

Installation

This chapter contains detailed procedures for installing the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 on a table, shelf, or rack, and connecting it to other devices. The first thing is to ensure that you have all the components. When unpacking the unit, turn to the “Packing List” section in the “Fast Install Guide” section for the list of included items.

Warnings



Warning Do not work on the system or connect or disconnect cables during periods of lightning activity.



Warning Do not touch the power supply when the power cord is connected. For systems with a power switch, line voltages are present within the power supply even when the power switch is off and the power cord is connected. For systems without a power switch, line voltages are present within the power supply when the power cord is connected.



Warning Read the installation instructions before you connect the system to its power source.



Warning This product relies on the building’s installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. Ensure that a fuse or circuit breaker no larger than 120 VAC, 15A U.S. (240 VAC, 10A international) is used on the phase conductors (all current-carrying conductors).

Warnings



Warning To prevent the switch from overheating, do not operate it in an area that exceeds the maximum recommended ambient temperature of 104°F (40°C). To prevent airflow restriction, allow at least 3 inches (7.6 cm) of clearance around the ventilation openings.



Warning The device is designed to work with TN power systems.



Warning This equipment is intended to be grounded. Ensure that the host is connected to earth ground during normal use.



Warning Ultimate disposal of this product should be handled according to all national laws and regulations.



Warning When installing the unit, the ground connection must always be made first and disconnected last.



Warning Do not stack the chassis on any other equipment. If the chassis falls, it can cause severe bodily injury and equipment damage.



Warning Only trained and qualified personnel should be allowed to install or replace this equipment.



Warning Care must be given to connecting units to the supply circuit so that wiring is not overloaded.



Warning A voltage mismatch can cause equipment damage and may pose a fire hazard. If the voltage indicated on the label is different from the power outlet voltage, *do not connect the chassis to that receptacle.*

Installing the Switch in a Rack

The nature of rack-mounted equipment requires that the following guidelines be observed:

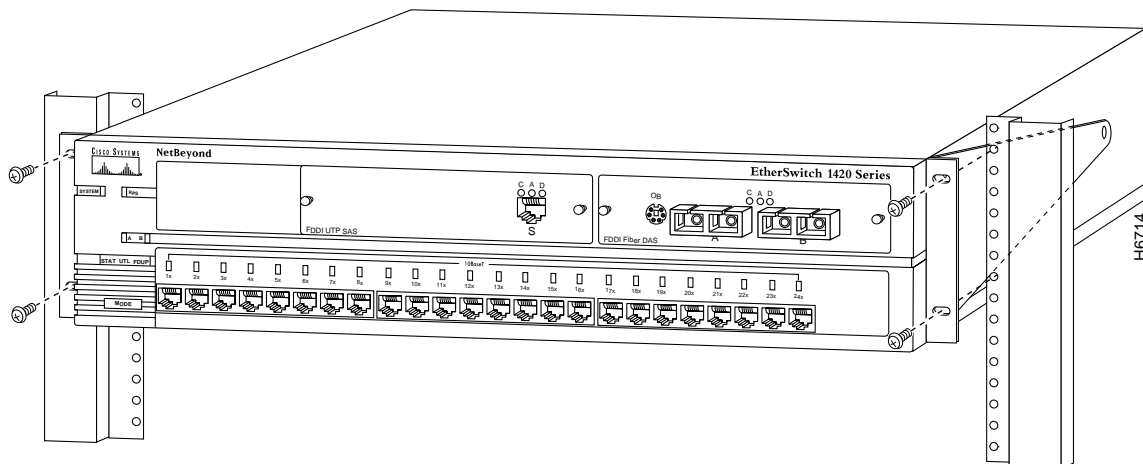
- If installed in a closed or multirack assembly, the temperature can be greater than normal room temperature. Ensure that the temperature around the unit does not exceed 104°F (40°C).
- Install the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 so that the amount of air flow required for safe operation is ensured.
- Do not mount the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 in a rack that might then be overloaded or unevenly loaded.
- Check the power supply to determine the effect power surges and overloading of circuits could have.

Follow these steps to install the unit in the rack:

Step 1 Use the included screws to attach the mounting brackets to the unit.

Step 2 Position the unit on the rack by lining up the mounting brackets with the holes in the rack, as shown in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1 EtherSwitch 1420 Installed in a Rack



Installing Cable Guides

Step 3 Attach the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 unit to the rack with the four provided screws.

Step 4 Connect the power cord to the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 and to the power outlet.

The system LED turns green, and the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 automatically starts a series of self-tests described in the “Power-On Self-Test” section in this chapter.

Installing Cable Guides

Attach the cable guides to the rack-mount bracket as shown in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2 Attaching the Cable Guides

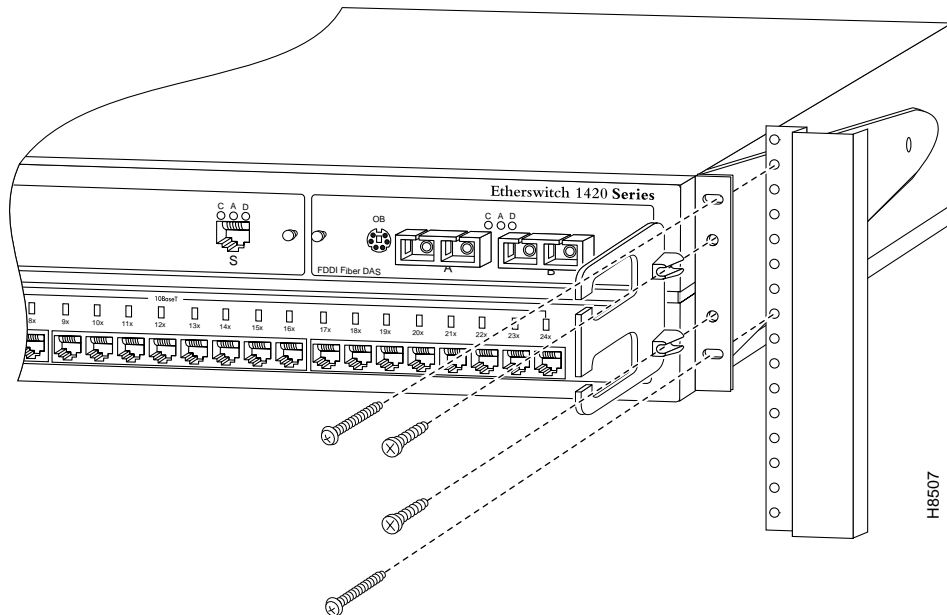


Table and Shelf Installation

Follow these steps to install the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 on a table or shelf:

- Step 1** Attach the four rubber feet included in the shipping box to the bottom of the unit.
- Step 2** Place the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 unit on the table or shelf near a power source.
- Step 3** Connect the power cord to the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 rear panel and to the power outlet.

The system LED turns green, and the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 automatically starts the power-on self-test (POST).

Power-On Self-Test

When the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 is first turned on and the switch begins its POST, the system and port LEDs are green. As each of the 13 tests is run, the port LEDs, starting with number 16, turn off. (Because there are only 13 tests, LEDs 15, 14, and 13 are unaffected.)

After the POST completes successfully, the port LEDs turn green, indicating that the switch is operational. If a test fails, the associated port LED stays off, and the system LED turns amber.

All POST failures except the real-time clock test (number 5) are fatal. If the real-time clock fails the POST, the switch begins forwarding packets, but the system LED turns amber, and a POST-failure message appears on the console screen. Certain switch features, such as the bandwidth utilization meter, are lost if the real-time-clock test fails.

Your switch will not become operational if it fails POST. If the switch fails POST, contact Cisco Systems or your authorized reseller to return the switch.

Note When the POST completes successfully, Spanning-Tree Protocol (if enabled) immediately turns the port LEDs amber while it discovers the topology of the network. Spanning-tree discovery takes approximately 30 seconds to complete, and no packet forwarding takes place during this time.

Connecting to the Switch Ports

Once the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 is installed, you can begin connecting devices to its ports. Note that all UTP connections, whether 10BaseT, 100BaseTX, or FDDI UTP, must be within 100 meters of the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220.

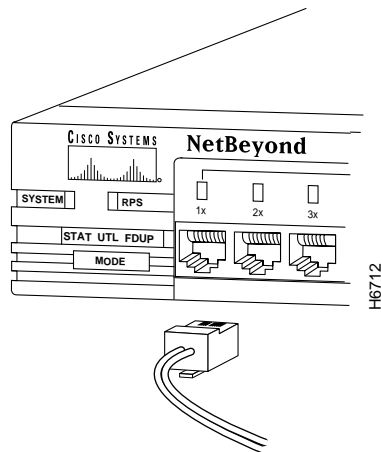
Note Spanning tree takes approximately 30 seconds to configure its topology. No packet forwarding takes place during this time.

Connecting to 10BaseT Ports 1 through 24

Use this procedure to connect to the 10Base-T ports 1 through 24.

Step 1 Insert the cable into a RJ-45 connector, as shown in Figure 4-3.

Figure 4-3 RJ-45 Connection



Note When connecting to servers and workstations, ensure that the cable is wired for 10BaseT and that it is a straight-through twisted-pair cable. For other switches or repeaters, use a crossover cable. Pinouts for the cables are described in the “Connector Pinouts” section in Appendix A, “Technical Specifications.”

Step 2 Insert the other end of the cable into the RJ-45 connector of the target device. The port status LED comes on when both the EtherSwitch 1420 or 1220 and the connected device are turned on. If the port LED does not come on, the device at the other end might not be turned on, or there can be a cable problem or a problem with the adapter installed in the attached device. See the “Troubleshooting” chapter for more information.

Step 3 Reboot the connected device as needed.

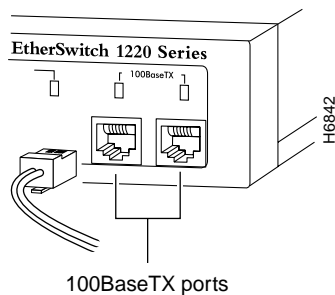
Step 4 Repeat steps 1 through 3 for each device to be connected.

Connecting to the 100BaseTX Ports (EtherSwitch 1220 Only)

Use this procedure to connect to the 100BaseTX ports A and B.

Step 1 Insert the cable into the 100BaseTX port, as shown in Figure 4-4.

Figure 4-4 100BaseTX Connections



Connecting to the Switch Ports

Note Ensure that the twisted-pair cable you are using is wired for 100BaseTX. Use a straight-through cable to connect to a device not marked with an **X**, such as a server or workstation. Use a crossover cable to connect to a port marked with an **X**, such as another EtherSwitch 1420, 1220, or other 100BaseTX compatible hub, switch, or router. Pinouts for these cables are described in “Connector Pinouts” in Appendix A, “Technical Specifications.”

Step 2 Insert the other end of the cable into the RJ-45 connector of the target device. The port status LED comes on when both the EtherSwitch 1220 and the connected device are turned on. If the port LED does not come on, the device at the other end might not be turned on, or there might be a cable problem or a problem with the adapter installed in the attached device. See the “Troubleshooting” chapter for more information.

Step 3 Reboot the connected device as needed.

Note Because of their frequent broadcast messages, servers and routers do not usually need to be rebooted.

Step 4 Repeat steps 1 through 3 for each device to be connected.

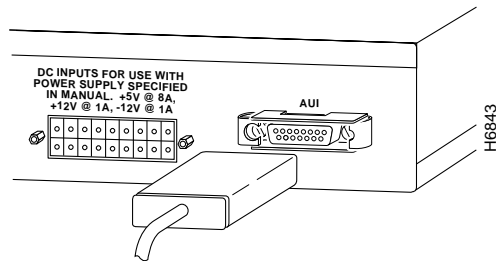
Connecting to the Expansion Slot Ports (EtherSwitch 1420 Only)

Procedures for connecting to EtherSwitch 1420 modules in the EtherSwitch 1420 high-speed expansion slots are included in the *EtherSwitch 1420 Modules Installation Guide*.

Connecting via the AUI Connector

Use the AUI connector on the back panel (see Figure 4-5) to connect to an external transceiver for attachment to a thick coaxial, thin coaxial, or fiber-optic cable.

Figure 4-5 AUI Connections



Step 1 Install the appropriate external transceiver on the network. Refer to the transceiver manual for installation instructions.

Note Use a cross-over cable if the transceiver is used to convert to RJ-45.

Step 2 Insert the AUI cable into the AUI connector on the switch, as shown in Figure 4-5.

Step 3 Slide the latch into the closed position.

Step 4 Attach the other end of the cable to the transceiver.

Connecting a Terminal via the RS-232 Port

Step 1 Using a null-modem cable, insert the connector into the receptacle, as shown in Figure 4-6.

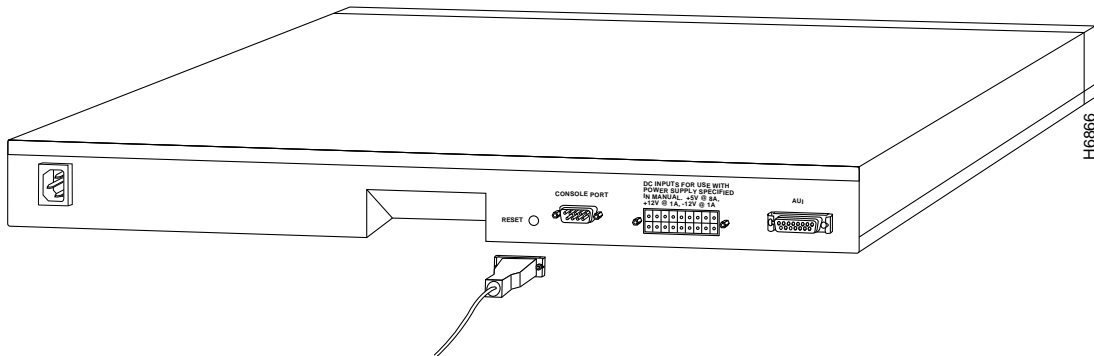
Step 2 Insert the other end of the cable into the terminal.

Step 3 Boot the terminal emulation program on your terminal.

The management console logon panel appears.

Connecting to the Switch Ports

Figure 4-6 RS-232 Connection



Note EIA/TIA-232 was the recommended standard RS-232 before its acceptance as a standard by the Electronic Industries Association (EIA) and Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA). Because RS-232 appears on the out-of-band management screens and in the names of supported MIB objects, the term RS-232 is also used in this manual.
