



## Preparing the Site

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## Temperature Requirements

The switch requires an operating temperature of 32 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit (0 to 40 degrees Celsius). If the switch is not operating, the temperature must be between –40 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit (–40 to 70 degrees Celsius).

## Humidity Requirements

High humidity can cause moisture to enter the switch. Moisture can cause corrosion of internal components and degradation of properties such as electrical resistance, thermal conductivity, physical strength, and size. The switch is rated to withstand from 5- to 95-percent (noncondensing) relative humidity.

Buildings in which the climate is controlled by air-conditioning in the warmer months and by heat during the colder months usually maintain an acceptable level of humidity for the switch equipment. However, if the switch is located in an unusually humid location, use a dehumidifier to maintain the humidity within an acceptable range.

## Altitude Requirements

This switch is rated to operate at altitudes from 0 to 10,000 feet (0 to 3,048 meters). If you operate this switch at a higher altitude (low pressure), the efficiency of forced and convection cooling is reduced and can result

in electrical problems that are related to arcing and corona effects. This condition can also cause sealed components with internal pressure, such as electrolytic capacitors, to fail or to perform at a reduced efficiency.

## Dust and Particulate Requirements

Exhaust fans cool power supplies and system fans cool switches by drawing in air and exhausting air out through various openings in the chassis. However, fans also ingest dust and other particles, causing contaminant buildup in the switch and increased internal chassis temperature. Dust and particles can act as insulators and interfere with the mechanical components in the switch. A clean operating environment can greatly reduce the negative effects of dust and other particles.

In addition to regular cleaning, follow these precautions to avoid contamination of your switch:

- Do not permit smoking near the switch.
- Do not permit food or drink near the switch.

## Minimizing Electromagnetic and Radio Frequency Interference

Electromagnetic interference (EMI) and radio frequency interference (RFI) from the switch can adversely affect other devices, such as radio and television (TV) receivers. Radio frequencies that emanate from the switch can also interfere with cordless and low-power telephones. Conversely, RFI from high-power telephones can cause spurious characters to appear on the switch monitor.

RFI is defined as any EMI with a frequency above 10 kHz. This type of interference can travel from the switch to other devices through the power cable and power source or through the air as transmitted radio waves. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) publishes specific regulations to limit the amount of EMI and RFI that are emitted by computing equipment. Each switch meets these FCC regulations.

To reduce the possibility of EMI and RFI, follow these guidelines:

- Cover all open expansion slots with a blank filler plate.
- Always use shielded cables with metal connector shells for attaching peripherals to the switch.

When wires are run for any significant distance in an electromagnetic field, interference can occur to the signals on the wires with the following implications:

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



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**Note**

To predict and prevent strong EMI, you need to consult experts in radio frequency interference (RFI).

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The wiring is unlikely to emit radio interference if you use a twisted-pair cable with a good distribution of grounding conductors. If you exceed the recommended distances, use a high-quality twisted-pair cable with one ground conductor for each data signal when applicable.

**Caution**

If the wires exceed the recommended distances, or if wires pass between buildings, give special consideration to the effect of a lightning strike in your vicinity. The electromagnetic pulse that is caused by lightning or other high-energy phenomena can easily couple enough energy into unshielded conductors to destroy electronic switches. You will want to consult experts in electrical surge suppression and shielding if you had similar problems in the past.

## Shock and Vibration Requirements

The switch has been shock- and vibration-tested for operating ranges, handling, and earthquake standards.

## Grounding Requirements

The switch is sensitive to variations in voltage that is supplied by the power sources. Overvoltage, undervoltage, and transients (or spikes) can erase data from memory or cause components to fail. To protect against these types of problems, ensure that there is an earth-ground connection for the switch. You can connect the grounding pad on the switch either directly to the earth-ground connection or to a fully bonded and grounded rack.

When you properly install the chassis in a grounded rack, the switch is grounded because it has a metal-to-metal connection to the rack. Alternatively, you can ground the chassis by using a customer-supplied grounding cable that meets your local and national installation requirements. For U.S. installations, we recommend 6-AWG wire. Connect your grounding cable to the chassis with a grounding lug (provided in the switch accessory kit) and to the facility ground.

**Note**

You automatically ground AC power supplies when you connect them to AC power sources. For DC power supplies, you must connect a grounding wire when wiring the power supply to the DC power source.

## Planning for Power Requirements

The switch includes two power supplies (1-to-1 redundancy with current sharing) in one of the following combinations:

- Two 1100-W AC power supplies
- Two 1100-W DC power supplies
- Two 1100-W HVAC/HVDC power supplies

**Note**

For n+1 redundancy, you can use one or two power sources for the two power supplies. For n+n redundancy, you must use two power sources and connect each power supply to a separate power source.

The power supplies are rated to output up to 1100 W, but the switch requires less than those amounts of power from the power supply. To operate the switch, you must provision enough power from the power source to cover the requirements of both the switch and a power supply.

To minimize the possibility of circuit failure, make sure that each power-source circuit that is used by the switch is dedicated to the switch.

**Note**

For AC input application, please refer to the following statement:

**Warning**

Statement 1005—Circuit Breaker

This product relies on the building's installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. Ensure that the protective devices are rated not greater than 20A (North America), 16A (Europe), and 13A (UK).

**Note**

For DC input application, please refer to the following statement:

**Warning**

Statement 1005—Circuit Breaker

This product relies on the building's installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection.

- Ensure that the protective devices are rated not greater than 40A when the switch is powered with regular DC power supplies (rated 48-60VDC).
- Ensure that the protective devices are rated not greater than 10A when the switch is powered with HVDC power supplies (rated 240-350VDC).

**Note**

We recommend 8-AWG wire for DC installations in the U.S.

**Note**

For the power cables to use with the power supplies, see [Power Cable Specifications](#).

## Airflow Requirements

The switch is positioned with its ports in either the front or the rear of the rack depending on your cabling and maintenance requirements. You must have fan and power supply modules that move the coolant air from the cold aisle to the hot aisle in one of the following ways:

- Port-side exhaust airflow—Cool air enters the chassis through the fan and power supply modules in the cold aisle and exhausts through the port end of the chassis in the hot aisle.

- Port-side intake airflow—Cool air enters the chassis through the port end in the cold aisle and exhausts through the fan and power supply modules in the hot aisle.

You can identify the airflow direction of each fan and power supply module by its coloring as follows:

- Blue coloring indicates port-side exhaust airflow.
- Burgundy coloring indicates port-side intake airflow.

**Note**

To prevent the switch from overheating and shutting down, you must position the air intake for the switch in a cold aisle. The fan and power supply modules must have the same direction of airflow (even if their coloring is different). If you must change the airflow direction for the switch, you must shutdown the switch before changing the modules.

## Rack and Cabinet Requirements

You can install the following types of racks or cabinets for your switch:

- Standard perforated cabinets
- Solid-walled cabinets with a roof fan tray (bottom-to-top cooling)
- Standard open four-post Telco racks

Work with your cabinet vendors to determine which of their cabinets meet the following requirements or see the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) for recommendations:

- Use a standard 19-inch (48.3-cm), four-post Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA) cabinet or rack with mounting rails that conform to English universal hole spacing per section 1 of the ANSI/EIA-310-D-1992 standard.
- The depth of a four-post rack must be 24 to 32 inches (61.0 to 81.3 cm) between the front and rear mounting rails (for proper mounting of the bottom-support brackets or other mounting hardware).

Also, you must have power receptacles that are located within reach of the power cords that are used with the switch.

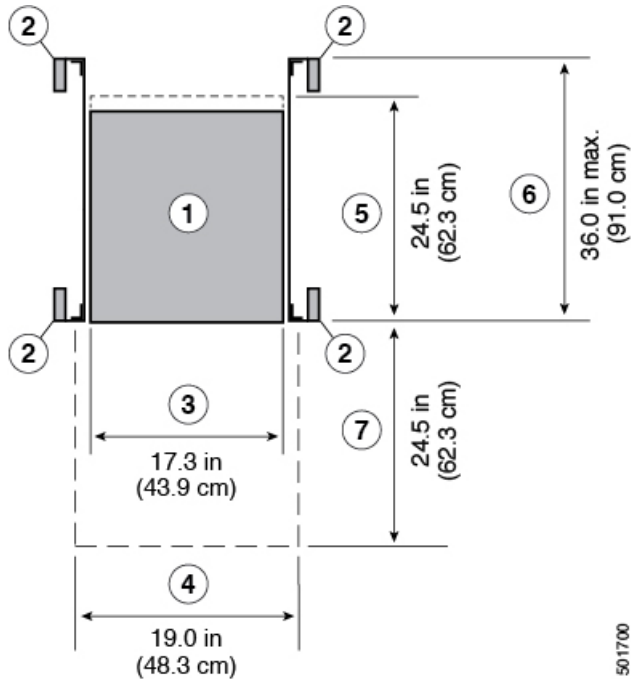
**Warning****Statement 1048—Rack Stabilization**

The rack stabilizing mechanism must be in place, or the rack must be bolted to the floor before installation or servicing. Failure to stabilize the rack can cause bodily injury.

## Clearance Requirements

Provide the chassis with adequate clearance between the chassis and any other rack, device, or structure so that you can properly install the chassis. Provide the chassis with adequate clearance to route cables, provide

airflow, and maintain the switch. For the clearances required for an installation of this chassis in a four-post rack, see the following figure.



1	Chassis	5	Depth of the chassis
2	Vertical rack-mount posts and rails	6	Maximum extension of the bottom-support rails
3	Chassis width	7	Depth of the front clearance area (equal to the depth of the chassis).
4	Width of the front clearance area (equal to the width of the chassis with two rack-mount brackets that are attached to it).		



**Note** Both the front and rear of the chassis must be open to both aisles for airflow.