# NS2052-8P-2C Industrial PoE+ Switch User Manual 

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| Version | This document applies to NS2052-8P-2C. |
| FCC compliance | This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation. |
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## Important information

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WARNING: Warning messages advise you of hazards that could result in injury or loss of life. They tell you which actions to take or to avoid in order to prevent the injury or loss of life.

Caution: Caution messages advise you of possible equipment damage. They tell you which actions to take or to avoid in order to prevent damage.

Note: Note messages advise you of the possible loss of time or effort. They describe how to avoid the loss. Notes are also used to point out important information that you should read.

## Chapter 1 Package contents

The description of the IFS NS2052-8P-2C model is as follows:

- Industrial 8-port 10/100TX 802.3at PoE+
-     + 2-port TP/SFP combo Ethernet switch

Unless specified, the term "industrial PoE+ switch" mentioned in this user manual refers to the NS2052-8P-2C.

## Package contents

Open the box of the industrial PoE+ switch and carefully unpack it. The box should contain the following items:

- The industrial PoE+ switch $\times 1$
- CD with user manual $\times 1$
- DIN rail kit x 1
- Wall mounting kit $x 1$

If any of these are missing or damaged, contact your dealer immediately. If possible, retain the carton including the original packing materials for repacking the product in case there is a need to return it to us for repair.

## Chapter 2 <br> Hardware introduction

## Physical dimensions

Dimensions (W x D x H): $161 \times 107 \times 72 \mathrm{~mm}$


## Front panel



## Fast Ethernet TP interfaces (port 1 to port 8)

10/100BASE-TX copper, RJ45 twisted-pair: Up to 100 meters.
Gigabit TP interfaces (port 9 to port 10 TP/SFP combo interfaces)
10/100/1000BASE-T copper, RJ45 twisted-pair: Up to 100 meters.
Gigabit SFP slots (port 9 to port 10 TP/SFP combo interfaces)
1000BASE-SX/LX mini-GBIC slot, SFP (Small-form Factor Pluggable) transceiver module: From 550 meters (multi-mode fiber) and to 10/20/30/40/50/70/120 kilometers (single-mode fiber).

## DIP switch

The industrial PoE+ switch has a built-in solid DIP switch that provides "Standard" and "Extend" operation modes. The industrial PoE+ switch operates as a normal IEEE 802.af/at PoE+ Switch in the "Standard" operation mode.

In the "Extend" operation mode, the industrial PoE+ switch operates on a per-port basis at 10 Mbps full duplex operation but can support 30 W PoE power output over a distance of up to 250 meters, overcoming the 100 m limit on Ethernet UTP cable. With this brand-new feature, the industrial PoE+ switch provides an additional solution for 802.3af/at PoE+ distance extension.


## LED indicators

The front panel LEDs indicate port link status, data activity, and system power. picture

## System

| LED | Color | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P1 | Green | Lit: indicates that the power input 1 has power. |
| P2 | Green | Lit: indicates that the power input 2 has power. |
| Fault | Red | Lit: indicates that either power 1 or power 2 has no power. |

Per 802.3at PoE+ 10/100BASE-TX interface (port 1 to port 8)

| LED | Color | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LNK/ACT | Green | Lit: indicates the port has successfully connected to the <br> network at 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps. <br> Blinking: indicates that the switch is actively sending or <br> receiving data over that port. |
| PoE In-use | Orange | Lit: indicates the port is providing DC in-line power. <br> Off: indicates that the connected device is not a PoE <br> powered device (PD). |

Per 10/100/1000BASE-T interface (shared with port 9 to port 10)

| LED | Color | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LNK/ACT | Green | Lit: indicates the port has successfully connected to the <br> network at 10/100/1000 Mbps. <br> Blinking: indicates that the switch is actively sending or <br> receiving data over that port. |
| 1000 | Orange | Lit: indicates the port has successfully connected to the <br> network at 1000 Mbps. <br> Off: indicates that the link through that port has successfully <br> connected to the network at 10/100 Mbps. |

Per 1000X SFP slot (shared with port 9 to port 10)

| LED | Color | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LNK/ACT | Green | Lit: indicates the port has successfully connected to the <br> network at 1000 Mbps. <br> Blinking: indicates that the switch is actively sending or <br> receiving data over that port. |
| 1000 | Orange | Lit: indicates the port has successfully connected to the <br> network at 1000 Mbps. <br> Off: indicates that the link through that port is not <br> established. |

## Switch upper panel

The upper panel of the industrial PoE+ switch consists of one terminal block connector within two DC power inputs.


## Wiring the power inputs

The 6-contact terminal block connector on the top panel of Industrial PoE+ switch is used for two DC redundant power inputs. Follow the steps below to insert the power wire.

Caution: When performing any of the procedures like inserting the wires or tightening the wire-clamp screws, make sure the power is OFF to prevent from getting an electric shock.

1. Insert positive/negative DC power wires into contacts 1 and 2 for DC Power 1, or 5 and 6 for DC Power 2.

2. Tighten the wire-clamp screws to prevent the wires from loosening.


## Note:

1. The wire gauge for the terminal block should be in the range of 12 to 24 AWG.
2. The DC power input range is 48 to 56 VDC.

## Wiring the fault alarm contact

The fault alarm contacts are in the middle of the terminal block connector as the picture shows below. Inserting the wires, the industrial PoE+ switch detects the fault status of the power failure and then forms an open circuit. The following illustration shows an
application example for wiring the fault alarm contacts. Wires are inserted into the fault alarm contacts.


## Note:

1. The wire gauge for the terminal block should be in the range of 12 to 24 AWG.
2. Alarm relay circuits accept uo to 30 V , max. 3 A currents.

## Product features

## Physical port

- Eight 10/100BASE-T Fast Ethernet RJ45 copper ports with IEEE 802.3at/af PoE+ injector (port 1 to port 8).
- Two 10/100/1000BASE-T Gigabit Ethernet RJ45 ports (port 9 and port 10).
- Two 100/1000BASE-X mini-GBIC/SFP slots for SFP type auto detection (port 9 and port 10).


## Power over Ethernet

- Complies with IEEE 802.3at Power over Ethernet Plus, end-span PSE.
- Backward compatible with IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet.
- Up to 8 ports of IEEE 802.3af/IEEE 802.3at devices powered.
- Supports PoE power up to 30 W for each PoE port.
- 240 W PoE budget
- Auto detects powered device (PD).
- Circuit protection prevents power interference between ports.
- Remote power feeding up to 100 meters.


## Industrial case and installation

- IP30 aluminum case
- DIN-rail and wall-mount design
- 48 to 56 VDC redundant power with polarity reverse protect function.
- Supports Ethernet ESD protection for 6000 VDC
- -40 to $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating temperature


## Switching

- Hardware-based 10/100 Mbps (half/full duplex), 1000 Mbps (full duplex), autonegotiation and auto MDI/MDI-X.
- Features Store-and-Forward mode with wire-speed filtering and forwarding rates.
- IEEE 802.3x flow control for full duplex operation and back pressure for half duplex operation.
- 16K MAC address table size
- 10K jumbo frame
- IEEE 802.1Q VLAN transparency
- Hardware DIP switch for "Standard" and "Extend" mode selection; the "Extend" mode features 30 W PoE transmit distance of 250 m at a speed of 10 Mbps .
- Automatic address learning and address aging
- Supports CSMA/CD protocol


## Product specifications

| Hardware Specifications | Eight 10/100BASE-TX RJ45 auto-MDI/MDI-X ports (port 1 to port 8) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fast Ethernet Copper Ports |  |
| Gigabit Ethernet Copper <br> Ports | Two 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ45 auto-MDI/MDI-X ports (shared with port 9 and <br> port 10) |
| SFP/mini-GBIC Slots | Two 1000BASE-SR/LX/BX SFP interfaces (shared with port 9 and port 10) |
| PoE Injector Port | Eight ports with 802.3af/802.3at PoE+ injector function (port 1 to port 8) |
| Switch Architecture | Store-and-Forward |
| Switch Fabric | 5.6 Gbps / non-blocking |
| Throughput | 4.1 Mpps @ 64 bytes |
| MAC Address Table | 16 K entries |
| Shared Data Buffer | 4 Mbits |
| Flow Control | IEEE $802.3 x$ pause frame for full-duplex <br> Back pressure for half-duplex |
| Jumbo Frame | 10 K bytes |
| DIP Switch (Port 1 to Port 8) | Standard mode: 30 W PoE transmit distance of 100 m at speed of $10 / 100$ <br> Mbps. <br> Extend mode: 30 W PoE transmit distance of 250 m at speed of 10 Mbps. <br> Enclosure |


| Installation | DIN rail kit and wall-mount kit |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Removable 6-pin terminal block for power input. <br> Pin 1/2 for Power 1 |
| Connector | Pin 3/4 for fault alarm |
|  | Pin 5/6 for Power 2 |


| Regulation Compliance | FCC Part 15 Class A, CE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Stability Testing | IEC 60068-2-32 (free fall) IEC 60068-2-27 (shock) IEC 60068-2-6 (vibration) |
| Standards Compliance | IEEE 802.3 10BASE-T <br> IEEE 802.3u 100BASE-TX <br> IEEE 802.3ab Gigabit 1000BASE-T <br> IEEE 802.3z Gigabit SX/LX <br> IEEE 802.3x Flow Control and Back Pressure <br> IEEE 802.3af Power over Ethernet <br> IEEE 802.3at Power over Ethernet Plus |
| Environment |  |
| Operating | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Temperature: } & -40 \text { to } 75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \text { Relative Humidity: } & 5 \text { to } 95 \% \text { (non-condensing) }\end{array}$ |
| Storage | Temperature: -40 to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> Relative Humidity: 5 to $95 \%$ (non-condensing) |

## Chapter 3 Installation

This section describes how to install and make connections to the industrial PoE+ switch. Read the following topics and perform the procedures in the order presented.

Note: The images in the following installation instructions are provided for reference. The device shown is not the industrial $\mathrm{PoE}+$ switch.

## Mounting

There are two methods to mount the industrial managed switch: DIN-rail mounting and wall-mount plate mounting. Please read the following topics and perform the procedures in the order presented.
Note: Ensure that the industrial PoE+ switch is mounted vertically with the power connectors on the top and a minimum of three inches above and below the switch to allow for proper air flow. This device uses a convection flow of hot air which rises and brings cold air in from the bottom and out of the top of the device. Do not mount the switch horizontally as this does not allow air to flow up into the device and will result in damage to the switch. Do not tie DC1 to DC2. DC2 is for secondary power redundancy. Do not plug DC power into the device while the AC power cord is plugged in. This is not a hot-swappable switch. Hot-swapping this device will result in damage.
Note: Follow all the DIN-rail installation steps as shown in the example.

## DIN-rail mounting

There are two methods to install the industrial PoE+ switch: DIN-rail mounting and wallmount plate mounting. Please read the following topics and perform the procedures in the order presented.

Note: Follow all the DIN-rail installation steps as shown in the example.
To install the DIN rails on the industrial PoE+ switch:

1. Screw the DIN-rail onto the industrial PoE+ switch.

2. Carefully slide the DIN-rail into the track.

3. Ensure that the DIN-rail is tightly attached to the track.

To remove the industrial PoE+ switch from the track:
Carefully remove the DIN-rail from the track.


## Wall mount plate mounting

Note: Follow all the wall mount plate installation steps as shown in the example.
To install the industrial PoE+ switch on the wall:

1. Remove the DIN-rail from the industrial PoE+ switch. Use the screwdriver to loosen the screws to remove the DIN-rail.
2. Place the wall-mount plate on the rear panel of the industrial PoE+ switch.

3. Use the screwdriver to screw the wall mount plate onto the industrial PoE+ switch.
4. Use the hook holes at the corners of the wall mount plate to hang the industrial PoE+ switch on the wall.
5. To remove the wall mount plate, reverse the steps above.

## Installing the SFP transceiver

SFP transceivers are hot-pluggable and hot-swappable. They can be plugged in and removed to/from any SFP port without having to power down the industrial PoE+ switch (see below).


## Before connecting to other network devices:

1. Make sure both sides of the SFP transceiver are with the same media type. For example, 1000BASE-SX to 1000BASE-SX, 1000BASE-LX to 1000BASE-LX.
2. Check if the fiber-optic cable type matches the SFP transceiver requirement.

- To connect to 1000BASE-SX SFP transceiver, use the multi-mode fiber cable with one side being male duplex LC connector type.
- To connect to 1000BASE-LX SFP transceiver, use the single-mode fiber cable with one side being male duplex LC connector type.


## To connect the fiber cable:

1. Attach the duplex LC connector on the network cable to the SFP/SFP+ transceiver.
2. Connect the other end of the cable to a device with the SFP/SFP+ transceiver installed.
3. Check the LNK/ACT LED of the SFP/SFP+ slot on the front of the industrial PoE+ switch. Ensure that the SFP/SFP+ transceiver is operating correctly.
4. Check the link mode of the SFP port if the link fails.

Note: We recommend the use of Interlogix SFPs on the industrial PoE+switch. If you insert an SFP transceiver that is not supported, the industrial PoE+switch will not recognize it.

## To remove the transceiver module:

1. Make sure there is no network activity by checking with the network administrator. Or, through the management interface of the switch/converter (if available), disable the port in advance.
2. Carefully remove the fiber optic cable.
3. Turn the lever of the transceiver module to a horizontal position.
4. Pull out the module gently through the lever.


Note: Never pull out the module without making use of the lever or the push bolts on the module. Removing the module with force could damage the module and the SFP/SFP+ module slot of the industrial PoE+ switch.

## Chapter 4 Troubleshooting

This chapter contains information to help you solve issues. If the industrial PoE+ switch is not functioning properly, ensure that it was set up according to the instructions in this manual.

| Issue | Solution |
| :---: | :---: |
| The link LED does not illuminate | Check the cable connection. |
| The industrial PoE+ switch doesn't connect to the network | 1. Check the LNK/ACT LED on the industrial PoE+ switch. <br> 2. Try another port on the industrial PoE+ switch. <br> 3. Make sure the cable is installed properly. <br> 4. Make sure the cable is the right type. <br> 5. Turn off the power. After a while, turn on power again. |

The port link LED illuminates, but the traffic is irregular

Check that the attached device is not set to dedicated full duplex. Some devices use a physical or software switch to change duplex modes. Auto-negotiation may not recognize this type of full-duplex setting.

The industrial PoE+ switch doesn't connect to the network.

Check each port LED on the industrial PoE+ switch. Try another port. Make sure the cable is installed properly and the right type. Turn off the power. After a while, turn on the power again.

The industrial PoE+ switch does not power up.

1. Check to ensure that the AC power cord is not faulty and that it is inserted properly.
2. If the cord is inserted correctly, replace the power cord.
3. Check that the AC power source is working by connecting a different device in place of the switch.
4. If that device does not work, check the AC power

## Appendix A Networking connection

PoE RJ45 port pin assignments

|  | Pin Number | RJ45 Power Assignment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | Power + |
|  | 2 | Power + |
|  | 3 | Power - |
|  | 6 | Power - |

RJ45 port pin assignments - 1000Mbps, 1000BASE-T

| Pin number | MDI | MDI-X |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | BI_DA+ | BI_DB+ |
| 2 | BI_DA- | BI_DB- |
| 3 | BI_DB+ | BI_DA+ |
| 4 | BI_DC+ | BI_DD+ |
| 5 | BI_DC- | BI_DD- |
| 6 | BI_DB- | BI_DA- |
| 7 | BI_DD+ | BI_DC+ |
| 8 | BI_DD- | BI_DC- |

Implicit implementation of the crossover function within a twisted-pair cable, or at a wiring panel, while not expressly forbidden, is beyond the scope of this standard.

## 10/100Mbps, 10/100BASE-TX

When connecting the industrial PoE+ switch to another Fast Ethernet switch, a bridge, or a hub, a straight or crossover cable is necessary. Each port of the industrial PoE+ switch supports auto-MDI (Media Dependent Interface)/MDI-X (Media Dependent Interface Cross) detection. This makes it possible to directly connect the industrial PoE+ switch to any Ethernet device without making a crossover cable. The following table and diagram show the standard RJ45 receptacle/ connector and their pin assignments.

| Pin number | MDI | MDI-X |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Tx + (transmit) | Rx + (receive) |
| 2 | Tx - (transmit) | Rx - (receive) |
| 3 | $\mathrm{Rx}+$ (receive) | $\mathrm{Tx}+$ (transmit) |
| 4,5 |  | Not used |
| 6 | $\mathrm{Rx}+$ (receive) | $\mathrm{Tx}+$ (transmit) |
| 7,8 |  | Not used |

The standard RJ45 receptacle/connector:


There are eight wires on a standard UTP/STP cable and each wire is color-coded. The following shows the pin allocation and the color of the straight cable and crossover cable connection:

| Straight Cable |  | SIDE 1 | SIDE 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SIDE 1 <br> SIDE 2 | 1 = White / Orange <br> 2 = Orange <br> 3 = White / Green <br> 4 = Blue <br> 5 = White / Blue <br> $6=$ Green <br> 7 = White / Brown <br> 8 = Brown | $\begin{aligned} & 1=\text { White } / \text { Orange } \\ & 2=\text { Orange } \\ & 3=\text { White } / \text { Green } \\ & 4=\text { Blue } \\ & 5=\text { White } / \text { Blue } \\ & 6=\text { Green } \\ & 7=\text { White } / \text { Brown } \\ & 8=\text { Brown } \end{aligned}$ |
| Crossover Cable |  | SIDE 1 | SIDE 2 |
|  | SIDE 1 <br> SIDE 2 | 1 = White / Orange <br> 2 = Orange <br> 3 = White / Green <br> 4 = Blue <br> 5 = White / Blue <br> $6=$ Green <br> 7 = White / Brown <br> 8 = Brown | $\begin{aligned} & 1=\text { White } / \text { Green } \\ & 2=\text { Green } \\ & 3=\text { White } / \text { Orange } \\ & 4=\text { Blue } \\ & 5=\text { White } / \text { Blue } \\ & 6=\text { Orange } \\ & 7=\text { White } / \text { Brown } \\ & 8=\text { Brown } \end{aligned}$ |

Ensure that connected cables are with the same pin assignment and color as the above diagram before deploying the cables into the network.

## Fiber Optic cable connection parameters

The wiring details are shown below:

| Standard | Fiber Type | Cable Specifications |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1000BASE-SX $(850 \mathrm{~nm})$ | Multi-mode | $50 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ or $62.5 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| 1000BASE-LX $(\mathbf{1 3 0 0} \mathrm{nm})$ | Multi-mode | $50 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ or $62.5 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
|  | Single-mode | $9 / 125 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |

Wiring distances

| Standard | Fiber | Diameter (micron) | Modal Bandwidth <br> $\left(\right.$ MHz $^{*}$ km $)$ | Max. Distance (meters) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1000BASE-SX | MM | 62.5 | 100 | 220 |
|  |  | 62.5 | 200 | 275 |
|  |  | 50 | 400 | 500 |
| 1000BASE-LX | MM | 50 | 500 | 550 |
|  |  | 50 | 5 | 550 |
|  |  | 50 | 4 |  |
|  | SM | 9 | 5 | $5000^{*}$ |

## Appendix B Approved Interlogix SFP transceivers

The following list of approved Interlogix SFP transceivers is valid as of the time of publication:

| Part \# | Fiber Connector | \# of <br> Fibers | Fiber <br> Type | Max <br> Distance | Wave <br> Length | Optical <br> Budget <br> (dBm) | Optical <br> Power <br> (dBm) | Receiver <br> Sensitivity (dBm) | Operating <br> Temperature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Twisted Pair SFP 1000Base TX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S30-RJ | RJ 45 | 1 | Cat5e | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{M} \\ & (328 \mathrm{ft} .) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { (32 to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Fast Ethernet 100Base FX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S20-2MLC2 | LC | 2 | Multimode | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (1.2 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1310 nm | 12 | -20~-14 | -32 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { (32 to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| S25-2MLC2 | LC | 2 | Multimode | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (1.2 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1310 nm | 12 | $-20 \sim-14$ | -32 | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \text { to }+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-40 \text { to } 167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| Fast Ethernet 100Base LX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S20-2SLC20 | LC | 2 | Single Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (12 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1310 nm | 19 | $-15 \sim-8$ | -34 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| S25-2SLC20 | LC | 2 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (12 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1310 nm | 19 | $-15 \sim-8$ | -34 | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \text { to }+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-40 \text { to } 167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| Fast Ethernet 100Base BX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S20-1SLC/A- } \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 1 | Single <br> Mode | 20 km <br> (12 mi.) | $\begin{aligned} & 1310 / \\ & 1550 \mathrm{~nm} \end{aligned}$ | 18 | $-14 \sim-8$ | -32 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S25-1SLC/B- } \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 1 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (12 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1550 / \\ & 1310 \mathrm{~nm} \end{aligned}$ | 18 | $-14 \sim-8$ | -32 | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \text { to }+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-40 \text { to } 167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| Gigabit Ethernet 1000Base SX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S30-2MLC | LC | 2 | Multimode | $\begin{aligned} & 220 / 550 \mathrm{~m} \\ & (720 / \\ & 1800 \mathrm{ft} .) \end{aligned}$ | 850 nm | 7.5 | -9.5 ~-1 | -17 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \text { (32 to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{aligned}$ |
| S35-2MLC | LC | 2 | Multimode | $\begin{aligned} & 220 / 550 \mathrm{~m} \\ & (720 / \\ & 1800 \mathrm{ft} .) \end{aligned}$ | 850 nm | 7.5 | -14~-8 | -17 | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \text { to }+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-40 \text { to } 167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |

OM1 Multimode fiber @ 200/500 MHz-km

| Part \# | Fiber Connector | \# of Fibers | Fiber Type | Max <br> Distance | Wave <br> Length | Optical Budget (dBm) | Optical Power (dBm) | Receiver Sensitivity (dBm) | Operating Temperature |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OM2 Multimode fiber @ 500.500 MHZ-km Laser Rated for GbE LANs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S30-2MLC-2 | LC | 2 | Multimode | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (1.2 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1310 nm | 10 | $-9 \sim-1$ | -19 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right. \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| OM3 Multimode fiber @ 2000/500MHz-km Optimized got 850 nm VCSELs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gigabit Ethernet 1000 Base LX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S30-2SLC- } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 2 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (6.2 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1310 nm | 18 | $-9.5 \sim-3$ | -20 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S35-2SLC- } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 2 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (6.2 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1310 nm | 18 | $-9.5 \sim-3$ | -20 | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \text { to }+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-40 \text { to } 167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S30-2SLC- } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 2 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (18.6 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1310 nm | 18 | $-2 \sim+3$ | -23 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right. \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S35-2SLC- } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 2 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (18.6 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1310 nm | 18 | $-2 \sim+3$ | -23 | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \text { to }+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-40 \text { to } 167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| Gigabit Ethernet 1000 Base ZX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S30-2SLC- } \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 2 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (43 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1550 nm | 19* | $-15 \sim-8$ | -34 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right. \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S35-2SLC- } \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 2 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (43 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | 1550 nm | 19* | $-15 \sim-8$ | -34 | $\begin{aligned} & -40 \text { to }+75^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(-40 \text { to } 167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| Gigabit Ethernet 1000 Base BX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S30-1SLC/A- } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 1 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (6.2 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1310 / \\ & 1490 \mathrm{~nm} \end{aligned}$ | 11 | $-9 \sim-3$ | -20 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S30-1SLC/B- } \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 1 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (6.2 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1490 / \\ & 1310 \mathrm{~nm} \end{aligned}$ | 11 | $-9 \sim-3$ | -20 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right. \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S30-1SLC/A- } \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 1 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (12 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1310 / \\ & 1490 \mathrm{~nm} \end{aligned}$ | 15 | $-8 \sim-2$ | -23 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S30-1SLC/B- } \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 1 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (12 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1490 / \\ & 1310 \mathrm{~nm} \end{aligned}$ | 15 | $-8 \sim-2$ | -23 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| Gigabit Ethernet 1000 Base BX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S30-1SLC/A- } \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 1 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (37 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1310 / \\ & 1490 \mathrm{~nm} \end{aligned}$ | 24 | $0 \sim+5$ | -24 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right. \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { S30-1SLC/B- } \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | LC | 1 | Single <br> Mode | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \mathrm{~km} \\ & (37 \mathrm{mi} .) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1490 / \\ & 1310 \mathrm{~nm} \end{aligned}$ | 24 | $0 \sim+5$ | -24 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & \left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right. \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |

[^0]Note: We recommend the use of Interlogix SFPs on the industrial PoE+ switch. If you insert an SFP transceiver that is not supported, the industrial PoE+ managed switch will not recognize it.

Note: Choose a SFP/SFP+ transceiver that can be operated under -40 to $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature if the industrial $\mathrm{PoE}+$ switch is working in a 0 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature environment.


[^0]:    * Note: High Power Optic. There must be a minimum of 5 dB of optical loss to the fiber for proper operation.

