

APPENDIX D

## Connector and Cable Specifications

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## Connector Specifications

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## 10/100 and 10/100/1000 Ports

The 10/100 and 10/100/1000 Ethernet ports on switches use RJ-45 connectors and Ethernet pinouts with internal crossovers. Figure B-1 and Figure B-2 show the pinouts.

Figure B-1 10/100 Port Pinouts

| Pin | Label | 12345678 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | RD+ |  |
| 2 | RD- |  |
| 3 | TD+ |  |
| 4 | NC |  |
| 5 | NC |  |
| 6 | TD- |  |
| 7 | NC |  |
| 8 | NC |  |

Figure B－2 10／100／1000 Port Pinouts

| Pin | Label | 12345678 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TP0＋ |  |
| 2 | TPO－ |  |
| 3 | TP1＋ |  |
| 4 | TP2＋ |  |
| 5 | TP2－ |  |
| 6 | TP1－ |  |
| 7 | TP3＋ |  |
| 8 | TP3－ |  |

## SFP Module Connectors

Figure B－3 Fiber－Optic SFP Module LC Connector

$\stackrel{\circ}{\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}}$

Invisible laser radiation may be emitted from disconnected fibers or connectors．Do not stare into beams or view directly with optical instruments．Statement 1051

## Dual－Purpose Ports

The 10／100／1000 Ethernet ports on the dual－purpose ports use RJ－45 connectors．

Figure B－4 10／100／1000 Port Pinouts

| Pin | Label | 12345678 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | TP0＋ | 7月明日月碞 |
| 2 | TP0－ |  |
| 3 | TP1＋ | $\geqslant$ ， |
| 4 | TP2＋ |  |
| 5 | TP2－ |  |
| 6 | TP1－ |  |
| 7 | TP3＋ |  |
| 8 | TP3－ |  |

## Cables and Adapters

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## SFP Module Cables

Each port must match the wave-length specifications on each end of the cable, and for reliable communications, the cable must not exceed the allowable length. Copper 1000BASE-T SFP transceivers use standard four twisted-pair, Category 5 (or greater) cable at lengths up to 328 feet ( 100 meters).

## Table B-1

Fiber-Optic SFP Module Port Cabling Specifications

| Type of SFP Module | Wavelength <br> (nanometers) | Fiber Type | Core <br> Size/Cladding <br> Size (micron) | Modal <br> Bandwidth <br> (MHz/km) | Cable Distance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^0]2. A mode-conditioning patch cord is required. Using an ordinary patch cord with MMF, 1000BASE-LX/LH SFP modules, and a short link distance can cause transceiver saturation, resulting in an elevated bit error rate (BER). When using the LX/LH SFP module with 62.5-micron diameter MMF, you must also install a mode-conditioning patch cord between the SFP module and the MMF cable on both the sending and receiving ends of the link. The mode-conditioning patch cord is required for link distances greater than 984 feet $(300 \mathrm{~m})$.
3. 1000BASE-ZX SFP modules can send data up to 62 miles ( 100 km ) by using dispersion-shifted SMF or low-attenuation SMF; the distance depends on the fiber quality, the number of splices, and the connectors.
4. A mode-field diameter/cladding diameter $=9$ micrometers $/ 125$ micrometers.

When the fiber-optic cable span is less than 15.43 miles ( 25 km ), insert a 5 -decibel ( dB ) or $10-\mathrm{dB}$ inline optical attenuator between the fiber-optic cable plant and the receiving port on the 1000BASE-ZX SFP module.

## Cable Pinouts

Figure B-5 Two Twisted-Pair Straight-Through Cable Schematic for 10/100 Ports

| Switch | Router or PC |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 TD+ | $\rightarrow 3 \mathrm{RD}+$ |
| 6 TD- | $\rightarrow 6$ RD- |
| 1 RD+ | - 1 TD+ |
| 2 RD- | - 2 TD- |

Figure B-6 Two Twisted-Pair Crossover Cable Schematic for 10/100 Ports
Switch

Figure B-7 Four Twisted-Pair Straight-Through Cable Schematic for 1000BASE-T Ports

| Switch | Router or PC |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 TP0+ | 1 TPO+ |
| 2 TPO- | 2 TPO- |
| 3 TP1+ | 3 TP1+ |
| 6 TP1- | 6 TP1- |
| 4 TP2+ | 4 TP2+ |
| 5 TP2- | 5 TP2- |
| 7 TP3+ | 7 TP3+ |
| 8 TP3- | 8 TP3- |

Figure B-8 Four Twisted-Pair Crossover Cable Schematics for 1000BASE-T Ports


To identify a crossover cable, hold the cable ends side-by-side, with the tab at the back. The wire connected to pin 1 on the left end should be the same color as the wire connected to pin 3 on the right end. The wire connected to pin 2 on the left end should be the same color as the wire connected to pin 6 on the right end.

Figure B-9 Identifying a Crossover Cable


## Console Port Adapter Pinouts

The console port uses an 8-pin RJ-45 connector, which is described in Table B-2 and Table B-3. If you did not order a console cable, you need to provide an RJ-45-to-DB-9 adapter cable to connect the switch console port to a PC console port. You need to provide an RJ-45-to-DB- 25 female DTE adapter if you want to connect the switch console port to a terminal. You can order an adapter (part number ACS-DSBUASYN=). For console port and adapter pinout information, see Table B-2 and Table B-3.
Table B-2 lists the pinouts for the console port, the RJ-45-to-DB-9 adapter cable, and the console device.
Table B-2 Console Port Signaling Using a DB-9 Adapter

| Switch Console <br> Port (DTE) | RJ-45-to-DB-9 <br> Terminal Adapter | Console <br> Device |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Signal | DB-9 Pin | Signal |
| RTS | 8 | CTS |
| DTR | 6 | DSR |

Table B-2 Console Port Signaling Using a DB-9 Adapter (continued)

| Switch Console <br> Port (DTE) | RJ-45-to-DB-9 <br> Terminal Adapter | Console <br> Device |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Signal | DB-9 Pin | Signal |
| TxD | 2 | RxD |
| GND | 5 | GND |
| RxD | 3 | TxD |
| DSR | 4 | DTR |
| CTS | 7 | RTS |

Table B-3 lists the pinouts for the switch console port, RJ-45-to-DB-25 female DTE adapter, and the console device.

Note The RJ-45-to-DB-25 female DTE adapter is not supplied with the switch. You can order this adapter from Cisco (part number ACS-DSBUASYN=).

Table B-3 Console Port Signaling Using a DB-25 Adapter

| Switch Console <br> Port (DTE) | RJ-45-to-DB-25 <br> Adapter | Console <br> Device |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Signal | DB-25 Pin | Signal |
| RTS | 5 | CTS |
| DTR | 6 | DSR |
| TxD | 3 | RxD |
| GND | 7 | GND |
| RxD | 2 | TxD |
| DSR | 20 | DTR |
| CTS | 4 | RTS |


[^0]:    1. Modal bandwidth applies only to multimode fiber.
