



**C-300 Series Gigabit Managed Switch  
Installation Guide**

# Installation Guide

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## **SC30010**

C-300 48 Port Gigabit Managed Switch

## **SC30020**

C-300 24 Port Gigabit PoE+ Full Power Managed Switch  
(Total Power Budget: 370W, can extend to 740W)

## **SC30030**

C-300 24 Port Gigabit PoE+ Managed Switch  
(PoE Power Budget: 200 W)

## **SC30040**

C-300 24 Port Gigabit Managed Switch

## **SC30050**

C-300 8 Port Gigabit PoE+ Managed Switch  
(PoE Power Budget: 125 W)

## **SC30060**

C-300 8 Port Gigabit Managed Switch

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# How to Use This Guide

This guide includes detailed information on the switch hardware, including network ports, power, cabling requirements, as well as plug-in modules and transceivers. This guide also provides general installation guidelines and recommended procedures. To deploy this switch effectively and ensure trouble-free operation it is recommended to first read the relevant sections in this guide so that you are familiar with all its hardware components.

**Who Should Read This Guide?** This guide is for network administrators and support personnel that install, operate, and maintain network equipment. The guide assumes a basic working knowledge of LANs (Local Area Networks) and can be read by either those that are new to network equipment, or those with more experience.

**How This Guide is Organized** The organization of this guide is based on the switch's main hardware components. Each chapter includes information about a specific component with relevant specifications and installation procedures. A switch overview section is also provided.

**For Users New to Switches** — If you are new to network switches, it is recommended that you first read all chapters in this guide before installing the switch.

**For Experienced Users** — If you are already familiar with installing and operating network switches, the Switch Description and Installation Overview chapters provide you with enough information to install the switch. Other chapters can be left for reference, when needed.

The guide includes these chapters:

- ◆ [Chapter 1 - Switch Description](#) — Includes a switch overview, key component identification and key technical specifications.
- ◆ [Chapter 2 - Installation Overview](#) — Includes details of the package contents and an outline of switch installation tasks.
- ◆ [Chapter 3 - Switch Chassis](#) — Includes switch chassis rack installation, and system cooling requirements.
- ◆ [Chapter 4 - Power and Grounding](#) — Includes information on AC power requirements, switch grounding, and powering on the switch.

- ◆ [Chapter 5 - Port Connections](#) — Includes information on network interfaces, installing optional transceivers, and cabling specifications.
- ◆ [Chapter 6 - Switch Management](#) — Connecting to the switch for management, and information on the system status LEDs.
- ◆ [Appendix A - Troubleshooting](#) — Information for troubleshooting switch installation and operation.

**Related Documentation**

This guide focuses on switch hardware and installation, it does not cover software configuration of the switch. For specific information on how to operate and use the management functions of the switch, see the following guides:

*Web Management Guide*  
*CLI Reference Guide*

For all safety information and regulatory statements, see the following documents:

*Quick Start Guide*  
*Safety and Regulatory Information*

**Conventions** The following conventions are used throughout this guide to show information:



**Note:** Emphasizes important information or calls your attention to related features or instructions.

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**Caution:** Alerts you to a potential hazard that could cause loss of data, or damage the system or equipment.

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**Warning:** Alerts you to a potential hazard that could cause personal injury.

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**Revision History**

This section summarizes the changes in each revision of this guide.

**November 2017 Revision**

This is the first revision of this guide.

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# Contents

<b>How to Use This Guide</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Contents</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Figures</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Tables</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1 Switch Description</b>	<b>9</b>
Overview	9
Power-over-Ethernet	9
Key Hardware Components	9
Key Technical Specifications	13
<b>2 Installation Overview</b>	<b>15</b>
Package Contents	15
Switch Installation Tasks	16
<b>3 Switch Chassis</b>	<b>20</b>
General Installation Guidelines	20
Switch Cooling Requirements	21
Rack Cooling	22
How to Install the Switch in a Rack	22
Rack-Mounting Items	23
Rack-Mount Procedure	23
How to Install the Switch on a Shelf or Desktop	25
How to Install the External Power Supply	25
<b>4 Power and Grounding</b>	<b>27</b>
Switch Power Supply	27
Grounding the Chassis	28
How to Connect to AC Power	29

<b>5 Port Connections</b>	<b>31</b>
Cable Labeling and Connection Records	31
Understanding the Port Status LEDs	32
How to Install an SFP Transceiver	33
How to Connect to Twisted-Pair Copper Ports	34
Copper Cabling Guidelines	35
10/100BASE-TX Pin Assignments	35
1000BASE-T Assignments	36
Power-over-Ethernet	37
Connection Procedure	38
How to Connect to SFP Fiber Optic Ports	39
Connection Procedure	40
<b>6 Switch Management</b>	<b>41</b>
Understanding the System Status LEDs	42
How to Connect to the Console Port	43
How to Reset the Switch	45
Reset to the Saved Configuration File	45
Reset to Factory Default Settings	45
<b>A Troubleshooting</b>	<b>46</b>
Diagnosing LED Indicators	46
System Self-Diagnostic Test Failure	46
Power and Cooling Problems	47
Installation	47
In-Band Access	47
<b>Index</b>	<b>48</b>

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# Figures

Figure 1: Switch Front Panels	10
Figure 2: Rear Panel	12
Figure 3: Installing the Switch in a Rack	16
Figure 4: Connecting AC Power	17
Figure 5: System LEDs	17
Figure 6: Console Port	18
Figure 7: Making a Connection to an RJ-45 Port	19
Figure 8: Switch Cooling (SC30030 and SC30020)	21
Figure 9: Switch Cooling (SC30010)	21
Figure 10: Switch Cooling (SC30040, SC30050 and SC30060)	22
Figure 11: Attaching the Brackets	24
Figure 12: Installing the Switch in a Rack	24
Figure 13: Attaching the Adhesive Feet	25
Figure 14: AC Power Supply Socket	27
Figure 15: Grounding Terminal	28
Figure 16: AC Power Cord and Power Socket	30
Figure 17: Port Status LEDs	32
Figure 18: Inserting an SFP Transceiver into a Slot	34
Figure 19: RJ-45 Connector	35
Figure 20: Making Twisted-Pair Connections	38
Figure 21: Making a Connection to an SFP Port	40
Figure 22: System LEDs	42
Figure 23: Console Port	43
Figure 24: Console Port Connection	44
Figure 25: Reset Button	45

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# Tables

Table 1: Key Technical Specifications	13
Table 2: AC Power Supply Specifications	28
Table 3: Port Status LEDs	32
Table 4: Maximum Twisted-Pair Copper Cable Lengths	34
Table 5: 10/100BASE-TX MDI and MDI-X Port Pinouts	36
Table 6: 1000BASE-T MDI and MDI-X Port Pinouts	36
Table 7: C-300 Series PoE Power Budget	37
Table 8: Maximum Gigabit Ethernet Fiber Cable Lengths	39
Table 9: System Status LEDs	42
Table 10: Console Cable Wiring	43
Table 11: Troubleshooting Chart	46



# 1

## Switch Description

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This chapter includes these sections:

- ◆ [“Overview” on page 9](#)
- ◆ [“Key Technical Specifications” on page 13](#)

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### Overview

The SC30010, SC30020, SC30030 and SC30040 are Gigabit Ethernet switches with 24/48 10/100/1000BASE-T ports, and four Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) transceiver slots for fiber connectivity.

The SC30050 and S30060 are Gigabit Ethernet switches with 8 10/100/1000BASE-T ports, and two Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) transceiver slots for fiber connectivity.

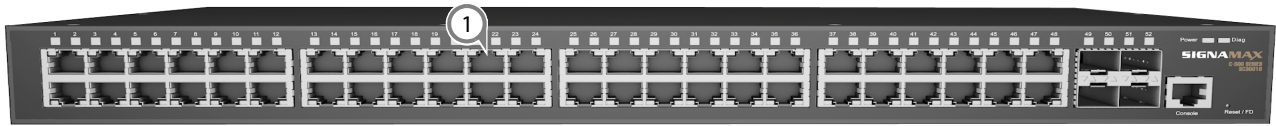
The switches include an SNMP-based management agent, which provides both in-band and out-of-band access for managing the switch. Further, the switches support both web and CLI-based configuration.

**Power-over-Ethernet** All of the 10/100/1000 Mbps ports on the SC30020, SC30030, and SC30050 support both the IEEE 802.3af-2003 and IEEE 802.3at-2009 PoE standards. These switches are excellent choices for supplying power to connected PoE devices such as web cameras, IP telephones, or access points.

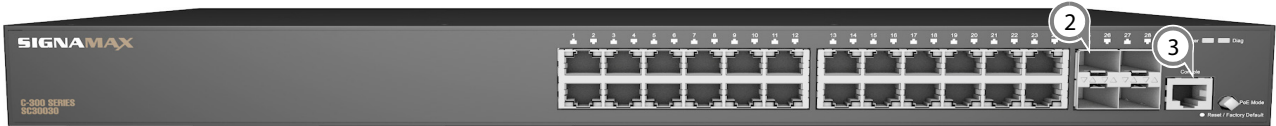
**Key Hardware Components** The switches consist of several key hardware components. This manual describes each specific component, or related components, together with their installation requirements and procedures in each chapter. To understand each component in detail, refer to the relevant section.

Figure 1: Switch Front Panels

SC30010



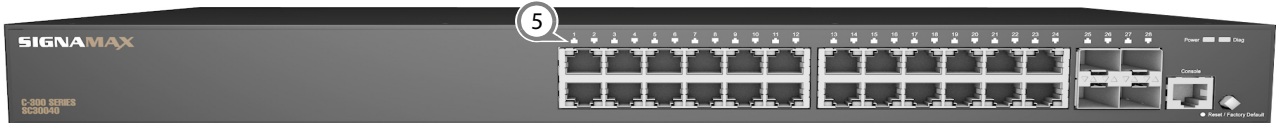
SC30020



SC30030



SC30040



SC30050



SC30060



- ① 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ-45 Ports
  - ② Gigabit SFP Ports
  - ③ RJ-45 Console Port
  - ④ System LEDs (Power/PoE Max/Diag)
- ⑤ 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ-45 Port LED
  - ⑥ PoE button (SC30020/SC30030/SC30050)
  - ⑦ Reset / Factory Default button

**10/100/1000BASE-T RJ-45 Ports**

The switch contains 24 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ-45 ports that support 10/100/1000BASE-T copper links to other devices. For more information, see [“How to Connect to Twisted-Pair Copper Ports”](#) on page 34.

### Port Status LEDs

For information on port status LED indicators, see [“Understanding the Port Status LEDs” on page 32](#).

### Console Port

The RJ-45 connector on the front panel right side that is labeled “Console” provides an out-of-band serial connection to a terminal or a PC running terminal emulation software. The port can be used for performing switch monitoring and configuration. For more information, see [“How to Connect to the Console Port” on page 43](#).

### Gigabit SFP Slots

The switches contain up to four SFP transceiver slots that operate up to 100 Mbps or 1 Gbps full duplex. For more information, see [“How to Connect to SFP Fiber Optic Ports” on page 39](#).

### PoE Button

Pressing the PoE button on the SC30020, SC30030, and SC30050 front panel changes the port LEDs to display PoE status. For more information, see [“Understanding the System Status LEDs” on page 42](#).

### System LEDs

For information on system status LED indicators, see [“Understanding the System Status LEDs” on page 42](#).

### Factory Default Button

Pressing the reset button on the front panel causes the switch to restart or restore factory default settings. For more information, see [“How to Reset the Switch” on page 45](#).

Figure 2: Rear Panel

**SC30010/SC30030/SC30040**



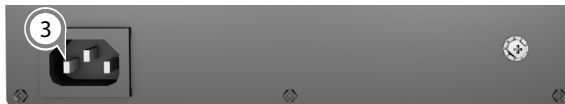
**SC30020**



**SC30050**



**SC30060**



- ① Grounding Terminal
- ② External Power Supply Connector
- ③ AC Power Socket

**Cooling Fans and Vents**

The switch must be installed in a properly cooled and ventilated environment. For more information, see [“Switch Cooling Requirements” on page 21](#).

**AC Power Socket**

The switch requires a 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz AC power source. For more information on the switch power input, how to connect it, and how to power-on the switch, see [“How to Connect to AC Power” on page 29](#).

**Grounding Terminal**

The switch includes a grounding terminal that must be connected to a ground source that provides local earth potential. For more information, see [“Grounding the Chassis” on page 28](#).

## Key Technical Specifications

The following table contains key system specifications for the switch.

**Table 1: Key Technical Specifications**

Item	Specification
Ports	SC30010: 48 1000BASE-T RJ-45 ports with Auto-negotiation, 4 Gigabit SFP transceiver slots SC30020/SC30030/SC30040: 24 1000BASE-T RJ-45 ports with Auto-negotiation, 4 Gigabit SFP transceiver slots SC30050/SC30060: 8 1000BASE-T RJ-45 ports with Auto-negotiation, 2 Gigabit SFP transceiver slots
Network Interface	SC30010 Ports 1~48: RJ-45 connector, auto MDI/X Ports 49~52: Gigabit SFP transceivers SC30020/SC30030/SC30040 Ports 1~24: RJ-45 connector, auto MDI/X Ports 25~28: Gigabit SFP transceivers SC30050/SC30060 Ports 1~8: RJ-45 connector, auto MDI/X Ports 9~10: Gigabit SFP transceivers
Packet Buffer	SC30010: 12 Mbits SC30020/SC30030/SC30040/SC30050/SC30060: 4.1Mbits
MAC address entries	SC30010: 16 K SC30020/SC30030/SC30040/SC30050/SC30060: 8 K
Aggregate Bandwidth	104 Gbps
Switching Database	8 K MAC address entries
AC Input Power	SC30010: 100-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 1 A SC30020: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 5.8 A SC30030: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 3.2 A SC30040: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 0.5 A SC30060: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 0.5 A
Power Consumption	SC30010: 40 W SC30020: 490 W SC30020+ one external power supply: 950 W SC30030: 260 W SC30040: 20 W SC30050: 160 W SC30060: 8 W
Weight	SC30010: 2.5 kg (5.5 lb) SC30020: 3.1 kg (6.85 lb) SC30030: 2.8 kg (6.18 lb) SC30040: 2.2 kg (4.86 lb) SC30050: 2.4 kg (5.34 lb) SC30060: 816 g (1.8 lb)

**Table 1: Key Technical Specifications (Continued)**

Item	Specification
Size (W x D x H):	SC30010/SC30020/SC30030/SC30040: 44 x 22 x 4.4cm (17.32 x 8.66 x 1.73 in. ) SC30050: 33.0 x 20.4 x 4.26 cm (12.99 x 8.03 x 1.67 in.) SC30060: 19.64 x 11.71 x 3.66 cm (7.73 x 4.61 x 1.44 in.)
Temperature	Operating: 0° C to 50° C (32° F to 122° F) Operating: 0° C to 45° C (32° F to 113° F, SC30020@370 W)* Operating: 0° C to 40° C (32° F to 104° F, SC30020@740 W) Operating: 0° C to 40° C (32° F to 104° F, SC30050 only) Storage: -40° C to 70° C (-40° F to 158° F)
Humidity	Operating: 10% to 90% (non-condensing)
Out-of-Band Management	Front panel RJ-45 console port
In-Band Management	SSH, Telnet, SNMP, or HTTP
Software Loading	HTTP, FTP/TFTP in-band
Forwarding Mode	Store-and-forward
Throughput	Wire speed
Flow Control	Full Duplex: IEEE 802.3x Half Duplex: Back pressure

\* Testing Environment: 370 W (0-50° C), 740 W (0-45° C).

# 2

## Installation Overview

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This chapter includes these sections:

- ◆ “Package Contents” on page 15
- ◆ “Switch Installation Tasks” on page 16

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### Package Contents

After unpacking the switch, check the contents to be sure you have received all the components.

- ◆ SC30010, SC30020, SC30030, SC30040, SC30050 or SC30060 C-300 Series gigabit Managed Switch
- ◆ AC Power Cord—either US, Continental Europe or UK
- ◆ Rack Mounting Kit containing two standard brackets and eight screws for attaching the brackets to the switch.
- ◆ 4 adhesive foot pads
- ◆ Quick Start Guide
- ◆ Regulatory and Safety Information



**Note:** For other documentations include *Installation Guide*, *Web Management Guide*, and *CLI Reference Guide* can be obtained from [www.signamax.com](http://www.signamax.com).

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## Switch Installation Tasks

Follow these tasks to install the switch in your network. For full details on each task, go to the relevant chapter or section by clicking on the link.



**Caution:** Before installing your switch, first review all the safety statements and guidelines in the *Regulatory and Safety Information* document.

### Task 1

#### Unpack Package and Check Contents

Unpack your switch and check the package contents to be sure you have received all the items. See [“Package Contents”](#) on page 15.

### Task 2

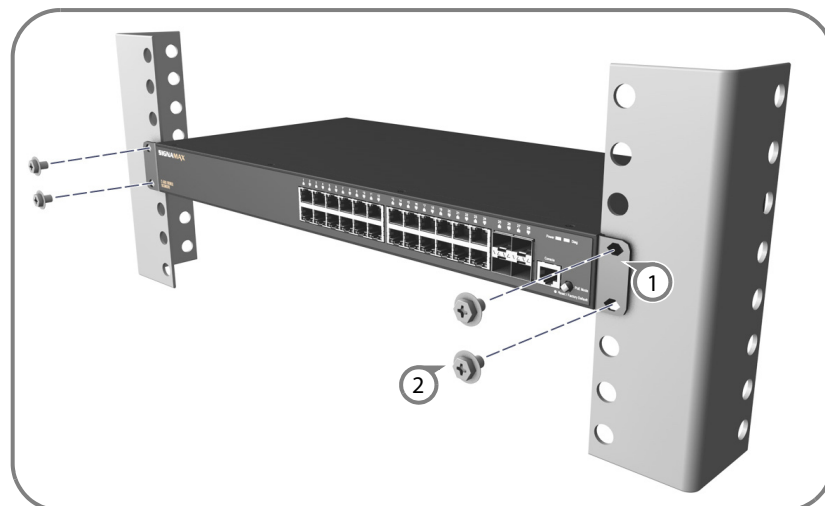
#### Install the Chassis

The switch is designed to be installed in a standard 19-inch equipment rack. Plan your rack installation and install the switch chassis in the rack. Be sure to take into account switch cooling requirements.



Go to the chapter [“Switch Chassis”](#)

**Figure 3: Installing the Switch in a Rack**



- 1 Attach the brackets to the switch.
- 2 Use the screws supplied with the rack to secure the switch in the rack.

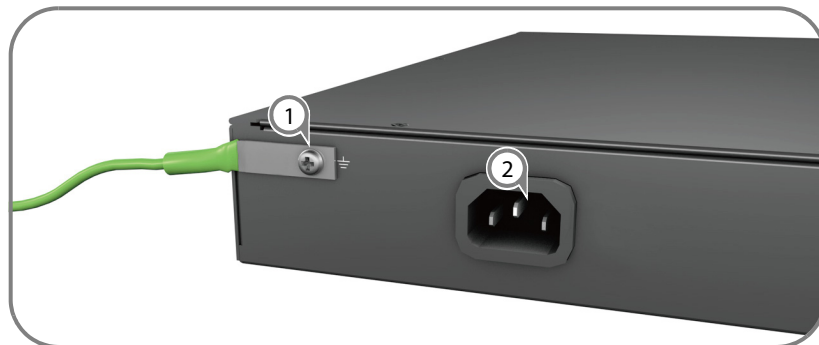


### Task 3 Connect AC Power to Power On

Prior to connecting to AC power, assure to connect the chassis ground connection to a known earth ground. Connect the power cord to the AC socket on the switch and to a grounded, 3-pin, AC power source.

➔ Go to the chapter [“Power and Grounding”](#)

**Figure 4: Connecting AC Power**



- 1 Connect a grounding wire to the grounding terminal.
- 2 Connect an external AC power source to the AC power socket of the switch using the supplied AC power cord.

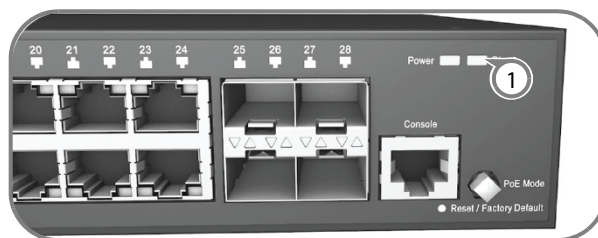
### Task 4 Verify Switch Operation

Verify basic switch operation by checking the system LEDs.

When operating normally, the Power and Diag LED should both be on green. If either of these LEDs are on amber, see [“Diagnosing LED Indicators”](#) on page 46.

➔ Go to the section [“Understanding the System Status LEDs”](#) on page 42

**Figure 5: System LEDs**



- 1 System Status LEDs.

### Task 5 Make Initial Configuration Changes

At this point, you may need to make a few basic switch configuration changes before connecting to the network. You can either connect to the switch console port or any RJ-45 port to perform this task.

#### Through an RJ-45 Port

The switch offers a user-friendly web-based management interface for the configuration of all the unit's features.

You can make initial configuration changes by connecting a PC directly to one of the switch's RJ-45 ports. The switch has a default management IP address of 192.168.2.10 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. You must set your PC IP address to be on the same subnet as the switch (that is, the PC and switch addresses must both start 192.168.2.x).

Log in to the web interface using the default settings:

- ◆ Username — admin
- ◆ Password — admin

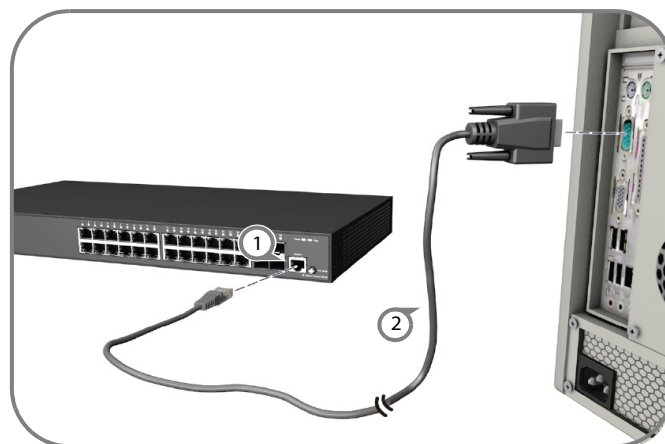
#### Through the Console Port

The serial port's configuration requirements are as follows: 115200 bps, 8 characters, no parity, one stop bit, 8 data bits, and no flow control.

You can log in to the command-line interface (CLI) using default settings: User "admin" with password "admin".

➔ Go to ["How to Connect to the Console Port"](#) on page 43

**Figure 6: Console Port**



- ① Connect console cable to switch's Console port.
- ② Connect console cable to PC's DB-9 COM port.

For information on initial switch configuration:

➔ *Refer to the CLI Reference Guide.*

### Task 6 Install Transceivers and Connect Cables

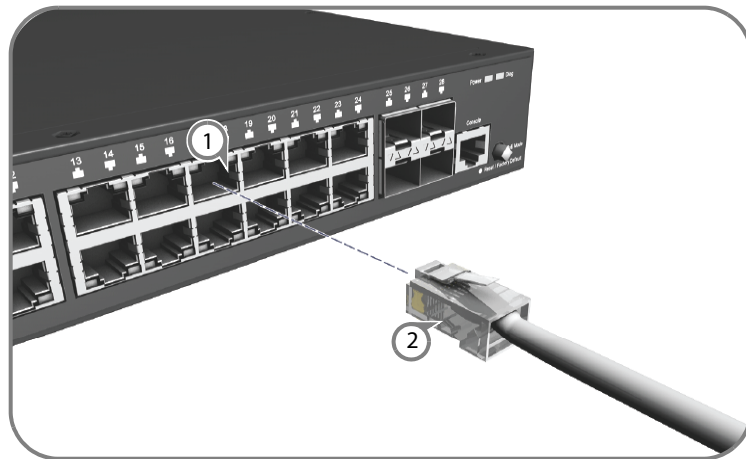
Install SFP transceivers and connect network cables to port interfaces:

- ◆ For RJ-45 ports, use 100-ohm category 3 or better Ethernet cable for 10BASE-T connections, use 100-ohm category 5 or better Ethernet cable for 100BASE-TX and 1000BASE-T connections.
- ◆ Install SFP transceivers and then connect fiber optic cabling to the transceiver ports.

As connections are made, check the port status LEDs to be sure the links are valid.

➔ Go to the chapter [“Port Connections”](#)

**Figure 7: Making a Connection to an RJ-45 Port**



- ① 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ-45 Port.
- ② Twisted-pair Cable with RJ-45 Plug.

# 3

## Switch Chassis

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The switch is designed to be installed in a standard 19-inch equipment rack.

Before continuing with switch installation, first review the general guidelines and switch cooling requirements in this chapter.

This chapter includes these sections:

- ◆ [“General Installation Guidelines” on page 20](#)
- ◆ [“How to Install the Switch in a Rack” on page 22](#)
- ◆ [“How to Install the Switch on a Shelf or Desktop” on page 25](#)
- ◆ [“Switch Cooling Requirements” on page 21](#)

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### General Installation Guidelines

Be sure to follow the guidelines below when choosing a location.

The installation location should:

- ◆ be able to maintain its temperature within 0 to 50 ° C/32 to 122 ° F ( 0 to 40 ° C/32 to 104 ° F, SC30020/SC30050 only) and its humidity within 10% to 90%, non-condensing.
- ◆ provide adequate space (approximately five centimeters or two inches) on all sides for proper air flow.
- ◆ be accessible for installing, cabling and maintaining the device.
- ◆ allow the status LEDs to be clearly visible.
- ◆ Make sure twisted-pair cable is always routed away from power lines, fluorescent lighting fixtures and other sources of electrical interference, such as radios and transmitters.

- ◆ Make sure that the unit is connected to a separate grounded power outlet and is powered from an independent circuit breaker. As with any equipment, using a filter or surge suppressor is recommended. Verify that the external AC power requirements for the switch can be met as listed under “[AC Power Supply Specifications](#)” on page 28.

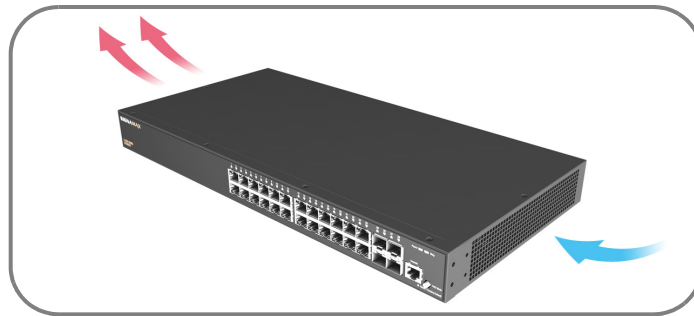
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## Switch Cooling Requirements

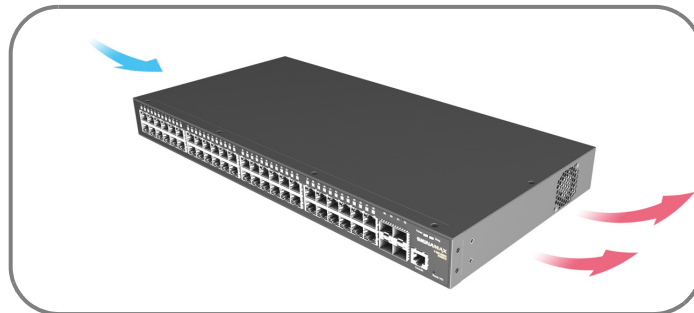
Wherever the switch is located, be sure to pay close attention to switch cooling requirements. The location should be well ventilated and provide unrestricted airflow at the front, back, and sides of the switch. If the airflow is insufficient, it may cause the switch to overheat and possibly fail.

The SC30010/SC30030 switch is equipped with one cooling fan and the SC30020 switch is equipped with three cooling fans. The following figure shows the cool air intake and the hot air exhaust airflow into and from the switch.

**Figure 8: Switch Cooling (SC30030 and SC30020)**



**Figure 9: Switch Cooling (SC30010)**



The SC30040, SC30050 and SC30060 use a fanless cooling design. The following figure shows the convective airflow from the switch.

**Figure 10: Switch Cooling (SC30040, SC30050 and SC30060)**



**Rack Cooling** When mounting the switch in an enclosed rack or cabinet, be sure to check the following guidelines to prevent overheating:

- ◆ Make sure that enough cool air can flow into the enclosure for the equipment it contains.
- ◆ Check that the rack or cabinet allows the hot air to exit the enclosure (normally from the top) without circulating back into equipment.
- ◆ If the enclosure has sides or doors with ventilation holes, make sure they are not blocked by cables or other obstructions.
- ◆ Route cables within the rack or cabinet to maximize the airflow.
- ◆ When possible, do not completely fill the rack or cabinet with equipment, allow some unused space within the enclosure for better airflow.

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## How to Install the Switch in a Rack

When rack mounting the switch, pay particular attention to the following factors:

- ◆ **Rack Types:** You can use any standard EIA 19-inch equipment rack with either two or four posts. The bracket hole pattern should be spaced 1U (1.75 in. or 4.45 cm) apart.
- ◆ **Rack Stability:** Whenever possible, secure the rack to the building ceiling or floor, particularly if you are located in a region where earthquakes are common.

- ◆ **Rack Planning:** When installing equipment in a rack, first plan how units can be best arranged. Try to always mount the heaviest equipment at the bottom of the rack.
- ◆ **Temperature:** Since the temperature within a rack assembly may be higher than the ambient room temperature, check that the rack-environment temperature is within the specified operating temperature range. See “[Switch Cooling Requirements](#)” on page 21.
- ◆ **Mechanical Loading:** Do not place any equipment on top of a rack-mounted unit.
- ◆ **Circuit Overloading:** Be sure that the supply circuit to the rack assembly is not overloaded.
- ◆ **Grounding:** Rack-mounted equipment should be properly grounded.

**Rack-Mounting Items** Before you start to rack-mount the switch, be sure to have the following items available:

- ◆ Four mounting screws for each device you plan to install in a rack—these are not included. Be sure to use the rack mounting screws that are supplied with the rack.
- ◆ A screwdriver (Phillips or flathead, depending on the type of screws used).

**Rack-Mount Procedure** To rack mount the switch, follow these steps:



**Caution:** Installing the switch in a rack requires two people: One should position the switch in the rack, while the other secures it using the mounting screws.

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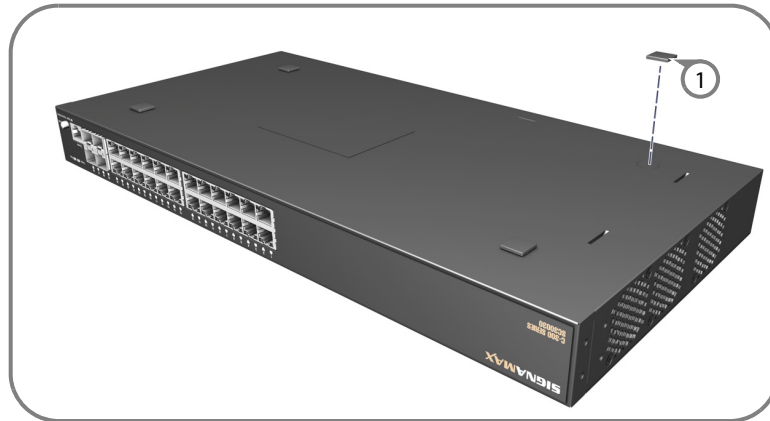
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## How to Install the Switch on a Shelf or Desktop

The switch can be installed on any flat surface such as a desktop or shelf. To mount the switch on a flat surface, follow these steps:

1. Attach the four adhesive feet to the bottom of the first switch.

**Figure 13: Attaching the Adhesive Feet**



① Adhesive Feet

2. Set the device on a flat surface near an AC power source, making sure there are at least two inches of space on all sides for proper airflow.
3. If installing a single switch only, go to [“How to Connect to AC Power” on page 29](#).
4. If installing multiple switches, attach four adhesive feet to each one. Place each device squarely on top of the one below, in any order.

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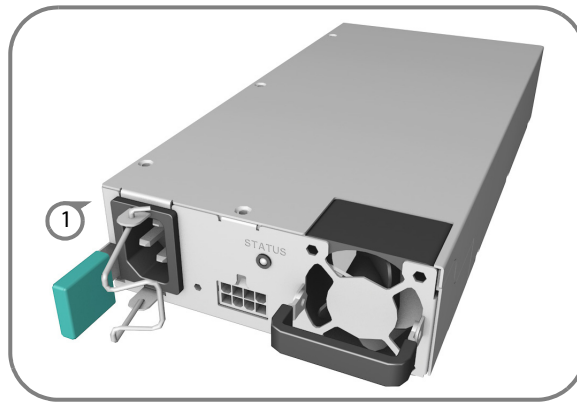
## How to Install the External Power Supply

If you have purchased an optional External Power Supply (AP50020) and Chassis (AP50010), follow the instructions below to connect it to the SC30020 and to AC power.

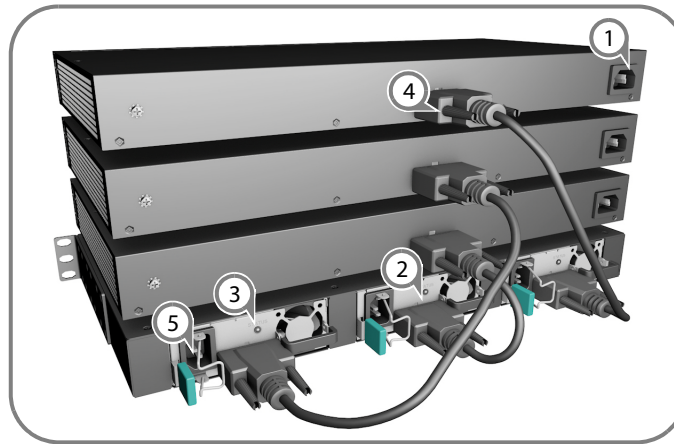


**Note:** The SC30020 default PoE power budget is 370 W, by purchasing an External Power Supply kit, the SC30020 can extend its PoE power budget up to 740 W.

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① External Power Supply—AP50020



- ① Install the SC30020 in a standard 19-inch rack and power on.
- ② Install the AP50010 chassis in a standard 19-inch rack.
- ③ Install one or more AP50020 PSUs in the chassis. The chassis can support up to three AP50020 PSUs.
- ④ Use the PSU cable (provided) to connect each AP50020 PSU to an SC30020 switch.
- ⑤ Connect the AC power cord to power on the AP50020 PSU, and check the LEDs on the PSUs to ensure proper operation. The Link LEDs for connected switches should light up.

---

**i** **Note:** For international use, you may need to change the AC line cord. You must use a line cord set that has been approved for the socket type in your country.

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# 4

## Power and Grounding

This chapter focuses on how to connect AC power to the switch, grounding the chassis, and how to power-on the switch.

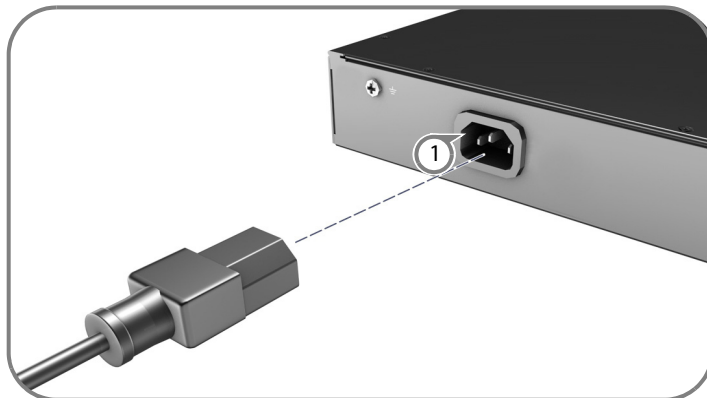
This chapter includes this sections:

- ◆ “Switch Power Supply” on page 27
- ◆ “Grounding the Chassis” on page 28
- ◆ “How to Connect to AC Power” on page 29

### Switch Power Supply

The switch requires power from an external AC power supply that can meet the required specification described in [Table 2](#). A standard AC power socket is located on the rear panel of the switch. The power socket is for the AC power cord.

**Figure 14: AC Power Supply Socket**



- ① Plug the AC power cord into the socket on the rear of the switch.

**Table 2: AC Power Supply Specifications**

Item	Description
AC Input	SC30010: 100-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 1 A SC30020: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 5.8 A SC30030: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 3.2 A SC30040: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 0.5 A SC30050: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 2.1 A SC30060: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 0.5 A
Power Supply	100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, auto-sensing
Total Power Consumption	SC30010: 40 W SC30020: 490 W SC30020 with one AP50020: 950 W SC30030: 260 W SC30040: 20 W SC30050: 160 W SC30060: 8 W

## Grounding the Chassis

The rear panel of the switch chassis includes a single hole grounding terminal. It must be connected to ground to ensure proper operation and to meet electromagnetic interference (EMI) and safety requirements.

**Figure 15: Grounding Terminal**



① Grounding Wire

② Grounding Terminal

Before powering on the switch, ground the switch to earth as described below.

1. Ensure that the rack in which the switch is to be mounted is properly grounded and in compliance with ETSI ETS 300 253.
2. Ensure that there is a good electrical connection to the grounding point on the rack (no paint or isolating surface treatment).
3. Disconnect all power cables to the switch.
4. Attach a 6 AWG stranded copper wire to the grounding terminal on the switch.  
The switch chassis is connected internally to 0 V. This circuit is connected to the single-hole grounding terminal on the rear panel of the switch (left of the AC power socket). The surface area around this terminal is not painted in order to provide for a good connection.
5. Attach the grounding wire to the ground point on the rack.



**Caution:** The earth connection must not be removed unless all supply connections have been disconnected.

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## How to Connect to AC Power

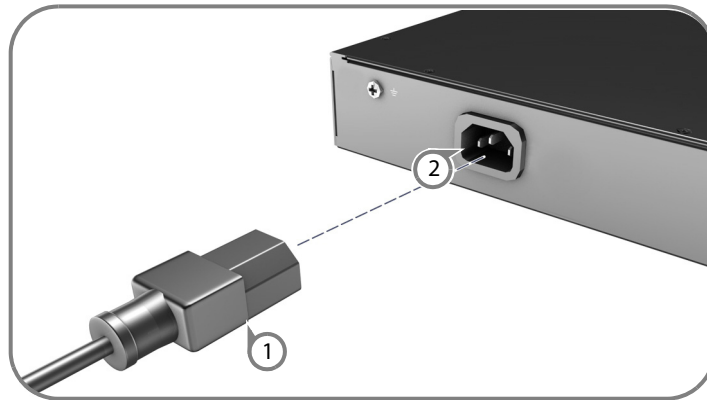
Connect the switch to an AC power source to power on. Verify that the external AC power requirements for the switch can be met as listed below:

SC30010: 100-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 1 A  
SC30020: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 5.8 A  
SC30030: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 3.2 A  
SC30040: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 0.5 A  
SC30050: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 2.1 A  
SC30060: 100-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, 0.5 A

To connect the switch to a power source:

1. Plug the power cord into a grounded, 3-pin, AC power source.

**Figure 16: AC Power Cord and Power Socket**



① AC Power Cord

② AC Power Socket

2. Insert the plug on the other end of the power cord directly into the AC input socket on the back of the switch.



**Note:** If your country's AC power outlet standards do not match the power plug of the included AC power cord, you will need to change the AC power cord. You must use a cord set that has been approved for the socket type in your country.

---

3. Check the LED indicators on the switch front panel as the unit is powered on to verify that power is being received. If not, recheck the power cord connections at the AC supply source and back panel power input connector.

# 5

## Port Connections

This chapter focuses on making connections to switch network interfaces, including how to install optional transceivers, and details on network cable specifications.

This chapter includes these sections:

- ◆ [“Cable Labeling and Connection Records” on page 31](#)
- ◆ [“Understanding the Port Status LEDs” on page 32](#)
- ◆ [“How to Install an SFP Transceiver” on page 33](#)
- ◆ [“How to Connect to Twisted-Pair Copper Ports” on page 34](#)
- ◆ [“How to Connect to SFP Fiber Optic Ports” on page 39](#)

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### Cable Labeling and Connection Records

When planning a network installation, it is essential to label the opposing ends of cables and to record where each cable is connected. Doing so will enable you to easily locate inter-connected devices, isolate faults and change your topology without need for unnecessary time consumption.

To best manage the physical implementations of your network, follow these guidelines:

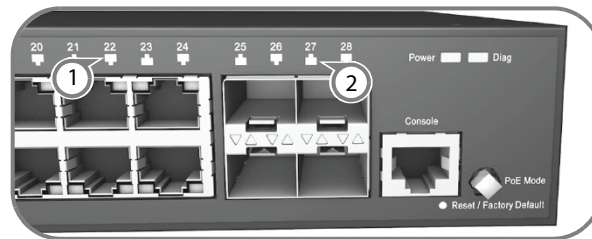
- ◆ Clearly label the opposing ends of each cable.
- ◆ Using your building’s floor plans, draw a map of the location of all network-connected equipment. For each piece of equipment, identify the devices to which it is connected.
- ◆ Note the length of each cable and the maximum cable length supported by the switch ports.
- ◆ For ease of understanding, use a location-based key when assigning prefixes to your cable labeling.
- ◆ Use sequential numbers for cables that originate from the same equipment.

- ◆ Differentiate between racks by naming accordingly.
- ◆ Label each separate piece of equipment.
- ◆ Display a copy of your equipment map, including meanings of all abbreviations at each equipment rack.

## Understanding the Port Status LEDs

The switch includes LED indicators for each port to indicate link status and network activity. The port LEDs are shown below and described in the following table.

Figure 17: Port Status LEDs



① RJ-45 Port Link/Activity LEDs

② SFP Port Link/Activity LEDs

Table 3: Port Status LEDs

LED	Condition	Status
1000BASE-T RJ-45 Ports 1-48 (SC30010) 1000BASE-T RJ-45 Ports 1-24 (SC30020/SC30030/SC30040) 1000BASE-T RJ-45 Ports 1-8 (SC30050/SC30060)		
Link/Activity	On/Blinking Amber	Port has a valid 10/100 Mbps link. Blinking indicates traffic on the port.
	On/Blinking Green	Port has a valid 1000 Mbps link. Blinking indicates traffic on the port.
	Off	The link is down.
PoE Mode*	On Amber	A PoE device is connected and delivered PoE power.
	Off	Not deliver PoE power.
Gigabit SFP Ports 49-52 (SC30010) Gigabit SFP Ports 25-28 (SC30020/SC30030/SC30040) Gigabit SFP Ports 9-10 (SC30050/SC30060)		
Link/Activity	On/Blinking Amber	Port has a valid 100 Mbps link. Blinking indicates traffic on the port.
	On/Blinking Green	Port has a valid 1000 Mbps link. Blinking indicates traffic on the port.
	Off	The link is down.

\* PoE Mode button is pressed (SC30020/SC30030/SC30050)



---

## How to Install an SFP Transceiver

The switch provides slots for optional SFP transceivers. The supported transceiver types are listed below:

- ◆ 1000BASE-SX (065-79SXMG)
- ◆ 1000BASE-LX (065-79LXMG)
- ◆ 1000BASE-ZX (065-79ZXMG)
- ◆ 1000BASE-LHX (065-79LXEDMG)



**Note:** SFP transceivers are hot-swappable. The switch does not need to be powered off before installing or removing a transceiver.

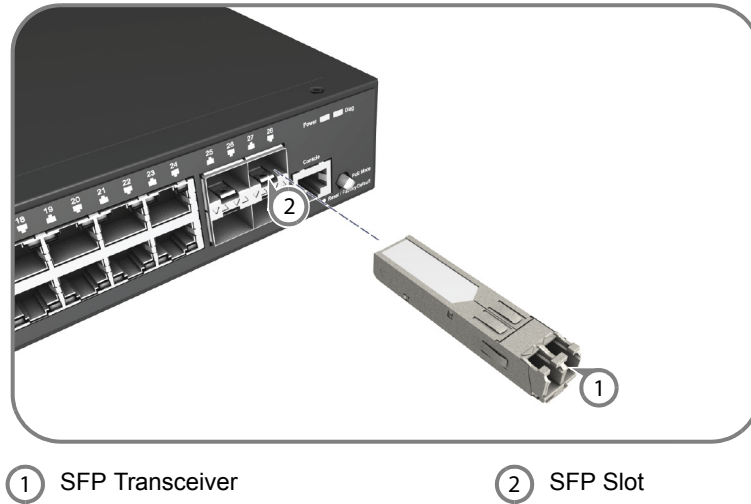
**Note:** SFP transceivers are not provided in the switch package.

---

To install an SFP transceiver, do the following:

1. Consider network and cabling requirements to select an appropriate transceiver type that is also compatible with the switch transceiver support.
2. If the SFP slot is covered with a rubber protective cap, remove the cap and keep it for later replacement.
3. Insert the transceiver with the optical connector facing outward and the slot connector facing down. Note that SFP transceivers are keyed so they can only be installed in the correct orientation.
4. Slide the transceiver into the slot until it clicks into place. If you do not immediately connect a cable to the port, use a rubber protective cap to keep the transceiver optics clean.

Figure 18: Inserting an SFP Transceiver into a Slot



**i** **Note:** To remove a transceiver: First disconnect the network cable, then pull the tab to remove the transceiver from the slot.

## How to Connect to Twisted-Pair Copper Ports

The RJ-45 ports on the switch support automatic MDI/MDI-X pinout configuration, which enables you to use standard straight-through twisted-pair cables to connect to any other network device (PCs, servers, switches, routers, or hubs).

The connection requires an unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) or shielded twisted-pair (STP) cable with RJ-45 connectors at both ends.

Table 4: Maximum Twisted-Pair Copper Cable Lengths

Cable Type	Maximum Cable Length	Connector
<b>1000BASE-T</b>		
Category 5, 5e, or 6 100-ohm UTP or STP	100 m (328 ft)	RJ-45
<b>100BASE-TX</b>		
Category 5 or better 100-ohm UTP or STP	100 m (328 ft)	RJ-45
<b>10BASE-T</b>		
Category 3 or better 100-ohm UTP	100 m (328 ft)	RJ-45

### Copper Cabling Guidelines

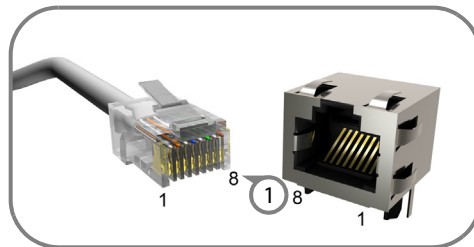
To ensure proper operation when installing the switch into a network, make sure that the current cables are suitable for 10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, or 1000BASE-T operation. Check the following criteria against the current installation of your network:

- ◆ Cable type: Unshielded twisted pair (UTP) or shielded twisted pair (STP) cables with RJ-45 connectors; Category 5, 5e or better cable for 1000BASE-T connections, Category 5 or better for 100BASE-TX connections, and Category 3 or better for 10BASE-T connections.
- ◆ Protection from radio frequency interference emissions
- ◆ Electrical surge suppression
- ◆ Separation of electrical wires (switch related or other) and electromagnetic fields from data based network wiring
- ◆ Safe connections with no damaged cables, connectors or shields

### 10/100BASE-TX Pin Assignments

All 100BASE-TX RJ-45 ports support automatic MDI/MDI-X operation, so you can use straight-through or crossover cables for all network connections to PCs, switches, or hubs. In straight-through cable, pins 1, 2, 3, and 6, at one end of the cable, are connected straight through to pins 1, 2, 3, and 6 at the other end of the cable.

**Figure 19: RJ-45 Connector**



① RJ-45 Pin Numbers

**Table 5: 10/100BASE-TX MDI and MDI-X Port Pinouts**

Pin	MDI Signal Name*	MDI-X Signal Name
1	Transmit Data plus (TD+) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )	Receive Data plus (RD+) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )
2	Transmit Data minus (TD-) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )	Receive Data minus (RD-) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )
3	Receive Data plus (RD+) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )	Transmit Data plus (TD+) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )
4	-52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )	GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )
5	-52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )	GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )
6	Receive Data minus (RD-) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )	Transmit Data minus (TD-) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )
7	GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )	-52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )
8	GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )	-52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )

\* The “+” and “-” signs represent the polarity of the wires that make up each wire pair.

### 1000BASE-T Assignments

All 1000BASE-T ports support automatic MDI/MDI-X operation, so you can use straight-through cables for all network connections to PCs, servers, or switches.

The table below shows the 1000BASE-T MDI and MDI-X port pinouts. These ports require that all four pairs of wires be connected. Note that for 1000BASE-T operation, all four pairs of wires are used for both transmit and receive.

**Table 6: 1000BASE-T MDI and MDI-X Port Pinouts**

Pin	MDI Signal Name	MDI-X Signal Name
1	Bi-directional Pair A Plus (BI_DA+) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )	Bi-directional Pair B Plus (BI_DB+) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )
2	Bi-directional Pair A Minus (BI_DA-) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )	Bi-directional Pair B Minus (BI_DB-) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )
3	Bi-directional Pair B Plus (BI_DB+) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )	Bi-directional Pair A Plus (BI_DA+) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )
4	Bi-directional Pair C Plus (BI_DC+) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )	Bi-directional Pair D Plus (BI_DD+) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )
5	Bi-directional Pair C Minus (BI_DC-) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )	Bi-directional Pair D Minus (BI_DD-) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )
6	Bi-directional Pair B Minus (BI_DB-) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )	Bi-directional Pair A Minus (BI_DA-) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )

**Table 6: 1000BASE-T MDI and MDI-X Port Pinouts (Continued)**

Pin	MDI Signal Name	MDI-X Signal Name
7	Bi-directional Pair D Plus (BI_DD+) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )	Bi-directional Pair C Plus (BI_DC+) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )
8	Bi-directional Pair D Minus (BI_DD-) GND (Positive $V_{port}$ )	Bi-directional Pair C Minus (BI_DC-) -52V power (Negative $V_{port}$ )

### 1000BASE-T Cable Requirements

All Category 5 UTP cables that are used for 100BASE-TX connections should also work for 1000BASE-T, providing that all four wire pairs are connected. However, it is recommended that for all critical connections, or any new cable installations, Category 5e (enhanced Category 5) or Category 6 cable should be used. The Category 5e and 6 specifications include test parameters that are only recommendations for Category 5. Therefore, the first step in preparing existing Category 5 cabling for running 1000BASE-T is a simple test of the cable installation to be sure that it complies with the IEEE 802.3-2008 standards.

### Power-over-Ethernet

The C-300 Series PoE switches support both IEEE 802.3af and IEEE 802.3at-2009 PoE standards. These switches are excellent choices for supplying power to connected PoE devices such as web cameras, IP telephones, or access points.

**Table 7: C-300 Series PoE Power Budget**

	SC30020	SC30020 with one AP50020	SC30030	SC30050
Total PoE Power Budget	370 W*	740 W*	200 W	125 W
Ports supply up to 15.4 W simultaneously	24		12	8
Ports supply up to 30 W simultaneously	12	24	6	4

\* Testing Environment: 370 W (0-50° C), 740 W (0-45° C)

Any PoE-compliant device attached to a port can directly draw power from the switch over the Ethernet cable without requiring its own separate power source. This capability gives network administrators centralized power control for devices such as IP phones and wireless access points, which translates into greater network availability.

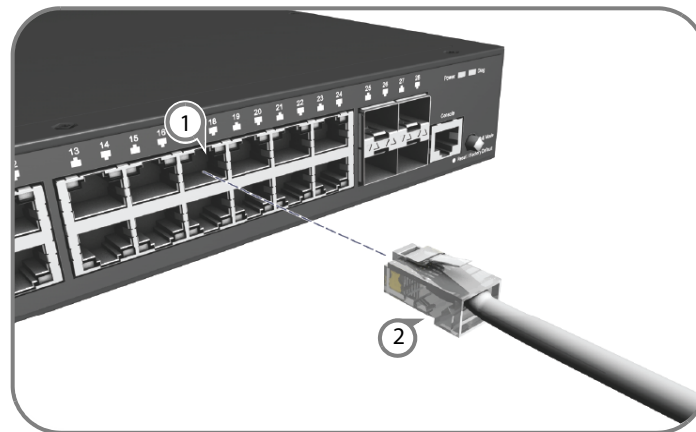
For each attached PoE-compliant device, the switch automatically senses the load and dynamically supplies the required power. The switch delivers power to a device using the wire pairs in UTP or STP cable.

\*The PoE power budget is the maximum amount of power that a switch can provide to all attached devices. If the power budget is exceeded, the switch will not enable the PoE power to any additional devices. The PoE power budget is not the same as total power received by powered devices. For example, when the SC30030 provides 370 W, the total power received by devices may be only 350-365 W. There are some transmit power losses in the connecting cabling, therefore different powered devices will have a different power loss rate.

**Connection Procedure** Follow these steps to connect cables to 1000BASE-T RJ-45 twisted-pair copper ports.

1. Attach one end of a twisted-pair cable segment to the device's RJ-45 connector.

**Figure 20: Making Twisted-Pair Connections**



① 1000BASE-T RJ-45 Port

② Category 5, 5e, or 6 Cable

1. Attach the other end to an available port on the switch. Make sure each twisted pair cable does not exceed 100 meters (328 ft) in length.
2. As each connection is made, the Link LED (on the switch) corresponding to each port will turn on green to indicate that the connection is valid.

## How to Connect to SFP Fiber Optic Ports

The switch provides up to four slots for SFP-compliant fiber-optic transceivers.

Note that all SFP slots operate at 1 Gbps or 100 Mbps full duplex.

**Table 8: Maximum Gigabit Ethernet Fiber Cable Lengths**

Cable Type	Fiber Bandwidth	Maximum Cable Length	Connector
<b>1000BASE-SX</b>			
62.5/125 micron multimode	160 MHz/km	2-220 m (7-722 ft)	LC
	200 MHz/km	2-275 m (7-902 ft)	LC
50/125 micron multimode	400 MHz/km	2-500 m (7-1641 ft)	LC
	500 MHz/km	2-550 m (7-1805 ft)	LC
<b>1000BASE-LX</b>			
9/125 micron single-mode	N/A	2 m - 10 km (7 ft - 6.2 miles)	LC
<b>1000BASE-LH</b>			
9/125 micron single-mode	N/A	2 m - 80 km (7 ft - 50 miles)	LC
<b>1000BASE-BX10</b>			
9/125 micron single-mode	simplex fiber	2 m - 10 km (7 ft - 6.2 miles)	LC
<b>1000BASE-BX20</b>			
9/125 micron single-mode	simplex fiber	2 m - 20 km (7 ft - 12.4 miles)	LC
<b>100BASE-BX20</b>			
9/125 micron single-mode	simplex fiber	2 m - 20 km (7 ft - 12.4 miles)	LC



**Note:** The length of fiber optic cable for a single switched link should not exceed the relevant standards specified in this section. However, power budget constraints should also be considered when calculating the maximum fiber optic cable length for a particular link.

**Note:** Maximum distances may vary for different SFP vendors.

**Connection Procedure** Follow these steps to connect cables to SFP transceiver ports.

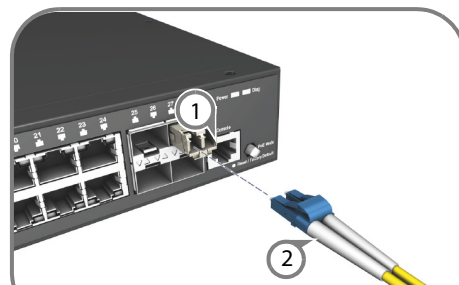


**Warning:** This switch uses lasers to transmit signals over fiber optic cable. The lasers are compliant with the requirements of a Class 1 Laser Product and are inherently eye safe in normal operation. However, you should never look directly at a transmit port when it is powered on.

**Warning:** When selecting a fiber SFP device, considering safety, please make sure that it can function at a temperature that is not less than the recommended maximum operational temperature of the product. You must also use an approved Laser Class 1 SFP transceiver.

1. Remove and keep the fiber port's rubber plug. When not connected to a fiber cable, the rubber plug should be replaced to protect the optics.
2. Check that the fiber terminators are clean. You can clean the cable plugs by wiping them gently with a clean tissue or cotton ball moistened with a little ethanol. Dirty fiber terminators on fiber optic cables will impair the quality of the light transmitted through the cable and lead to degraded performance on the port.
3. Connect one end of the cable to the SFP port on the switch and the other end to the SFP port on the other device. Since SFP connectors are keyed, the cable can be attached in only one orientation.

**Figure 21: Making a Connection to an SFP Port**



① SFP Transceiver Port

② Fiber Optic Cable

4. As a connection is made, check the Link LED on the switch to be sure that the connection is valid.



**Note:** Be sure to secure cables properly and route them away from the switch without exceeding the minimum bending radius for fiber cables (typically a few inches). Use cable ties to bundle cables together and secure coiled loops of excess cable. Do not let cables hang free supporting their own weight or pull in any way that puts stress on the connectors.



# 6

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## Switch Management

The switches include a management agent that allows you to configure or monitor the switch using its embedded management software. To manage the switch, you can make a direct connection to the console port (out-of-band), or you can manage it through a network connection (in-band) using Telnet, Secure Shell (SSH), a web browser, or SNMP-based network management software.

For a detailed description of the switch's software features, refer to the *Web Management Guide* and *CLI Reference Guide*.

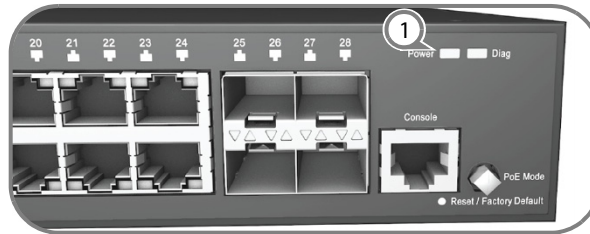
This chapter includes these sections:

- ◆ [“Understanding the System Status LEDs” on page 42](#)
- ◆ [“How to Connect to the Console Port” on page 43](#)
- ◆ [“How to Reset the Switch” on page 45](#)

## Understanding the System Status LEDs

The switch includes a display panel of key system LED indicators. The LEDs, which are located on the front panel, are shown below and described in the following table.

Figure 22: System LEDs



1 System Status LEDs

Table 9: System Status LEDs

LED	Condition	Status
Power/PoE Max	On Green	Internal power operating normally.
	On Amber	The PoE device power draw on the switch has reached the system limitation.
	Off	No AC power is connected or the internal power supply has failed.
Diag (Diagnostic)	Flashing Green	System diagnostic in progress.
	On Green	The system diagnostic test has completed successfully.
	Off	System boot up failed.

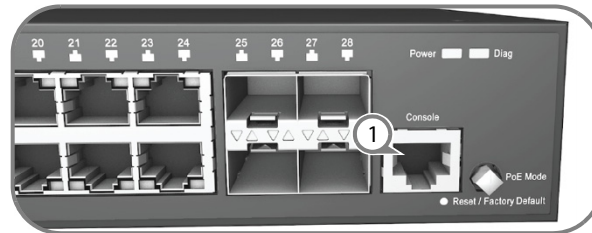
## How to Connect to the Console Port

The RJ-45 Console port on the front panel of the switch is used to connect a console device to the switch for out-of-band console configuration. The console device can be a PC or workstation running a VT-100 terminal emulator, or a VT-100 terminal. A console cable is supplied with the switch for connecting to a PC's RS-232 serial DB-9 DTE (COM) port.



**Note:** To connect to notebooks or other PCs that do not have a DB-9 COM port, use a USB-to-male DB-9 adapter cable (not included with the switch).

Figure 23: Console Port



1 Console port

The following table describes the pin assignments used in the console cable.

Table 10: Console Cable Wiring

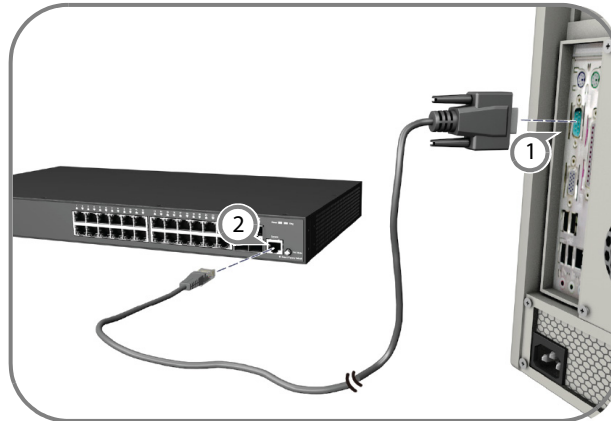
Switch's RJ-45 Console Port	Null Modem	PC's 9-Pin DTE Port
6 RXD (receive data)	<-----	3 TXD (transmit data)
3 TXD (transmit data)	----->	2 RXD (receive data)
4,5 SGND (signal ground)	-----	5 SGND (signal ground)

No other pins are used.

The serial port's default settings are as follows:

- ◆ Default Baud rate—115200 bps
- ◆ Character Size—8 Characters
- ◆ Parity—None
- ◆ Stop bit—One
- ◆ Data bits—8
- ◆ Flow control—None

**Figure 24: Console Port Connection**



Follow these steps to connect to the Console port:

1. Connect one end of the included RJ-45 to DB-9 serial cable to a DB-9 COM port connector on a management PC.
2. Plug in the RJ-45 end of the serial cable to the Console port on the switch.
3. Configure the PC's COM port required settings using VT-100 terminal emulator software (such as HyperTerminal) running on the management PC. The switch's default console port settings are:
  - 115200 bps, 8 data bits, 1-stop bit and no parity
4. Log in to the command-line interface (CLI) using one of the default user login settings:
  - User — admin,
  - Password — adminor
  - User — guest
  - Password — guest

The switch also offers a user-friendly web-based management interface for the configuration of all the unit's features.

You can make initial configuration changes by connecting a PC directly to one of the switch's RJ-45 ports. The switch has a default management IP address of 192.168.2.10 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. You must set your PC IP address to be on the same subnet as the switch (that is, the PC and switch addresses must both start 192.168.2.x).

Log in to the web interface using the default settings:

- ◆ Login Name — admin
- ◆ Password — admin

Note that the guest default user login will only allow a user to view switch parameter data. For a detailed description of connecting to the console and using the switch's command line interface (CLI), refer to the *CLI Reference Guide*.

---

## How to Reset the Switch

The Reset button located on the front right side panel of the switch can be used to restart the device and set the configuration back to either the currently saved configuration or the factory default settings.

**Reset to the Saved Configuration File** Press the Reset button for less than 5 seconds to restart the system software using the current saved configuration file settings. Any unsaved changes in the currently running configuration will be lost and the only the saved settings in the startup configuration file will be used when the switch reboots.

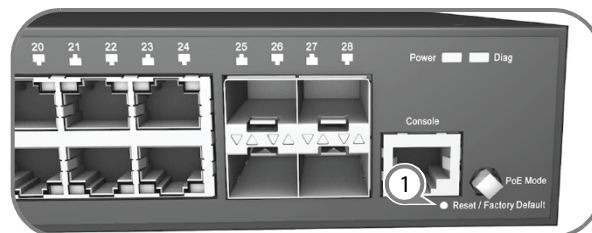
**Reset to Factory Default Settings** Press the Reset button for more than 5 seconds to restart the system software using the factory default settings. Any unsaved changes in the currently running configuration will be lost. The saved startup configuration file will still be available to select within the switch user interface, if needed.



**Caution:** Pressing the reset button will lose any unsaved changes in the running switch configuration.

---

**Figure 25: Reset Button**



① Reset/Factory Default Button



# Troubleshooting

## Diagnosing LED Indicators

Table 11: Troubleshooting Chart

Symptom	Action
Power LED is Off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Check connections between the switch, the power cord, and the AC power outlet.</li><li>◆ Check the AC power outlet is supplying 110-240 VAC.</li><li>◆ Contact your dealer for assistance.</li></ul>
Diag LED is blinking Amber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Power cycle the switch to try and clear the condition.</li><li>◆ If the condition does not clear, contact your dealer for assistance.</li></ul>
Diag LED is blinking Amber with PoE Mode button pressed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Turn off or unplug PoE devices until the condition clears.</li><li>◆ If the condition does not clear, contact your dealer for assistance.</li></ul>
Link/Act LED is Off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Verify that the switch and attached device are powered on.</li><li>◆ Check the cable connectors are firmly plugged into the switch and corresponding device.</li><li>◆ If the switch is installed in a rack, check the connections to the punch-down block and patch panel.</li><li>◆ Verify that the proper cable type is used and its length does not exceed specified limits.</li><li>◆ Check the attached device and cable connections for possible defects. Replace the defective cable if necessary.</li></ul>

## System Self-Diagnostic Test Failure

If the Diag LED indicates a failure of the system power-on-self-test (POST), you can use a console connection to view the POST results. The POST results may indicate a failed component or help troubleshoot the problem. For more information on connecting to the console port and using the CLI, refer to the *CLI Reference Guide*.

Note a POST failure normally indicates a serious hardware fault that cannot be rectified or worked around. If you encounter a POST failure, you should contact your dealer for assistance.

## Power and Cooling Problems

If a power indicator does not turn on when the power cord is plugged in, you may have a problem with the power outlet, power cord, or internal power supply. However, if the switch shuts down after operating for a continuous period, check for loose power connections, power losses or surges at the power outlet. If you still cannot isolate the problem, the internal power supply may be defective.

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## Installation

Verify that all system components have been properly installed. If one or more components appear to be malfunctioning (such as the power cord or network cabling), test them in an alternate environment where you are sure that all the other components are functioning properly.

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## In-Band Access

You can access the management agent in the switch through a connection to any port using Telnet, a web browser, or other network management software tools. However, you must first configure the switch with a valid IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway. If you have trouble establishing a link to the management agent, check to see if you have a valid network connection. Then verify that you entered the correct IP address. Also, be sure the switch port has not been disabled. If it has not been disabled, then check the network cabling that connects your remote location to the switch.

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# Index

## Numerics

- 10 Mbps collision domain 39
- 10 Mbps connectivity rules 39
- 10/100 PIN assignments 35
- 1000BASE fiber cable lengths 39
- 1000BASE-T PIN assignments 36
- 10BASE-T
  - cable lengths 39

## A

- adhesive feet, attaching 25
- air flow requirements 20

## B

- brackets, attaching 24

## C

- cable
  - Ethernet cable compatibility 35
  - labeling and connection records 31
  - lengths 39
- connectivity rules
  - 10 Mbps 39
- console port
  - pin assignments 43
- console port, pin assignments 43
- contents of package 15
- cord sets, international 30

## D

- diagnosing LED indicators 46

## E

- electrical interference, avoiding 20
- equipment checklist 15
- Ethernet connectivity rules 39

## I

- in-band access 47
- indicators, LED 32, 42

- installation
  - power requirements 21
  - site requirements 20
- installation troubleshooting 47
- introduction 9, 15

## L

- laser safety 40
- LED indicators
  - port 32
  - PWR 42
- location requirements 20

## M

- management
  - out-of-band 41
  - web-based 41

## O

- out-of-band management 41

## P

- package contents 15
- pin assignments
  - console port 43
- power and cooling problems 47
- Power-over-Ethernet 37

## R

- rubber foot pads, attaching 25

## S

- screws for rack mounting 23
- site selection 20
- specifications
  - environmental 14
- status LEDs 32, 42
- surge suppressor, using 21

## W

- web-based management 41



