the switches. To maintain normal operation and ensure high system availability, maintain an ambient temperature and EMI-free and continuous power at your site. The environmental ranges listed in Appendix A are those within which the switch will continue to operate; however, a measurement that approaches the minimum or maximum of a range indicates a potential problem. You can maintain normal operation by anticipating and correcting environmental anomalies before they exceed the maximum operating range.

Site Power Requirements

This section describes the installation site power requirements for the switch. Verify your site power before you install the switch.

This section consists of the following sections:

- [Pre-installation Requirements, page 2-3](#)
- [Warnings and Cautions, page 2-3](#)

- [EMI Recommendations, page 2-4](#)
- [Power Requirements and Heat Dissipation, page 2-4](#)

Pre-installation Requirements

Follow these requirements when preparing your site for the switch installation:

- Connect each switch to separate wiring on a dedicated circuit; provide each switch with its own branch circuit connection with sufficient overcurrent protection and direct grounding to the branch circuit.
- To prevent a loss of input power, be sure the total maximum load on each AC circuit is within the current ratings of the wiring and breakers.

Warnings and Cautions

Follow these precautions when preparing your site for the switch installation:



Caution

The total maximum load on each AC-input power circuit must be within the rating of the wiring and breaker. An overload of input power can result if this requirement is not met.



Warning

Read the installation instructions before connecting the system to the power source. Statement 1004



Warning

Installation of the equipment must comply with local and national electrical codes. Statement 1074



Warning

Ultimate disposal of this product should be handled according to all national laws and regulations. Statement 1040

EMI Recommendations

Follow these guidelines when setting up the site wiring. When planning the location of the new system, consider electromagnetic interface (EMI), the distance limitations for signaling, and connector compatibility.

When wires are run for any significant distance in an electromagnetic field, radio frequency interference (RFI) can occur between the field and the signals on the wires.

- Bad plant wiring can result in radio frequency interference.
- Strong EMI, especially when caused by lightning or radio transmitters, can destroy the signal drivers and receivers in the switch and can create an electrical hazard by conducting power surges through lines and into equipment.

**Note**

To predict and remedy strong EMI, you might need to consult RFI experts.

Power Requirements and Heat Dissipation

The power requirements might be useful for planning the power distribution system needed to support the switches. Heat dissipation is an important consideration for sizing the air-conditioning requirements for an installation. Refer to [Appendix A, “Specifications,”](#) for the power and heat ratings for a switch.

You will also need to provide power to the switch with the appropriate AC power cord for your location. [Table 2-1](#) lists the power cords that are used with the AC power supply.

Table 2-1 AC-Input Power Cord Options


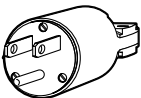
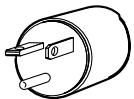

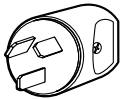
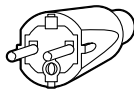
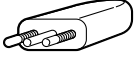


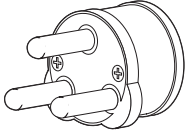
Locale	Part Number	Length	Plug Rating	Plug Type
300 W AC Power Supply			Appliance Coupler	 120352
North America	CAB-US515-C15-US= (was CAB-7KAC=)	8.2 ft (2.5 m)	125 VAC, 15 A	NEMA 5-15P  120354
	CAB	13.2 ft (4.0 m)	250 VAC, 16 A	NEMA 6-20 non-locking  120355
	CAB	13.6 ft (4.1 m)	250 VAC, 16 A	NEMA L6-20  120361
Australia, New Zealand	CAB-AS3112-C15-AU= (was CAB-7ACA=)	8.2 ft (2.5 m)	250 VAC, 15 A	SAA/3, AS/NZS 3112-1993  120356
Europe (except Italy)	CAB-CEE77-C15-EU= (was CAB-7ACE=)	8.2 ft (2.5 m)	250 VAC, 16 A	CEE 7/7  120357

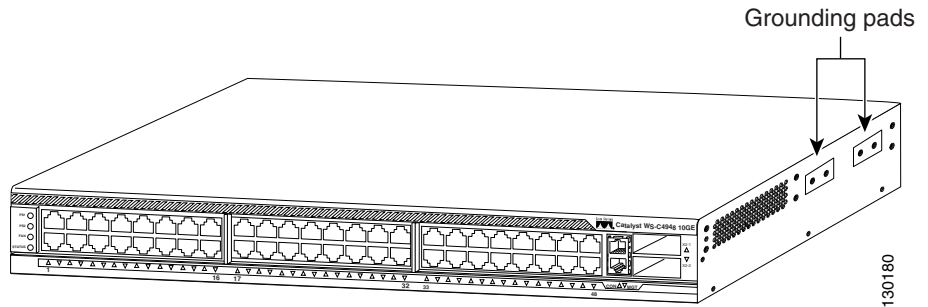
Table 2-1 AC-Input Power Cord Options (continued)

Locale	Part Number	Length	Plug Rating	Plug Type
Italy	CAB-C2316-C15-IT= (was CAB-7ACI=)	8.2 ft (2.5 m)	250 VAC, 16 A	1/3/16 CEI 23-16  120358
United Kingdom	CAB-BS1363-C15-UK= (was CAB-7ACU=)	8.2 ft (2.5 m)	250 VAC, 13 A	BS 89/13 BS 1363/A  120359
Argentina	CAB-IR2073-C15-AR= (was CAB-7KACR=)	8.2 ft (2.5 m)	250 VAC, 10 A	IRAM 2073  120356
South Africa, India	CAB-BS546-C15-SA= (was CAB-7KACSA=)	8.2 ft (2.5 m)	250 VAC, 10 A	BS 546  203795

Grounding Requirements

Grounding is recommended on all AC or DC installations, using only approved copper connectors. Attach the provided two hole ground lug to the chassis using M4x 8mm bolts and then to the central office (CO) or other interior ground system with number 6 AWG wire. The grounding connectors are on the right side of the chassis, and either one may be used. (See [Figure 2-1](#).)

Figure 2-1 Grounding Pad Locations (Catalyst 4849-10GE shown)



Safety Overview

This section provides safety information that you should read and understand to ensure a safe switch installation.

Ensuring Safety

Follow these guidelines to ensure your safety and protect the equipment. This list is not inclusive of all potentially hazardous situations that you may be exposed to as you install the switch, so be alert.



Warning

Only trained and qualified personnel should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment. Statement 1030



Warning

The plug-socket combination must be accessible at all times, because it serves as the main disconnecting device. Statement 1019

**Warning**

This equipment must be grounded. Never defeat the ground conductor or operate the equipment in the absence of a suitably installed ground conductor. Contact the appropriate electrical inspection authority or an electrician if you are uncertain that suitable grounding is available. Statement 1024

**Note**

To completely de-energize the system, unplug the power cord.

- Always use caution when lifting heavy equipment. See the [“Lifting the Chassis Safely” section on page 3-5](#) before lifting the switch.
- Always turn all power supplies off by unplugging all power cords before installing or removing a chassis.
- Keep the chassis area clear and free of dust during and after installation.
- Keep tools and chassis components off of the floor and away from foot traffic.
- Avoid wearing jewelry (including rings and chains) or other items that could get caught in the chassis. Avoid wearing any loose clothing, or securely fasten items such as ties, scarves, or sleeves.
- Install the system in compliance with the following local and national electrical codes:
 - United States—National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 70); United States National Electrical Code
 - Canada—Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, CSA C22.1
 - Other countries—International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 60364, Part 1 through Part 7

Working Safely with Electricity

Follow these basic guidelines when working with any electrical equipment:

- Locate the emergency power-off switch for the room in which you are working before beginning installation.
- Disconnect all power and external cables before installing or removing a chassis.

- Do not work alone when potentially hazardous conditions exist.
- Never assume that power has been disconnected from a circuit; always check.
- Do not perform any action that creates a potential hazard to people or makes the equipment unsafe.
- Examine your work area carefully for possible hazards such as moist floors, ungrounded power extension cables, and missing safety grounds.

Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) damage occurs when electronic cards or components are improperly handled and can result in complete or intermittent failures. Follow these guidelines to prevent ESD damage:

- Always use an ESD-preventive wrist or ankle strap, and ensure that it makes maximum contact with the skin.
- When coming into contact with any internal components, always use a wrist strap connected to one of the following:
 - ESD wrist strap connector
 - Any unpainted grounded surface on the chassis or equipment rack



Caution

Periodically check the resistance value of the antistatic strap. The measurement should be between 1 and 10 megohms (Mohms).

- Handle cards by the edges only.
- Avoid contact between the modules and clothing. The wrist strap protects only the card from ESD voltages on the body; ESD voltages on clothing can still cause damage.

Site Planning Checklist

Table 2-2 lists the site planning activities that you should perform before you install the switch. Completing each activity helps to ensure a successful switch installation.

Table 2-2 Site Planning Checklist

Task No.	Planning Activity	Verified By	Time	Date
1	Space evaluation: Space and layout Floor covering Shock and vibration Lighting Maintenance access			
2	Environmental evaluation: Ambient temperature Humidity Altitude Atmospheric contamination Airflow			
3	Power evaluation: Input power type Receptacle proximity to the equipment Dedicated (separate) circuits for redundant power supplies UPS for power failures			
4	Grounding evaluation: Circuit breaker size			
5	Cable and interface equipment evaluation: Cable type Connector type Cable distance limitations Interface equipment (transceivers)			
6	EMI evaluation: Distance limitations for signaling Site wiring RFI levels			