



Module Connectors and Cable Specifications

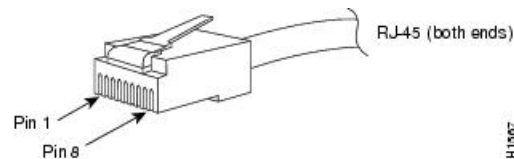
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Module Connectors

RJ-45 Connector

The RJ-45 connector is used to connect a Category 3, Category 5, Category 5e, or Category 6 foil twisted-pair or unshielded twisted-pair cable from the external network to the module interface connector.

Figure 1: RJ-45 Interface Cable Connector



Caution

Category 5e, Category 6, and Category 6a cables can store large levels of static electricity because of the dielectric properties of the materials used in their construction. Always ground the cables (especially in new cable runs) to a suitable and safe earth ground before connecting them to the module.



Caution

To comply with GR-1089 intrabuilding and lightning immunity requirements, you must use a foil twisted-pair (FTP) cable that is properly grounded at both ends.

LC Connector

The LC fiber optic connector is a small form-factor fiber-optic connector that provides high-density fiber connectivity. The LC connector can be used with either MMF cable or SMF cable. The LC connector uses a latching clip mechanism that is similar to the one used on the RJ-45 copper connector.



Warning

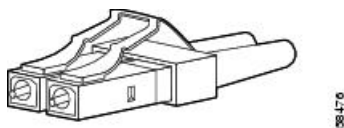
Invisible laser radiation may be emitted from disconnected fibers or connectors. Do not stare into beams or view directly with optical instruments. Statement 1051



Note

Make sure that the optical connectors are clean before making the connections. Contaminated connectors can damage the fiber and cause data errors.

Figure 2: LC Fiber-Optic Connector



Cables and Adapters

SFP Module Cables

For cabling specifications, refer to the following notes:

- [Cisco SFP and SFP+ Transceiver Module Installation Notes](#)
- [Cisco 40-Gigabit QSFP+ Transceiver Modules Installation Note](#)

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

Cable Pinouts

Figure 3: Four Twisted-Pair Straight-Through Cable Schematic

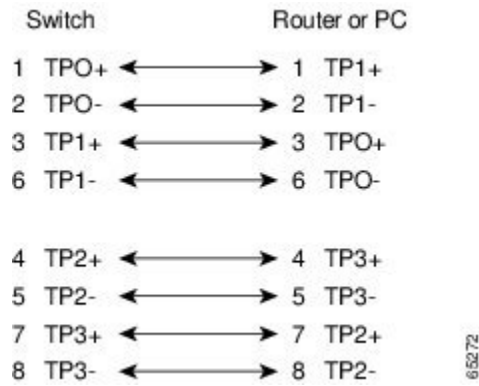


Figure 4: Four Twisted-Pair Semi-Cross Cable Schematic

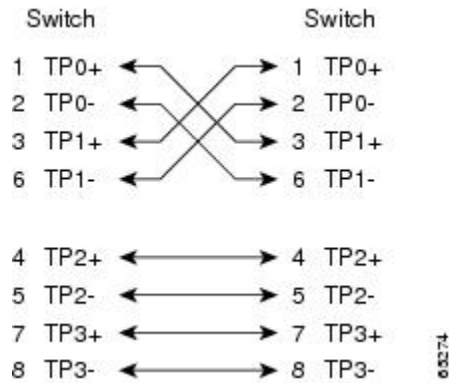


Figure 5: Two Twisted-Pair Straight-Through Cable Schematic

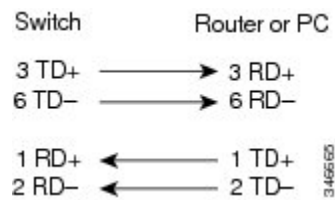
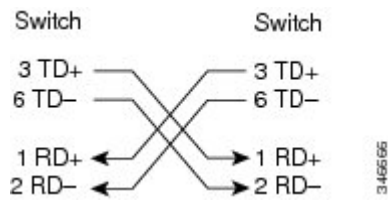


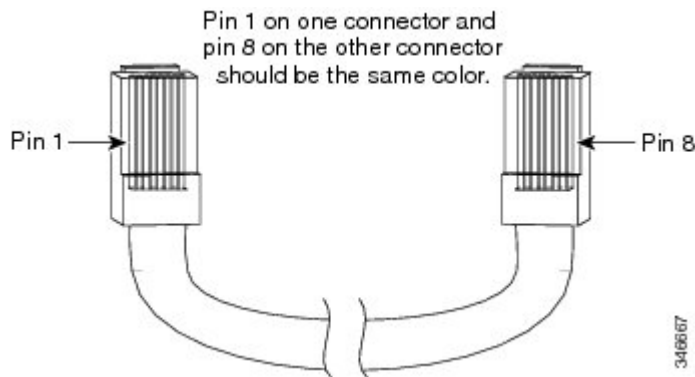
Figure 6: Two Twisted-Pair Crossover Cable Schematic



Identifying a Crossover Cable

To identify a crossover cable, compare the two modular ends of the cable. Hold the cable ends side-by-side, with the tab at the back. The wire connected to the pin on the outside of the left plug should be a different color from the wire connected to the pin on the inside of the right plug.

Figure 7: Identifying a Crossover Cable



Console Port Adapter Pinouts

The RS-232 console port uses an 8-pin RJ-45 connector. Use an RJ-45-to-DB-9 adapter cable to connect the switch console port to a console PC. You need to provide a RJ-45-to-DB-25 female DTE adapter to connect the switch console port to a terminal.

Table 1: Console Port Signaling with a DB-9 Adapter

Switch Console Port (DTE)	RJ-45-to-DB-9 Terminal Adapter	Console Device
Signal	DB-9 Pin	Signal
RTS	8	CTS
DTR	6	DSR
TxD	2	RxD
GND	5	GND
GND	5	GND

Switch Console Port (DTE)	RJ-45-to-DB-9 Terminal Adapter	Console Device
Signal	DB-9 Pin	Signal
RxD	3	TxD
DSR	4	DTR
CTS	7	RTS

Table 2: Console Port Signaling with a DB-25 Adapter

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

Console Port Mode 2 Signaling and Pinouts

This section provides the signaling and pinouts for the console port in mode 2. (The port mode switch in the *out* position.)

Table 3: Port Mode 2 Signaling and Pinouts (Port Mode Switch Out)

Console Port	Console Device
Pin (signal)	Input/Output
1 (RTS) ¹	Output
2 (DTR)	Output
3 (RxD)	Input

Console Port	Console Device
4 (GND)	GND
5 (GND)	GND
6 (TxD)	Output
7 (DSR)	Input
8 (CTS) ²	Input

¹ Pin 1 is connected internally to Pin 8.

² Pin 1 is connected internally to Pin 8.

Cleaning the Fiber-Optic Connectors

Fiber-optic connectors are used to connect two fibers together. When these connectors are used in a communications system, proper connection becomes a critical factor.

Fiber-optic cable connectors can be damaged by improper cleaning and connection procedures. Dirty or damaged fiber-optic connectors can result in communication that is not repeatable or is inaccurate.

Fiber-optic connectors differ from electrical or microwave connectors. In a fiber-optic system, light is transmitted through an extremely small fiber core. Because fiber cores are often 62.5 microns or less in diameter, and dust particles range from a tenth of a micron to several microns in diameter, dust and any contamination at the end of the fiber core can degrade the performance of the connector interface where the two cores meet. The connector must be precisely aligned, and the connector interface must be absolutely free of trapped foreign material.

Connector loss or insertion loss is a critical performance characteristic of a fiber-optic connector. Return loss is also an important factor. Return loss specifies the amount of reflected light; the lower the reflection, the better the connection. The best physical-contact connectors have return losses greater than -40 dB, although -20 to -30 dB is more common.

The connection quality depends on two factors: the type of connector and the proper cleaning and connection techniques. Dirty fiber connectors are a common source of light loss. Keep the connectors clean at all times, and keep the dust covers installed when the connectors are not in use.

Before installing any type of cable or connector, use a lint-free alcohol pad from a cleaning kit to clean the ferrule, the protective white tube around the fiber, and the end-face surface of the fiber.

As a general rule, whenever there is a significant, unexplained loss of light, clean the connectors.

Guidelines

Connectors that are used inside the system are cleaned by the manufacturer and connected to the adapters in a proper manner. The operation of the system will be error free if the customer provides clean connectors on the application side and follows these guidelines:

- Does not clean the inside of the connector adapters.

- Does not use force or quick movements when connecting the fiber-optic connectors in the adapters.
- Covers the connectors and adapters to keep the inside of the adapters or the surface of the connectors from getting dirty when not using the connectors or while cleaning the chassis.

How to Clean the Fiber-Optic Connectors



Caution

Use extreme care when removing or installing connectors so that you do not damage the connector housing or scratch the end-face surface of the fiber. Always install protective covers on unused or disconnected components to prevent contamination. Always clean fiber connectors before installing them.



Warning

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

Procedure

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- Step 1** Use a lint-free tissue soaked in 99 percent pure isopropyl alcohol to gently wipe the faceplate. Wait five seconds for the surfaces to dry, and repeat.
- Step 2** Remove any residual dust from the faceplate with clean, dry, oil-free compressed air.
- Step 3** Use a magnifying glass or inspection microscope to inspect the ferrule at an angle. Do not look directly into the aperture. Repeat the process if any contamination is detected.
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