



Installing Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series

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NN47205-300
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Chapter 1: Introduction

Purpose

This document provides conceptual information and installation procedures for the switch hardware.

 Note:

Release 5.8 is supported only on ERS 4800.

Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800

The following table describes the 4800 series of Avaya Ethernet Routing switches.

Table 1: 4800 Series Switch Platforms

4800 Series Switch Model	Key Features
Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4826GTS	24 10/100/1000BaseTX RJ-45 ports, 2 shared SFP ports, and 2 10GE SFP+ ports Supports dual 300W 12V power supplies for redundancy and load sharing
Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4826GTS-PWR+	24 10/100/1000BaseTX RJ-45 ports with PoE+, 2 shared SFP ports, and 2 10GE SFP+ ports Supports dual 1000W 54V power supplies for redundancy and load sharing
Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4850GTS	48 10/100/1000BaseTX RJ-45 ports, 2 shared SFP ports, and 2 10GE SFP+ ports Supports dual 300W 12V power supplies for redundancy and load sharing
Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4850GTS-PWR+	48 10/100/1000BaseTX RJ-45 ports with PoE+, 2 shared SFP ports, and 2 10GE SFP+ ports Supports dual 1000W 54V power supplies for redundancy and load sharing

Chapter 2: New in this release

The following sections detail what's new in this document for Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Release 5.8.

Features

There are no feature updates in this document.

Other changes

See the following section for information about changes that are not feature-related.

Title change for documents

Installing Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4000 Series is renamed *Installing Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*.

Introduction chapter

Information about Related resources and Support are moved to the last chapter in this document.

Regulatory content

The regulatory content is removed from this document. For more information about the regulatory content, see *Regulatory Reference for Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series* , NN47205-100.

Chapter 3: Installing the Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch

This section provides the information and procedures to install the Ethernet Routing Switch (ERS) 4800. Unless otherwise noted, tasks in this section apply to all ERS 4800 switches.

Electrostatic discharge

This section provides information and procedures to prevent electrostatic discharge during installation.

Preventing electrostatic discharge damage

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is a discharge of stored static electricity that can damage equipment and impair electrical circuitry. Electrostatic voltages can result from friction including, pulling cabling through conduits, walking across carpeted areas, and building static charge in clothing. When you improperly handle electronic components, ESD damage occurs and can result in complete or intermittent failures. While networking equipment is commonly designed and tested to withstand common mode ESD events, voltage can sometimes discharge to some connector pins, which can potentially damage the networking equipment.



Caution:

To protect the Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch against ESD damage, take the following measures before you connect data cables to the device:

- Always use antistatic wrist straps. Make sure you adjust the strap to provide good skin contact.
- Ensure that you properly ground work surfaces and equipment racks for protection against electrostatic discharge. You must connect the common point to the building ground wire. In a properly wired building, the nearest reliable ground is typically at the electrical outlet.
- Avoid contact between equipment and clothing. The wrist or ankle strap protects only the equipment from ESD voltages on the body; ESD voltages on clothing can still cause damage.
- Avoid touching any connector pins.

- Do not remove the wrist or ankle strap until the installation is complete.

Preventing electrostatic damage in new cable installations

With new cable installations, Avaya recommends that you use an ESD discharge cable to reduce the potential for damage from static, that can build up in cables. The following figure illustrates an ESD cable.

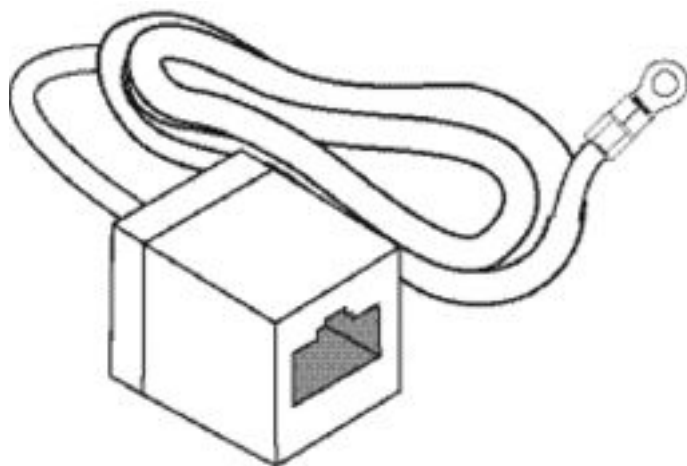


Figure 1: Job aid

To install the ESD discharge cable, perform this procedure.

1. Connect the ground lug on the ESD discharge cable to a safe and suitable earth ground.
2. Connect all RJ-45 cable connectors to the female RJ-45 connector of the ESD discharge cable for at least 5 seconds, and then connect each RJ-45 cable connector to the switch.
3. Leave cables connected to the networking equipment. After you connect cables to networking equipment, the cables do not build up charge.

Environmental requirements

The following table provides the environmental requirements for the individual switches. Ensure that the area where you install the switch and where it operates meets these requirements.

Table 2: Environmental requirements

Environmental requirement	Values
Ambient Temperature	0°C to 50°C, continuous operation

Table continues...

Environmental requirement	Values
Operating Temperature	0°C to 50°C
Storage Temperature	–40°C to 85°C
Operating Humidity	0 to 95 percent noncondensing
Operating Relative Humidity	10 to 90 percent noncondensing
Storage Relative Humidity	10 to 90 percent noncondensing
Maximum Operating Altitude	10 000 feet above sea level
Altitude	0 to 10 000 feet above sea level
Storage Altitude	–1 000 to 40 000 feet above sea level
Acoustic Noise	Less than or equal to 45 db at 35°C and less than or equal to 57 db at 50°C. The temperature is allowed to have $\pm 3.5^\circ\text{C}$ deviation around the threshold of 35°C, (measurement methods based on ISO 7779).
Miscellaneous Operating Considerations	• No heat sources such as hot air vents or direct sunlight near the switch. • No sources of severe electromagnetic interference near the switch. • No excessive dust in the environment. • An adequate power source is within 6 feet (1.83 meters) of the switch. One 15-amp circuit is required for each power supply. • At least 2 inches (5.08 centimeters) of clearance on each side of the switch unit for ventilation. • Adequate clearance at the front and rear of the switch for access to cables.

 Warning:

To avoid bodily injury from hazardous electrical shock and current, never remove the top of the device. No user-serviceable components are inside. For a translation of this statement, see [Translations of safety messages](#) on page 45.

Package contents

The following figure illustrates the components that are provided with each switch. If any components are missing, contact the switch vendor.

 Note:

Avaya switch hardware can vary in size and shape. Your switch might appear different than the following example figure.

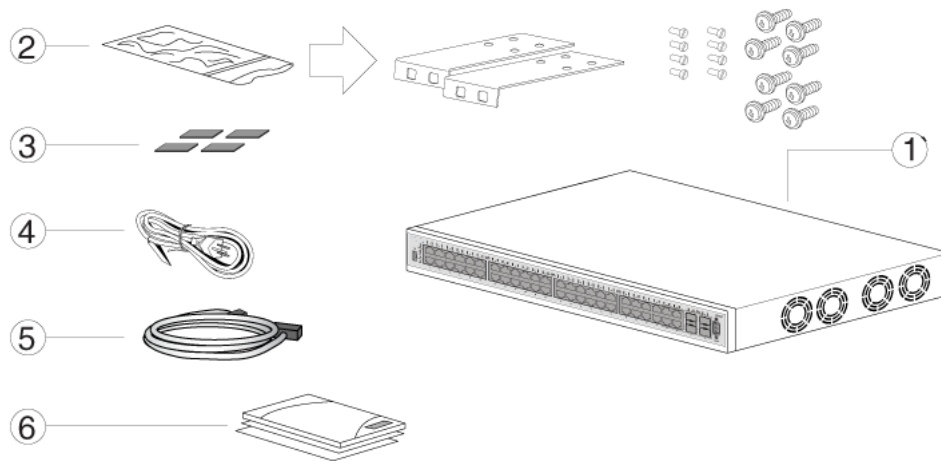


Figure 2: Package contents

1. Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch unit
2. Rack-mounting hardware that includes:
 - Rack-mount brackets
 - Screws to attach brackets to the switch
 - Screws to attach the switch to the equipment rack
3. Rubber footpads
4. AC power cord
5. Standard 1.5 foot (45 cm) stacking cable
6. Documentation



Note:

Cable trays can be provided as an option.

Installing the switch on a table or shelf

You can install a single switch on any flat surface. The surface must support the combined weight of the switch and attached cables (from 15 and 20 pounds [7 to 9 kilograms]).

To install a switch on a table or shelf, perform this procedure.

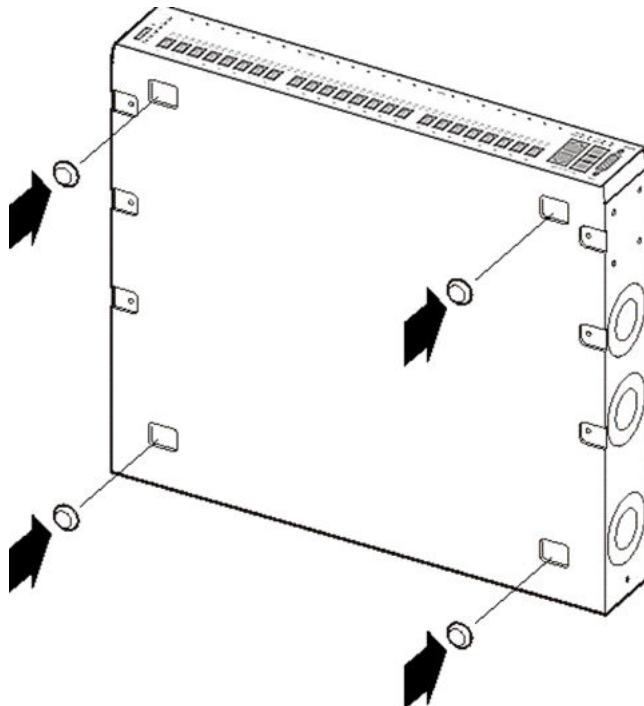
⚠ Caution:

Do not place an Avaya Ethernet Power Supply Unit or Avaya Ethernet Redundant Power Supply on top of the switch. The switch housing cannot support the weight of these units. For a translation of this statement, see [Translations of safety messages](#) on page 45.

*** Note:**

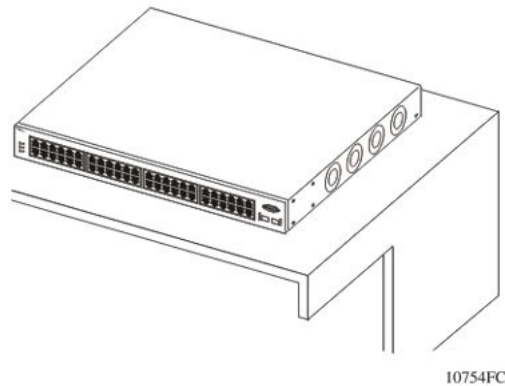
Avaya switch hardware can vary in size and shape. Your switch might appear different than the following example figures.

1. Attach the included rubber footpads on the bottom of the switch at the locations.



10753FC

2. Set the switch on a table or shelf as illustrated below. Allow at least 2 inches (5.1 centimeters) on each side for proper ventilation and at least 5 inches (12.7 centimeters) at the back for power cord clearance.



Installing the Switch in an equipment rack

To install a switch in an equipment rack, perform this procedure.

Prerequisites for installing the switch in an equipment rack:

- Ensure that you have a space of 1.75 inches (4.45 centimeters) in height for each switch in an EIA or IEC-standard 19-inch (48.2-centimeter) equipment rack.
- The rack is bolted to the floor and braced if necessary.
- The rack is grounded to the same grounding electrode used by the power service in the area. The ground path must be permanent and must not exceed 1 Ohm of resistance from the rack to the grounding electrode.

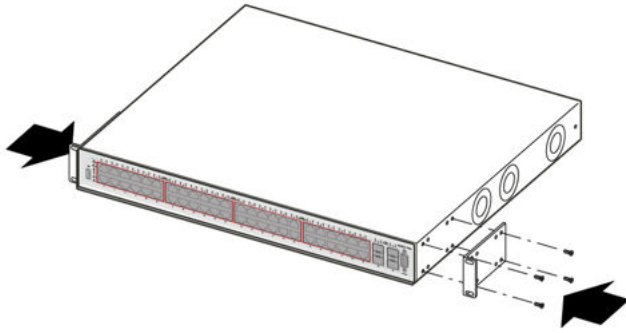
 Caution:

When you mount the device in a rack, do not stack units directly on top of one another. You must secure each unit to the rack with the appropriate mounting brackets. Mounting brackets cannot support multiple units. For a translation of this statement, see [Translations of safety messages](#) on page 45.

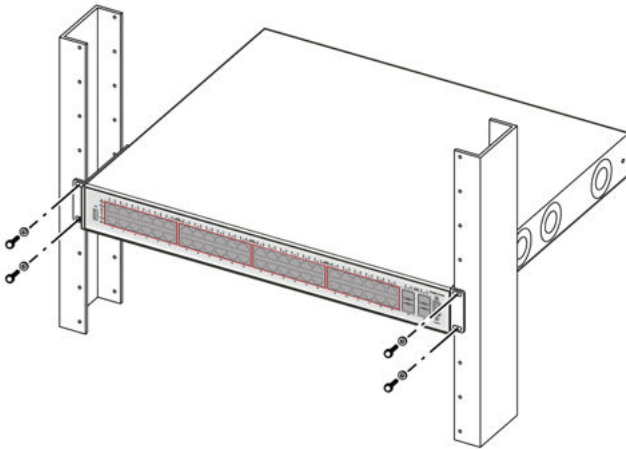
 Note:

Avaya switch hardware can vary in size and shape. Your switch might appear different than the following example figures.

1. Attach a bracket to each side of the switch using a #2 Phillips screwdriver as illustrated in below.



2. Slide the switch into the rack as illustrated.



3. Insert and tighten the rack-mount screws using a #2 Phillips screwdriver.

*** Note:**

The switch mounting hardware is specific for each switch model. Do not mix screws or brackets between different switch models.

Cable requirements

The following table describes the cables required for ERS 4800.

Table 3: Switch cable requirements

Required Cable	Description
10/100/1000Base TX Ports	The interconnect cabling must conform to the Cat5e, Cat6, or Cat6e specification of the Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard, ANSI/TIA/EIA 568-B fitted with an RJ-45 Module jack.

Table continues...

Required Cable	Description
10/100Base TX Ports	The interconnect cabling for 10BaseT Ethernet must conform to Cat3, Cat4, Cat5 (or better) UTP cabling for distances up to 100 meters. The interconnect cabling for 100BaseTX Fast Ethernet must conform to Cat5 (or better) UTP cabling for distances up to 100 meters.
100BaseFX Ports	The interconnect cabling must conform to 50/125 or 62.5/125 micron multimode fiber-optic cabling for distances up to 3 kilometers.
Console Port	Varies depending on the switch model. A serial cable with RJ-45 connectors, or a serial cable with a DB-9 female connector on both ends. The maximum length for the console port cable is 25 feet (8.3 meters).
SFP Transceiver Ports	Varies with the installed SFP transceiver. See the documentation shipped with the SFP transceiver for specifications.
USB Port	USB 2.0 Type A-compliant cable.

! Important:

In Autonegotiation mode, the switch automatically provides the proper MDI/MDI-X connection on the RJ-45 ports; to eliminate the need for crossover cables. After you disable Autonegotiation on 10/100 ports, MDI/MDI-x is also disabled.

Installation and removal of Small Form-factor Pluggable transceivers

The following section describes how to install and remove Small Form-factor Pluggable (SFP) transceivers in the switch. For more information about SFP transceiver use and designation, see *Installing Transceivers and Optical Components on Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4800 Series*, NN47205-301 .

! Important:

The switch will display the interface speed of the T1/E1 SFP as a 100 Mb/s connection even though the interfaces is operating at the appropriate WAN speed. The system uses this value for STP path cost and MLT utilization.

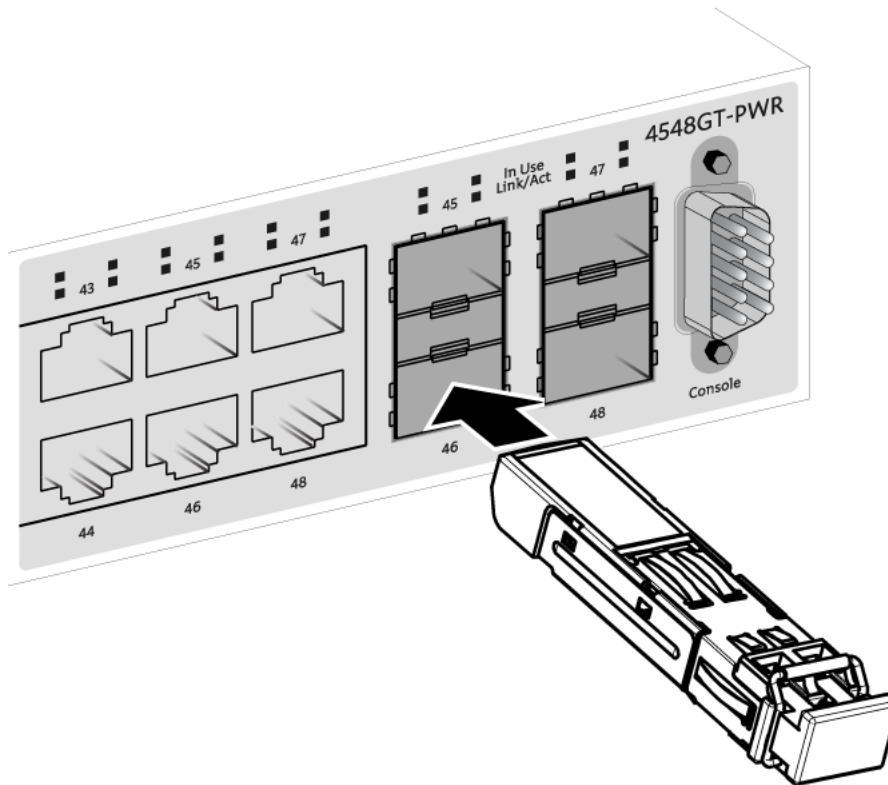
Avaya recommends that you enable egress traffic shaping on the port to 1.544 Mbps when using the T1 SFP to guarantee appropriate Quality of Service and traffic prioritization.

Installing SFP transceivers

Install SFP transceivers by performing this procedure.

1. Remove the transceiver from the protective packaging.
2. Verify that the transceiver is the correct model for the network configuration.

3. Grasp the transceiver between your thumb and forefinger.
4. Insert the transceiver into the proper module on the switch. Apply a light pressure to the transceiver until it clicks and locks into position in the module.

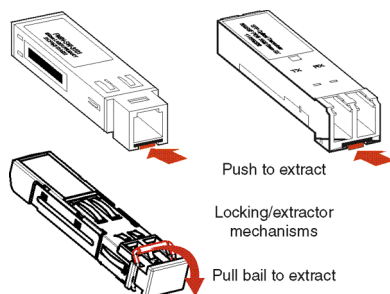


5. Remove the dust cover from the transceiver optical bores.

Removing of SFP transceivers

Remove SFP transceivers by performing this procedure.

1. Disconnect the network fiber cable from the transceiver.
2. Use the locking mechanism on the transceiver to release it. The locking mechanism varies from model to model as illustrated below.



3. Slide the transceiver from the module slot.
4. If the transceiver does not slide easily from the module slot, use a gentle side-to-side rocking motion while firmly pulling the transceiver from the slot.
5. Attach a dust cover over the fiber-optic bores and store the transceiver in a safe place until you need it.

! Important:

Discard transceivers in accordance with the proper laws and regulations.

RJ-45 connector pin assignments

The following section describes the connector pin assignments for the RJ-45 connectors.

Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4826GTS-PWR+ and 4850GTS-PWR+

The following table describes the Power over Ethernet, and Power over Ethernet Plus RJ-45 connector pin assignments in the Avaya ERS 4826GTS-PWR+ and 4850GTS-PWR+.

Table 4: PWR PoE, and PWR+ RJ-45 connector pin assignments

Connector	Pin Number	Signal	Description
	1	RX+/power–	Receive Data+/power–
	2	RX–/power–	Receive Data–/power–
	3	TX+/power+	Transmit Data+/power+
	4	Not applicable	Not applicable
	5	Not applicable	Not applicable
	6	TX–/power+	Transmit Data–/power+
	7	Not applicable	Not applicable
	8	Not applicable	Not applicable

! Important:

The Avaya ERS 4800 PWR+ models use pins 1, 2, 3, and 6 for PoE Plus, and is compliant with Type 2 (MDI-X) in IEEE802.3at.

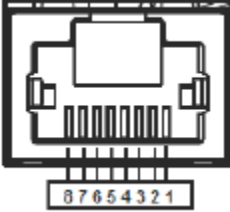
Console port pin assignments

The following table describes the console port pin assignments.

! Important:

The ERS 4800 supports only CLI Quickstart use on the console port.

Table 5: RJ-45 Console port pin assignments

Connector	Pin Number	Signal
	1	Ready to send (RTS) — optional
	2	Data terminal ready (DTR) — optional, can swap or link with pin 8
	3	Transmit data (TXD) — mandatory
	4	Carrier detect (DCD) — optional
	5	Ground (GND) — mandatory
	6	Receive data (RXD) — mandatory
	7	Data set ready (DSR) — optional
	8	Clear to send (CTS) — optional, can swap or link with pin 1

Universal Serial Bus ports

The switches feature a Universal Serial Bus (USB) port on the front panel. Switch administrators can use the USB port to perform tasks, previously performed through Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP), with a USB Mass Storage Device (for example, a flash drive or thumb drive):

- download software
- generate and download the ASCII configuration file
- generate and download the binary configuration file

The storage capacity of the USB device in use limits file and system operations.

Support is available only for USB drives that comply with the Mass Storage subsection of the USB 1.1 and USB 2.0 specification. Support does not extend to third-party devices that do not comply with these standards. Off-the-shelf drives that do not comply with these standards cannot operate with the switch. Only FAT or FAT32 file systems are currently supported; USB drives with NTFS file systems are not supported. Consult the documentation provided with the USB drive to ensure compliance with these standards.

Resetting the switch to the default configuration

The `restore factory-default` command resets the switch or stack to its default configuration.

To reset the switch or stack to its default configuration perform the following procedure.

1. Enter `restore factory-default`.

The following message appears:

Warning the switch/stack will be reset to factory default configuration. Do you wish to continue (y/n) ?

2. Enter `y` to restore the switch to default.

! Important:

If you enter `restore factory-default [-y]`, the `[-y]` parameter instructs the switch not to prompt for confirmation.

The `restore factory-default` command is in the privileged exec command mode.

Power specifications

This section describes power specifications for the switches.

Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4826GTS, 4826GTS-PWR+, 4850GTS, and 4850GTS-PWR+

The following table describes the regulatory AC power specifications for the ERS 4826GTS, 4826GTS-PWR+, 4850GTS, and 4850GTS-PWR+ switches. It must be noted that regulatory power specifications are based on the maximum rated capacity of the power supplies and are not based on typical power consumption which is typically lower.

Table 6: AC power specifications

	4826GTS	4826GTS-PWR+	4850GTS	4850GTS-PWR+
Input Current:	5A/2.5A	12A/6A	5A/2.5A	12A/6A
Input Voltage (rms):	100 to 240VAC at 50 to 60 Hz	100 to 240VAC at 50 to 60 Hz	100 to 240VAC at 50 to 60 Hz	100 to 240VAC at 50 to 60 Hz
Power Consumption:	74.3W maximum	149W maximum	94.6W maximum	248W maximum
Thermal Rating:	254 BTU/Hr maximum	508 BTU/Hr maximum	323 BTU/Hr maximum	508 BTU/Hr maximum
Inrush Current:	40A maximum	70A maximum	40A maximum	70A maximum
Turn on Condition:	1 second maximum after application of AC power	1 second maximum after application of AC power	1 second maximum after application of AC power	1 second maximum after application of AC power
! Important: 12 V output rise time, from 10 to 90 percent, must be the maximum of 50 ms and monotonic under all defined input and output conditions.				
Efficiency:	70 percent minimum	70 percent minimum	70 percent minimum	70 percent minimum

Power over Ethernet Plus power supply power specification

The ERS 4800 models support two internal field replaceable power supplies. You can install a secondary power supply to provide redundancy, load sharing, and add Power over Ethernet Plus (PoE+) power budget on PWR+ models.

PWR+ models support dual 54V 1000W Power over Ethernet Plus (PoE+) AC power supplies.



Figure 3: 1000W power supply

The ERS 4826GTS and ERS 4850GTS support 300W AC power supplies.



Figure 4: 300W power supply

The 300W and 1000W AC power supplies use an IEC 60320 C16 AC power cord connector. The AC power cord is in close proximity to the hot air exhaust, and supports high operating temperatures

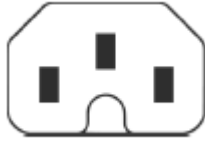


Figure 5: IEC 60320 C16 connector

Power over Ethernet Plus specifications

Model	Maximum PoE W	Average PoE W on 26 port models	Average PoE W on 50 port models
ERS 4800 PWR+ models	855W with one power supply 1855W with two power supplies	15.4W (802.3af) 32.4W (802.3at)	15.4W (802.3af) 17.8W (802.3at) — 1 power supply 32.4W (802.3at) — 2 power supplies

- All PWR+ models can support 802.3af 15.4W on each port with one power supply installed. You can add a second power supply for redundancy.
- PWR+ 26 port models can support 802.3at 32.4W on each port with one power supply installed. You can add a second power supply for redundancy.
- PWR+ 50 port models can support 802.3at 32.4W on each port with two power supplies installed. PoE power reduces to an average of 17.8W on each port with one power supply.

Installing the switch power supply

You must install at least one power supply before using the switch. ERS 4800 models support two field replaceable internal power supplies. If supported, you can install an optional second power supply for redundancy, load sharing, or to provide additional PoE+ power budget.

Perform the following procedure to install an internal power supply into your switch.

*** Note:**

The switch hardware can vary. This procedure only applies to hardware models with field replaceable power supplies.

1. If a blanking plate covers the required power supply slot, remove the blanking plate before attempting to insert the power supply.
2. Insert each power supply into a rear power supply slot.
3. Verify that each power supply is fully seated in the slot. Secure the power supply with the two thumb screws.

*** Note:**

The switch chassis can prevent an incorrect installation of a power supply. If you insert a power supply upside down, it will not fully insert and the thumb screws will not engage.

4. Once you install a power supply, you can proceed with connecting AC power.

! Important:

You can hot swap power supplies while the switch is operational. One power supply is required for continued switch operation. PoE load reductions can occur if you remove one power supply while the switch is operating with dual power supplies.

Connect AC power

This section explains power cord specifications and how to connect AC power.

Power cord specifications

To connect AC power to the switch, you need an appropriate AC power cord as described in the following table, also see the following table for plug specifications.

Table 7: International power cord specifications

Country and Plug Specification	Specifications	Typical Plug
Continental Europe: - CEE7 standard VII male plug - Harmonized cord (HAR marking on the outside of the cord jacket to comply with the CENELEC Harmonized Document HD-21)	220 or 230VAC 50 Hz - Single phase	
United States of America, Canada, and Japan: - NEMA5-15P male plug - UL-recognized (UL stamped on cord jacket) - CSA-certified (CSA label secured to the cord)	100 or 120VAC 50–60 Hz - Single phase	
United Kingdom: - BS1363 male plug with fuse - Harmonized cord	240VAC 50 Hz - Single phase	

Table continues...

Country and Plug Specification	Specifications	Typical Plug
Australia: AS3112-1981 male plug	240VAC 50 Hz - Single phase	

⚠ Danger:

Using power cords with a proper grounding path

Use only power cords that have a grounding path. Without a proper ground, a person who touches the switch is in danger of receiving an electrical shock. Lack of a grounding path to the switch can result in excessive emissions. For a translation of this statement, see [Translations of safety messages](#) on page 45.

Connect power to the back panel

Connect the AC power cord to the back of the switch, and then connect the cord to an AC power outlet. The following figure shows how to connect the AC power cord to the switch back panel.

! Important:

The switch does not have an AC power switch. When you connect the power cord to a suitable, energized AC power outlet, the switch powers up immediately.

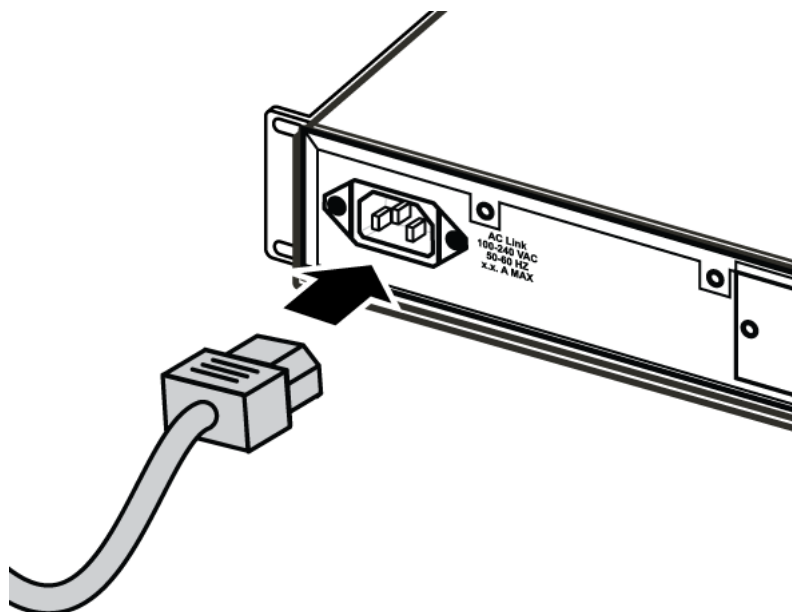


Figure 6: Connecting AC power to the back panel

Warning:

Disconnecting the AC power cord is the only way to turn off AC power to the switch. Always connect the AC power cord in a quickly and safely accessible location in case of an emergency. For a translation of this statement, see [Translations of safety messages](#) on page 45.

Check Light Emitting Diode on the switch

The figures and tables in the following sections describe the LEDs on the switch. The tables describe LED operation for a switch that finishes the power-on self-test.

Front panel LEDs

The following diagrams illustrate the components on the front panels of the switch:

For detailed explanations of the states indicated by each front panel LED type, see the following sections:

- [Switch LED state indicators](#) on page 25
- [Port LED state indicators](#) on page 26



Figure 7: Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4826GTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. USB Port | 4. Shared SFP ports and SFP+ ports. SFP ports can support low speed 100FX SFP |
| 2. Switch LEDs | 5. Console Port |
| 3. 10/100/1000 ports (LEDs above ports) | |



Figure 8: Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4826GTS-PWR+

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. USB Port | 4. Shared SFP ports and SFP+ ports. SFP ports can support low speed 100FX SFP |
| 2. Switch LEDs | 5. Console Port |
| 3. 10/100/1000 PoE+ ports (LEDs above ports) | |



Figure 9: Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4850GTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. USB Port | 4. Shared SFP ports and SFP+ ports. SFP ports can support low speed 100FX SFP |
| 2. Switch LEDs | 5. Console Port |
| 3. 10/100/1000 ports (LEDs above ports) | |

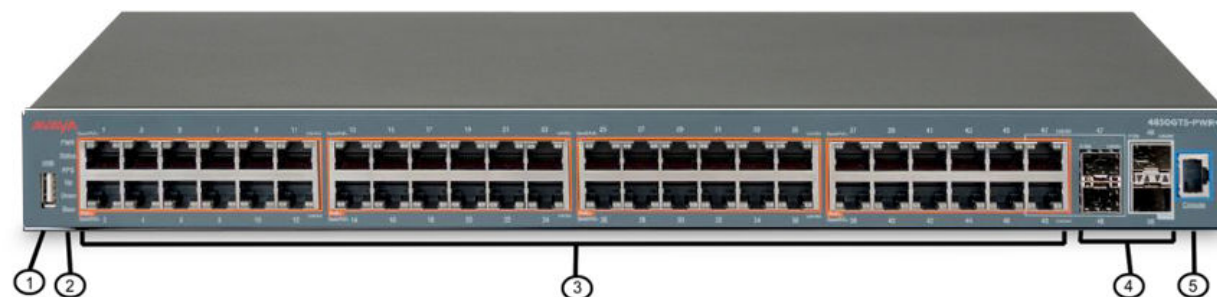


Figure 10: Avaya Ethernet Routing Switch 4850GTS-PWR+

1. USB Port
2. Switch LEDs
3. 10/100/1000 PoE+ ports (LEDs above ports)
4. Shared SFP ports and SFP+ ports. SFP ports can support low speed 100FX SFP
5. Console Port

 Warning:

Fiber optic equipment can emit laser or infrared light that can injure your eyes. Never look into an optical fiber or connector port. Always assume that fiber-optic cables are connected to a light source. For a translation of this statement, see [Translations of safety messages](#) on page 45.

Switch LED state indicators

The following table describes the main switch LED state indications provided by LED color and fluctuation cues.

Table 8: Switch LED state indicators

Label	Color and Status	Description
PWR	Green (solid)	The switch is receiving power either from the primary or secondary power supply.
	Off	The switch is not receiving power and not operating.
Status	Green (solid)	• During start-up: The power-on self-test (POST) is complete and the switch is operating normally. • After start-up: The switch is running the agent code successfully.
	Green (blinking)	The switch is loading the agent software code.
	Amber (solid)	The switch encountered an error when running the diagnostic software. (See note)
	Amber (blinking)	The switch is booting and running diagnostic software. Normal activity during boot process. (See note)
	Off	The switch failed the power-on self-test (POST) or failed to load the agent code.
Up / Down	Green (solid)	The switch formed a neighbor with the adjacent switch over Stack up/down cables.
	Green (blinking)	The switch formed a partial neighbor with the adjacent switch over Stack up/down cables. Check the switch logs.
	Amber (solid)	The switch detects Stack up/down cables are present and connected to an adjacent switch, but adjacency did not complete. Check the switch logs.
	Off	No Stack up/down connection is present, or the switch is in stand-alone mode.

Table continues...

Label	Color and Status	Description
Base	Green (solid)	The switch is operating as the base unit for the stack.
	Green (blinking)	The switch joined the stack and Automatic Unit Replacement is running to upgrade the diagnostics, agent, or configuration file.
	Amber (solid)	The switch is operating as the temporary base unit for the stack.
	Amber (blinking)	Problem with election of a base unit for the stack. Either no switch has the base unit switch on, or multiple units have the base unit switch on.
	Amber (fast flashing)	The switch was not allowed to join the stack. Check the switch logs.
	Off	The switch is not the base unit or temporary base unit, or the switch is operating in stand-alone mode.

*** Note:**

Status LED state for ERS 4800 only.

Port LED state indicators

This section describes the port LED state indicators by color and fluctuation cues.

The following list describes the three port LEDs:

- Activity indicates the level of activity on the link.
- Link indicates the presence of an Ethernet link.
- Speed indicates the port speed (for example, 10 Mb/s, 100 Mb/s, 1000 Mb/s).

Table 9: RJ-45 Port LED state indicators

Label	Color and Status	Description
Speed/PoE	Green, Pulse Green—Green	The port is set to operate at 1000 Mb/s and PoE is delivered on the port, on ERS 4800 PoE models (4826GTS-PWR+, 4850GTS-PWR+).
	Green, Steady	The port is set to operate at 1000 Mb/s and no PoE power is delivered on the port, on ERS 4800 non-PoE models (4826GTS, 4850GTS) or ERS 4800 PoE models without a PoE consumer attached to the port (4826GTS-PWR+, 4850GTS-PWR+).
	Amber, Pulse Amber—Amber	The port is set to operate at 100 Mb/s and PoE is delivered on the port, on ERS 4800 PoE models (4826GTS-PWR+, 4850GTS-PWR+).
	Amber, Steady	The port is set to operate at 1000 Mb/s and no PoE power is delivered on the port, on ERS 4800 non-PoE models (4826GTS, 4850GTS) or ERS 4800 PoE models without a PoE

Table continues...

Label	Color and Status	Description
		consumer attached to the port (4826GTS-PWR+, 4850GTS-PWR+).
	Amber, Green Pulse	The port is experiencing a PoE error.
	Off	When the Link/Activity LED is green and the Speed LED is off, the port is set to operate at 10 Mb/s for all ERS 4800 models (4826GTS-PWR+, 4850GTS-PWR+, 4826GTS, 4850GTS).
Link / Activity	Green, Steady	The link established but no data activity exists.
	Green, Blink	The link is established and data activity exists (the blink rate indicates the level of activity).
	Green, Slow Blink	The software disabled the port.
	Amber, Steady	Port not used.
	Amber, Blink	Not applicable.
	Off	The port has no link or activity.

Table 10: SFP transceiver Port LED state indicators

Label	Color and Status	Description
In Use	Green, Blink	Not applicable.
	Green, Steady	The SFP port and the transmit port are active.
	Amber, Blink	Not applicable.
	Amber, Steady	SFP Installed—TX Port Inactive
	Off	No SFP transceiver is present.
Link / Activity	Green, Blink	Activity exists on the port.
	Green, Slow Blink	Software disabled this port.
	Green, Steady	The link is operating normally.
	Off	No link exists.

Table 11: SFP+ Port LED state indicators

Label	Color and Status	Description
TX / RX	Green, Steady	SFP+ detected and link established
	Green, Flashing	SFP+ established and transmit/receive activity detected.
	Amber, Steady	SFP detected and link established
	Amber, Flashing	SFP established and transmit/receive activity detected.
	Amber, Blinking	TX and RX blink together slowly to indicate a disabled port.
	Off	No SFP or SFP+ connection detected.

*** Note:**

If you link two ports explicitly set for different speeds (for example one configured as 10BaseT and the other as 100BaseTX) the port link LED may indicate a link, but the switch does not

establish a link. Connect ports using the same set speed or use auto-negotiation on each switch.

Set IP parameters for the switch

After the switch starts up and initializes all software modules, it begins switching operations.

To manage the switch using Telnet or SNMP, or to perform TFTP operations, you must set certain IP parameters. Also, if you intend to connect the switch to a stack configuration, you must assign additional parameters to ensure proper stack operation.

You must configure the following IP parameters for initial switch setup:

- IP address of the switch or stack
- subnet mask
- gateway address

Setting IP parameters using the console port and CLI Quickstart

To set IP parameters for a switch configured with the factory default settings, perform the following procedure using the console port and CLI Quickstart.

1. Connect a terminal to the console port of the switch.

You can use any terminal or PC with an appropriate terminal emulator as the management station. The following table lists the parameters that you must use with any terminal emulation software used to connect to the switch.

Property	Value
Baud Rate	9600 bps
Data Bits	8
Stop Bits	1
Parity	None
Flow Control	None

You require a console cable and connector to match the console port on the switch to connect the terminal to the switch console port.

 Note:

Autobaud is not supported. If you change the terminal speed and then reboot the unit, non relevant characters appear in the display. Workaround: Use only 9600 (baud rate) for terminal speed.

2. Set the terminal protocol on the terminal or terminal emulation program to VT100 and VT100/ANSI.

3. Connect to the switch using the terminal or terminal emulation application.
4. When the switch configuration is set to factory default the following screen appears. Enter the information requested at each prompt.

```
Welcome to the 4826GTS-PWR+ setup utility. You will be
requested for information to initially configure for the
switch. When finished the information will be applied and
stored in the switch NVRAM. Once the basic parameters are
configured, additional configuration can proceed using other
management interfaces. Press ^C to abort at any time.
```

The Quick Start VLAN prompt line appears

```
Please provide the Quick Start VLAN <1-4094> [1]:
```

The in-band IP Address prompt line appears

```
Please provide the in-band IP Address[0.0.0.0]:10.127.232.30
```

The in-band sub-net mask prompt line appears

```
Please provide the in-band sub-net mask[0.0.0.0]:255.255.255.0
```

The Default Gateway prompt line appears

```
Please provide the Default Gateway[0.0.0.0]:10.127.232.1
```

The Read-Only Community String prompt line appears

```
Please provide the Read-Only Community
String[*****]:*****
```

The confirm Read-Only Community String prompt line appears

```
Please confirm the Read-Only Community
String[*****]:*****
```

The Read-Write Community String prompt line appears

```
Please provide the Read-Write Community
String[*****]:*****
```

The confirm Read-Write Community String prompt line appears

```
Please confirm the Read-Write Community
String[*****]:*****
```

The in-band IPv6 address prompt line appears

Table continues...

```
Please provide the in-band IPV6 Address/  
Prefix_length[1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1/1]:  
  
The in-band IPV6 default gateway appears  
  
Please provide the in-band IPV6 Default Gateway[::]:  
  
The Basic Switch parameters configuration confirmation appears  
  
  
Basic switch parameters have now been configured and saved.
```

*** Note:**

The switch uses the default IP address of 192.168.1.1/24 if the switch does not get its IP address from another source.

! Important:

The switch only supports the Avaya CLI, the old 'Bay Stack' menu interface is not supported on this product. When the switch is set to factory default parameters, the CLI Quickstart appears which enables you to set default IP information.

Setting IP parameters using the console port and CLI

If the switch is configured beyond factory default settings, perform the following procedure to set IP parameters using the console port and Command Line Interface (CLI):

1. Connect a terminal to the console port of the switch. You can use a terminal or PC with an appropriate terminal emulator as the management station. See [Setting IP parameters using the console port and CLI Quickstart](#) on page 28.
2. Set the terminal protocol on the terminal or terminal emulation program to VT100 or VT100/ANSI.
3. Connect to the switch using the terminal or terminal emulation application.
4. After the Avaya banner appears, press **CTRL + Y** to display the CLI prompt.
5. To enter the Global Configuration command mode, use the `enable` command.
6. At the prompt, enter the `configure terminal` command.
7. At the prompt, enter the `ip address` command to set the switch or stack IP address.

Following is the `ip address` command syntax:

```
ip address [stack | switch] <ip address> [netmask <subnet mask>]  
[default-gateway <gateway address>]
```

The following table describes the `ip address` command parameters.

Parameter	Description
[stack switch]	Use either the stack or switch key word to set the appropriate IP address.
<ip_address>	The IP address to be used.
<subnet_mask>	The subnet mask to be used.
<gateway_address>	The default gateway address to be used.

The IP configuration is now complete.

To continue configuration, use the appropriate CLI commands.

To disconnect from the switch, use the `logout` command.

Set IP parameters using IP.CFG file on a USB memory device

If the switch does not obtain an IP address through BootP, you can load the IP address and optionally new switch software and configuration from the USB memory device using the ip.cfg file.

* Note:

The file name, ip.cfg, is case-insensitive.

See also [Universal Serial Bus ports](#) on page 17

If a properly formatted file exists on a USB port, the switch uses that ip.cfg as the first option, rather than the last. You can specify one or more of the optional parameters in the ip.cfg file. All of the parameters are optional.

The following table describes the ip.cfg file parameters:

Table 12: IP.CFG file

Parameter	Description
IP <A.B.C.D>	Specifies the IP address for the switch. Example: 192.168.22.1
Mask <xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx>	Specifies the network mask. Example: 255.255.255.0
Gateway <A.B.C.D>	Specifies the default gateway. Example: 181.30.30.254
SNMPread <string>	Specifies the SNMP read community string. Example: public
SNMPwrite <string>	Specifies the SNMP write community string. Example: private
VLAN <number>	Specifies the management VLAN-ID. Example: VLAN 1
USBdiag <string>	Specifies the filename of the diagnostic image to load from the USB. Example: ers4800/4800_58001_diag.bin
USBascii <string>	Specifies the filename of the ASCII config file to load from the USB. Example: customer1.cfg
USBagent <string> NEXTIP, NEXTMask, and NEXTGateway	Specifies the filename of the agent image to load from the USB and specifies IPs for next boot. Example: ers4800/4800_580004.img

*** Note:**

If you download an ASCII file or diag/image with an Ip.cfg file, the specific ASCII file or diag/image must be present on the usb device.

The ip.cfg file loads information from the ASCII configuration file in order of precedence. For example, if you have an ip.cfg file with the following commands:

```
USBascii ip.txt
IP 181.30.30.113
Mask 255.255.255.0
Gateway 181.30.30.254
```

The stack IP becomes 181.30.30.113 no matter what IP address is in the ip.txt file.

If you have an ip.cfg file with the following commands:

```
IP 181.30.30.113
Mask 255.255.255.0
Gateway 181.30.30.254
USBascii ip.txt
```

The stack IP will be the IP address defined in the ip.txt file.

*** Note:**

The ip.cfg file runs only on a base or stand-alone unit. The file cannot be more than 4096 bytes or contain more than 200 lines.

The following figure shows an example of an ip.cfg file.

```
#Any lines starting with a # are comments
#IP <xx.xx.xx.xx> specifies the IP address for the switch
IP 172.16.1.23

#Mask <xx.xx.xx.xx> specifies the network mask Mask 255.255.255.0
#Gateway <xx.xx.xx.xx> specified the default gateway Gateway 172.16.1.1
#SNMPread <string> specified the SNMP read community string SNMPread public
#SNMPwrite <string> specified the SNMP write community string SNMPwrite private
#VLAN <number> specified the management VLAN-ID VLAN 1
#USBdiag <string> specifies the filename of the diagnostic image to load (noreset)
USBdiag ers4500/ers4500_5.1.0.4.bin

#USBagent <string> specifies the filename of the agent image to load (noreset)
USBagent ers4500/ers4500_5.2.0.0.img

#USBascii <string> specifies the filename of the ASCII config file to load
USBascii customer1.cfg

#NEXTIP <xx.xx.xx.xx> specifies the IP address for the switch NEXTIP 172.16.1.23
#NEXTMask <xx.xx.xx.xx> specifies the network mask NEXTMask 255.255.255.0
#NEXTGateway <xx.xx.xx.xx> specified the default gateway NEXTGateway 172.16.1.1
```

Figure 11: ip.cfg file example

If the ip.cfg file specifies an image or agent code, the switch loads the software, even if the same version is already installed on the switch. Ensuring that the appropriate software is always upgraded on the units is the correct operation of ip.cfg.

Use the factory default command to reset the switch to the factory default after you insert the USB memory device in the USB port. The USB memory device must contain the properly formatted ip.cfg file in the root directory.

Resetting the switch to default settings

Perform this procedure to reset the switch to the factory default settings with the ACLI.

1. Enter `boot default`.
2. Enter `y` to confirm the reset.

The switch restarts with factory default settings and attempts to read the `ip.cfg` file from an installed USB drive within three minutes. The banner page appears while the switch retrieves the `ip.cfg` file.

Important:

If you have a console connected to the switch / stack, then while the system retrieves the `ip.cfg` file from the USB memory device, the Avaya banner page appears. If you use the serial console while the system is restarting or within the first few minutes after booting, then the switch will not load the `IP.CFG` file. If you want the switch to load the configuration using `IP.CFG`, Avaya recommends not interact with the switch via the console port for a period of 3 minutes after booting the switch or stack. This is necessary to give the switch sufficient time to load the `IP.CFG` file and take appropriate actions. If the switch is also performing an automated update of the software, then this period of time will be increased as the switch will need to perform an automatic reboot during the `IP.CFG` process to load the designated software.

Checking the status of the download

Perform this procedure to check the status of the download three minutes after the Avaya banner page appears.

1. Press `CTRL` and `y` keys together.

Two possible responses indicate a pass or fail status.

- Pass: The system opens the first page of menu.
- Fail: The system prompts you for an IP address.

You can confirm the successful download with the `show ip` command. If the USB `ip.cfg` file download succeeded, all parameters read from the `ip.cfg` file show as present in the switch and become part of the runtime configuration. If there is an error parsing the `ip.cfg` file, a log entry provides an indication of the error encountered.

If you have disabled autosave, then save the configuration with the ACLI command, `copy config nvram`. After the successful `ip.cfg` file download from the USB memory device, you can manage the switch through Telnet and SNMP.

If you load any diagnostic or agent images with `ip.cfg`, the diagnostic or agent images need to be on the same USB memory device. Restart the system after you download the `ip.cfg` files. To ensure that diagnostic and agent image downloaded successfully, check in the system log or audit log. If the operation is successful, restart the switch or stack to display the new diagnostic and agent images.

If you download an ASCII file, you must enter the settings after the download. You do not need to restart the switch or stack if you download an ASCII file.

Set IP parameters using bootp

The switch is configured to obtain a management IP address using BOOTP by default.

If the switch is connected to the network and an appropriate bootp server is configured, then the server assigns an IP address to the switch.

To view the assigned and in-use IP addresses, connect to the switch console and enter the `show ip` command.

Setting IP parameters using the Web-based Management Interface

Prerequisite

Ensure that the switch has an IP address.

Procedure

To set IP parameters using the Web-based Management Interface, perform the following procedure.

1. Connect a computer to the switch through a data port using a standard RJ-45 network cable.
2. Open a Web browser on the attached computer and enter the management IP address and press Enter. For example, 192.168.1.1. The switch summary screen appears on your browser.
3. From the navigation tree, double-click **Administration**.
4. In the Administration tree, double-click **Quick Start**. The IP/Community/Vlan
5. In the IP/Community/Vlan work area, type a switch or stack IP address in the **In-Band Stack IP Address** dialog box.
6. In the **In-Band Stack Subnet Mask** dialog box, type a subnet mask.
7. In the **Default Gateway** dialog box, type an IP address.
8. In the **Read-Only Community String** box, type a character string.
9. In the **Re-enter to verify** dialog box immediately following the Read-Only Community String box, retype the character string from Step 8.
10. In the **Read-Write Community String** dialog box, type a character string.
11. In the **Re-enter to verify** dialog box immediately following the Read-Write Community String box, retype the character string from Step 10.
12. In the **Quick Start VLAN** dialog box, type a VLAN ID ranging from 1 to 4094.
13. Click **Apply**.

! Important:

Changes that occur to IP parameters during this procedure can result in the loss of browser connectivity to the switch.

You must ensure that your IP address and subnet mask setting matches the IP address and subnet mask setting of the network where the switch resides.

Stacking

The switch provides fail-safe stackability. You can connect up to eight 4800 series devices in a stack to provide uninterrupted connectivity for up to 400 ports. You can manage the stack as a single unit.

Stack connector

The stack connector is a component of the switch back panel and consists of the Unit Select switch, Cascade Down connector, and Cascade Up connector. The stack connector is illustrated in the following diagram.

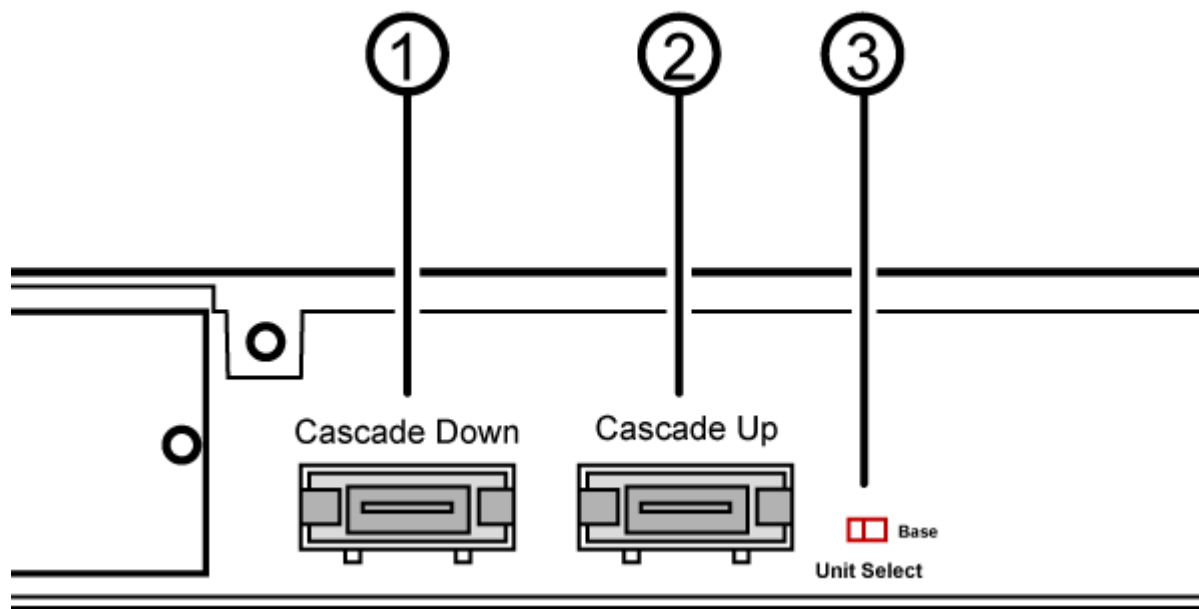


Figure 12: Stack connector

1. Cascade Down Connector
2. Cascade Up Connector
3. Base Unit Select Switch — used to designate the Base Unit in a stack. When set to the Right position, this unit acts as the Base Unit for the stack

Unit Select switch

Use the Unit Select switch to designate a switch in the stack as the base unit. Slide the Unit Select switch to the right to designate a switch as the base unit. You can designate only one switch in a stack as the base unit; that is, with the switch in the base unit position. For all other switches in the stack, the Unit Select switch must be in the left position.

The base unit designation for a switch appears on the front panel LED display. See [Switch LED state indicators](#) on page 25.

Cascade Down connector

Use the Cascade Down connector to connect a switch to the next unit in the stack through a cascade cable. Connect the other end of the Cascade Down cable to the Cascade Up connector of the next switch in the stack. A return cable from the Cascade Down connector of another unit to the Cascade Up connector of the first unit completes the stack connection. See [Figure 13: Connecting cascade cables](#) on page 37.

Important:

To create a stack connection, order the appropriate switch cascade cables to ensure fail-safe stacking. A 1.5 foot stacking cable is included with the switch. For stacking three or more units (maximum eight units per stack), order the 5 ft, 10 ft, 14 ft or 16.4 ft. cables as applicable.

Cascade Up connector

The Cascade Up connector provides an attachment point that accepts a cascade cable connection from another unit in the stack. A return cable from the Cascade Down connector of one switch to the Cascade Up connector of an adjacent switch completes the stack connection.

The following figure illustrates a typical crossover connection configuration. Failure to use this configuration can result in loss of connectivity.

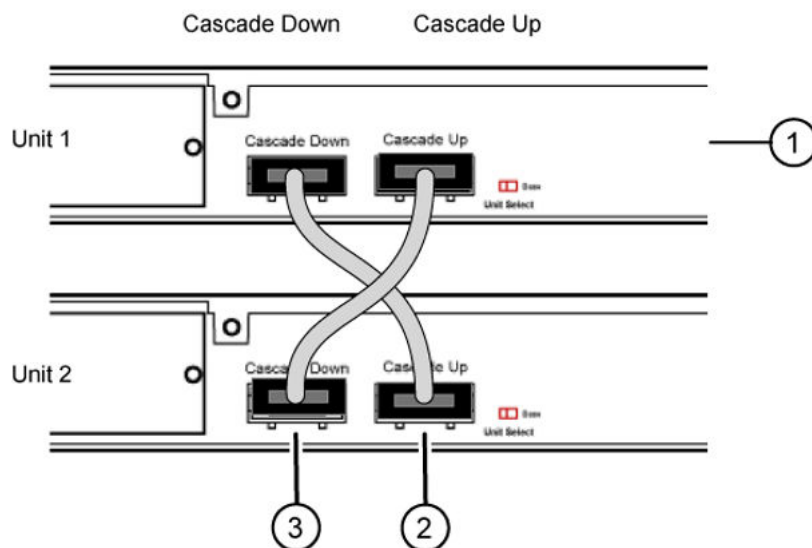


Figure 13: Connecting cascade cables

1. Base Unit
2. Cascade Cable (connected from Base Unit Cascade Down connector to Unit 2 Cascade Up connector)
3. Cascade Cable (connected from Unit 2 Cascade Down connector to Base Unit Cascade Up Connector)

*** Note:**

In the Unit 1, set the Base unit select switch position to *Base*.

Initial installation unit number assignment

When you install the stack, the software automatically determines the physical order of all units in the stack according to the position of the base unit within the stack. Thereafter, the individual units maintain their original unit numbering, even if you change the position of one or more units in the stack.

For example, when you initially power the stack, the base unit becomes unit 1 and the unit that the base unit connects to (across the Cascade Down cable) becomes unit 2. The next unit is designated as unit 3, this continues until the maximum stack configuration (up to eight units) is reached. If another unit in the stack is designated as the base unit, the new base unit keeps its originally designated unit number in the stack.

Stack MAC address

When a switch participates in a stack configuration, stack initialization automatically assigns a stack MAC address. The stack MAC address is the base unit MAC address plus 1. If another unit in the stack is assigned as the base unit, the new stack MAC address is the MAC address of the new base unit plus 1. The original stack IP address still applies to the new base unit.

Temporary base unit

If an assigned base unit fails, the next unit in the stack order automatically becomes the new temporary base unit. The LED display on the front panel of the temporary base unit changes to a steady amber state to indicate the change. When this happens, use the Unit Select switch to designate the temporary base unit as the base unit until you repair or replace the failed base unit.

You must designate a base unit because the automatic failover is only a temporary safeguard and, if the original unit rejoins the stack, it does not resume base unit status. Also, if the stack configuration loses power, the temporary base unit does not resume base unit status when power is restored.

Important:

If the temporary base unit is not assigned as the new base unit, and the temporary base unit fails, the next unit in the stack order becomes the temporary base unit. This process continues after successive failures until only two units are left in the stack.

Redundant cascade stacking

You can stack up to eight units into a dual-path cascade stack. If any single unit fails, or if a cable is accidentally disconnected, other units in the stack remain operational.

In addition to increasing bandwidth, the software uses the cables to provide two paths between units. If one path is interrupted, the data travels over the remaining path at half the normal interswitch bandwidth.

The following figure shows a typical example of a stack configuration reacting to a failed connection in the stack configuration.

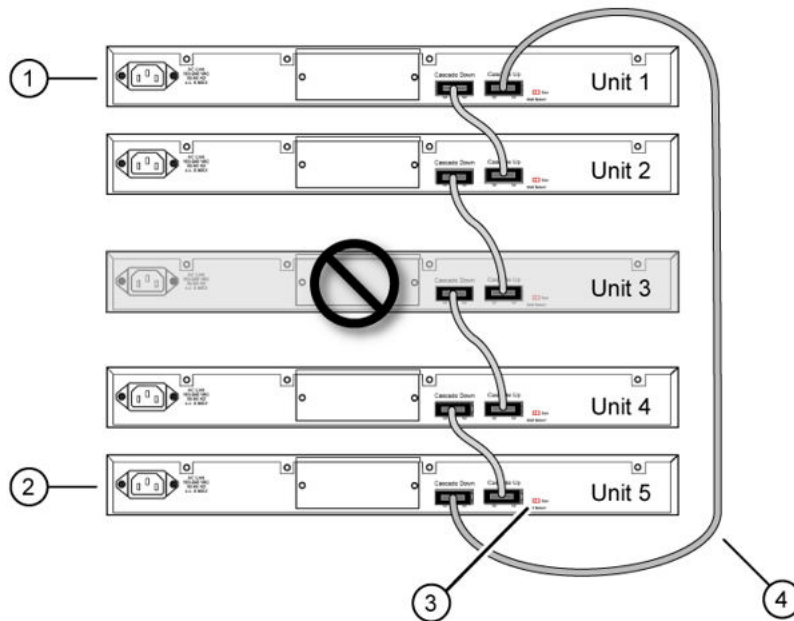


Figure 14: Redundant cascade stacking

1. Base Unit
2. Last Unit
3. Unit selector switch
4. Cascade Cable

In the example, the following occur:

- Unit 3 becomes nonoperational due to a unit failure, cable disconnection, or a loss of power.
- Units 2 and 4, directly upstream and downstream from Unit 3, sense the loss of link signals from unit 3. The software directs all the data to traverse the remaining path.
- The Cascade Down LED for Unit 2 and the Cascade Up LED for Unit 4 turn amber to indicate an error.
- The remaining stack units remain connected and continue to operate.

Replacing or adding a stack unit

To replace a failed stack unit or insert a new unit into a stack, perform this procedure.

! Important:

Automatic Unit Replacement (AUR) for both configuration and software is enabled for all switch platforms and software releases. This means that the agent code image, on a replacement unit, is automatically upgraded or downgraded to match the software running on the stack. In

addition, when a like-for-like replacement of a failed unit occurs, any port-specific configuration is restored .

1. Remove the failed switch from the stack.
2. Obtain a like-for-like replacement switch.
3. With the new unit turned off, physically insert the new unit in the stack and reconnect the stack cables.
4. Turn on the new unit. Depending on the software load on the replacement switch, it can automatically restart one or two times before joining the stack as a fully operational member.
5. Check the log file on the stack to ensure that the replacement unit correctly joined the stack. The log file displays AUR information messages.

If you replace the base unit, remember that the stack has elected a temporary base unit and the new unit does not automatically assume the base unit status. Configure the new unit as the base unit, using the Unit Select switch, and reset the Unit Select switches of the other stack members to nonbase units.

Remove a stack unit

If you remove a unit from the stack (to operate in stand-alone mode), the following switch configuration settings revert to those configured before the unit became a member of the stack:

- IP address
- Web, Telnet, and SNMP passwords
- SNMP community strings

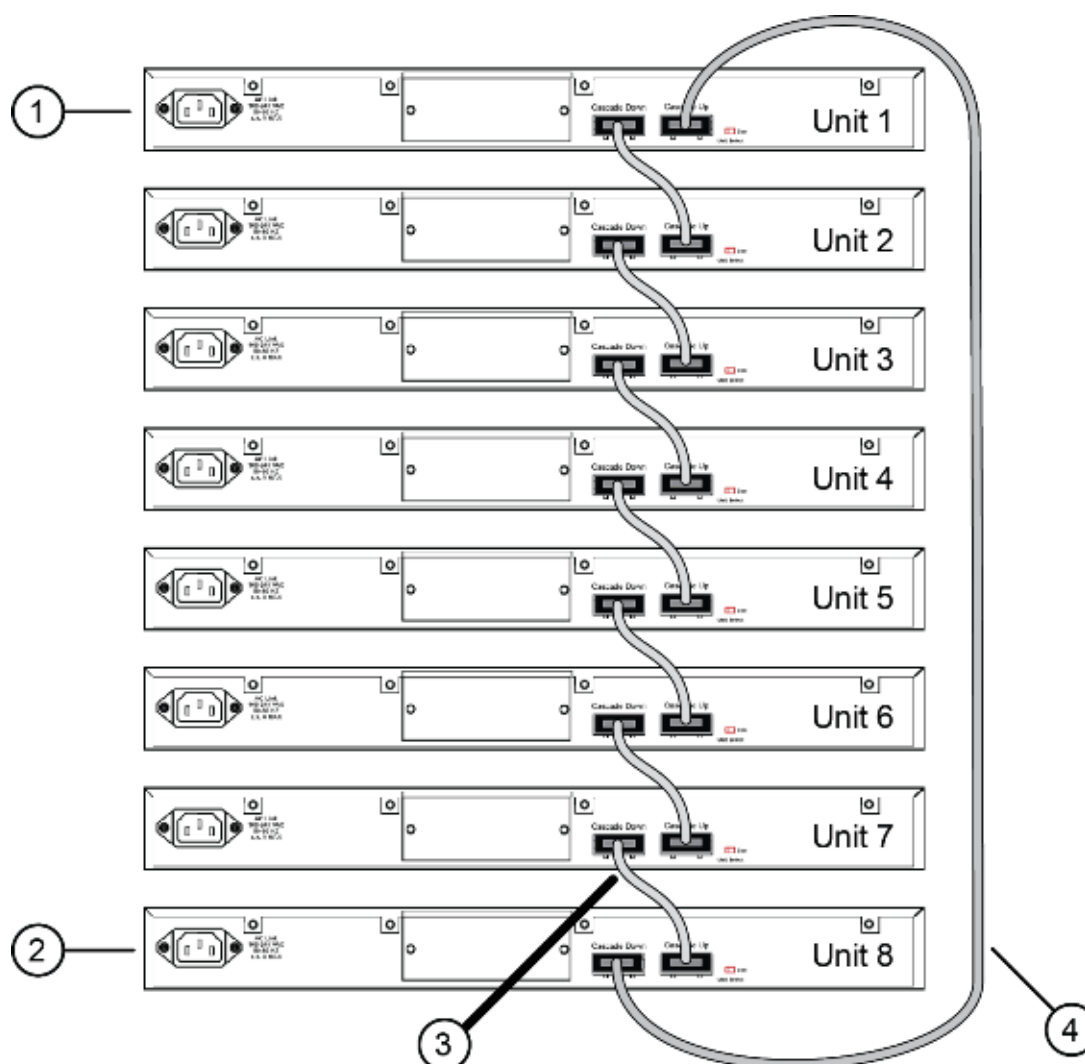
Stack configurations

Because stack parameters are associated with the base unit, the physical stack order depends on the base unit position and whether you configure the stack cascade up (stack up) or cascade down (stack down). This designation depends on the stack cabling arrangement. Avaya recommends that you use Cascade Down configuration.

Cascade down

In a cascade down configuration, the base unit is located at the top of the stack. The system automatically numbers the physical units based on the designated base unit (unit 1). The cable connected to the Cascade Down connector of the base unit terminates in the Cascade Up connector on the next unit in the stack, which is located below the base unit. This next unit is designated unit 2. The stack is wired downward through the units and the system continues to number in this manner throughout the stack. In this configuration, the base unit discovers the stack in a cascade down

(stack down) direction. The following illustration demonstrates a typical cascade down (stack down) configuration.



Cascade Down (Stack Down) configuration

1= Base unit

2= Last unit

3= Cascade/Stack Cable

4= Cascade/Stack Cable (Return cable to make stack resilient. Use longer stack cable if required.)

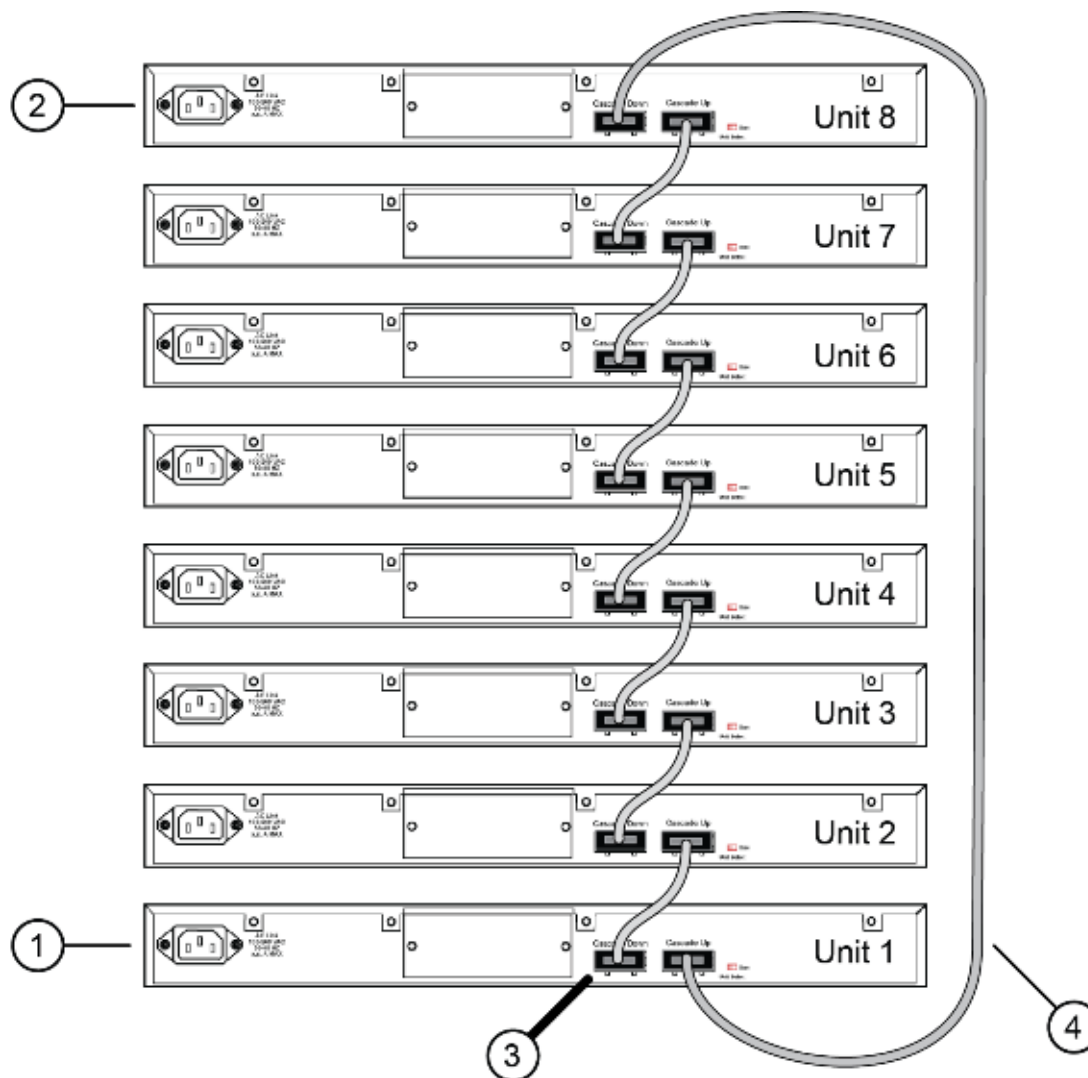
Figure 15: Cascade Down (Stack Down) configuration

! Important:

Because many network management software packages assume a cascade down (stack down) configuration, Avaya recommends that you use a cascade down configuration.

Cascade up

In a cascade up (stack up) configuration, the base unit is physically the bottom unit in the stack. The cable connected to the Cascade Up connector of the base unit terminates in the Cascade Down connector of the last unit physically at the top of the stack. The stack is wired upward through the units and the system continues to number in this manner throughout the stack. In this configuration, the base unit discovers the stack in a cascade up (stack up) direction. The following illustration demonstrates a typical cascade up (stack up) configuration.



Cascade Up (Stack Up) configuration

1= Base unit

2= Last unit

3= Cascade/Stack Cable

4= Cascade/Stack Cable (Return cable to make stack resilient. Use longer stack cable if required.)

Figure 16: Cascade Up (Stack Up) configuration

! Important:

Because many network management software packages use a cascade down (stack down) configuration, Avaya recommends that you use a cascade down configuration. See [Cascade down](#) on page 40.

Enterprise Device Manager always shows the physical view in a cascade down (stack down) configuration.

The following guidelines apply for stack configuration:

- When you apply power to the stack, the base unit initializes, typically within 60 seconds, and the entire stack powers up as a single logical unit.
- You can attach an RS-232 communications cable to the console port of any switch in the stack to establish a console connection.
- You can perform a software upgrade on the stack from any switch using a Telnet session, the Web-based Management Interface, or any SNMP-based management software.
- You can manage the stack using a Telnet session, Web-based Management Interface, or any SNMP-based management software through any stack switch port.
- When you stack two or more switches, use the 3-foot cascade max-return cable (AL4518002-E6) to complete the link from the last unit in the stack to the base unit.

Chapter 4: Translations of safety messages

Caution:

When you mount this device in a rack, do not stack units directly on top of one another. You must secure each unit to the rack with appropriate mounting brackets. Mounting brackets cannot support multiple units.

Important:

Achtung:

Wenn diese Einheit in einem Rack montiert wird, muß ein gewisser Abstand zur nächsten Einheit gelassen werden. Jede Einheit muß mit geeignetem Befestigungsmaterial gesichert werden. Das Befestigungsmaterial ist nicht für die gleichzeitige Befestigung mehrerer Einheiten geeignet.

Important:

Si vous installez le module dans une baie, ne l'empilez pas directement sur un autre. Chaque module doit être fixé à sa propre baie à l'aide des supports de montage appropriés. Ces supports ne sont pas conçus pour résister à plusieurs modules.

Important:

Precaución:

Cuando monte este dispositivo en un bastidor, no apile las unidades directamente una encima de otra. Cada unidad debe fijarse en el bastidor con las abrazaderas de montaje adecuadas. Las abrazaderas de montaje no están diseñadas para sostener varias unidades.

Important:

Se il dispositivo viene installato in un rack, non impilare le unità direttamente una sull'altra. Ogni unità deve essere fissata al rack con le staffe di montaggio appropriate. Le staffe di montaggio non sono state progettate per supportare più unità.



警告: 在机架中安装此设备时, 请勿将多个部件叠放在机架中。必须用合适的安装托架将各个部件固定在机架中。安装托架无法支撑多个部件。



注意: この装置をラックに設置する場合は、ラック内のユニットを直接積み重ねないようにしてください。各ユニットは専用の取り付けブラケットでラックに固定する必要があります。取り付けブラケットは複数のユニットを支えるようには設計されていません。



注意：在機箱中掛載此裝置時，請不要直接在機箱中的另一個裝置上直接堆放裝置。每一裝置都必須使用適當的掛載托架以固定在機架中。掛載托架不能用來支撐多個裝置。



Caution:

If you are not installing a module in the slot, be sure to keep the metal cover plate in place over the slot. Removing the cover plate impedes airflow and proper cooling of the unit.



Important:

Achtung:

Wenn Sie kein Modul im Schacht verwenden, muß die Metallabdeckung über dem Schacht montiert sein. Eine Entfernung der Abdeckung führt zu einer Verschlechterung der Luftzirkulation und damit zu einer nicht ausreichenden Kühlung der Einheit.



Important:

Si vous n'installez pas le module dans une baie, veuillez à laisser la plaque métallique sur la baie. Si vous la retirez, l'aération du module ne peut pas s'effectuer correctement.



Important:

Precaution:

Si no instala ningún módulo en la ranura, asegúrese de mantener la placa de la cubierta de metal en la misma. Si la retira, impedirá que el aire circule y la unidad se refrigere adecuadamente.



Important:

Attenzione:

Se nello slot non vengono installati moduli, assicurarsi di mantenere la piastra di copertura metallica in sede sopra lo slot. La rimozione della piastra impedisce la ventilazione e il corretto raffreddamento dell'unità.



注意：この装置をラックに設置する場合は、ラック内のユニットを直接積み重ねないようにしてください。各ユニットは専用の取り付けブラケットでラックに固定する必要があります。取り付けブラケットは複数のユニットを支えるようには設計されていません。



注意：スロットにモジュールを取り付けない場合は、スロットにある金属製のカバープレートが外れないように注意してください。カバープレートを動かすと気流が妨げられ、適切なユニット冷却が行われなくなります。



注意：如果您未在插槽中安裝模組，請確定金屬殼板正確地蓋在插槽上。移除殼板會阻礙空氣流通以及裝置的適當冷卻度。



警告：如果您不打算在该插槽中安装任何模块，请务必使金属盖板正确地盖住该插槽。如果取下盖板，将妨碍通风及部件散热。



警告：この装置の電源は、電源コードを抜かない限り切断できません。緊急の場合にすばやく安全に切断できる場所に電源コードを接続してください。



警告：若要關閉此裝置的電源，拔掉插頭是唯一的方法。爲了因應緊急狀況，請將電源線連接到可以快速插拔的地方。

 Warning:

Disconnecting the AC power cord is the only way to turn off AC power to this device. Always connect the AC power cord in a quickly and safely accessible location in case of an emergency.

 Important:

Warnung:

Das Gerät kann nur durch Ziehen des Netzsteckers ausgeschaltet werden. Schließen Sie das Netzkabel an einer Steckdose an, die in Notfällen schnell und sicher zugänglich ist.

 Important:

Avertissement:

Pour mettre le module hors tension, vous devez impérativement déconnecter le cordon d'alimentation. En outre, vous devez dégager un espace minimal dans la zone de câblage pour pouvoir y accéder facilement en cas d'urgence.



警告：断开交流电源线是切断本设备的交流电源的唯一方法。交流电源线一定要连接到在紧急时刻可以快速安全地接触到的位置。

 Important:

Advertencia:

Para apagar el dispositivo debe desenchufar el cable. Conecte siempre el cable de alimentación a una toma segura y de fácil acceso por si se produjera alguna situación de emergencia.

 Important:

Avviso:

L'unico modo per disattivare questo dispositivo consiste nello scollegare il cavo di alimentazione. Collegare sempre il cavo di alimentazione ad una presa che sia facilmente e rapidamente accessibile in caso di emergenza.

 Danger:

Use only power cords that have a grounding path. Without a proper ground, a person who touches the switch is in danger of receiving an electrical shock. Lack of a grounding path to the switch can result in excessive emissions.

 Important:

Vorsicht:

Verwenden Sie nur Netzkabel mit Schutzerdung. Ohne ordnungsgemäße Schutzerdung besteht für Personen, die den Switch berühren, die Gefahr eines elektrischen Schlages. Eine nichtvorhandene Schutzerdung kann zu sehr starken Abstrahlungen führen.

 Danger:

N'utilisez que des cordons d'alimentation équipés de trajet de mise à la terre. Sans mise à la terre adaptée, vous risquez de recevoir une décharge électrique en touchant le commutateur. Par ailleurs, l'absence de trajet de mise à la terre peut générer des émissions excessives.

 Important:

Peligro:

Utilice únicamente cables de alimentación con toma de tierra. De lo contrario, al tocar el interruptor puede recibir una descarga eléctrica. Si no hay un circuito de toma de tierra en el enchufe, puede producirse un exceso de emisiones.

 Important:

Pericolo:

Utilizzare esclusivamente cavi di alimentazione dotati di un percorso per la messa a terra. Senza un'adeguata messa a terra, chiunque tocchi lo switch corre il rischio di ricevere una scossa elettrica. L'assenza di un percorso per la messa a terra verso lo switch può comportare un eccesso di emissioni.



危険: 接地経路を持つ電源コードを必ず使用するようにしてください。適切な接地がない状態でスイッチに触ると、感電する危険性があります。また、スイッチへの接地経路がないと、過度な放電を引き起こす可能性があります。



危险: 请仅使用接地的电源线。如果电源线不接地或接地不当, 接触交换机的人员可能会受到电击。如果交换机不接地, 则可能导致放电过量。
