

Hardware Installation Guide for Cisco 8600 Series Routers

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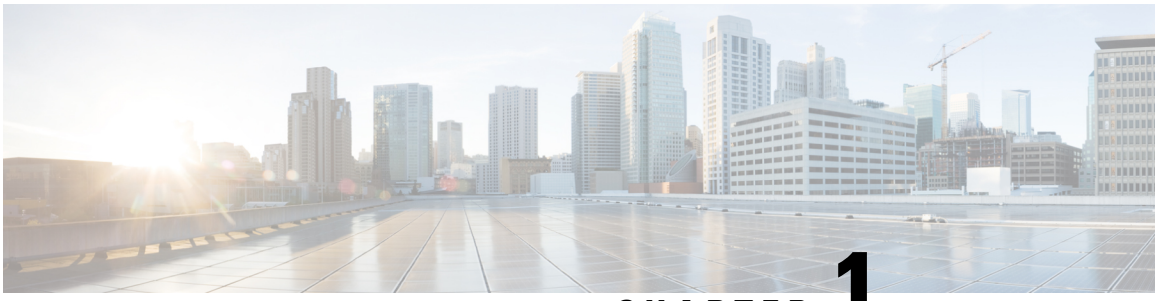
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CHAPTER 1

Cisco 8600 Series Routers Overview

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Cisco 8600 Series Routers

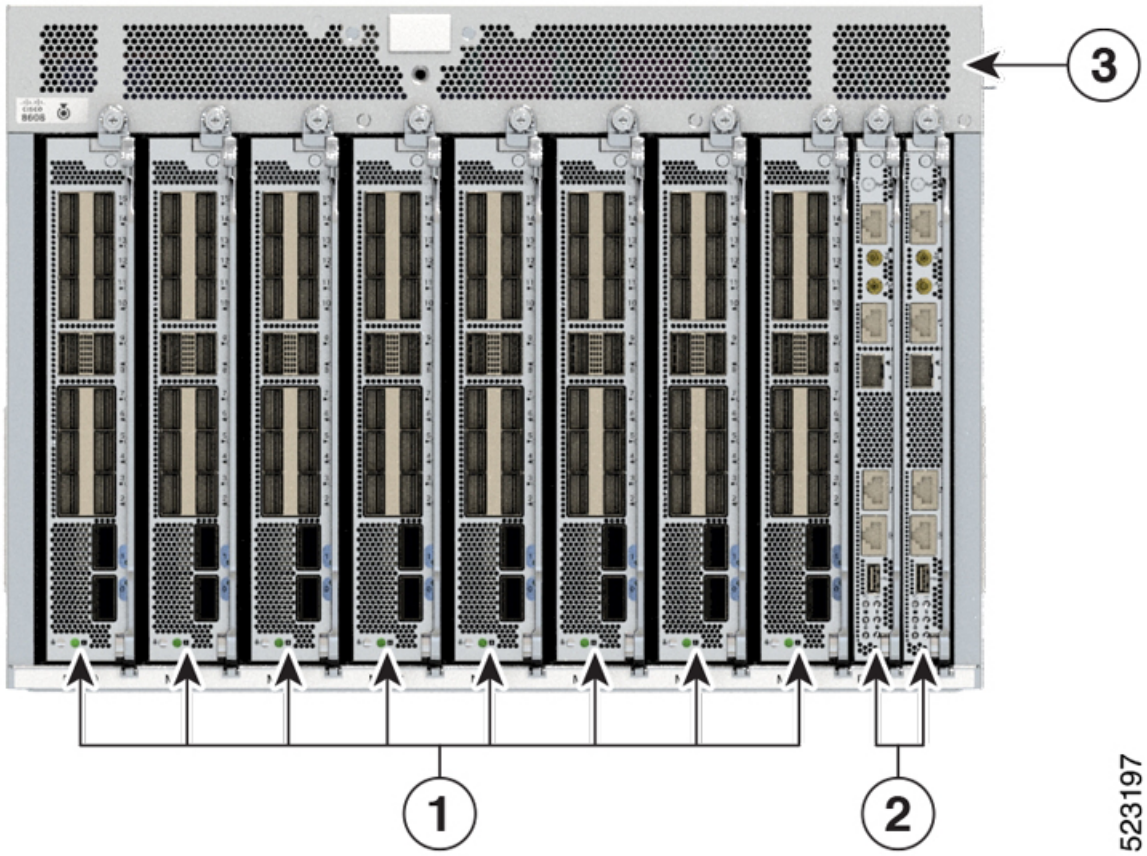
Cisco 8608

The Cisco 8608 is a Q200-based, 7-RU router that provides 12.8Tbps of network bandwidth and supports centralized architecture. The centralized architecture combines the best aspects of distributed and fixed systems. Cisco 8608 has combined the redundancy and I/O diversity of distributed systems with the economics and simple elegance of fixed platforms. As a result, Cisco 8608 delivers redundancy at an optimized cost while enabling flexibility and expandability through generational continuity.

The front of the chassis has the following:

- Route Processors (RP) Cards- Two RP cards that contain the CPU complex for managing the system.
- Modular Port Adapters (MPAs) - Eight pluggable MPAs.

Figure 1: Cisco 8608 - Front View

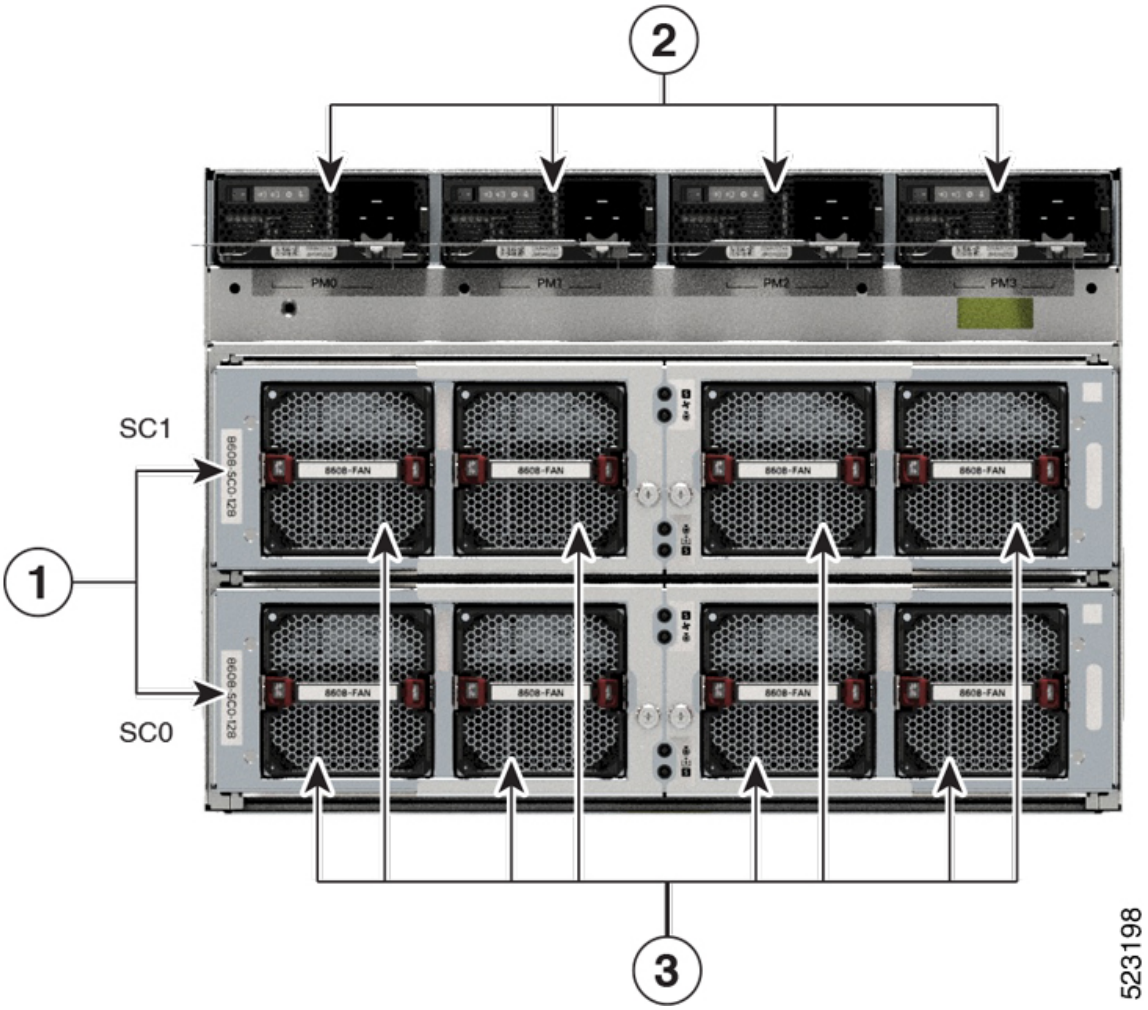


1	Modular Port Adaptors (MPAs)
2	Route Processors (RPs)
3	Chassis

The rear of the chassis has the following:

- Switch Cards (SCs) - The two Switch Cards (SC0 and SC1) are horizontally mounted cards that include the forwarding engine using Q200 silicon.
- Power Modules - Four 3.2KW power modules operate at 220V capacity, providing N+N power redundancy. They also support operation at 110V with half of the capacity. The DC power modules are dual feed with 3.0 KW capacity. The power modules support port-side-intake (PSI) airflow direction and different AC/DC inputs capabilities.
- Fan Trays - Eight 80mm counter-rotating double-fan trays providing 7+1 redundancy. The 8 fan modules are installed in the SC and provide system cooling via a front to back cooling mechanism. The fan modules can be removed individually or altogether (with the SC card).

Figure 2: Cisco 8608 - Rear View



1	Switch cards
2	Power modules
3	Fan modules

The following table describes the Cisco 8608 router components, and the supported quantity.

Table 1: Cisco 8608 Router Components

Component	Quantity
Modular Port Adapter (MPA)	8
Route Processor (RP)	2
Switch Card	2

Component	Quantity
Fan module	8
Power module	4 AC or 4 DC
Fan spinner	1 **Note** If you have one SC installed in the chassis, then the other SC slot is replaced by a fan spinner. The fan spinner is always installed inside the SC1 slot.

Modular Port Adapters Overview

Cisco 8600 Series Routers support the following Modular Port Adapters (MPAs):

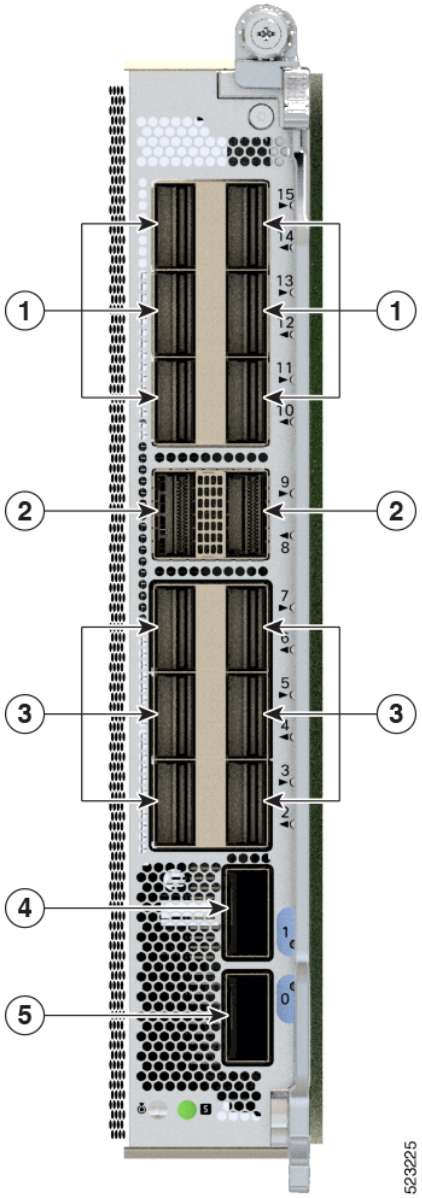
Table 2: Supported MPAs on Cisco 8608 Router

MPA PIDs	Transceivers
86-MPA-14H2FH-M	QSFP-DD/QSFP
86-MPA-24Z-M	SFP
86-MPA-4FH-M	QSFP-DD

86-MPA-14H2FH-M

The following image explains the port details of the MPA:

Figure 3: 86-MPA-14H2FH-M Port Details



1	QSFP (Ports 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15)
2	QSFP (Ports 8 and 9)
3	QSFP (Ports 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7)
4	QSFP-DD (Port 1)
5	QSFP-DD (Port 0)

The 86-MPA-14H2FH-M is a pluggable card that provides 16 interface ports that can support up to:

- 2 ports of QSFP-DD 400GbE modules and 14 ports of QSFP

  or

- 16 ports of QSFP 100GbE modules

When port 0 has a 400G QSFP-DD, then the other three ports (2, 3, 4) cannot be used. Similarly, when port 1 has a 400G QSFP-DD, then the other three ports (5, 6, 7) cannot be used.

86-MPA-24Z-M

The following image displays the MPA PID and explains the port configuration details of the MPA:

Figure 4: 86-MPA-24Z-M Handle

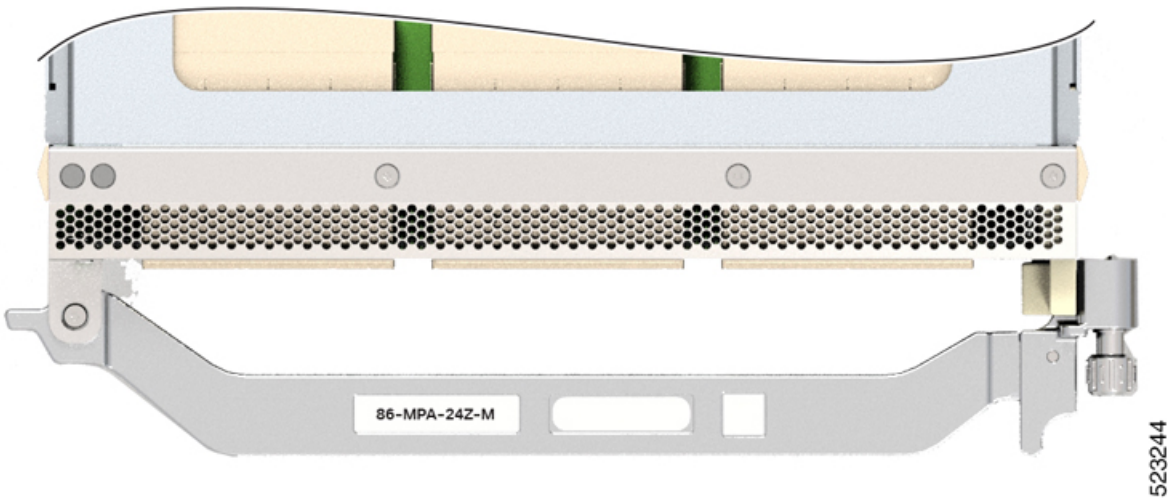
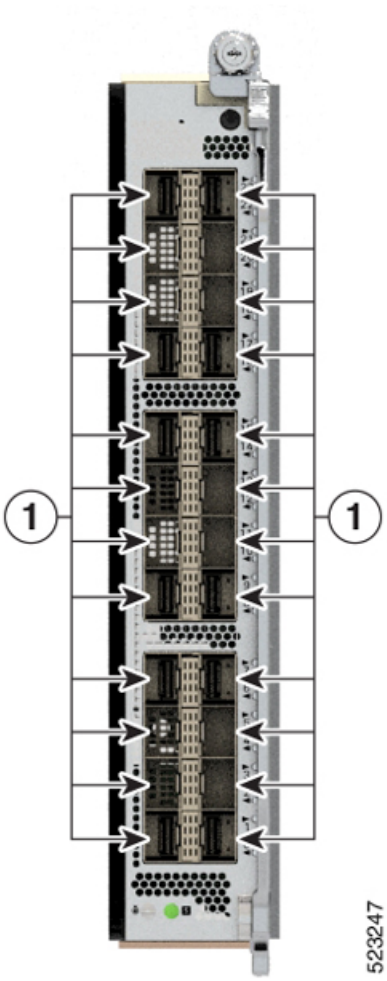


Figure 5: 86-MPA-24Z-M Port Details



1	SFP (Port 0 to 23)
Left row (even-numbered ports)	Ports 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22
Right row (odd-numbered ports)	Ports 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23

Note You must set the N and N+1 ports on 86-MPA-24Z-M at a common speed, either at 10 GbE or 25 GbE. The router doesn't support mixed optics speed for paired N and N+1 ports. If you insert optics with different speeds in the N and N+1 ports, you must first set the ports at a common optics speed and then reload the MPA.

86-MPA-4FH-M

The following image displays the MPA PID and explains the port details of the MPA:

Figure 6: 86-MPA-4FH-M Handle

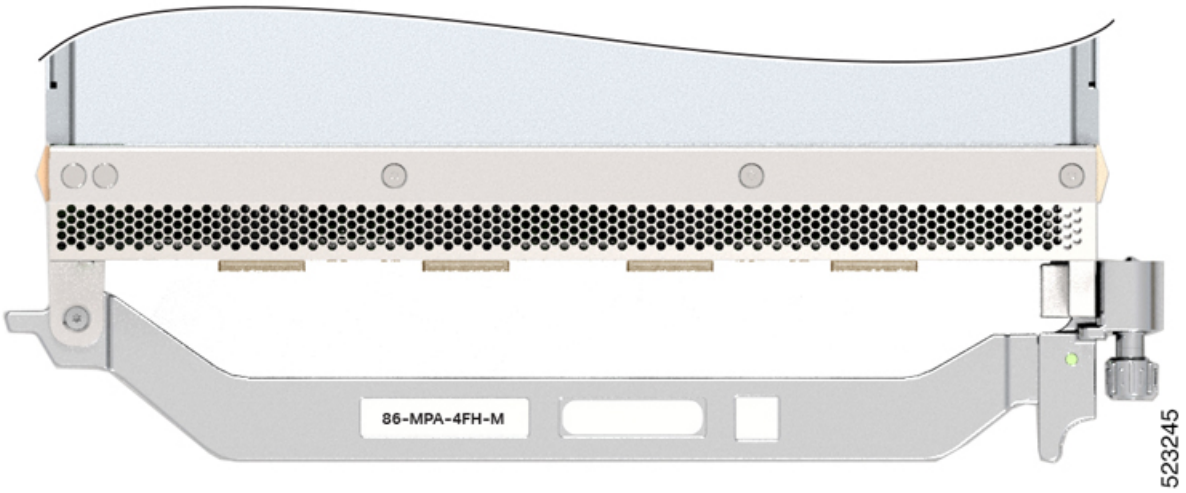
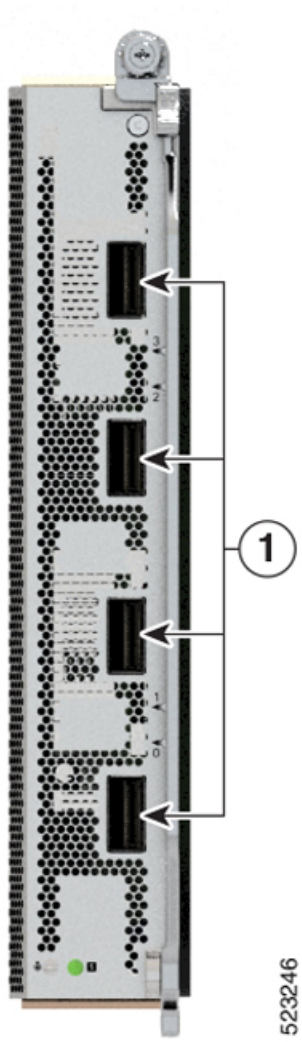


Figure 7: 86-MPA-4FH-M Port Details

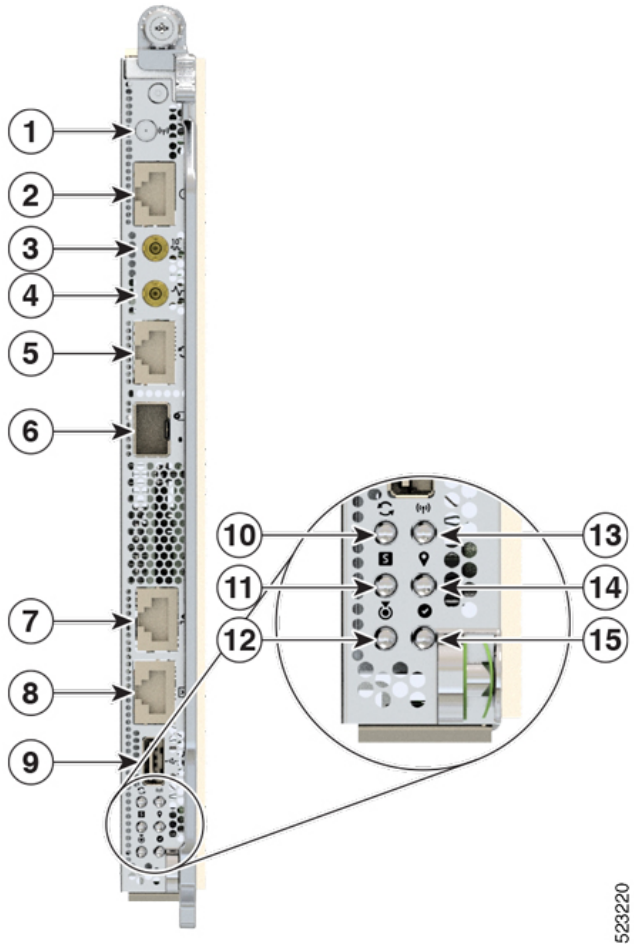


1 Right row (even and odd-numbered ports)	QSFP-DD (Ports 0 to 3)

Route Processor Overview

The Route Processors (RPs) (8608-RP) manages all routing operations on the Cisco 8600 Series Routers.

Figure 8: Route Processor - Front View



1	GNSS Antenna	9	USB 3.0
2	Shielded RJ-45 connector for Time-of-Day (TOD) interface, input and output	10	Sync
3	Mini coaxial connector for 10 MHz, input and output	11	Status
4	Mini coaxial connector for 1 PPS, input and output	12	Attention
5	RJ-48 connector for BITS interface, input and output	13	GNSS
6	SFP+ SyncE 1588	14	GPS
7	Management Ethernet	15	Active
8	Console		

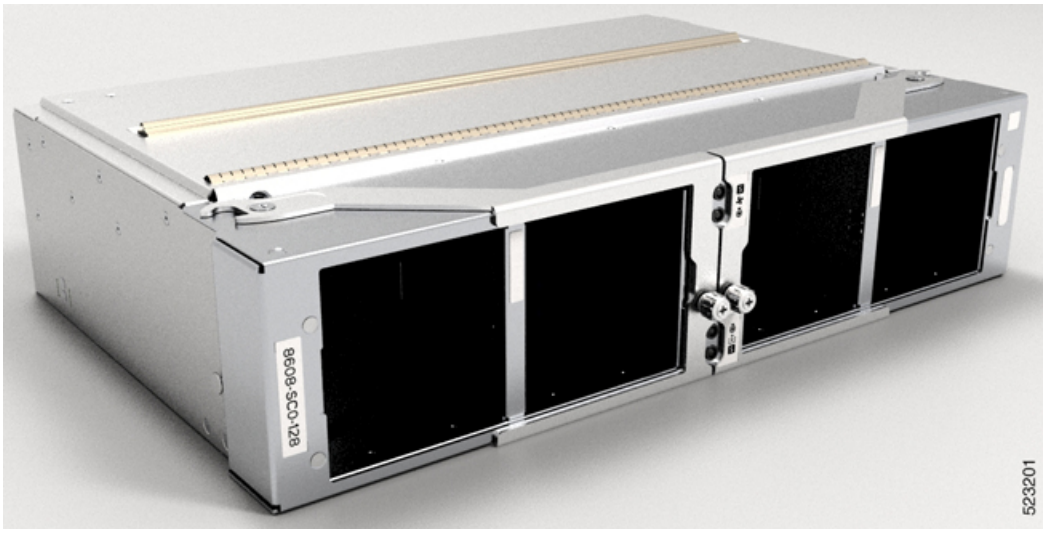
Caution The mini coaxial connectors for 10 MHz and 1 PPS have a knurled portion that you must hold to plug or unplug the connector cable. Pulling the cables can damage the connectors.

Switch Card Overview

The Cisco 8600 series routers are powered by the Cisco Silicon One Q200 series processors.

Cisco 8608 Q200 Silicon-based router comes with two Switch Cards (SCs) that provide 12.8Tbps of switching capacity and the SCs provide a bandwidth of 1.6Tbps to each of the eight MPAs.

Figure 9: Switch Card



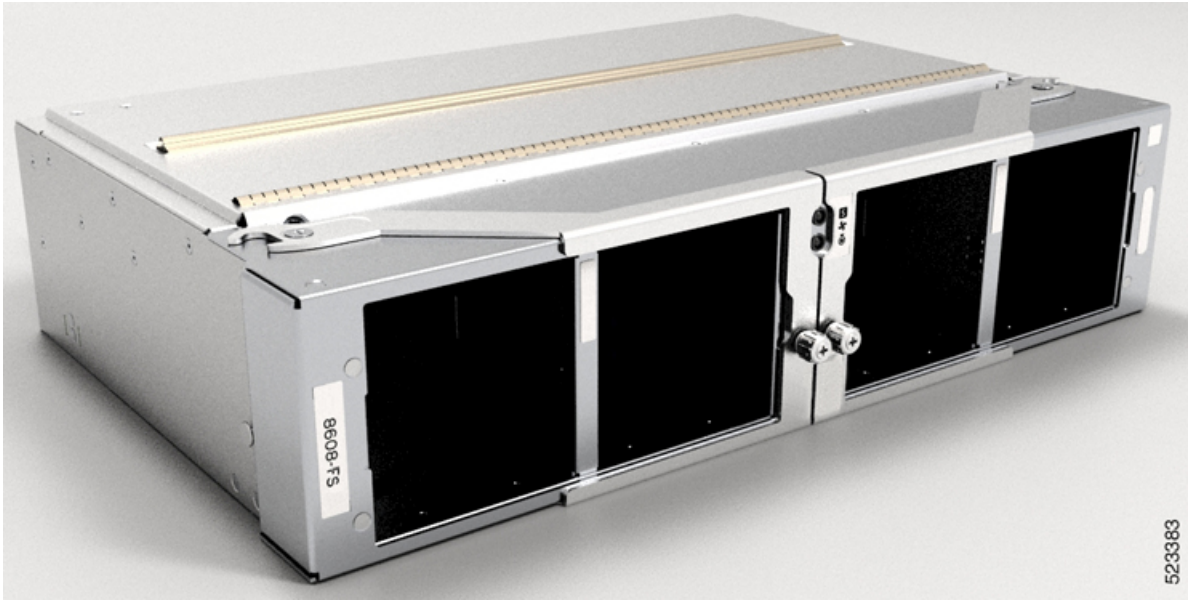
The SC is installed in the rear of the chassis. The eight fan trays are installed into the SC, each SC has four fan trays. If you need to remove or replace the SC, we recommend that you remove the fan trays.

Fan Spinner Overview

The Fan Spinner is installed in the rear of the chassis. The four fan trays are installed into the Fan Spinner. If you need to remove or replace the Fan Spinner, we recommend that you remove the fan trays.

Note A Fan Spinner is always installed into the SC1 slot.

Figure 10: Fan Spinner



Temperature and Physical Specifications

For temperature and physical specifications, refer to the *Physical characteristics* table in the Cisco 8608 Router Data Sheet.

Weight and Power Consumption

For weight and power consumption, refer to the *Physical characteristics* table in the Cisco 8608 Router Data Sheet.

Airflow Direction

The airflow through the fan trays and power supplies on the Cisco 8600 series routers are from front to back (port side intake).

To ensure proper airflow for the router in your facility, position the router with its air intake on a cold aisle and the air exhaust on a hot aisle.

Maximum Power Available to Router

The maximum power available to the router depends on the following factors:

- the input power from your power source
- the number of Power Supply Units (PSUs)

- the type of PSU selected, either 3.2KW or 4.3KW PSU
- the output capabilities of the PSUs
- the power redundancy mode that you use

The following tables list the amount of power available for Cisco 8600 series routers from all available power trays.

Table 3: Maximum Power Available from 3.2KW PSUs

Number of PSUs	Combined Mode in Watts (No redundancy)	N+1 Redundancy Mode in Watts (with Single Supply Loss)
1	3190	—
2	6380	3190
3	9570	6380
4	12760	9570

Table 4: Maximum Power Available from 4.3KW PSUs

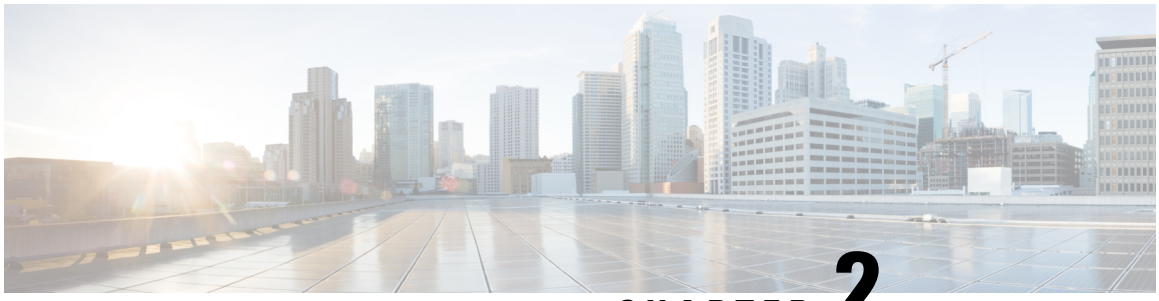
Number of PSUs	Single Input HVPI (AC/DC) Combined Mode in Watts (No redundancy)	Dual Input HVPI (AC/DC) Combined Mode in Watts (No redundancy	N+1 Redundancy Mode in Watts (with Single Supply Loss) Single Input	N+1 Redundancy Mode in Watts (with Single Supply Loss) Dual Input
1	3190	4300	—	—
2	6380	8600	3190	4300
3	9570	12900	6380	8600
4	12760	17200	9570	12900

Supported Optics

Note To determine which transceivers and cables are supported by this router, refer to the Transceiver Module Group (TMG) Compatibility Matrix Tool:

https://tmgmatrix.cisco.com/

- For QSFP-DD data sheets, refer to the Cisco 400G QSFP-DD Cable and Transceiver Modules Data Sheet.
- For QSFP28 data sheets, refer to the Cisco 100GBASE QSFP-100G Modules Data Sheet.
- For QSFP+ data sheets, refer to the Cisco 40GBASE QSFP Modules Data Sheet.
- For SFP data sheets, refer to the Cisco 50GBASE SFP56 Modules Data Sheet
- For SFP28 data sheets, refer to the Cisco 25GBASE SFP28 Modules Data Sheet



CHAPTER 2

Prepare for Installation

This chapter provides preinstallation information, such as recommendations and requirements that must be met before installing your switch. Before you begin, inspect all items for shipping damage. If anything appears to be damaged or if you encounter problems installing or configuring your switch, contact customer service.

Note The images in this chapter are only for representational purposes, unless specified otherwise. The chassis' actual appearance and size may vary.

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- Safety Guidelines, on page 18
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- Laser Safety, on page 19
- Energy Hazard, on page 20
- Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage, on page 20
- Cautions and Regulatory Compliance Statements for NEBS, on page 20
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Standard Warning Statements

This section describes the warning definition and then lists core safety warnings grouped by topic.

General Safety Warnings

Note **Statement 1089—**Instructed and Skilled Person Definitions

An instructed person is someone who has been instructed and trained by a skilled person and takes the necessary precautions when working with equipment.

A skilled person or qualified personnel is someone who has training or experience in the equipment technology and understands potential hazards when working with equipment.

Warning **Statement 9001—**Product Disposal

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

Warning **Statement 1073—**No User-Serviceable Parts

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

Warning **Statement 1074—**Comply with Local and National Electrical Codes

To reduce risk of electric shock or fire, installation of the equipment must comply with local and national electrical codes.

Note **Statement 407—**Japanese Safety Instruction

You are strongly advised to read the safety instruction before using the product.

https://www.cisco.com/web/JP/techdoc/pldoc/pldoc.html

When installing the product, use the provided or designated connection cables/power cables/AC adapters.

〈製品使用における安全上の注意〉

www.cisco.com/web/JP/techdoc/index.html

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Note **Statement 438**—Taiwan RoHS

Restricted Substances Content Disclosure Table web address: http://www.cisco.com/go/taiwanrohs

Warning **Statement 445**—Connect the Chassis to Earth Ground

To reduce the risk of electric shock, connect the chassis of this equipment to permanent earth ground during normal use.

Warning **Statement 1020**—Electrical Power Outlet with Grounding

In accordance with the ABNT NBR 5410 Electrical Installation Standard, this equipment must be connected to an electrical power outlet that has grounding (three pins), which protects the user against electric shocks.

Warning **Statement 1029**—Blank Faceplates and Cover Panels

Blank faceplates and cover panels serve three important functions: they reduce the risk of electric shock and fire, they contain electromagnetic interference (EMI) that might disrupt other equipment, and they direct the flow of cooling air through the chassis. Do not operate the system unless all cards, faceplates, front covers, and rear covers are in place.

Warning **Statement 1057**—Hazardous Radiation Exposure

Use of controls, adjustments, or performance of procedures other than those specified may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

Warning **Statement 1062**—Remove Power Before Disconnecting

Explosion Hazard—Do not connect or disconnect any connector to this equipment unless power has been removed or you have verified that the area is nonhazardous. Secure any external connections that connect to this equipment by using screws, sliding latches, threaded connectors, or other means provided with this product.

Warning

Statement 1071—Warning Definition

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Before you work on any equipment, be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and be familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents. Read the installation instructions before using, installing, or connecting the system to the power source. Use the statement number at the beginning of each warning statement to locate its translation in the translated safety warnings for this device.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS



Note

Statement 1089—Instructed and Skilled Person Definitions

An instructed person is someone who has been instructed and trained by a skilled person and takes the necessary precautions when working with equipment.

A skilled person or qualified personnel is someone who has training or experience in the equipment technology and understands potential hazards when working with equipment.

Warning

Statement 1093—Avoid Sharp Edges

Risk of personal injury. Avoid sharp edges when installing or removing replaceable units.



Note

Statement 8006—CE Mark

Safety Guidelines

Before you perform any procedure in this document, review the safety guidelines in this section to avoid injuring yourself or damaging the equipment. The following guidelines are for your safety and to protect the equipment. Because the guidelines do not include all hazards, be constantly alert.

- Keep the work area clear, smoke and dust-free during and after installation. Do not allow dirt or debris to enter into any laser-based components.
- Do not wear loose clothing, jewelry, or other items that could get caught in the switch or other associated components.

- Cisco equipment operates safely when used in accordance with its specifications and product-usage instructions.
- If potentially hazardous conditions exist, do not work alone.
- Take care when connecting multiple units to the supply circuit so that wiring is not overloaded.
- This equipment must be grounded. Never defeat the ground conductor or operate the equipment in the absence of a suitably installed ground conductor. Contact the appropriate electrical inspection authority or an electrician if you are uncertain about whether suitable grounding is available.
- When installing or replacing the unit, the ground connection must always be made first and disconnected last.
- To prevent personal injury or damage to the chassis, never attempt to lift or tilt the chassis using the handles on modules (such as power supplies, fans, or cards); these types of handles are not designed to support the weight of the unit.
- Hazardous voltage or energy is present on the backplane when the system is operating. Use caution when servicing.

Compliance and Safety Information

The Cisco 8000 Series Switches are designed to meet the regulatory compliance and safety approval requirements. For detailed safety information, see Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information—Cisco 8000 Series Routers.

Laser Safety

Warning **Statement 1051—**Laser Radiation

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

Warning **Statement 1055—**Class 1/1M Laser

Invisible laser radiation is present. Do not expose to users of telescopic optics. This applies to Class 1/1M laser products.



Warning **Statement 1255—**Laser Compliance Statement

Pluggable optical modules comply with IEC 60825-1 Ed. 3 and 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 with or without exception for conformance with IEC 60825-1 Ed. 3 as described in Laser Notice No. 56, dated May 8, 2019.

Energy Hazard

The switches can be configured for a DC power source. Do not touch terminals while they are live. Observe the following warning to prevent injury.

Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage

Many switch components can be damaged by static electricity. Not exercising the proper electrostatic discharge (ESD) precautions can result in intermittent or complete component failures. To minimize the potential for ESD damage, always use an ESD-preventive antistatic wrist strap (or ankle strap) and ensure that it makes adequate skin contact.

Note Check the resistance value of the ESD-preventive strap periodically. The measurement should be 1–10 megohms.

Before you perform any of the procedures in this guide, attach an ESD-preventive strap to your wrist and connect the leash to the chassis.

Cautions and Regulatory Compliance Statements for NEBS

The NEBS-GR-1089-CORE regulatory compliance statements and requirements are discussed in this section.

Warning The intrabuilding port(s) of the equipment or subassembly, which is the management Ethernet port, must use shielded intrabuilding cabling/wiring that is grounded at both ends. Statement 7003

Warning The intrabuilding port(s) of the equipment or subassembly, which is the management Ethernet port, must not be metallically connected to interfaces that connect to the OSP or its wiring. These interfaces are designed for use as intrabuilding interfaces only (Type 2 or Type 4 ports as described in GR-1089-CORE) and require isolation from the exposed OSP cabling. The addition of Primary Protectors is not sufficient protection in order to connect these interfaces metallically to OSP wiring. Statement 7005

Warning Requirements for GR-1089 Antenna Ports: Protect equipment antenna ports that are classified as Type 6 according to GR-1089-CORE, with lightning surge protectors that are rated at a minimum of 600V peak surge of 1.2/50uS duration. Statement 7011

Warning This equipment shall be connected to AC mains provided with a surge protective device (SPD) at the service equipment complying with NFPA 70, the National Electrical Code (NEC). Statement 7012

Warning This equipment is suitable for installations utilizing the Common Bonding Network (CBN). Statement 7013

Warning The battery return conductor of this equipment shall be treated as (DC-I). Statement 7016

Warning This equipment is suitable for installation in Network Telecommunications Facilities. Statement 8015

Warning This equipment is suitable for installation in locations where the NEC applies. Statement 8016

Connecting a Cable to the GNSS Antenna Interface

Depending on the router, the GNSS LED is located on the front or the rear side of the router.

To connect a cable to the GNSS antenna, follow these steps:

1. Connect one end of a shielded coaxial cable to the GNSS RF IN port.
2. Connect the other end of the shielded coaxial cable to the GNSS antenna after the primary protector.

Note

- GNSS modules have built-in ESD protections on all pins, including the RF-input pin. However, additional surge protection is required if an outdoor antenna is being connected. The Lightning Protector must be able to provide a low clamping voltage (less than 600V).
- A lightning protection must be mounted at the place where the antenna cable enters the building. The primary lightning protection must be capable of conducting all potentially dangerous electrical energy to PE (Protective Earth).
- Surge arrestors should support DC-pass and be suitable for the GPS frequency range (1.575GHz) with low attenuation.

Installation Guidelines

Before installing the chassis, ensure that the following guidelines are met:

- Site is properly prepared so that there is sufficient room for installation and maintenance.
- Operating environment is within the ranges that are listed in Environment and Physical specifications. For more details on environmental requirements, see Cisco 8100 Router Data Sheet.
- Chassis is mounted at the bottom of the rack if it is the only unit in the rack.
- When mounting the chassis in a partially filled rack, load the rack from the bottom to the top with the heaviest component at the bottom of the rack.
- If the rack is provided with stabilizing devices, install the stabilizers before mounting or servicing the chassis in the rack.
- Airflow around the chassis and through the vents is unrestricted.
- Cabling is away from sources of electrical noise, such as radios, power lines, and fluorescent lighting fixtures. Make sure that the cabling is safely away from other devices that might damage the cables.
- Each port must match the wave-length specifications on each end of the cable, and the cable must not exceed the stipulated cable length.

Note Cisco 8000 Switches function in operating temperatures of up to 35°C at sea level. For every 300 meters (1000 ft) elevation upto 1800 meters (6000 ft), the maximum temperature is reduced by 1°C. For more details on environmental requirements, see Cisco 8100 Router Data Sheet.

Procure Tools and Equipment

Obtain these necessary tools and equipment for installing the chassis:

- Number 1 and number 2 Phillips screwdrivers with torque capability to rack-mount the chassis.

- 3/16-inch flat-blade screwdriver.
- Tape measure and level.
- ESD wrist strap or other grounding device.
- Antistatic mat or antistatic foam.
- Two-hole ground lug (1).
- A crimping tool specified by the lug manufacturer that is large enough to accommodate the girth of the lug.
- Wire-stripping tool.

Router Accessory Kits

Router Accessory Kit

The accessory kits for the Cisco 8608 fixed port router includes the following:

Table 5: Router Accessory Kits

Kit Name	Description	Quantity
Ground lug kit	90 degree lug	1
	M4 x 6-mmPhillips flat-head screws	2
Rack mount kit (8608-RMBRKT)	Rack-mount brackets	8
	M4 x 6-mmPhillips flat-head screws	20
Door kit (8608-DRKT)	Door frame	2
	M4 x 6 mm pan-head Phillips screws	9
Air filter kit (8608-AIR-FLTR)	Air filter	1



Note If you purchased this product through a Cisco reseller, you might receive more contents in your kit, such as documentation, hardware, and power cables.

The shipped cables depend on your specification when placing an order. See the *Power Supply Power Cord Specifications* section for information on the available power cords.

Discrepancies or Damage?

If you notice any discrepancies or damage, send the following information to your customer service representative by email:

- Invoice number of the shipper (see the packing slip)
- Model and serial number of the missing or damaged unit

- Description of the problem and how it affects the installation
- Photos of the damage to external packaging, internal packaging, and product

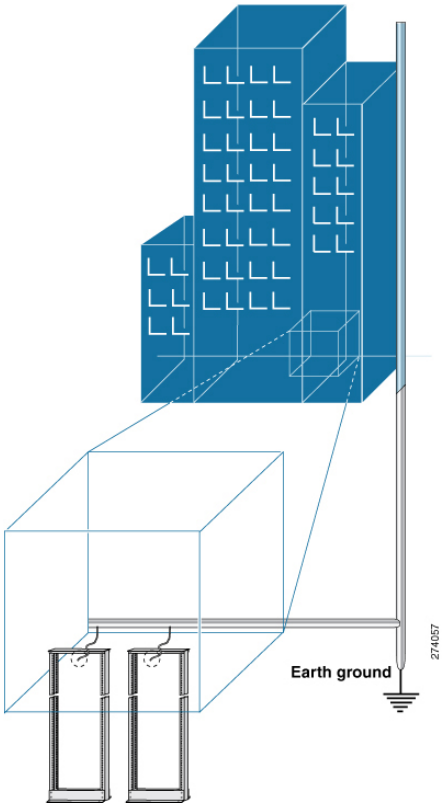
Prepare Your Location

This section illustrates how the building that houses the chassis must be properly grounded to the earth ground.

Note Unless specified otherwise, the image is only for representational purposes. The rack's actual appearance and size may vary.

Note This image is only for representational purposes. Your grounding requirement depends on your building.

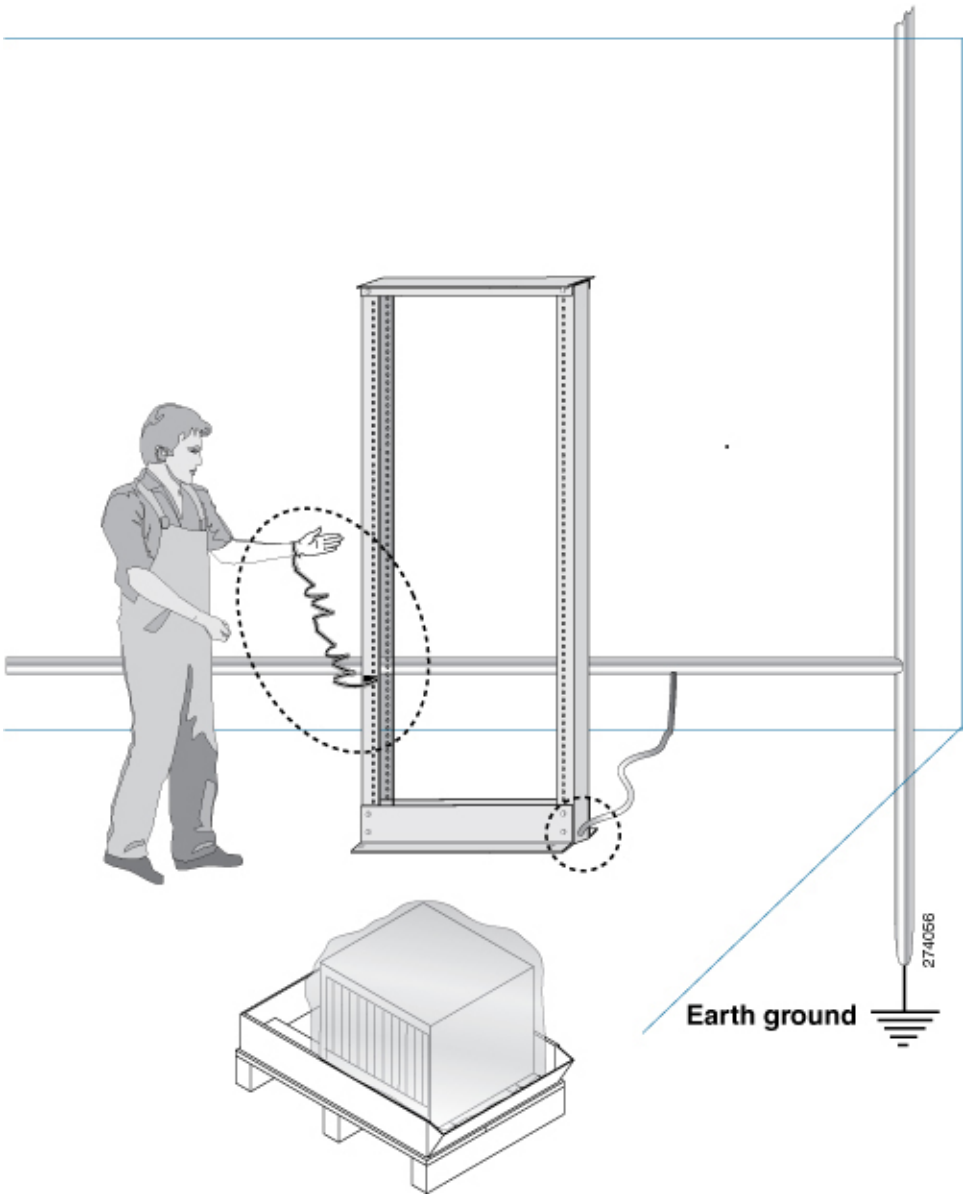
Figure 11: Building with Rack Room Connected to Earth Ground



Prepare Yourself

This section illustrates how to prepare yourself before removing the chassis from the sealed antistatic bag. The figures show how to cuff the ESD strap around the wrist and the ground cord that connects the cuff to the ground. ESD wrist straps are the primary means of controlling static charge on personnel.

Figure 12: Wearing the ESD Strap



Prepare Rack for Chassis Installation

Install the Cisco 8600 Series Routers on a standard 19 inch, Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA) rack with mounting rails that conform to English universal hole spacing according to Section 1 of the ANSI/EIA-310-D-1992 standard.

Note The Cisco 8600 router rack mount kit contains the rack mounting brackets for 19-inch rack.

The spacing between the posts of the rack must be (EIA-310-D-1992 19-inch rack compatible) wide enough to accommodate the width of the chassis.

Figure 13: Rack Specification EIA (19 inches)

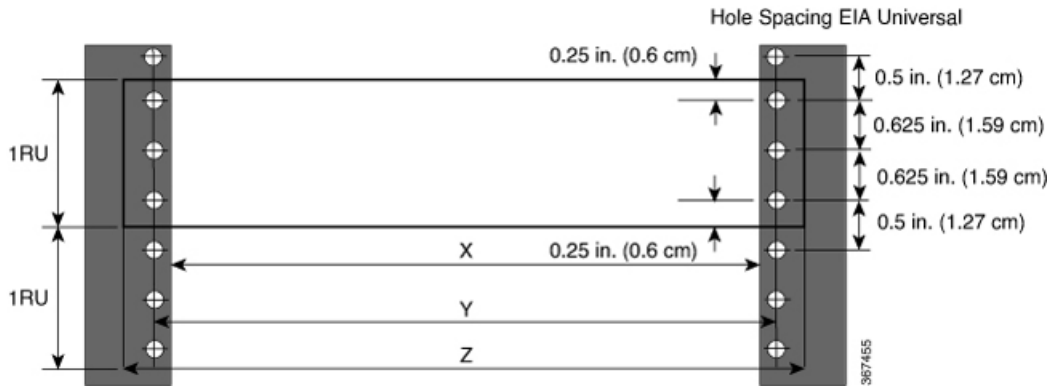


Table 6: Rack Specification EIA (19 inches)

Post Type	Rack Type	Rack Front Opening (X)	Rack Mounting Hole Center-Center (Y)	Mounting Flange Dimension (Z)
4 Post	19 inches (48.3 centimeters)	450.8mm (17.75”)	465mm (18.312”)	482.6mm (19”)
4 Post	23 inches (58.4 centimeters)	552.45mm (21.75”)	566.7mm (22.312”)	584.2mm (23”)

Before you move the chassis or mount the chassis into the rack, we recommend that you do the following:

Procedure

Step 1 Place the rack at the location where you plan to install the chassis.

Step 2 (Optional) Secure the rack to the floor.

To bolt the rack to the floor, a floor bolt kit (also called an anchor embedment kit) is required. For information on bolting the rack to the floor, consult a company that specializes in floor mounting kits (such as Hilti; see

Hilti.com for details). Make sure that floor mounting bolts are accessible, especially if annual retorquing of bolts is required.

Note
Ensure that the rack in which the chassis is being installed is grounded to earth ground.

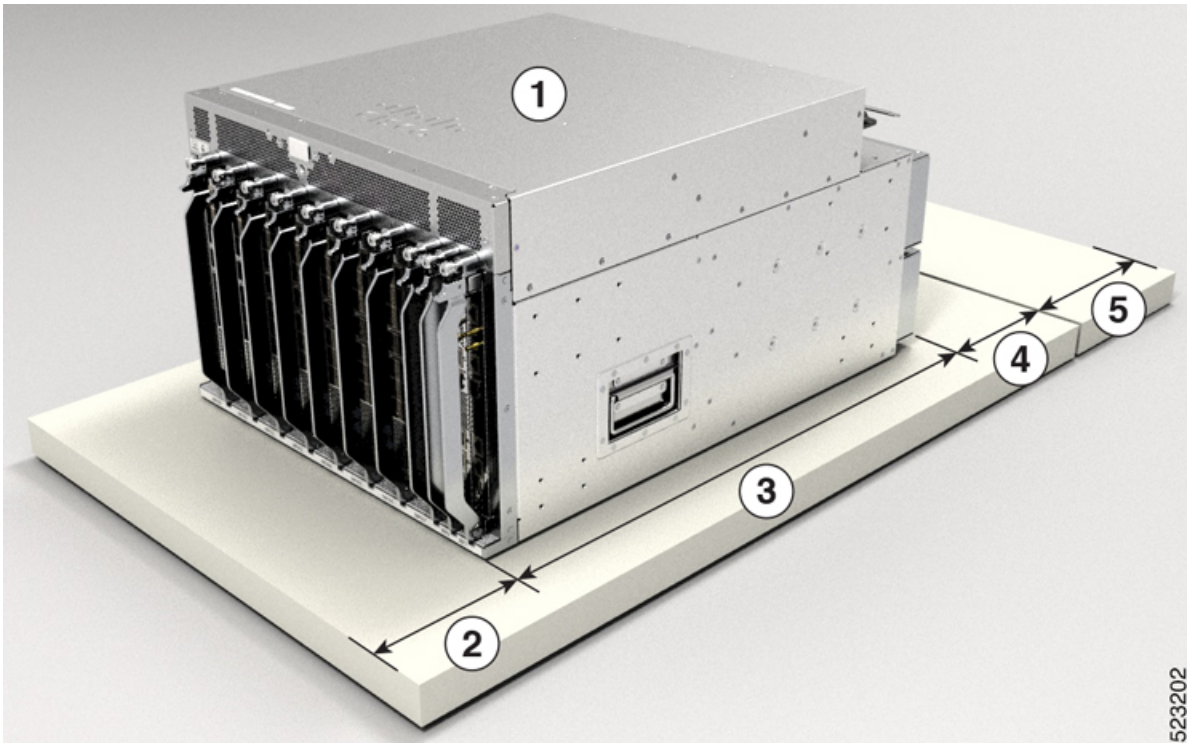
Clearance Requirements

To ensure adequate airflow, we recommended that you maintain a minimum of 6 in. (15.24 cm) front and rear clearance for air intake/exhaust.

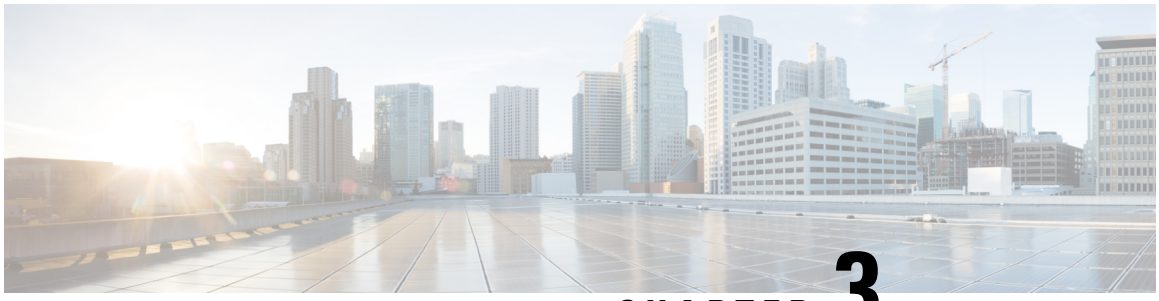
If the router is installed in a perforated door cabinet, maintain a minimum of 6 in. (15.24 cm) from the inside of the door. The front and rear doors of the cabinet must be perforated with a minimum open area of 70%.

Following figure shows the clearances required for installation of Cisco 8600 Series Routers.

Figure 14: Clearances Required Around the Chassis



1	Chassis	4	Clearance required in rear of the chassis for air exhaust
2	Clearance required in front of the chassis for air intake	5	Rear service area for the fan tray and switch card replacement
3	Chassis depth		



CHAPTER 3

Unpack and Install the Chassis

Note The images in this chapter are only for representation purposes, unless specified otherwise. The chassis' actual appearance and size may vary.

- Unpack the Chassis, on page 29
- Install Bottom-Support Rails, on page 31
- Transfer Chassis to a Mechanical Lifting Device, on page 32
- Mount Chassis Into the Rack, on page 34
- Installing a Cable Management Bracket, on page 40
- Attach Door Kit to Chassis, on page 41

Unpack the Chassis

Tip Ensure that you save the packaging in case you need to return any of the router components. For more information about returns, see Discrepancies or Damage?, on page 23.

Ensure that there is sufficient room around the chassis pallet for unpacking. For information about the chassis dimensions and clearance requirements see, *Clearance Requirements*.

Carefully move the pallet containing the chassis to the staging area where you plan on unpacking it.

Figure 15: Move the Chassis Pallet to Staging Area

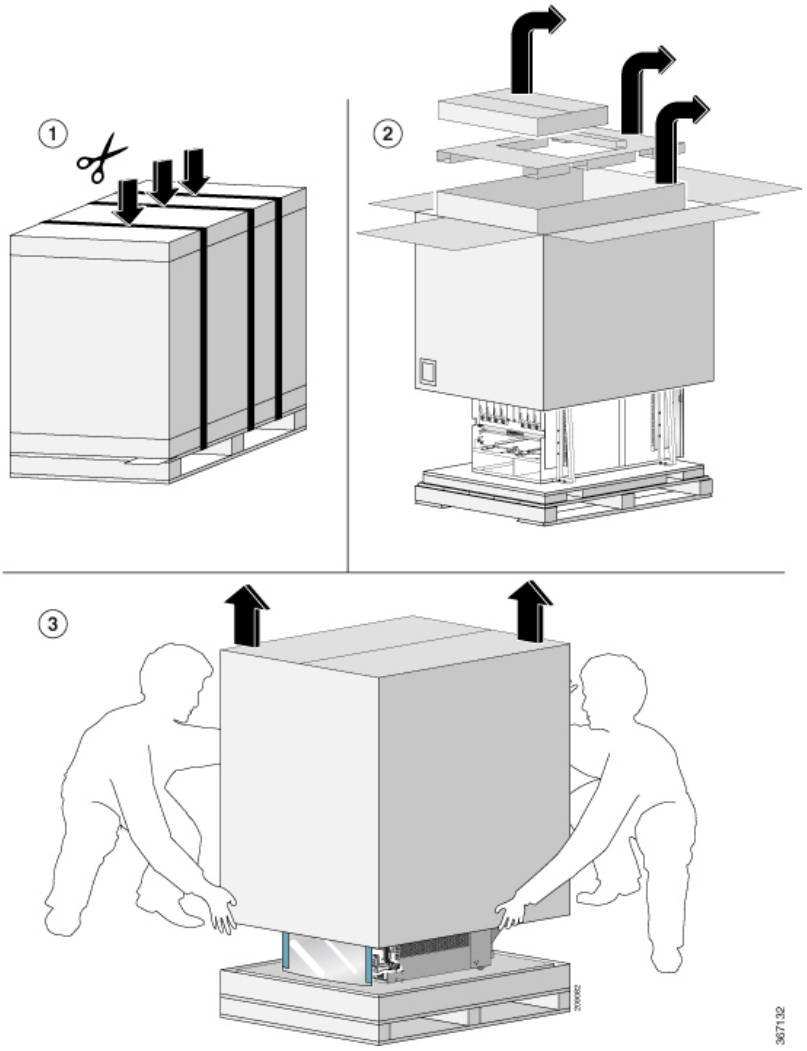
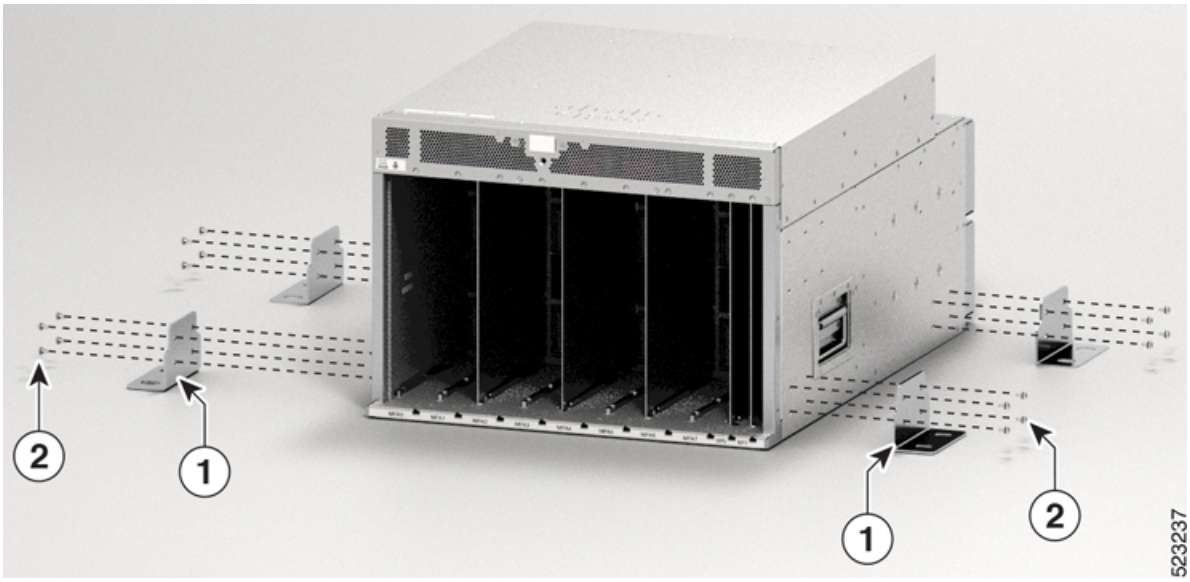


Figure 16: Remove Shipping Brackets from 8608 Chassis



1	Shipping brackets
2	M4 x 6-mm Phillips flat-head screws (16)

Remove the 16 x M4 screws from the 8608 chassis and remove the shipping brackets.

To make the chassis weigh less for moving, remove the following module and place them where their connectors will not be damaged:

- Switch Cards

Leave the chassis on the pallet until you are ready to move and install the chassis in a rack.

What to do next:

Attach bottom support rails to the chassis

Install Bottom-Support Rails

The bottom-support rails support the weight of the router chassis in the rack. To maximize the stability of the rack, you must attach these rails at the lowest possible rack unit (RU).

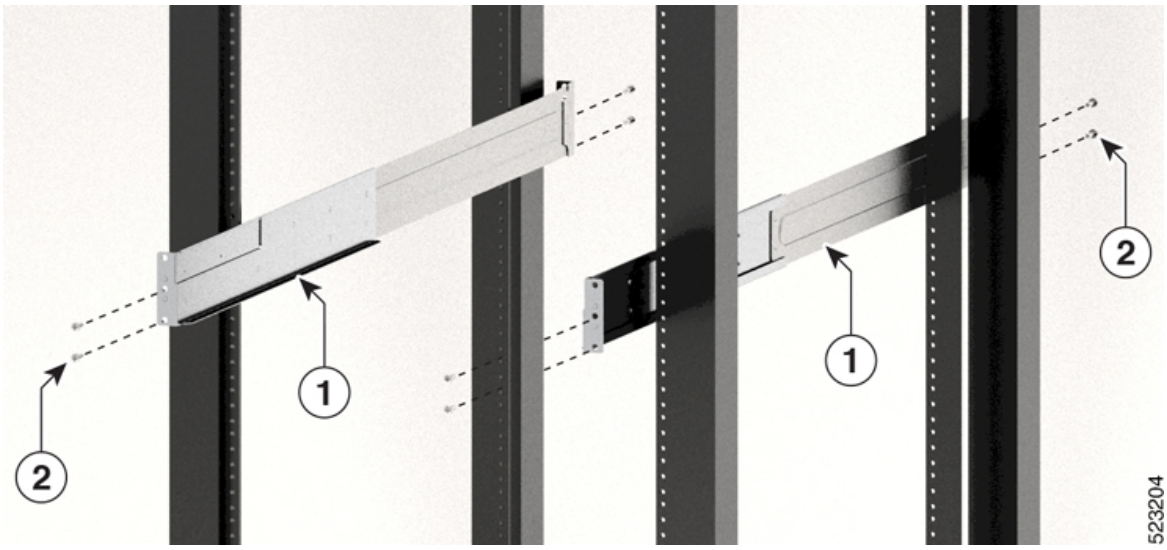
Procedure

Step 1 Position the vertical rack rails at 32" depth to match with the length of the bottom-support rails. Check spacing considerations.

- Maintain at least 16 RU (28 inches [71.12 cm]) for 8608 chassis of vertical space above support rails.

Step 2 Attach the bottom-support rail to the rack by using a Phillips torque screwdriver. Use the M6 x 19 mm or 12–24 x 3/4 inch screws for each end of the buttom-support rails and tighten each screw to 40 in-lbs (4.5 N-m) of torque.

Figure 17: Attach Bottom-Support Rails to Rack



1	Bottom-support rails
2	M4 x 6-mm Phillips flat-head screws (8)

Note
Use two screws on each end of each bottom-support rail.

Step 3 Repeat Steps 1 and 2 to attach the other bottom-support rail to the rack.

Note
Ensure that the two bottom-support rails are level with one another. If they are not level, adjust the higher rail down to the level of the lower rail.

What to do next

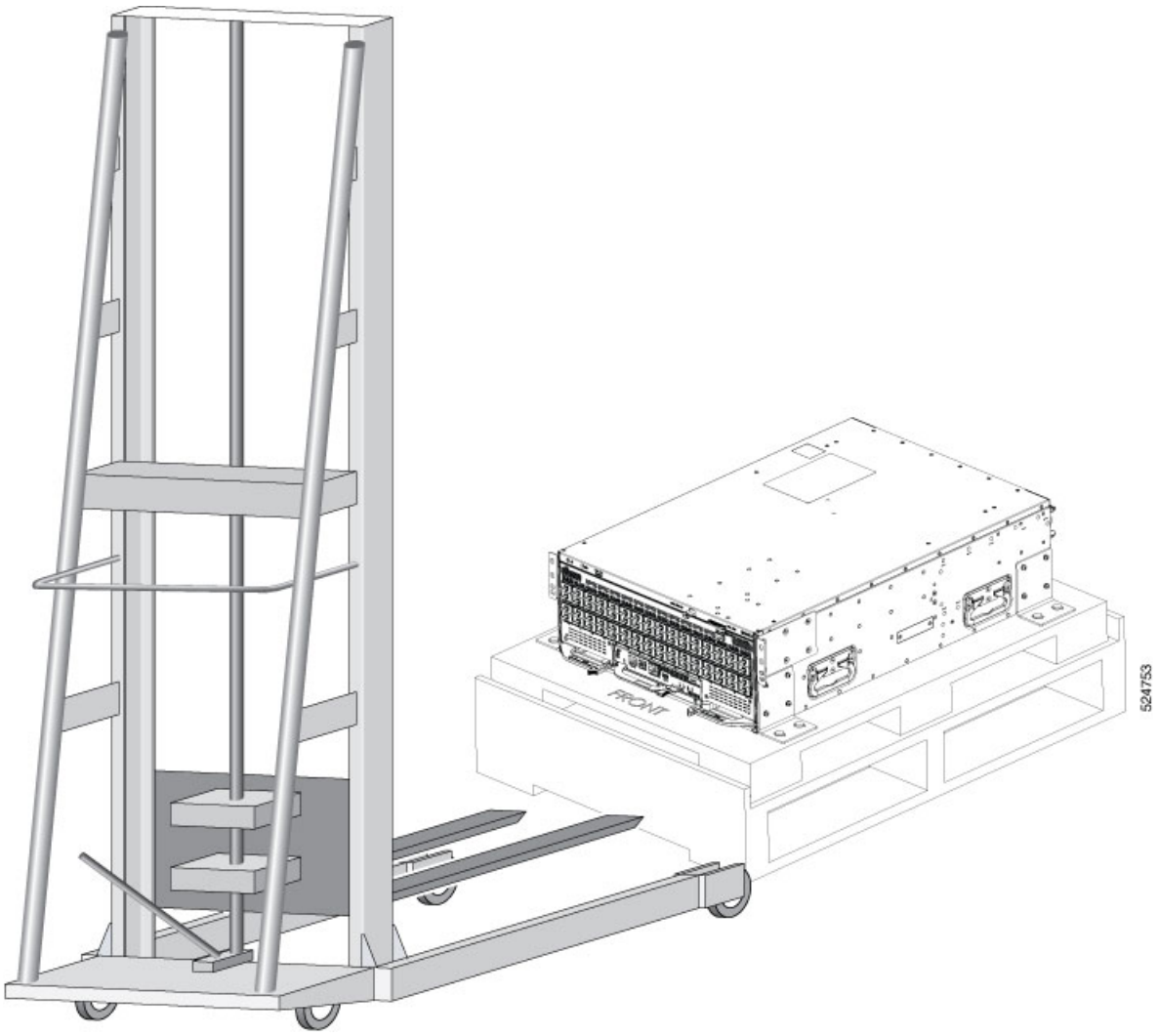
Transfer chassis to a mechanical lifting device.

Transfer Chassis to a Mechanical Lifting Device

Procedure

Step 1 Place the mechanical lifting device in front of the chassis on the pallet as shown.

Figure 18: Align the Lifting Device in Front of the Chassis on the Pallet



Step 2 Prepare to use the mechanical lifting device by placing a piece of cardboard on the surface of the lift (to prevent scratching).

Step 3 With at least two or three people move the chassis carefully with the pallet onto the lifting device as shown.

Figure 19: Move the Chassis on to the Lifting Device



What to do next

After moving the chassis to the room or area where you will install it, begin the procedure to mount the chassis into the rack.

Mount Chassis Into the Rack

This section describes how to install the router in a 4-post rack.

The following table lists the items that are contained in the rack-mount kit.

Table 7: Rack-Mount Kit (8608-RMBRKT)

Quantity	Part Description
8	Rack-mount brackets
20	M4 x 6-mm Phillips flat-head screws
1	Grounding lug and screws

To accommodate equipment racks with different mounting hole patterns, the chassis mounting brackets have groups of screw holes on either side. The mounting holes in the chassis mounting brackets are spaced so that one mounting hole in each hole group aligns with a corresponding hole in the equipment rack. By using the corresponding mounting hole (in the same hole group) on the opposite side of the chassis, you can level the chassis in the rack.

Note To lift the chassis, use a mechanical lift. Do not use the handles on the side of the chassis. Use the side handles only for repositioning the chassis after it is already on the mechanical lift or in the rack or cabinet.

Warning **Statement 1032—**Lifting the Chassis

To prevent personal injury or damage to the chassis, never attempt to lift or tilt the chassis using the handles on modules, such as power supplies, fans, or cards. These types of handles are not designed to support the weight of the unit.

Warning **Statement 1098—**Lifting Requirement

people are required to lift the heavy parts of the product. To prevent injury, keep your back straight and lift with your legs, not your back.

Warning **Statement 1006—**Chassis Warning for Rack-Mounting and Servicing

To prevent bodily injury when mounting or servicing this unit in a rack, you must take special precautions to ensure that the system remains stable. The following guidelines are provided to ensure your safety:

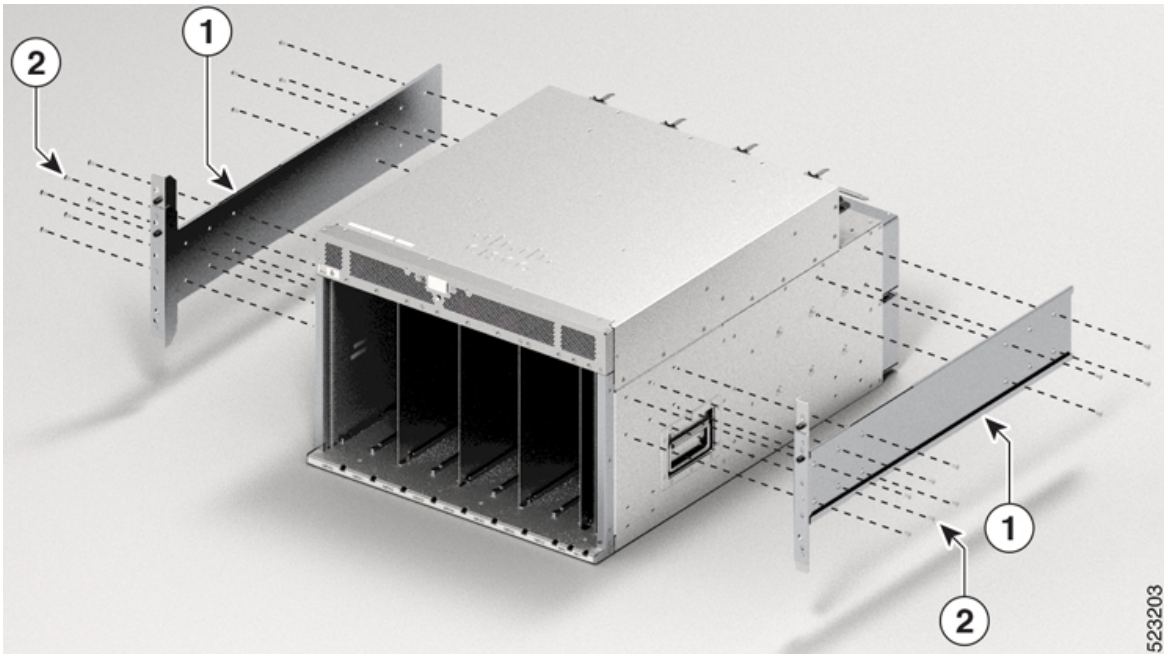
- This unit should be mounted at the bottom of the rack if it is the only unit in the rack.
- When mounting this unit in a partially filled rack, load the rack from the bottom to the top with the heaviest component at the bottom of the rack.
- If the rack is provided with stabilizing devices, install the stabilizers before mounting or servicing the unit in the rack.

Note Do not use the rack-mount brackets as slide rails. You must secure the rack-mount brackets only for removal and replacement of chassis.

Procedure

Step 1 Install the ear brackets to the sides of the chassis. Use the M4 x 6-mm Phillips flat-head screws to 26 in-lbs (2.93 N-m) of torque to fix the ear brackets to the chassis.

Figure 20: Install Ear Brackets to Sides of the Chassis



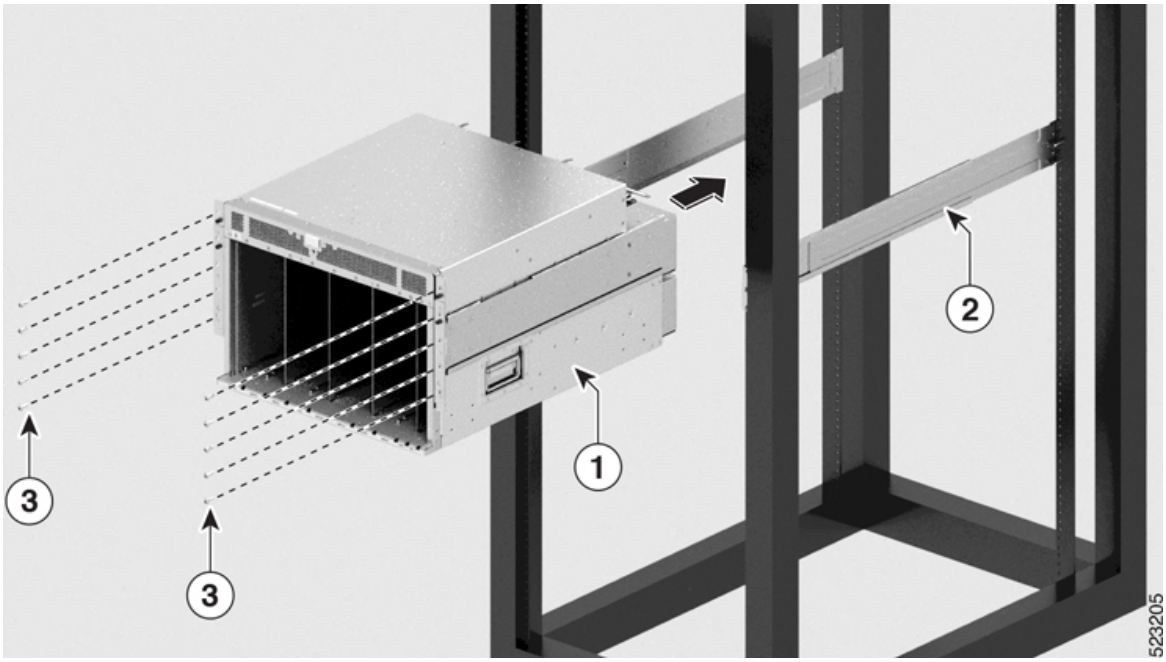
1	Ear brackets
2	M4 x 6-mm Phillips flat-head screws

Step 2 Using your mechanical lift, raise the chassis so that it is in level with or not more than 1/4 inch [0.635cm] above the rails.

Step 3 Push the chassis all the way onto the rack so that the vertical mounting brackets on the front of the chassis come in contact with the vertical mounting rails on the rack.

Step 4 Use screws provided with the rack to secure the chassis with the vertical mounting rails on the rack. Use 12 screws in the front side and 8 screws in the rear side to secure the chassis on to the rackmount.

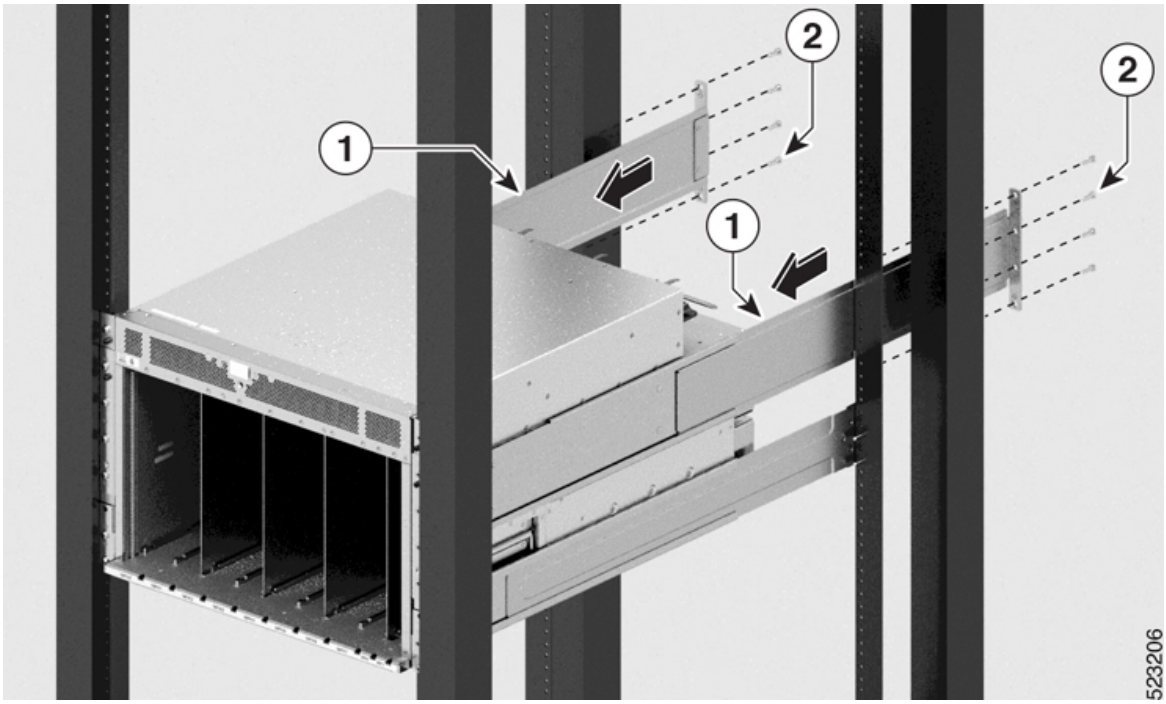
Figure 21: Attach 8608 Chassis to Rack - Front view



1	Chassis	2	Bottom rails
3	M4 x 6-mm Phillips flat-head screws (10)		

Step 5 Use the screws provided with the rack to attach the chassis rear rails. Install screws from outside the chassis to tighten each screw to 26 in-lbs (2.93 N-m) of torque. Four screws on each side of the chassis. Slide the rear brackets into the ear bracket that are attached to the chassis.

Figure 22: Attach 8608 Chassis to Rack - Rear View



1	Rear rack mounting brackets.	2	M4 x 6-mm Phillips flat-head screws (8)

What to do next

Connect the chassis to the ground at your facility.

Locate and Ground the Chassis

Warning **Statement 1024—**Ground Conductor

This equipment must be grounded. To reduce the risk of electric shock, never defeat the ground conductor or operate the equipment in the absence of a suitably installed ground conductor. Contact the appropriate electrical inspection authority or an electrician if you are uncertain that suitable grounding is available.

Warning **Statement 1101—**Connected To Grounded Outlet

In the Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden) the appliance must be connected to a grounded outlet.

Procedure

Step 1 Locate the chassis grounding receptacles on your router chassis.

You can locate them at the following position:

- At the left side panel, lower section towards the rear

Step 2 Use the wire stripper to strip one end of the 2-AWG wire approximately 0.75 inches (19.05 mm).

Step 3 Insert the 2-AWG wire into the wire receptacle on the grounding lug.

Figure 23: Chassis Ground Receptacles on Cisco 8608 Chassis



1	Locate ground	2	Align the lug holes and tighten the screws

Step 4 Use the crimping tool to carefully crimp the wire receptacle around the wire; this step is required to ensure a proper mechanical connection.

Step 5 Insert the two screws through the holes in the grounding lug. Ensure that the grounding lug does not interfere with other router hardware components.

Step 6 Use the Phillips screwdriver to carefully tighten the screws to 60 in-lbs 6.7 (N-m) of torque until the grounding lug is held firmly to the chassis. Do not overtighten the screws.

Step 7 Connect the opposite end of the grounding wire to the appropriate grounding point at your site to ensure an adequate chassis ground.

What to do next

Install cable management brackets.

Installing a Cable Management Bracket

To install a cable-management bracket, follow these steps:

Note

- This procedure is applicable for Cisco 8608 chassis.
- The cable management brackets for Cisco 8608 chassis supports only optics cables.

Before you begin

The chassis must be installed and secured to the rack.

Required tools and equipment:

- Phillips screwdriver with a torque capability (customer supplied)
- Cable management brackets (8608-CBLMGMT).

Note

- The cable management brackets are shipped with the chassis.
- The cable management bracket comes with a top hood.

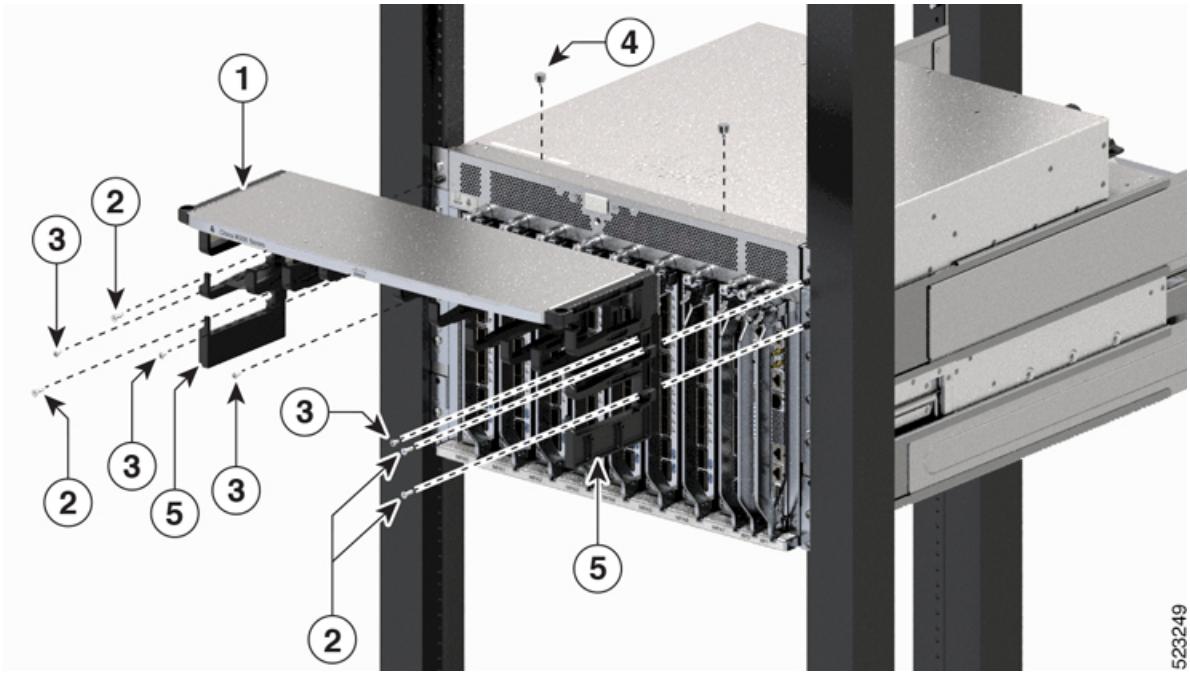
Procedure

Step 1 Insert the alignment pins on top of the chassis.

Step 2 Position the top hood of the cable management assembly with its brackets pointing down.

Step 3 After you finish the alignment of the top hood with the chassis, secure it with counter sink screws and M4 x 18-mm screws.

Figure 24: Cable Management Brackets for 8608 Chassis



1	Top hood. The top hood and cable management brackets are one unit.	2	Counter sink screws
3	M4 x 18-mm Phillips flat-head screws	4	Alignment pins
5	Cable management brackets. The top hood and cable management brackets are one unit.		

What to do next

Attach door kit to the chassis.

Attach Door Kit to Chassis

Before you begin

Before you can attach the front door to the chassis, you must attach the cable management brackets and bottom plate onto the chassis.

Required tools and equipment:

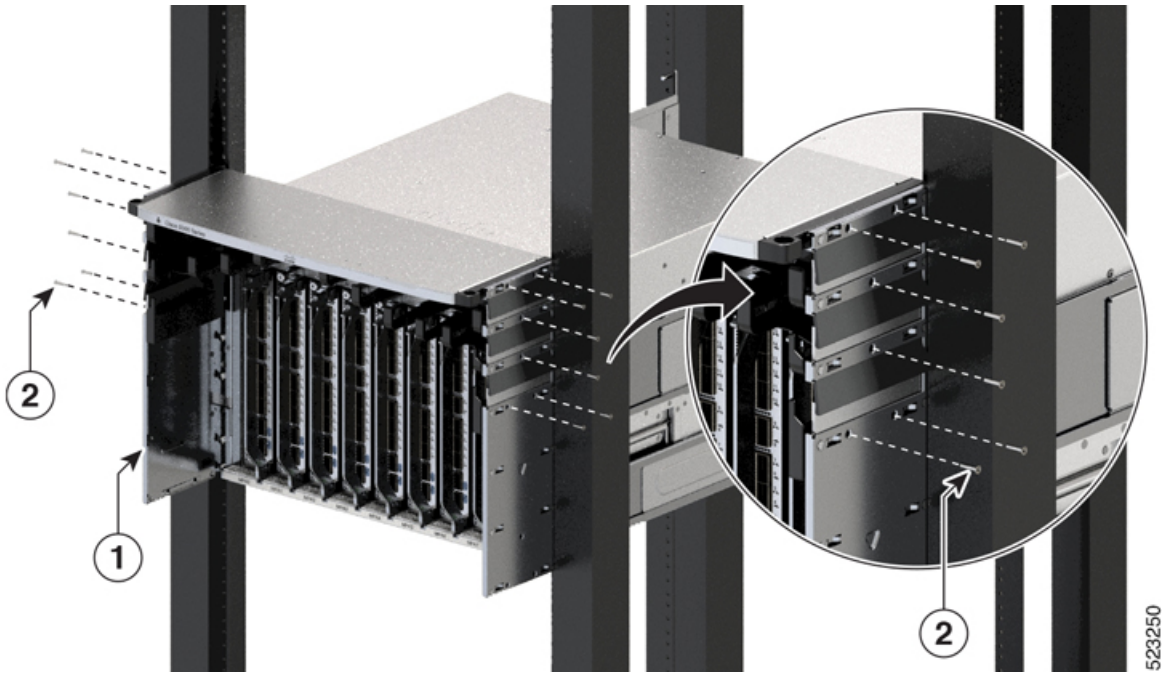
- Phillips screwdriver with a torque capability (customer supplied)
- Door kit (8608-DRKT)

Note The door kit is optional.

Procedure

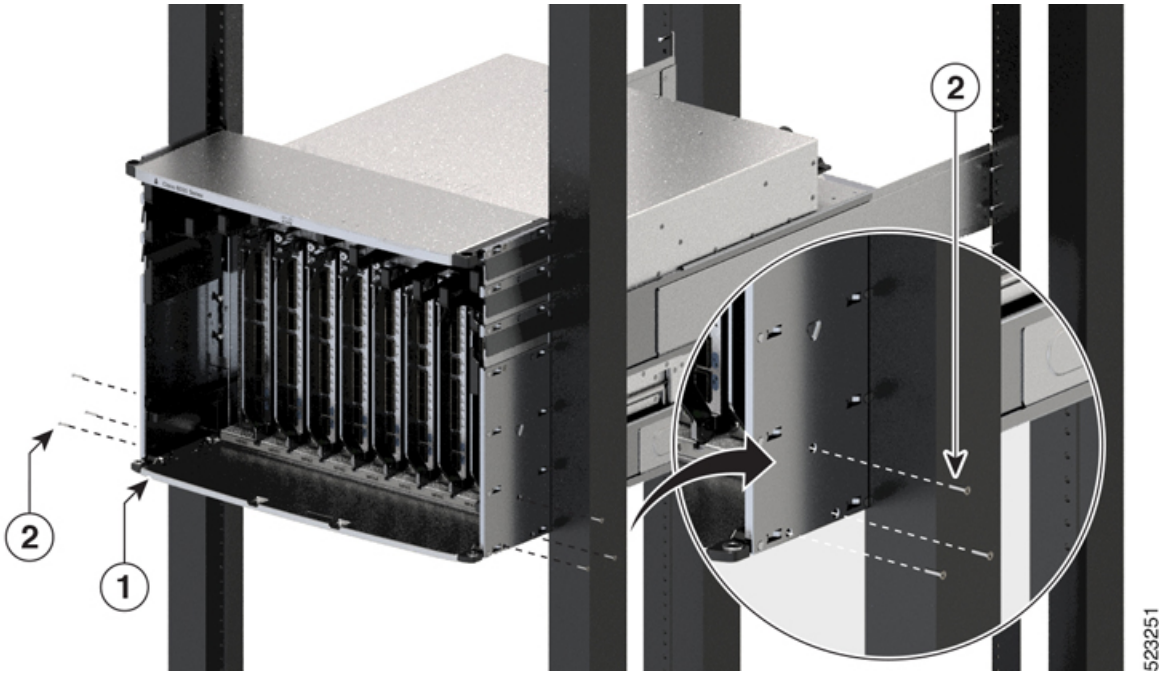
Step 1 After you've installed the cable management brackets onto the chassis, secure the left and right door brackets to the chassis vertical mounting brackets with flat-head Phillips screws M4 x 18-mm screws (use all screws provided in the kit). Insert one screw at the top and one at the bottom, likewise add more screws in this sequence. The number of screws may vary based on the chassis.

Figure 25: Secure Left and Right Door Brackets



Step 2 Position the bottom cover with its brackets pointing up, to the bottom of the two sides (right and left) of the door bracket screw holes.

Figure 26: Bottom Cover for 8608 Chassis



1	Bottom cover
2	M4 x 6 mm pan-head Phillips screws

Step 3 Secure the bottom cover to the door brackets by using four M4 x 6 mm pan-head Phillips screws. Tighten each screw to 11.5 to 15 in-lb (1.3 to 1.7 N·m) of torque.

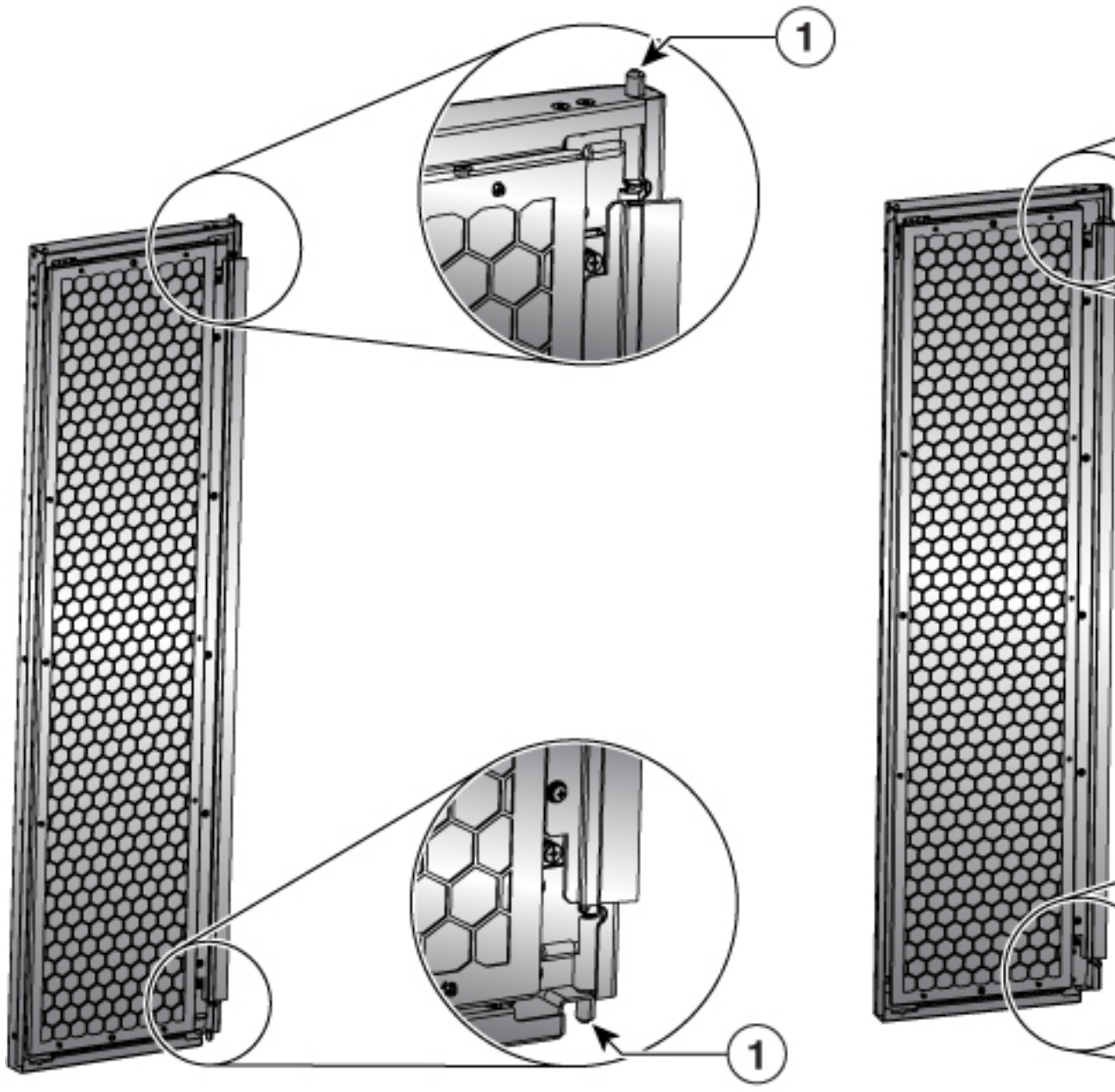
Step 4 Tighten the door brackets screws to 11.5 to 15 in-lb (1.3 to 1.7Nm) of torque after completing the bottom cover installation.

Attach Front Door to Chassis

Procedure

Step 1 On the back side (open side) of one door, pull in on two protruding spring pins so that the pins are held inside the door frame.

Figure 27: Front Door Pins



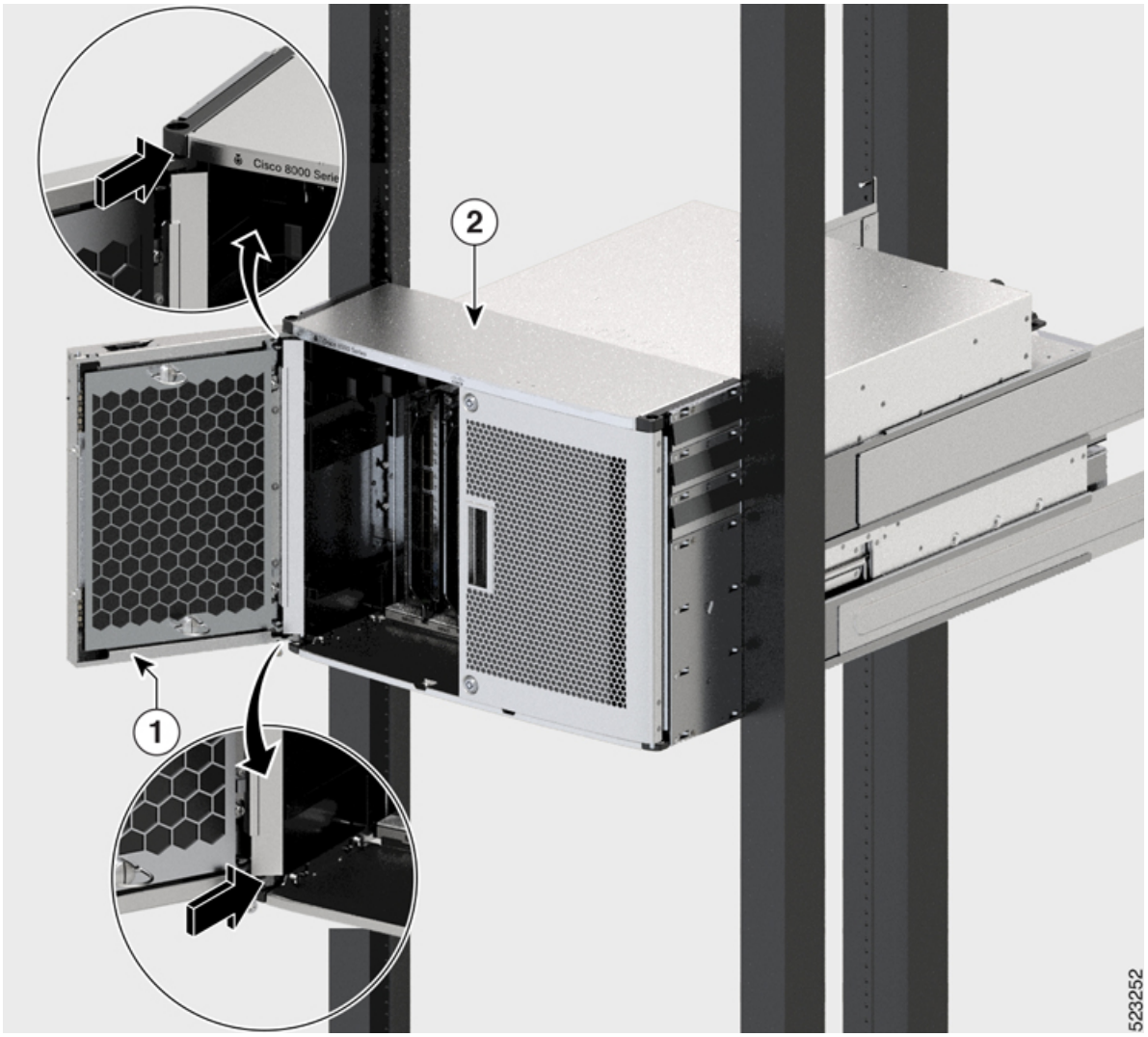
1	Front door spring pins

Step 2 Align the spring pin to the hole in the bottom plate and release the spring pin, so that they insert into the bottom hole.

Step 3 Now align the spring pin to hole in the top hood and release the spring pin.

Step 4 Ensure the pins are properly inserted into the holes so that the door can freely swing on the spring pins.

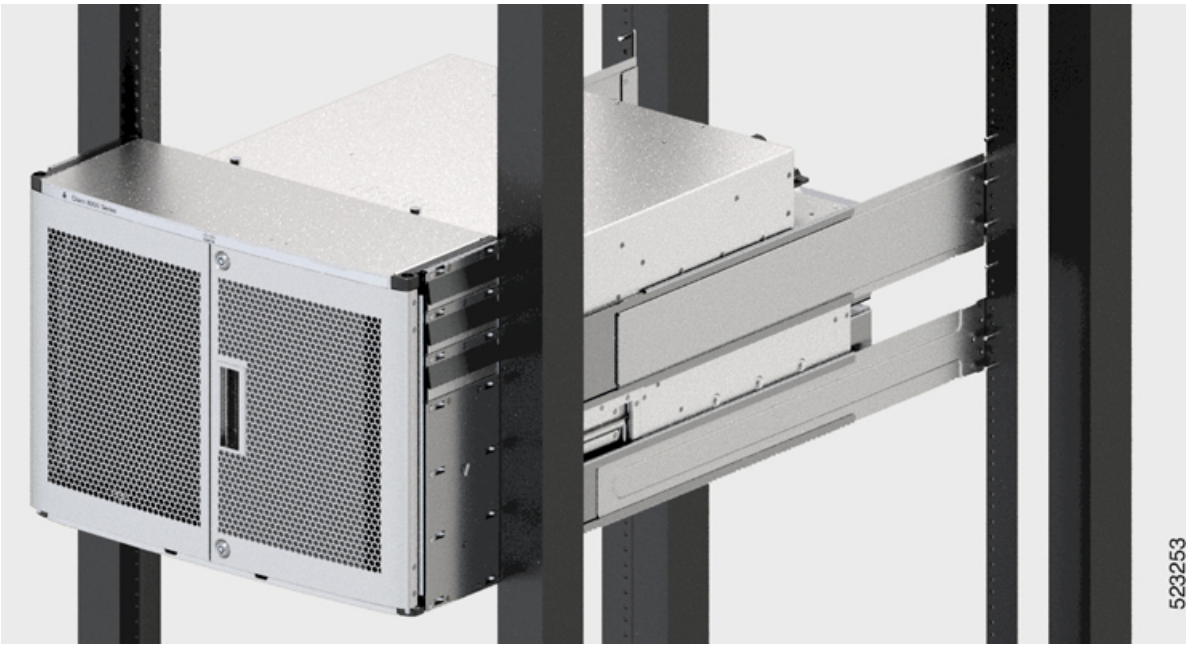
Figure 28: Front Door Attached to 8608 Chassis

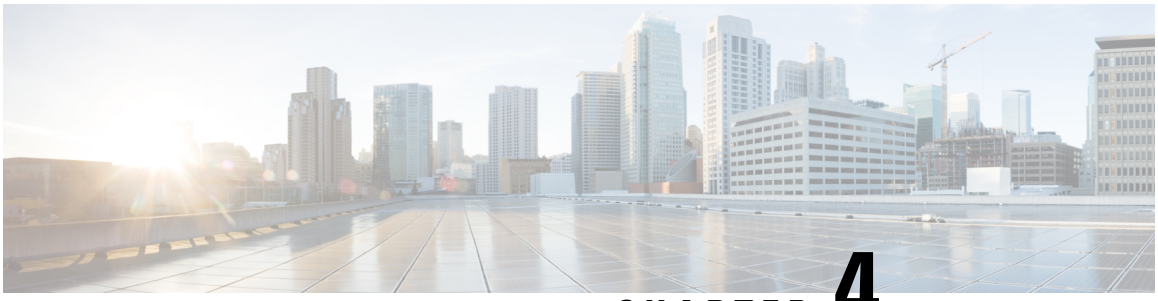


1	Front door	2	Top hood

Step 5 Repeat Steps 2–5 to install the other front door.

Figure 29: Doors Attached to the Chassis





CHAPTER 4

Powering on the Router

This chapter describes how to connect the power modules in the chassis and to power on the router.

- Power Supply Overview, on page 48
- Power Connection Guidelines for AC-Powered Systems, on page 49
- Power Supply Unit Input and Output Ranges, on page 51
- Connect AC Power to the Chassis, on page 52
- Connect a DC Power Supply to the Chassis, on page 61
- Power Supply Power Cord Specifications, on page 69

Power Supply Overview

Table 8: Feature History Table

Hardware	Release Information	Description
PSU4.3KW-HVPI Power Supply Unit for Cisco 8608 Router	Release 24.2.1	We're now introducing a high voltage power supply unit, PSU4.3KW-HVPI that accepts HVAC or HVDC input power to operate the Cisco 8608 router in the port side intake configuration. The PSU4.3KW-HVPI power supply unit has a dual input redundant power supply with 55V (main) and 3.3V (standby) outputs. The benefits of the PSU4.3KW-HVPI power supply unit are: • Supports HVDC and HVAC input power • Helps when high power transceivers are installed in the router which need more power to operate • Provides better efficiency for power distribution

You can install up to four 3.2KW or 4.3KW HVAC/HVDC power supplies in the chassis. Ensure that all power connection wiring conforms to the rules and regulations in the National Electrical Code (NEC) and in local codes.

Note

- The Cisco 8608 chassis doesn't support a mix of AC and DC Power Supply Units (PSUs).
- The Cisco 8608 chassis doesn't support a mix of 3.2 KW and 4.3 KW PSUs.

Power Module Specifications

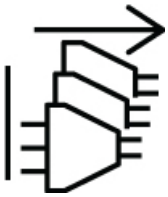
Power Module	Single/Dual Input	Nominal Input Voltage Range	Full Range
PSU3.2KW-ACPI	The AC power modules are single feed input with 3.2KW capacity at 220V. They also support operation at 110V with half the capacity of 1570W. AC power modules are rated at 3.2KW maximum at 230V AC high line input, and 1570W maximum at 115V AC low line input.	100—120V AC 200—240V AC	85—300V AC
PSU3.2KW-DCPI	The DC power modules are dual feed input with 3.2KW capacity at any specified input voltage. DC power modules with single feed at any specified input voltage provide up to 1.6KW maximum capacity.	-48 to -60V DC	-40 to -75V DC
PSU4.3KW-HVPI	The AC power modules supply 4310W capacity with dual 220V feeds and 3200W capacity with a single 220V feed. The AC power modules supply 3130W capacity with dual 110V feeds and 1570W capacity with a single 110V feed. The 4.3KW-HVPI PSUs shall operate within specification from 85V—305VAC or 192—400V DC continuously.	100—120V AC 200—240V AC 265—305V AC 192—219V DC 220—289V DC 290—400 V DC	85—305V AC 192—400V DC

Power Connection Guidelines for AC-Powered Systems

When connecting AC-input Power Supply Units (PSUs) to the site power source, observe the guidelines described here.

Warning **Statement 1028—**More Than One Power Supply

This unit might have more than one power supply connection. To reduce risk of electric shock, remove all connections to de-energize the unit.



- Ensure that the AC-input power supply module has a detachable power cord.
- Each chassis power supply should have a separate, dedicated branch circuit.
  - North America
    - PSU3.2KW-ACPI only—Power supply modules require a 20 A circuit.
  - International—Circuits should be sized according to local and national codes.
- If you are using a 208 or 240 VAC power source in North America, note that such lines are considered hot and the circuit must be protected by a two-pole circuit breaker.

Warning **Statement 1005—**Circuit Breaker

This product relies on the building's installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. To reduce risk of electric shock or fire, ensure that the protective device is rated not greater than:

- 20 A circuit breaker for an AC-input power supply module.
- 50 A DC-rated circuit breaker for each input of a DC-input power supply module, for safety purposes - irrespective of whether the inputs are power from a single or separate DC sources.

Warning **Statement 1022—**Disconnect Device

To reduce the risk of electric shock and fire, a readily accessible disconnect device must be incorporated in the fixed wiring.

- The source AC outlet must be within 9.84 to 14 feet (3.0 to 4.293 meters) of the system - depending on the length of the power cord, and should be easily accessible.
- The AC power receptacles used to plug in the chassis must be the grounding type. The grounding conductors that connect to the receptacles should connect to protective earth ground at the service equipment level.

Power Supply Unit Input and Output Ranges

Power Supply Restrictions and Considerations



Warning **Statement 1090—**Installation by a Skilled Person

Only a skilled person should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment. See statement 1089 for the definition of a skilled person.



Warning **Statement 1091—**Installation by an Instructed Person or Skilled Person

Only an instructed person or skilled person should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment. See statement 1089 for the definition of an instructed person or skilled person.



Warning **Statement 1073—**No User-Serviceable Parts

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

Observe the following guidelines and limitations:

- Use one type of power supply in a router.
- The power supply type that is used in the router depends on the type and configuration of the transceivers installed in it.
- Do not install a mix of AC and DC power supplies in a router.
- The airflow direction must be the same for all power supply and fan modules in the router.
- The AC-input power supplies support low-line voltage of 120V (Nominal) and high-line voltage of 220V (Nominal). If you need to change voltage type after installation, disconnect the feed from the power supply before switching the input voltage level.

This table summarizes the list of power supplies' input and output power ranges for different input applications:

Table 9: Input and Output Power Ranges at Low Line, High Line, Low Voltage, and High Voltage Applications

Power Supply Unit PIDs	Supported Routers	Input Voltage	Input Current (Max)	Output Power (Single/Dual Input)
PSU3.2KW-ACPI For low line applications	Cisco 8608	100V AC – 115V AC	20A	1570W

Power Supply Unit PIDs	Supported Routers	Input Voltage	Input Current (Max)	Output Power (Single/Dual Input)
PSU3.2KW-ACPI For high line applications	Cisco 8608	180V AC – 300V AC	20A	3200W
PSU3.2KW-DCPI For low line applications	Cisco 8608	-48V DC – -60V AC	55A	1600W
PSU3.2KW-DCPI For high line applications	Cisco 8608	-40V DC – -75V AC	55A	3200W
PSU4.3KW-HVPI For AC low line applications	Cisco 8608	100V AC – 115V AC	20A	1570W/3130W
PSU4.3KW-HVPI For AC high line applications	Cisco 8608	180V AC – 305V AC	20A	3200W/4310W
PSU4.3KW-HVPI For HVDC applications	Cisco 8608	192V DC - 400V DC	20A	3200W/4310W

Note For more information on PSU specifications, see Power Module Specifications.

Connect AC Power to the Chassis

Warning **Statement 1017—**Restricted Area

This unit is intended for installation in restricted access areas. Only skilled, instructed, or qualified personnel can access a restricted access area.

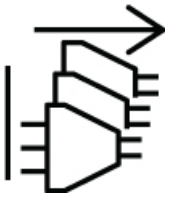
Warning **Statement 1005—**Circuit Breaker

This product relies on the building's installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. To reduce risk of electric shock or fire, ensure that the protective device is rated not greater than:

AC: 20A, DC: 50A

Warning **Statement 1028—**More Than One Power Supply

This unit might have more than one power supply connection. To reduce risk of electric shock, remove all connections to de-energize the unit.



Warning **Statement 1003—**DC Power Disconnection

To reduce risk of electric shock or personal injury, disconnect DC power before removing or replacing components or performing upgrades.

Warning **Statement 1046—**Installing or Replacing the Unit

To reduce risk of electric shock, when installing or replacing the unit, the ground connection must always be made first and disconnected last.

If your unit has modules, secure them with the provided screws.

Warning **Statement 1022—**Disconnect Device

To reduce the risk of electric shock and fire, a readily accessible disconnect device must be incorporated in the fixed wiring.

Warning **Statement 1029—**Blank Faceplates and Cover Panels

Blank faceplates and cover panels serve three important functions: they reduce the risk of electric shock and fire, they contain electromagnetic interference (EMI) that might disrupt other equipment, and they direct the flow of cooling air through the chassis. Do not operate the system unless all cards, faceplates, front covers, and rear covers are in place.

Caution The chassis relies on the protective devices in the building installation to protect against short circuit, overcurrent, and ground faults. Ensure that the protective devices comply with local and national electrical codes.

Note We recommend that you occupy all power supply slots of the router with power supplies. In case a power module fails, it is recommended to retain the failed power module in its slot until it is replaced with a new power module. This recommendation ensures that the system airflow is not impacted adversely, which may then result in the overheating of the router and its components.

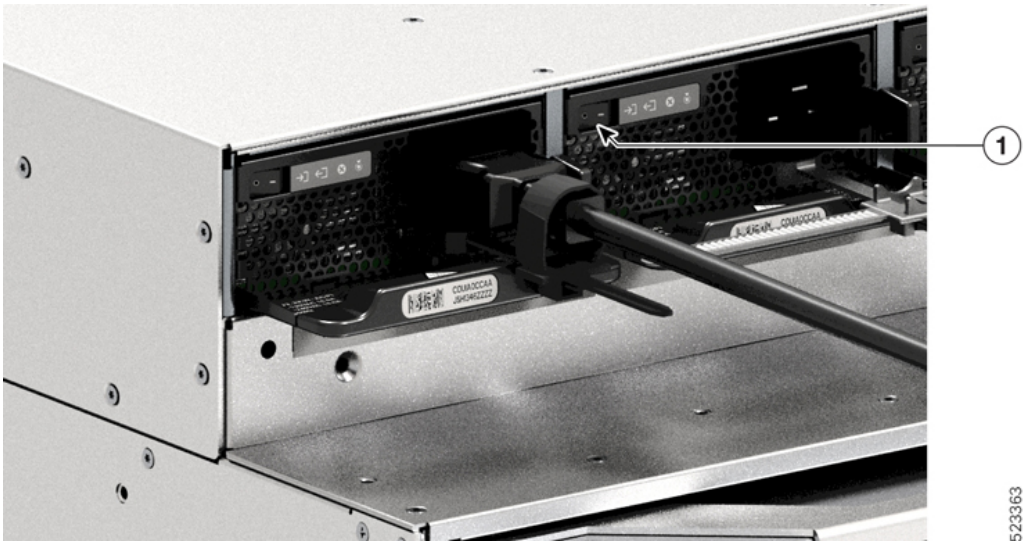
Note A dual pole breaker is needed for installation. For determining the recommended breaker size, please adhere to local and national rules and regulations. The breaker size is based on the specifications of the product for the current drawn and the specified voltage level.

Procedure

Step 1 Verify that the AC cable is installed in the correct AC source and outlet type.

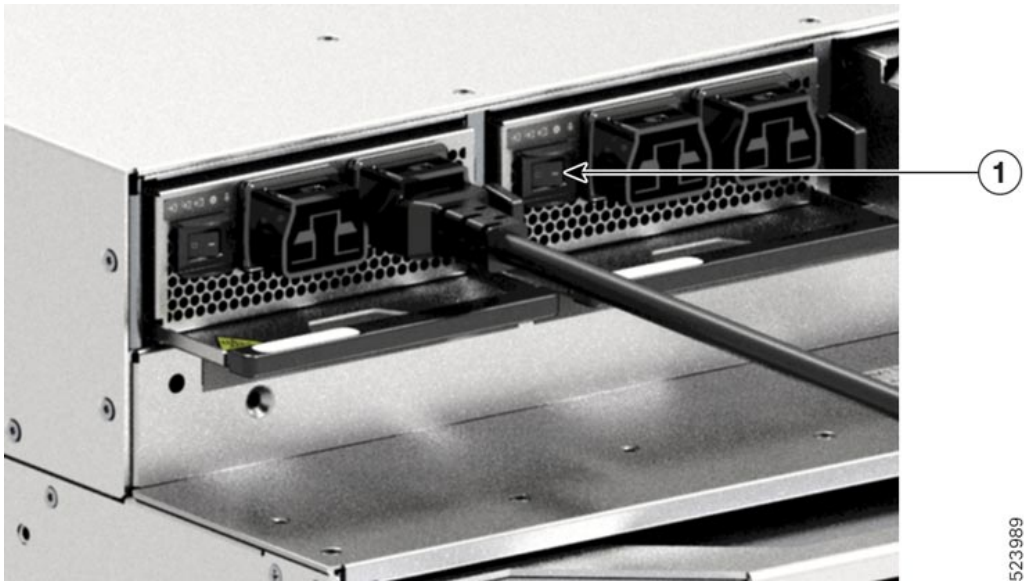
Step 2 Set the AC-input power supply switch to the OFF (0) position.

Figure 30: Power Switch in Off Position - PSU3.2KW-ACPI



1	Power supply in the OFF (0) position

Figure 31: Power Switch in Off Position - PSU4.3KW-HVPI

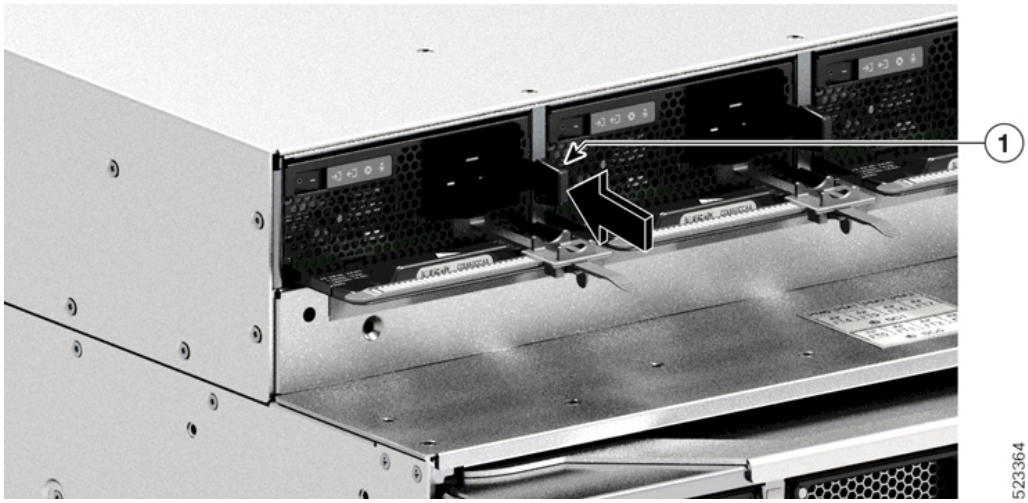


1	Power supply in the OFF (0) position

Step 3 Grasp the power supply handle with one hand and place your other hand underneath to support the bottom of the PSU. Slide the PSU all the way into the power supply bay. Ensure that the PSU is fully seated in the bay.

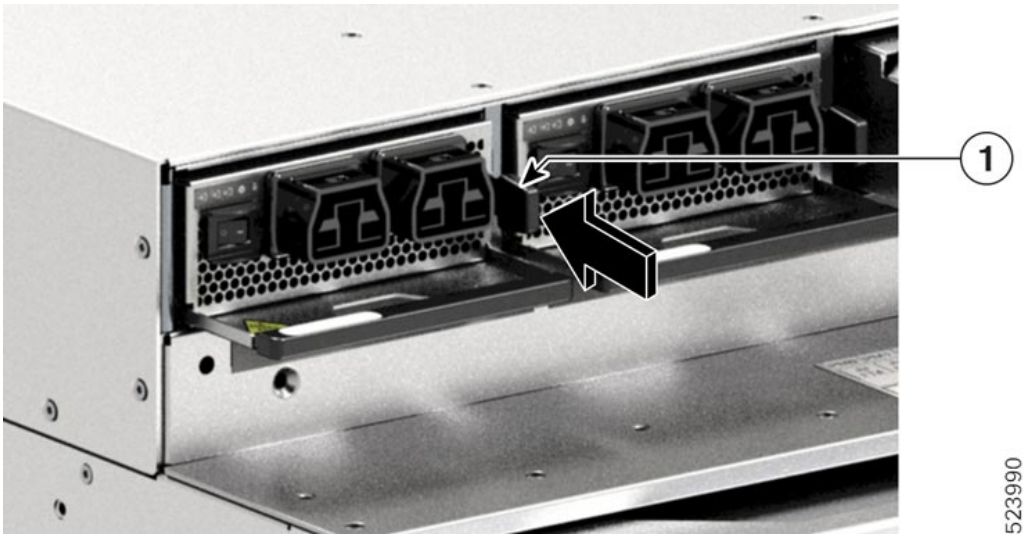
When correctly installed, the latch on the PSU locks-in the module, to avoid accidental removal of the module.

Figure 32: Slide the PSU into the Power Supply Bay - PSU3.2KW-ACPI



1	Power supply latch, which clicks into place

Figure 33: Slide the PSU into the Power Supply Bay - PSU4.3KW-HVPI

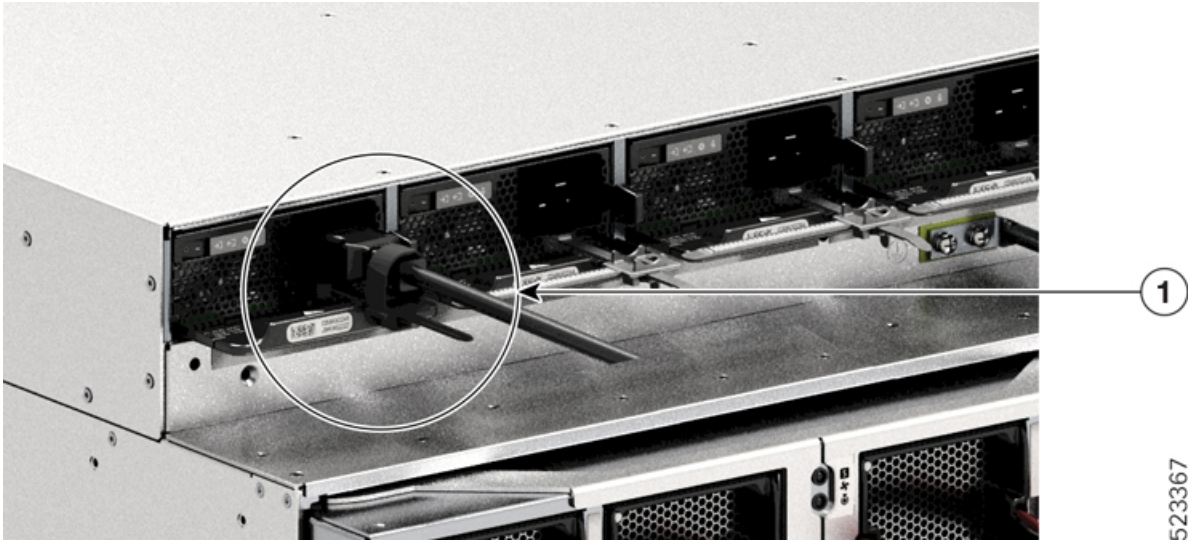


1	Power supply latch, which clicks into place

Step 4 Verify that all site power and grounding requirements have been met.

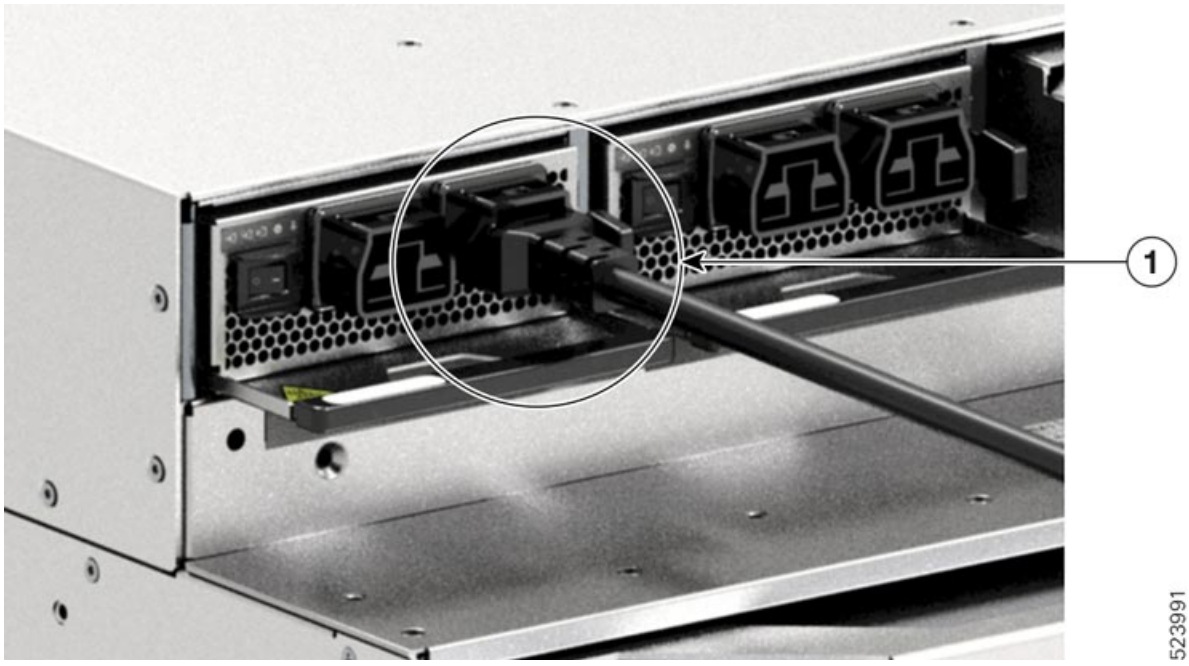
Step 5 Verify that you have the correct AC power cord for your location and power supply rating and only then plug the power cord connector into the power supply AC-in receptacle.

Figure 34: Plug Power Cord Connector into AC-in Receptacle - PSU3.2KW-ACPI



1	Power cord, plugged into the AC-in receptacle

Figure 35: Plug Power Cord Connector into AC-in Receptacle - PSU4.3KW-HVPI



1	Power cord, plugged into the AC-in receptacle

Step 6 Strap in the power cord retainer, to hold it in place and avoid accidental removal. For more information, see Power Cord Retainer Mechanism.

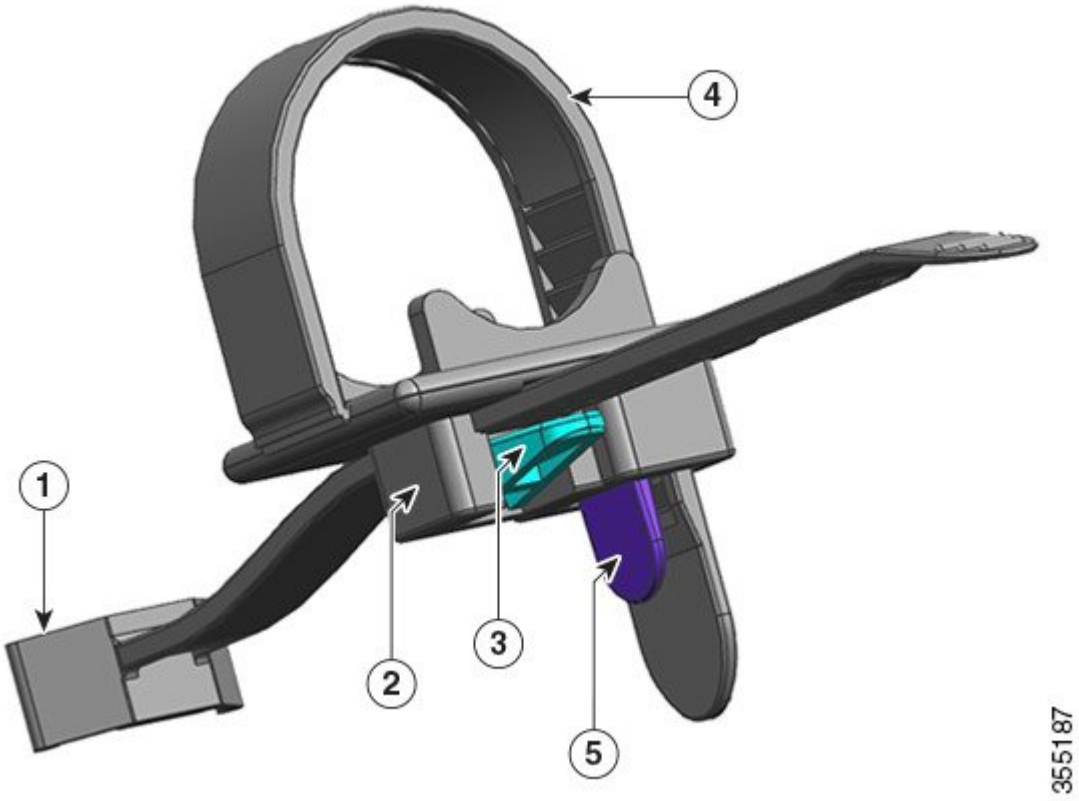
Step 7 Set the power switch to the On (|) position

Power Cord Retainer Mechanism

This section shows how to correctly operate the power cord retainer, to tighten or loosen it while installing or removing the power supply unit.

Note Some of the illustrations do not include the power supply module, for the sake of clarity. The retainer is otherwise permanently fixed to the power supply module.

Figure 36: Parts of the Power Cord Retainer



1	The end that is fixed to the power supply unit	4	Flexible retainer strip
2	Clamp which can move towards the power supply or away from it	5	Retainer strip latch
3	Clamp latch		

Installation and Removal Sequence

Installation—After you have inserted the power supply unit into the bay, first position the clamp closest to the power supply, near the plug round cylinder stress relief and then insert the flexible retainer strip into the clamp hole and tighten. The clamp cannot be moved after the flexible retainer strip is inserted into the clamp hole.

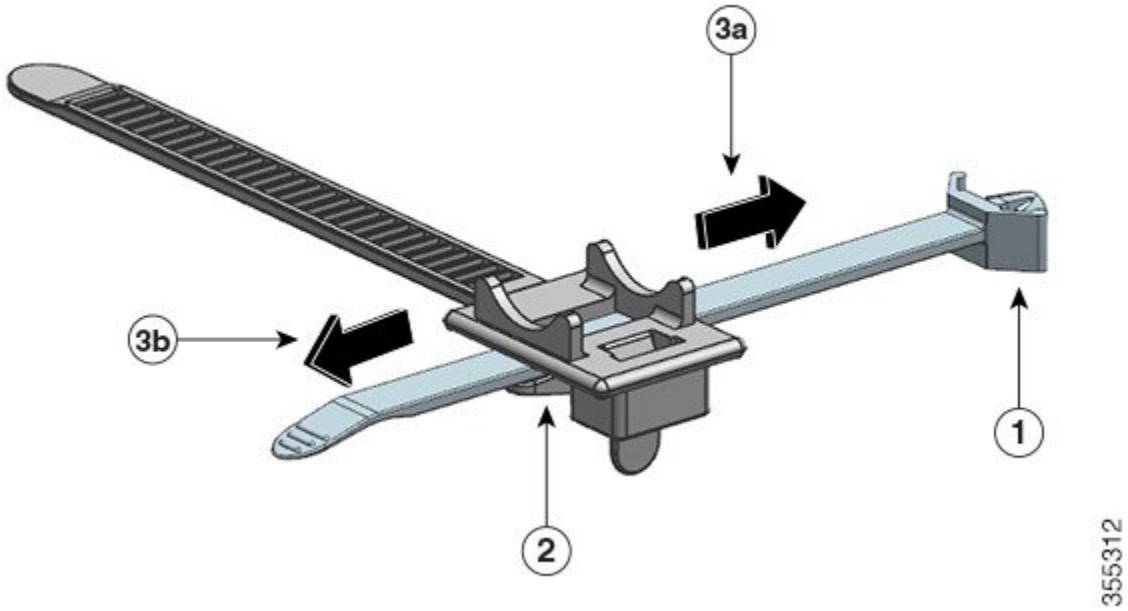
Removal—After you have turned off the power supply unit's rocker switch, first remove the flexible retainer strip from the clamp hole and then adjust the position of the clamp to remove the power cord.

Positioning the Clamp

In figure, Positioning the Clamp, the clamp can always move freely in direction 3a. To move the clamp in direction 3b, use a flathead screwdriver or similar device and push the clamp latch down. The figure, Clamp

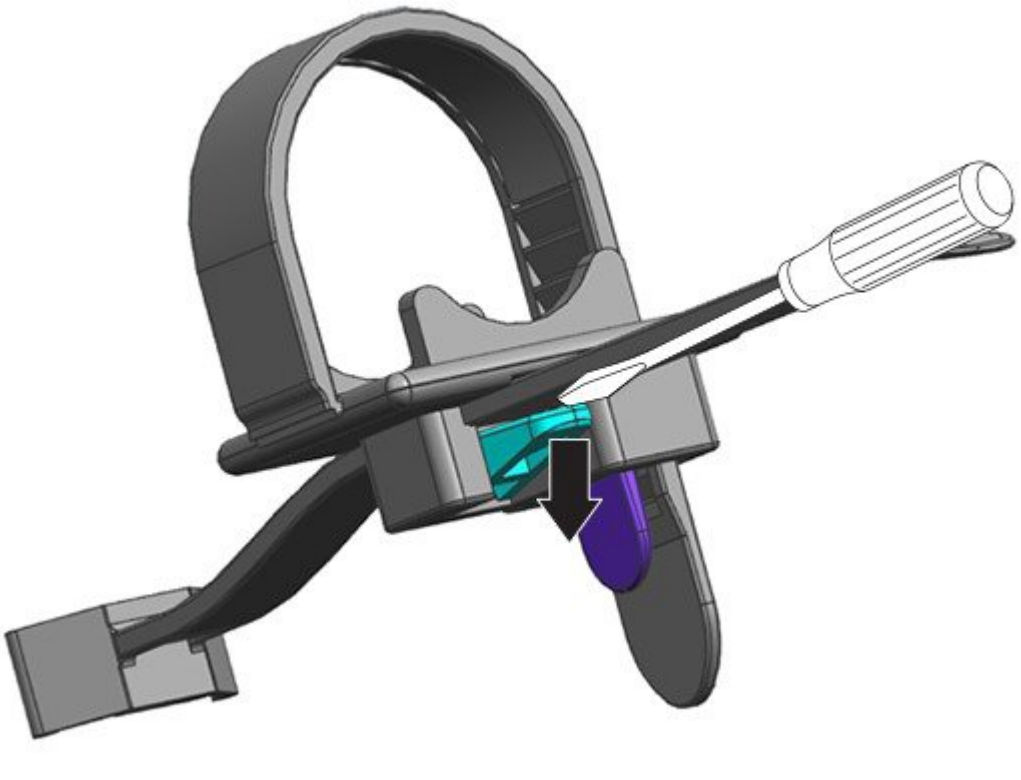
Latch - Detail, provides a clearer view of the clamp latch and the direction in which you have to push the latch to move it in direction 3b.

Figure 37: Positioning the Clamp



1	The end that is fixed to the power supply unit	3a and 3b	Directions in which the clamp can be moved, towards the power supply and away from it.
2	Clamp Latch		

Figure 38: Clamp Latch - Detail

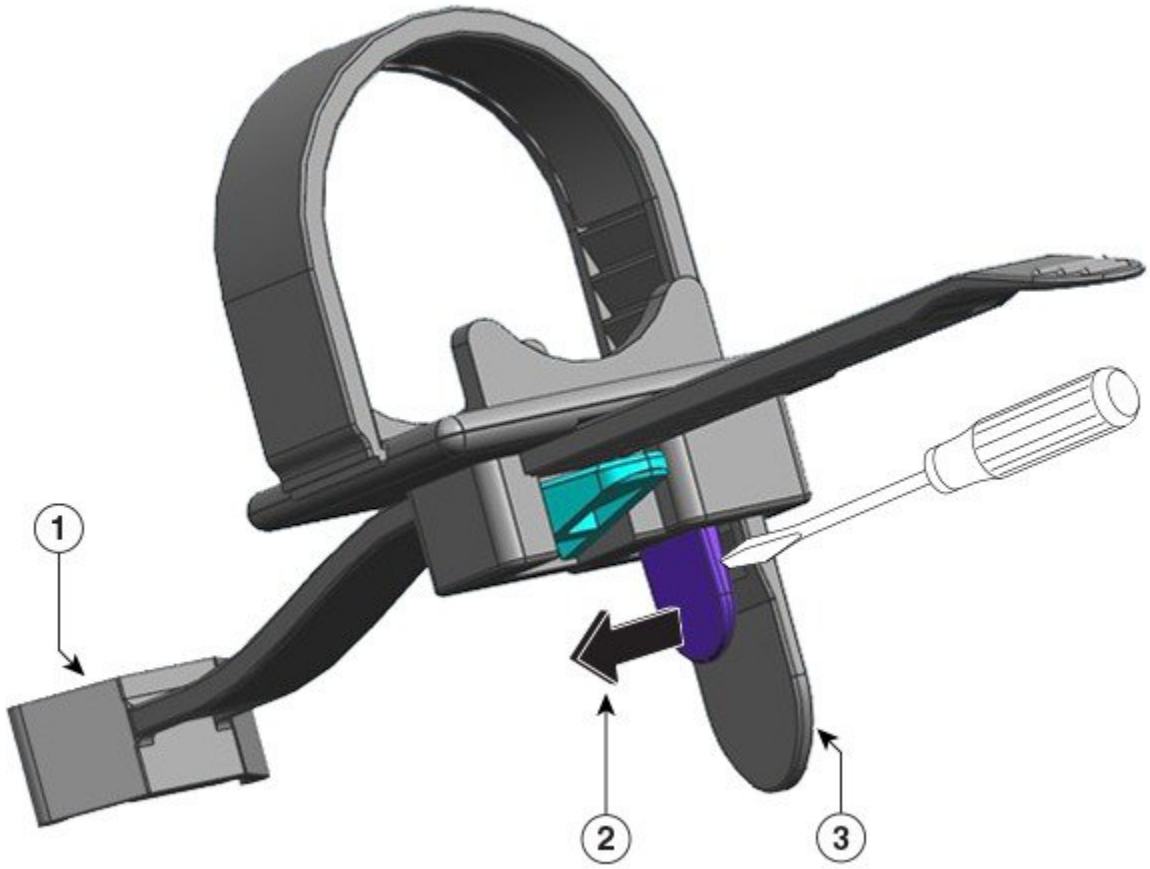


Inserting and Tightening the Retainer Strip

The flexible retainer strip inserts into the clamp hole and should be tightened around the power cord.

To loosen or remove the flexible retainer strip, position a flathead screwdriver or similar device between the flexible retainer strip and the retainer strip latch and push the latch away from the flexible retainer strip.

Figure 39: Flexible Retainer Strip



1	The end that is fixed to the power supply unit.	3	Flexible retainer strip
2	Direction in which to push the retainer strip latch, to loosen or remove the strip from the power cord (away from the retainer strip that is behind it)		

Connect a DC Power Supply to the Chassis

When installing a DC-input Power Supply Unit (PSU), you will need access to the terminal block of the PSU in order to connect the DC-input wires. If the front panel of the chassis has limited access because of other interfering cables, consider connecting the DC-input wires to the terminal block, before you install the PSU in the chassis. If you do have clear access to the terminal block, you can install the PSU in the chassis first and then connect the DC-input wires.

The procedure to install the module in the chassis and the procedure to connect the DC-input wires have been described in Connecting the DC-Input Wires, on page 65. You can complete either task first and then move on to the next, and finally power up the PSU.

Install a DC Power Supply Unit in the Chassis

Note The power button has two modes of operation, which are described below. Press the power button for 10 seconds to toggle between modes; the LOCATE LED blinks for three seconds when you do.

- Auto-on: When in this mode, the power supply module automatically starts or restarts on application or restoration of DC input power. This is the default mode.

  For NEBS compliance, the power button must be in the auto-on mode. When power is restored after a power failure, the power supply module recovers automatically.

- Protected: When in this mode, if the DC power source output voltage is zero, or drops out for more than three seconds, you must press the power button for two seconds, to restore operation.

To install a DC-input Power Supply Unit (PSU) in the chassis, follow the steps described here.

Before you begin

Warning **Statement 1073**—No User-Serviceable Parts

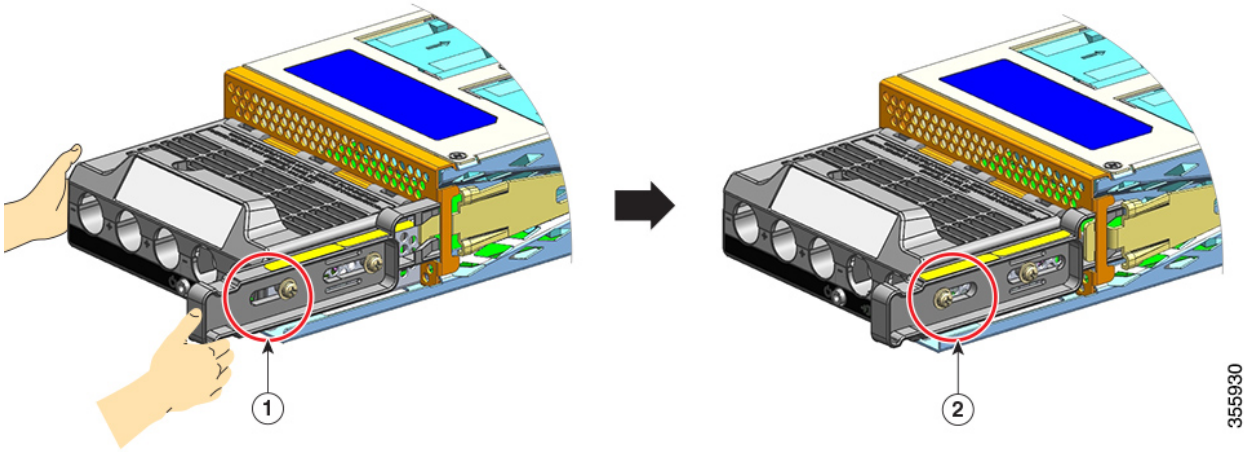
There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

Procedure

Step 1 Remove the new or replacement unit from its packaging.

Step 2 Grasp the module with one hand. With your other hand, push in the latch on the module.

Figure 40: Push the Latch on the Module



1	Position of the nut on the side of the release latch *before* the latch is pushed in	2	Position of the nut on the side of the release latch *after* the latch is pushed in.

Step 3 Grasp the terminal block with one hand. Place your other hand underneath as you slide the PSU into the bay.

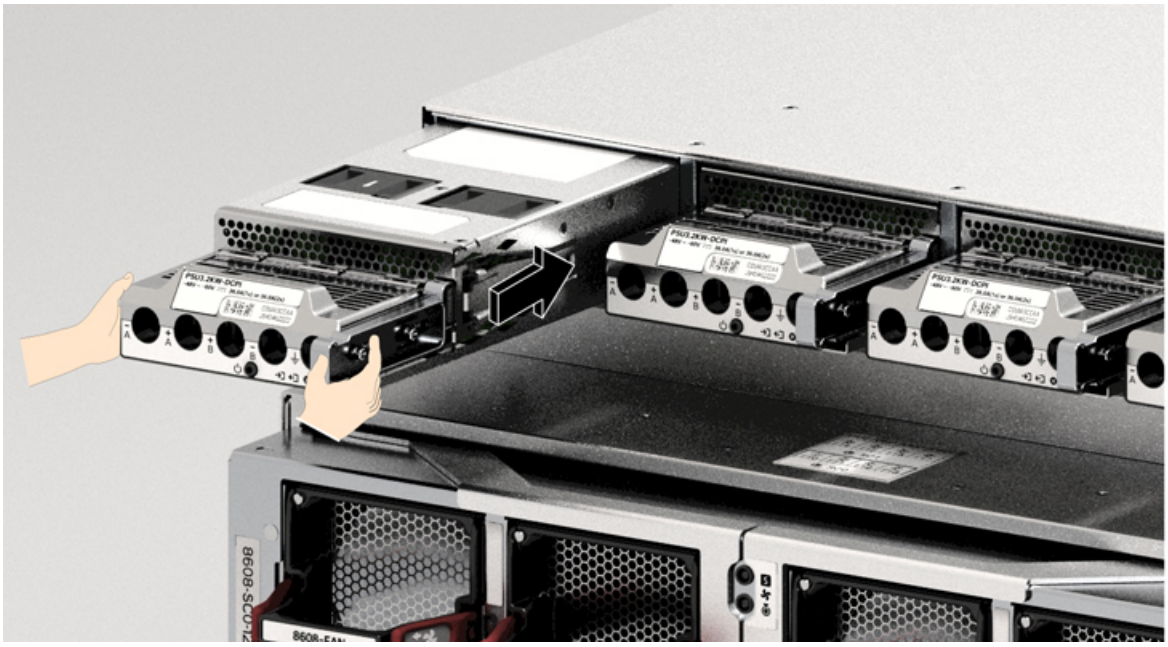
You will hear an audible *click* sound, which indicates that the module is locked into place, and connected with the backplane. Only the terminal block housing is not flush with the chassis.

If you do not push the release latch in before you slide the module into the bay, you will not hear the click sound, but this is an acceptable way of installing the module.

If the module is properly locked in place, you should not be able to remove the module without releasing the latch.

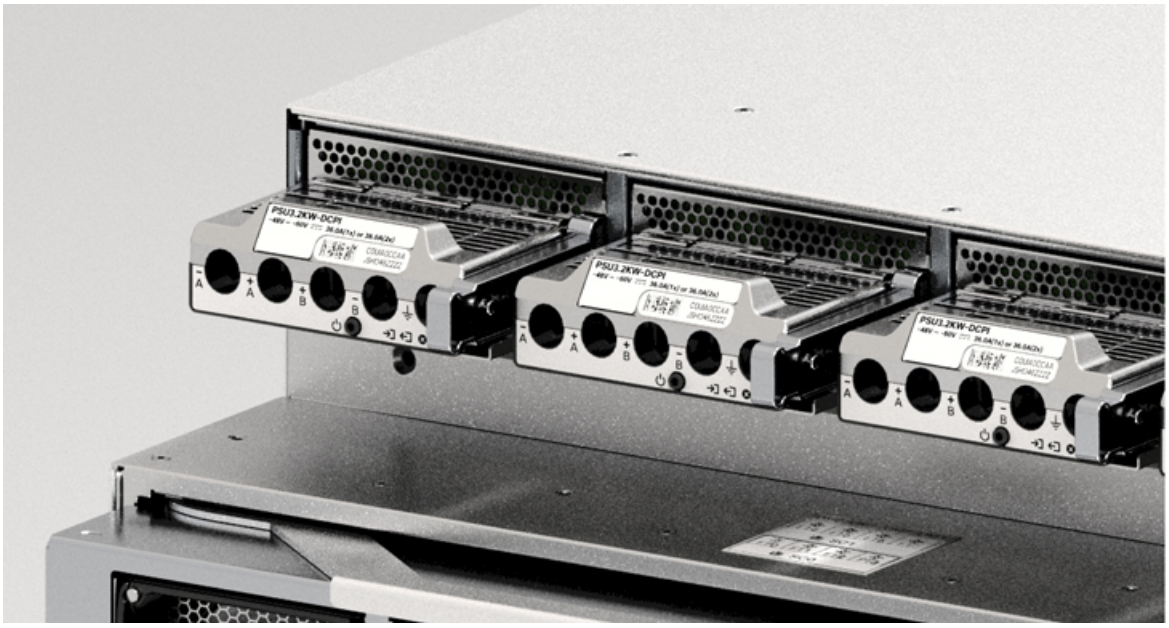
The following figure shows how a PSU slides into the bay:

Figure 41: PSU Slides into the Bay



The following figure shows a PSU that is fully installed in the bay:

Figure 42: PSU Installed in the Bay



Connecting the DC-Input Wires

When removing a DC Power Supply Unit (PSU), you will need access to the terminal block of the module to disconnect the DC-input wires. If the front panel of the chassis has limited access because of other interfering cables, consider removing the module from the chassis before disconnecting the DC-input wires. If you do have clear access to the terminal block, you can disconnect the DC-input wires and then remove the module from the chassis. In either case (whether you have access to the front panel or not), you must begin by completing all the steps described in Powering Down the DC-Input Power Supply. Proceed with the next task depending on your setup.

The procedures to disconnect DC-input wires and to remove the module from the chassis have been described in Disconnect the DC-Input Wires, on page 143 and Remove a DC Power Supply Unit from the Chassis, on page 145.

To connect to the DC-input power source, follow the steps described here.

Before you begin



Warning **Statement 1073**—No User-Serviceable Parts

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

Procedure

Step 1 Locate the circuit breaker on the panel board that services the DC circuit, and switch the circuit breaker to the OFF position.

Step 2 Prepare the DC-input wires and the grounding wire. Crimp the lugs to the cable ends according to the lug manufacturer's direction and your local electrical codes for installation.

Use a heat-shrink sleeve to ensure that there is no exposed wiring extending from the terminal block, when installed.

If you are using cables of different colors for your DC-input wires, we recommend one color for all the positive circuits, a second color for all the negative circuits, and a third color, which is normally solid green or green with yellow stripes, for the safety ground connection.

Step 3 Using a number one Phillips screwdriver, loosen the captive installation screw on the terminal block cover.

Step 4 Using a nut driver, loosen and remove the two nuts in the terminal slot meant for grounding, and set them aside.

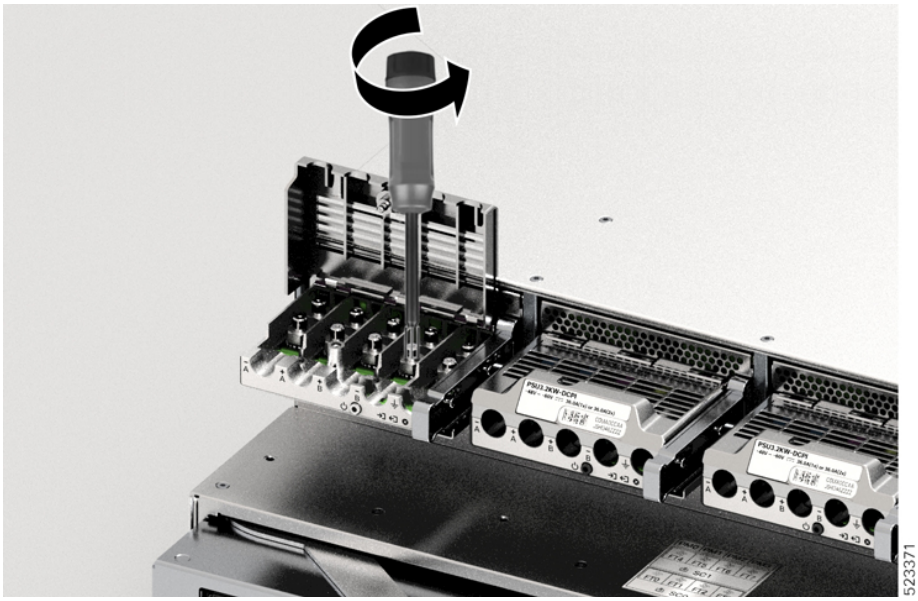
The nut driver you are using must have at least a three-inch shaft, to clear the height of the terminal block cover and enable you to loosen or tighten the nuts in the terminal slots.

Warning
Statement 1046—Installing or Replacing the Unit

To reduce risk of electric shock, when installing or replacing the unit, the ground connection must always be made first and disconnected last.

If your unit has modules, secure them with the provided screws.

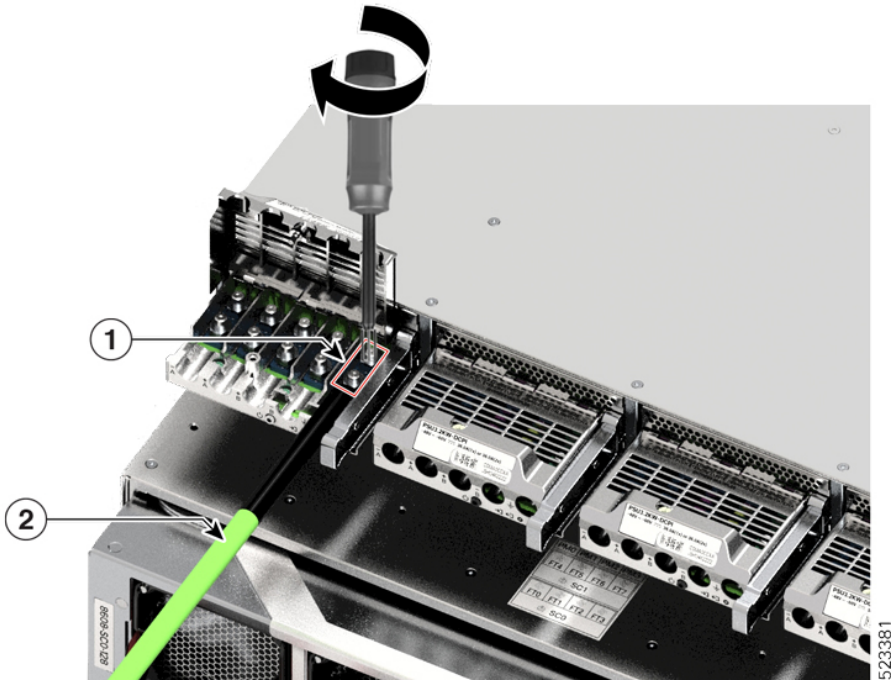
Figure 43: Remove the Nuts for Grounding



Step 5 Attach the lug to the two posts, secure with the two nuts, and tighten with the torque driver. The fastening torque is between 2.0 and 2.8 Nm. Do not overtorque.

Note
Always use a torque driver when you have to tighten nuts; it prevents you from overtightening them.

Figure 44: Tighten the Nuts



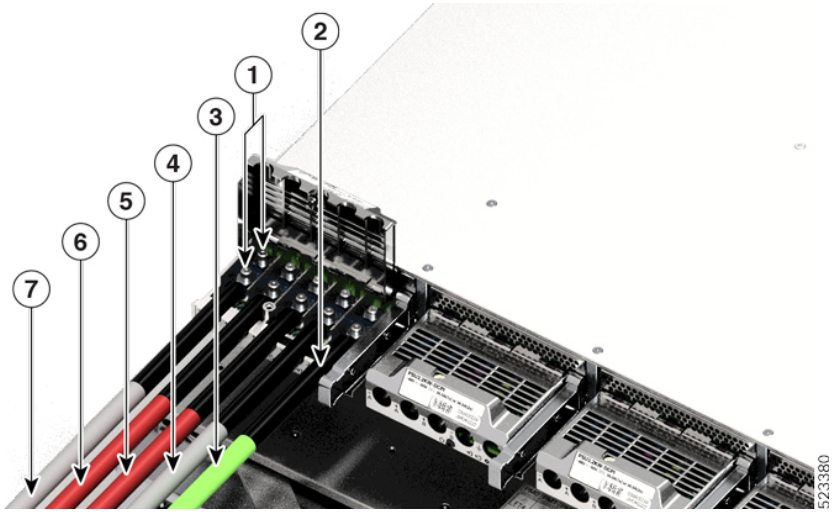
1	Lug secured with the two nuts	2	Grounding wire with heat-shrink sleeve

Step 6 Attach the four DC-input power source cables similarly.

When facing the terminal block, the circuits are in the following order from left to right: negative (- A), positive (+A), positive (+ B), and negative (-B).

-A and +A form one DC input, and + B and -B form another. Each DC input can be powered either from separate sources, or a suitable single source.

Figure 45: Attach DC-input Power Source Cables



1	Lug secured with two nuts	5	DC-input wire for positive circuit (+ B)
2	Heat-shrink sleeve on all the wires	6	DC-input wire for positive circuit (+A)
3	Grounding wire	7	DC-input wire for negative circuit (- A)
4	DC-input wire for negative circuit (-B)	-	-

Step 7 Close the terminal block cover and finger-tighten the captive installation screw (approximately 0.25 Nm).

Figure 46: Close Terminal Block Cover



Power Up a DC Power Supply Unit

After you have installed the Power Supply Unit (PSU) in the chassis and connected the DC-input wires, follow the steps described here to power up the module and verify that the module is installed correctly.

Before you begin

Warning **Statement 1073—**No User-Serviceable Parts

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

Procedure

Step 1 For the powered down circuits connected to the PSUs, turn on the power at the circuit breaker.

The FAIL LED is illuminated for two to three seconds after DC input is applied through a circuit breaker.

Step 2 Check that the INPUT and OUTPUT LEDs on the PSU are green.

Note
DC-input PSUs are shipped with the power button in the default auto-on mode, which means that the unit automatically starts on application of DC-input power. When you install a new or replacement unit straight out of the box, you do not have to press the power button.

Step 3 Verify the polarity by measuring the voltage between the DC cable leads.

When measuring, check that the positive (+) lead and the negative (–) lead match the + and – labels on the DC-input PSU's terminal block.

If the DC inputs are powered from separate sources, also check that you have wired the cables straight across to their respective A source and B source, and respective negative and positive terminals. Crossed positive or negative cables constitute a severe safety hazard.

Power Supply Power Cord Specifications

3.2KW Power Supply Unit AC Power Cords

The following table lists the specifications for the AC power cords that are available for the 3.2KW AC-input power supply. The table also includes references to power cord illustrations.

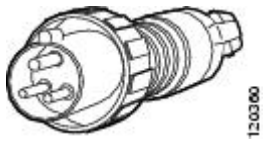
Note All 3.2KW power supply power cord:

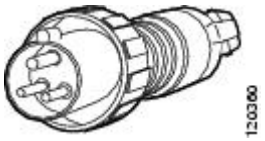
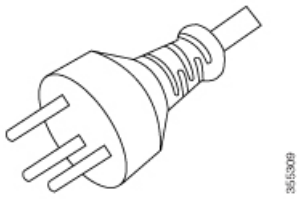
- Lengths range from 9.84 – 14 feet (3.0 – 4.293 meters); with most cord lengths between 13 and 14 feet (4.013 and 4.293 meters)
- Have an IEC60320/C19 appliance connector at one end.

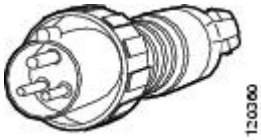
Figure 47: IEC60320/C19 Appliance Connector



Table 10: 3200 W Power Supply AC Power Cords

Locale	Part Number	Cordset Rating	AC Source Plug Type
Argentina	CAB-I309-C19-INTL	20 A, 250 VAC	***Figure 48: CAB-I309-C19-INTL= (Argentina)*** 
Australia	CAB-AC-16A-AUS	16 A, 250 VAC	***Figure 49: CAB-AC-16A-AUS= (Australia)*** 

Locale	Part Number	Cordset Rating	AC Source Plug Type
China	CAB-9K16A-CH	16 A, 250 VAC	*Figure 50: CAB-9K16A-CH= (China)* 
Europe	CAB-CEE77-C19-EU	16 A, 250 VAC	*Figure 51: CAB-CEE77-C19-EU= and CAB-I309-C19-INTL= (Europe)*
	CAB-I309-C19-INTL	20 A, 250 VAC	
India	CAB-SABS-C19-IND	16 A, 250 VAC	*Figure 52: CAB-SABS-C19-IND= (India)* 
International	CAB-I309-C19-INTL	20 A, 250 VAC	*Figure 53: CAB-I309-C19-INTL= (International)* 
Israel	CAB-S132-C19-ISRL	16 A, 250 VAC	*Figure 54: CAB-S132-C19-ISRL= (Israel)* 
Italy	CAB-C2316-C19-IT	16 A, 250 VAC	*Figure 55: CAB-C2316-C19-IT= (Italy)* 
Japan, North America (Nonlocking Plug) 200 to 240 VAC Operation	CAB-US620P-C19-US	20 A, 250 VAC	*Figure 56: CAB-US620P-C19-US= (Japan, North America - Nonlocking)* 

Locale	Part Number	Cordset Rating	AC Source Plug Type
Japan, North America (Locking Plug) 200 to 240 VAC Operation	CAB-L620P-C19-US	20 A, 250 VAC	*Figure 57: CAB-L620P-C19-US= (Japan, North America - Locking)* 
North America	CAB-US520-C19-US	20 A, 125 VAC	*Figure 58: CAB-US520-C19-US= (North America)* 
South Africa	CAB-I309-C19-INTL	20 A, 250 VAC	*Figure 59: CAB-I309-C19-INTL= (South Africa)* 
UPS 220V	CAB-C19-CBN	20 A, 250 VAC	*Figure 60: 130923* 

4.3KW Power Supply Power Cord Specifications

Note Always use the Saf-D-Grid connector toward the router.

Table 11: 30A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU4.3KW-HVPI PSU

Locale	Part Number	Cisco Part Number (CPN)	Power Cord Set Rating	Connector Part Number	Power Cord Illustration
AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND	CAB-AC-32A-ANZ	37-101007-01	32A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Hubbell C332P6S Plug	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
SWITZERLAND	CAB-AC-32A-CHE	37-101007-01	32A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Hubbell C332P6S Plug	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
ITALY	CAB-AC-32A-ITA	37-101007-01	32A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Hubbell C332P6S Plug	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations

Locale	Part Number	Cisco Part Number (CPN)	Power Cord Set Rating	Connector Part Number	Power Cord Illustration
SOUTH AFRICA	CAB-AC-32A-ZAF	37-101007-01	32A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Hubbell C332P6S Plug	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
BRAZIL	CAB-AC-32A-BRZ	37-101007-01	32A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Hubbell C332P6S Plug	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
ISRAEL	CAB-AC-32A-ISR	37-101007-01	32A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Hubbell C332P6S Plug	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
ARGENTINA	CAB-AC-32A-ARG	37-101007-01	32A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Hubbell C332P6S Plug	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
INDIA	CAB-AC-32A-IND	37-101007-01	32A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Hubbell C332P6S Plug	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
NORTH AMERICA	CAB-AC-30A-US1	37-101008-01	30A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to VOLEX 174606	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
NORTH AMERICA	CAB-AC-30A-US2	37-101009-01	30A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to VOLEX 174606	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
NORTH AMERICA	CAB-DC-30A-US1	37-101014-01	30A, 400VDC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
NORTH AMERICA	CAB-DC-30A-US2	37-101016-01	30A, 400VDC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
NORTH AMERICA	CAB-AC-30A-US3	37-101013-01	30A, 277VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to HBL2631	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
NORTH AMERICA	CAB-AC-30A-US4	37-101018-01	30A, 300VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Saf-D-Grid 3-6074P30	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
IEC/EU	CAB-AC-32A-EU	37-101019-01	32A, 300VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Saf-D-Grid 3-6074P30	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
IEC/EU	CAB-DC-32A-EU1	37-101015-01	32A, 400VDC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations

Locale	Part Number	Cisco Part Number (CPN)	Power Cord Set Rating	Connector Part Number	Power Cord Illustration
IEC/EU	CAB-DC-32A-EU2	37-101017-01	32A, 400VDC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4 to Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P4	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
CHINA	CAB-AC-32A-CHN	37-101010-01	32A, 250VAC	-	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations
KOREA	CAB-AC-32A-KOR	37-101012-01	32A, 250VAC	-	Refer the figure in 30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations

30A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations

Figure 61: CAB-AC-32A-ANZ, CAB-AC-32A-CHE, CAB-AC-32A-ITA, CAB-AC-32A-BRZ, CAB-AC-32A-ZAF, CAB-AC-32A-ISR, CAB-AC-32A-IND, CAB-AC-32A-ARG Power Cord and Plugs for Standard AC Power Supply

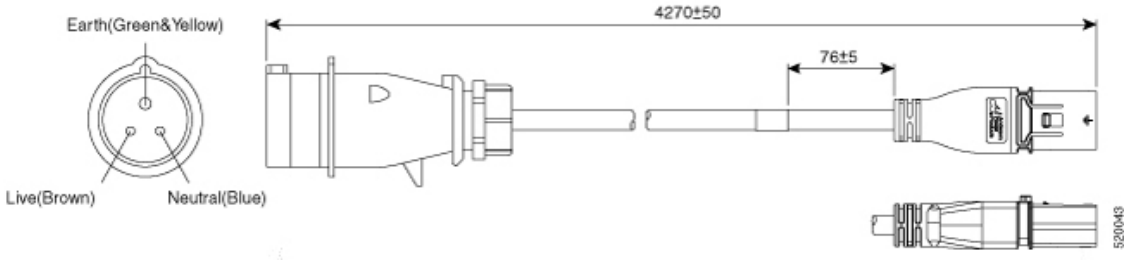


Figure 62: CAB-AC-30A-US1 Power Cord and Plugs for Standard AC Power Supply

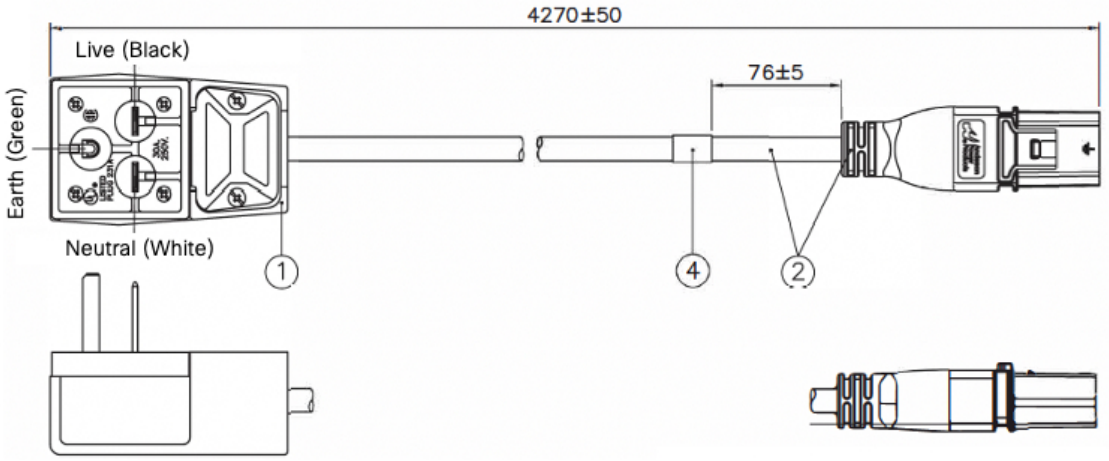


Figure 63: CAB-AC-30A-US2 Power Cord and Plugs for Standard AC Power Supply

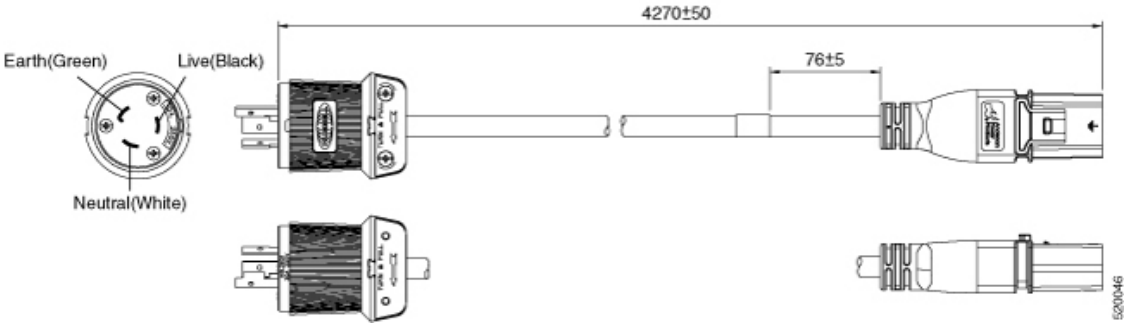


Figure 64: CAB-DC-30A-US1 Power Cord and Plugs for HVDC Power Supply

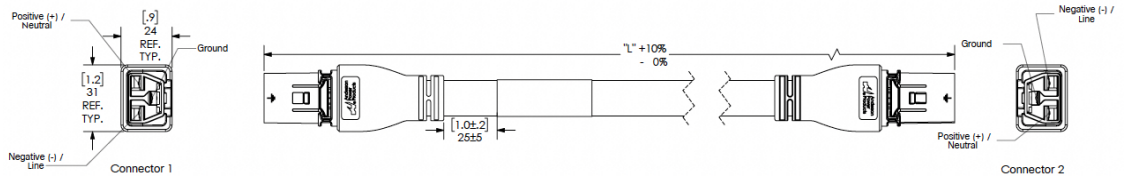


Figure 65: CAB-DC-30A-US2 Power Cord and Plugs for HVDC Power Supply

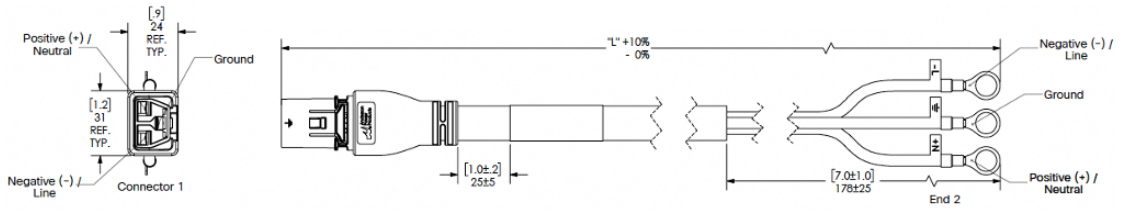


Figure 66: CAB-AC-30A-US3 Power Cord and Plugs for Standard AC Power Supply

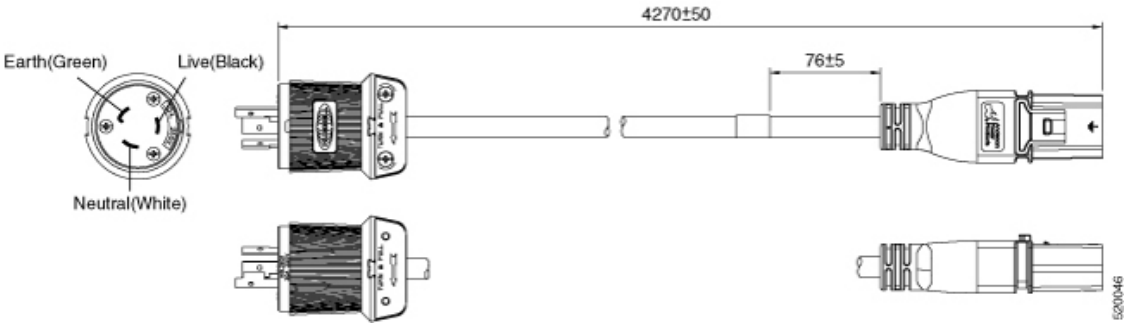


Figure 67: CAB-AC-30A-US4 Power Cord and Plugs for Standard AC Power Supply

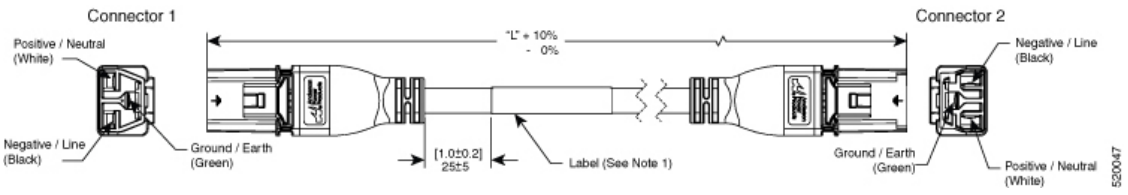


Figure 68: CAB-AC-32A-EU Power Cord and Plugs for Standard AC Power Supply

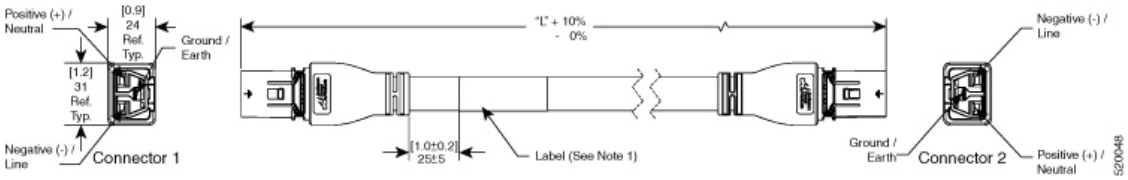


Figure 69: CAB-DC-32A-EU1 Power Cord and Plugs for HVDC Power Supply

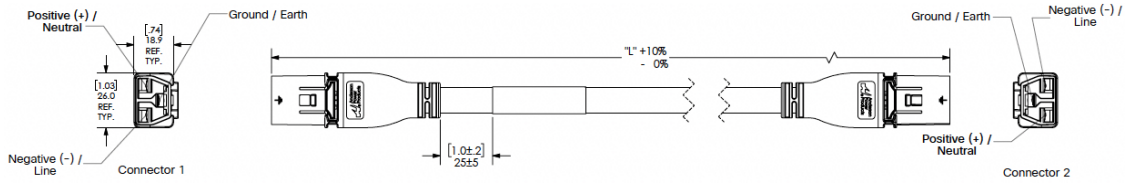


Figure 70: CAB-DC-32A-EU2 Power Cord and Plugs for HVDC Power Supply

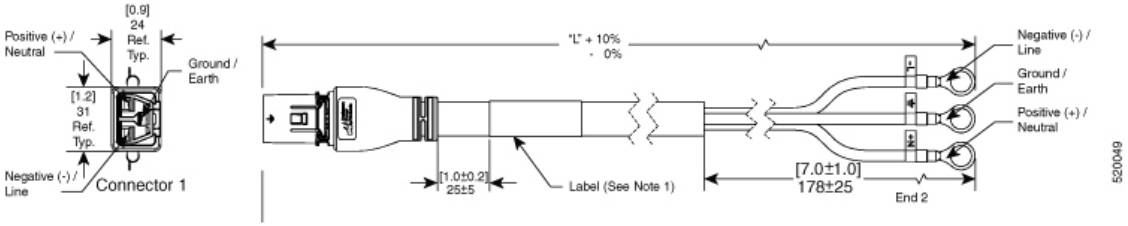


Figure 71: CAB-AC-32A-CHN Power Cord and Plugs for Standard AC Power Supply

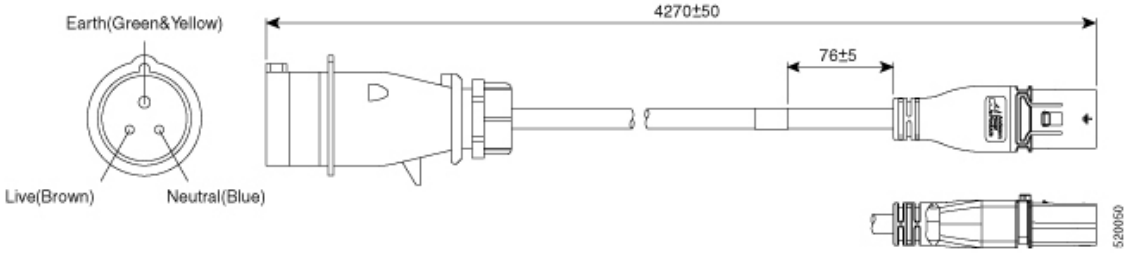


Figure 72: CAB-AC-32A-KOR Power Cord and Plugs for Standard AC Power Supply

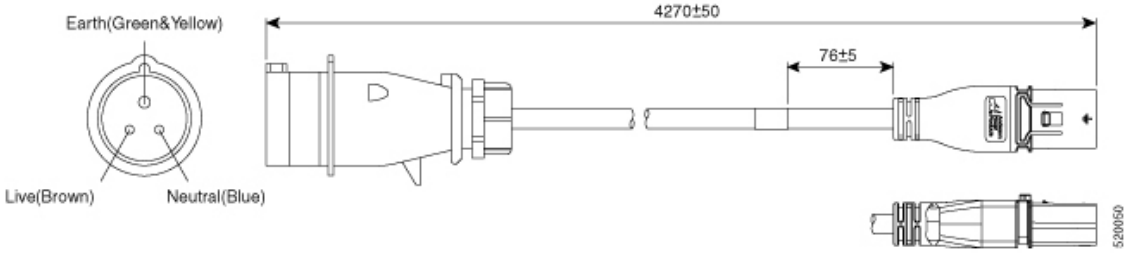


Table 12: 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU4.3KW-HVPI PSU

Locale	Part Number	Cisco Part Number (CPN)	Length	Power Cord Rating	Connectors	Power Cord Illustration
Argentina	CAB-AC-16A-SG-AR	37-1649-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
Australia	CAB-AC-16A-SG-AZ	37-1661-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
Brazil	CAB-AC-16A-SG-BR	37-1650-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
China	CAB-AC-16A-SG-CH	37-1655-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
China	CAB-AC-16A-CN	37-1655-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
Europe	CAB-AC-16A-SG-EU	37-1660-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
India	CAB-AC-16A-SG-IND	37-1863-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
International/UK	CAB-AC-16A-SG-IN	37-1659-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
Israel	CAB-AC-16A-SG-IS	37-1658-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
Italy	CAB-AC-16A-SG-IT	37-1651-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
Japan	CAB-AC-16A-SG-JPN	37-1656-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
South Africa	CAB-AC-16A-SG-SA	37-1647-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV

Locale	Part Number	Cisco Part Number (CPN)	Length	Power Cord Rating	Connectors	Power Cord Illustration
Switzerland	CAB-AC-16A-SG-SW	37-1654-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
South Korea	CAB-AC-16A-SG-SK	37-1646-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
UK	CAB-AC-16A-SG-UK	37-1864-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	16A, 250 VAC	–	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
North America (locking) 200-240 VAC operation	CAB-AC-20A-SG-US3	37-1656-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	20A, 250 VAC	Saf-D-Grid to L6-20	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
North America 277 VAC operation	CAB-AC-20A-SG-US4	37-1645-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	20A, 277 VAC	Saf-D-Grid to L7-20	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
North America Cabinet Jumper Power Distribution unit (PDU)	CAB-AC-20A-SG-C20	37-1653-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	20A, 250 VAC	Saf-D-Grid to C20	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
North America, Ring Terminal source plug	CAB-HV-25A-SG-US2	37-1641-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	20A, 300 VAC/500 VDC	Saf-D-Grid to 3 ring terminal	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
International IEC/EU, Ring Terminal source plug	CAB-HV-25A-SG-IN2	37-1640-01	14 ft (4.26 m)	20A, 300 VAC/500 VDC	Saf-D-Grid to 3 ring terminal	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV
US, IEC/EU, CANADA, MEXICO, BRAZIL, NETHERLANDS, IRELAND, FRANCE, UK, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, NORWAY, SPAIN, ITALY, SINGAPORE, CHINA	CAB-AC-20A-NA	37-2126-01	6.6 ft (2m)	20A, 250VAC	Saf-D-Grid 3-5958P2 to IEC 60320 C20	Refer the figure in 20A HVAC/HVDC Cables for PSU6.3KW-20A-HV

20A HVAC/HVDC Cable Illustrations

Figure 73: CAB-AC-16A-SG-AR Power Cord

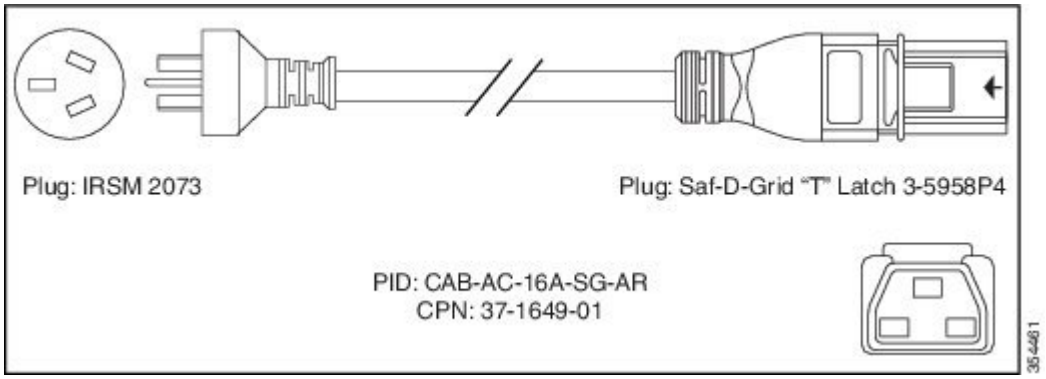


Figure 74: CAB-AC-16A-SG-AZ Power Cord

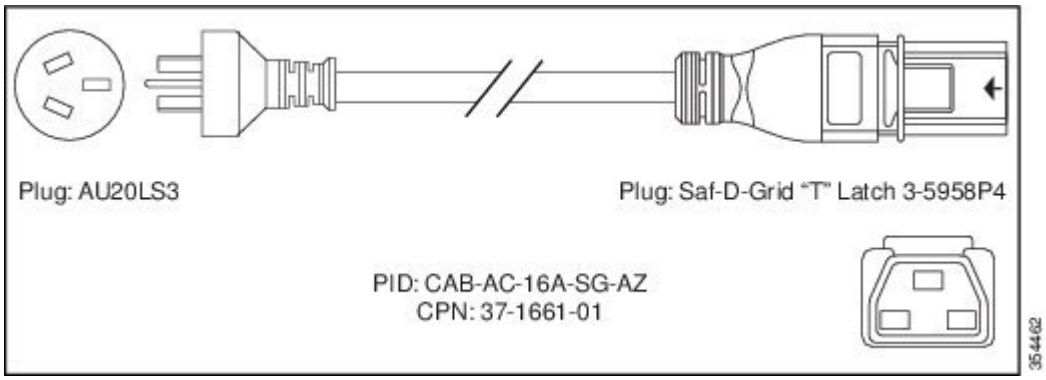


Figure 75: CAB-AC-16A-SG-BR Power Cord

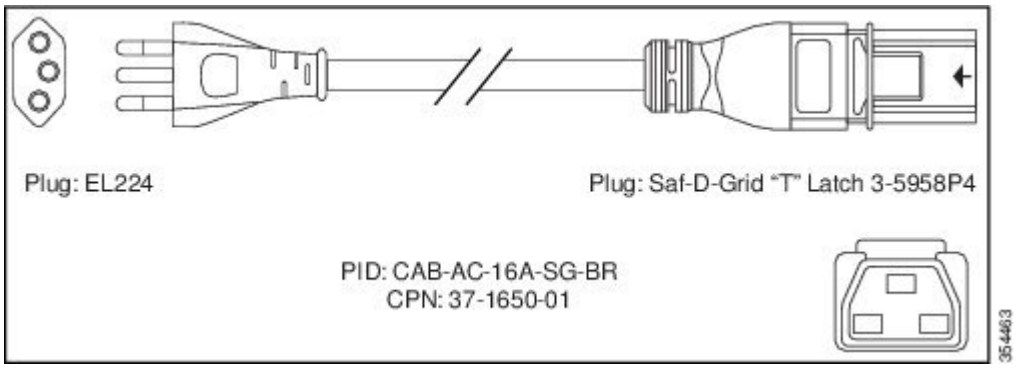


Figure 76: CAB-AC-16A-SG-CH Power Cord

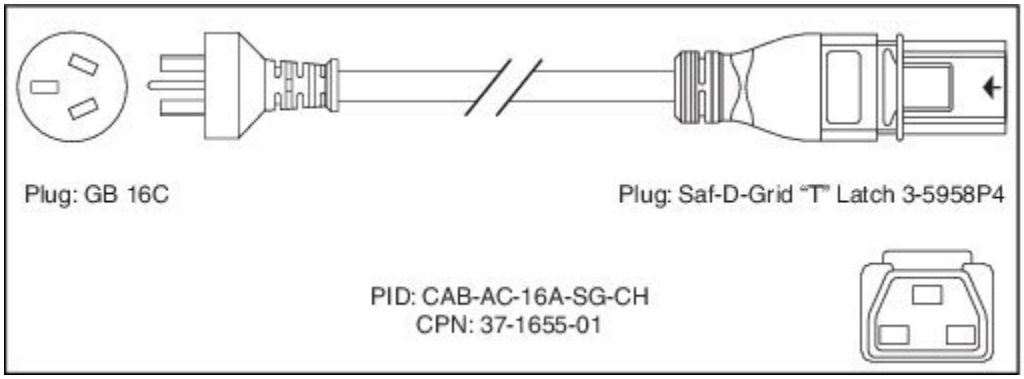


Figure 77: CAB-AC-16A-SG-EU Power Cord

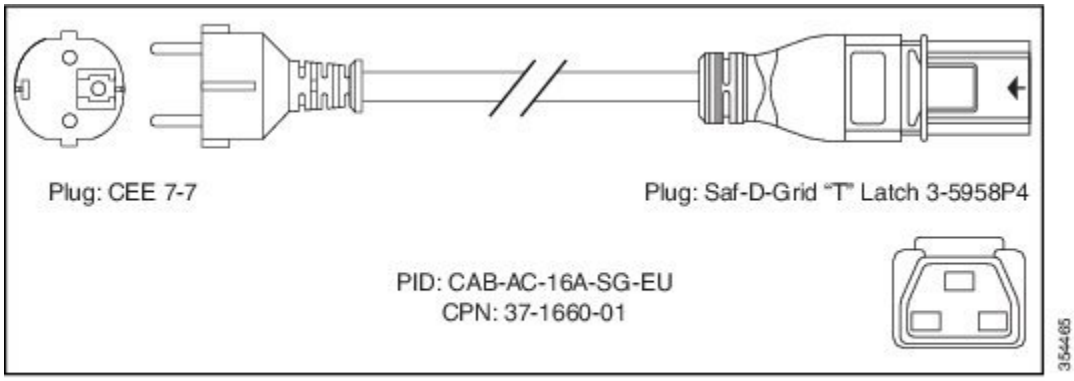


Figure 78: CAB-AC-16A-SG-IND Power Cord

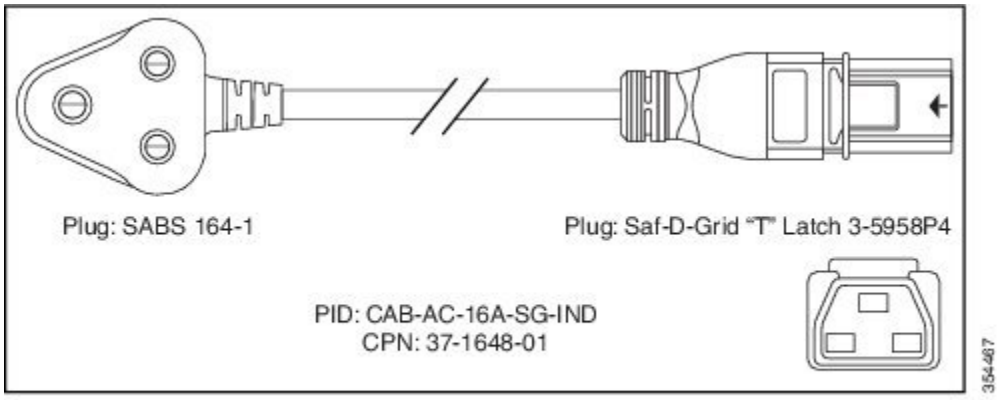


Figure 79: CAB-AC-16A-SG-IN Power Cord

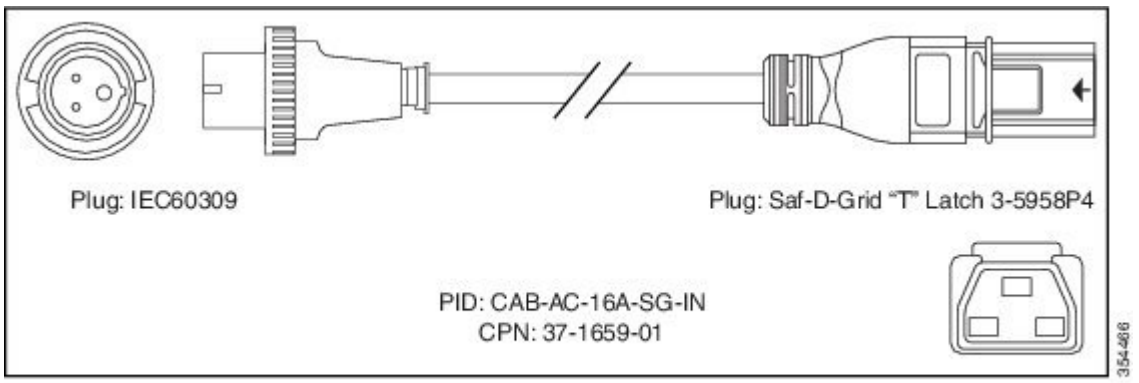


Figure 80: CAB-AC-16A-SG-IS Power Cord

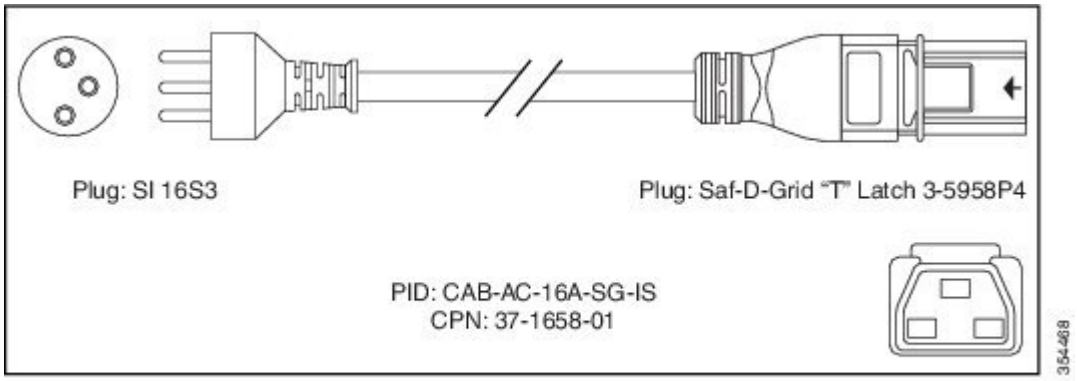


Figure 81: CAB-AC-16A-SG-IT Power Cord

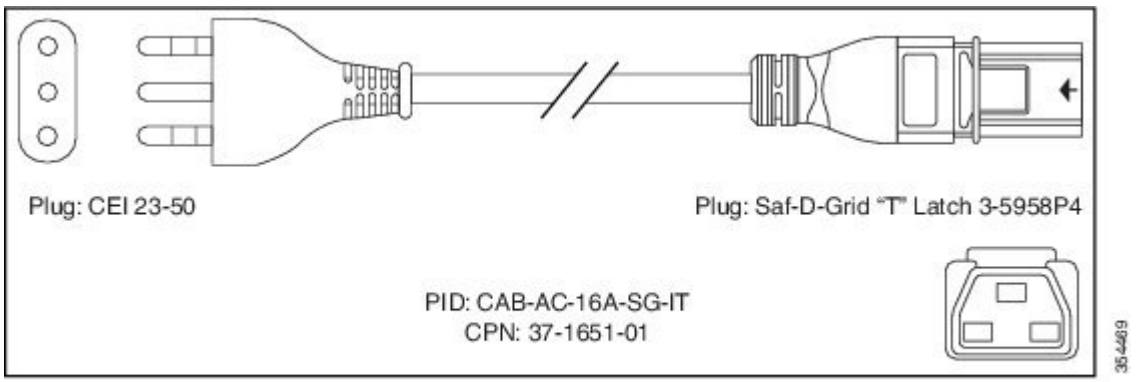


Figure 82: CAB-AC-16A-SG-JPN Power Cord

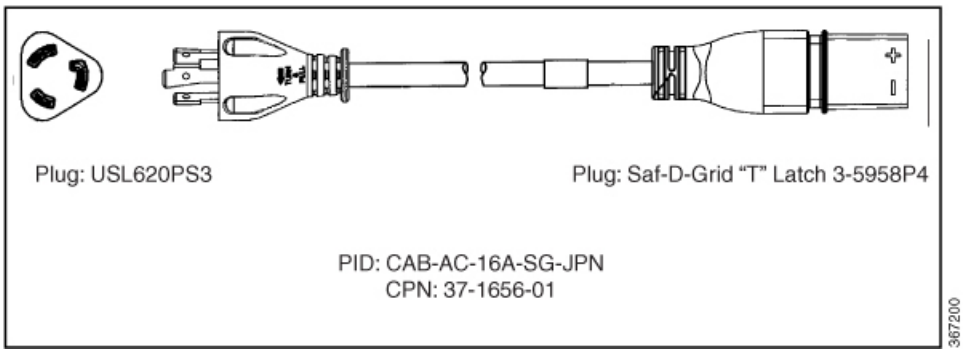


Figure 83: CAB-AC-16A-SG-SA Power Cord

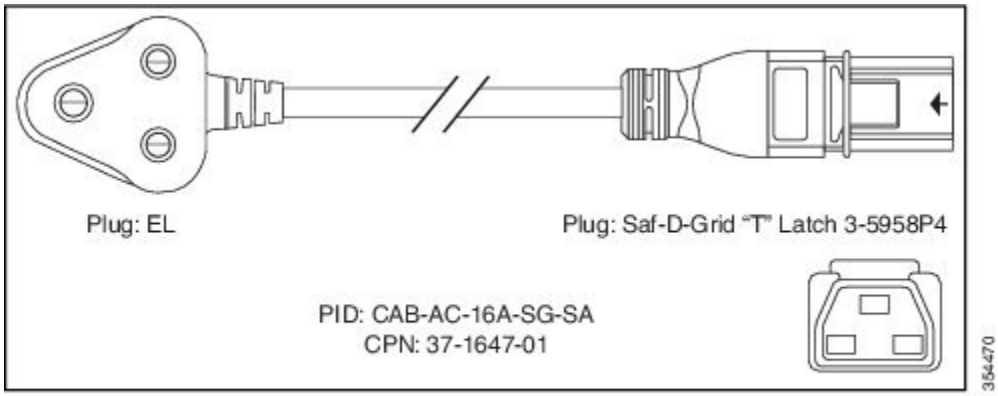


Figure 84: CAB-AC-16A-SG-SW Power Cord

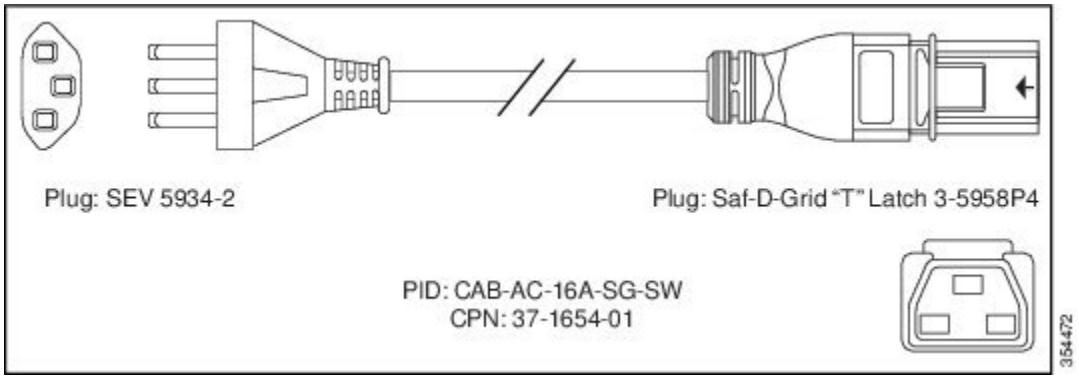


Figure 85: CAB-AC-16A-SG-UK Power Cord

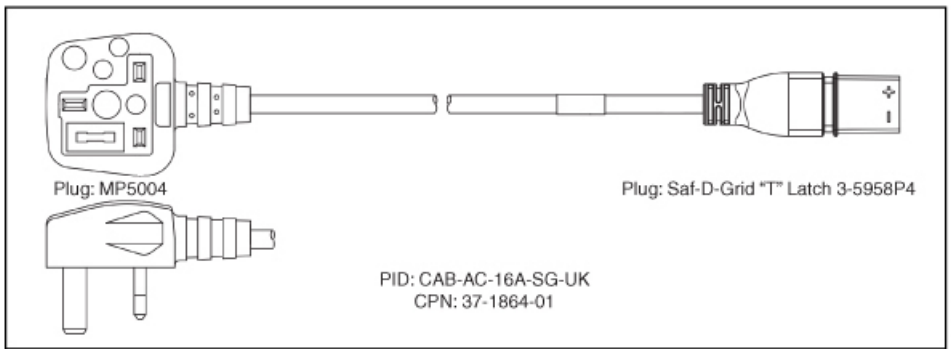


Figure 86: CAB-AC-20A-SG-US Power Cord

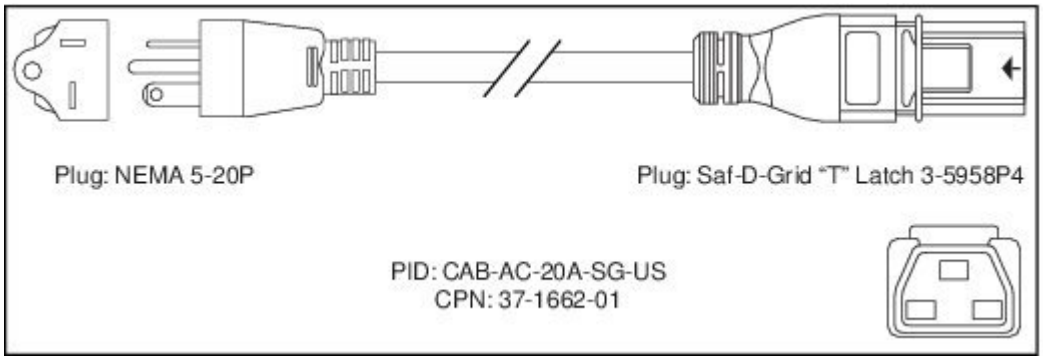


Figure 87: CAB-AC-20A-SG-US1 Power Cord

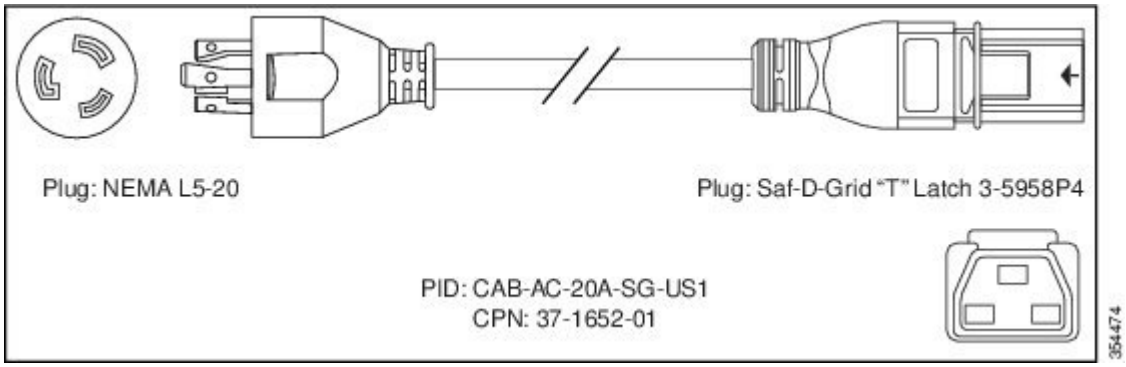


Figure 88: CAB-AC-20A-SG-US2 Power Cord

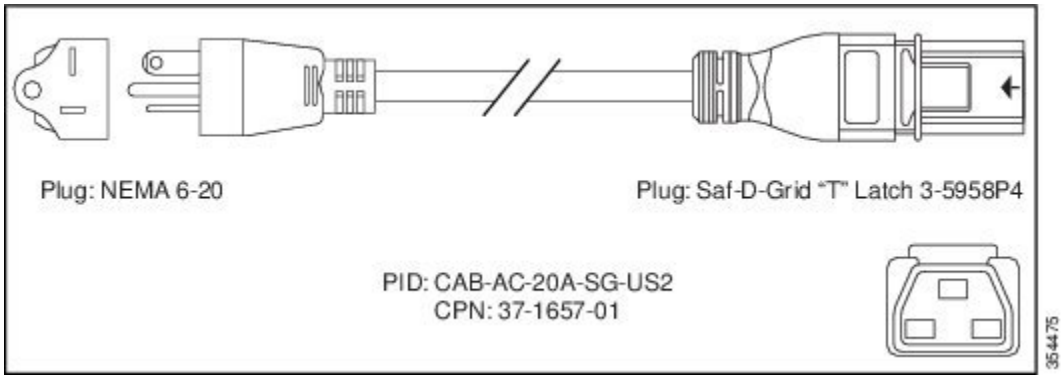


Figure 89: CAB-AC-20A-SG-US3 Power Cord

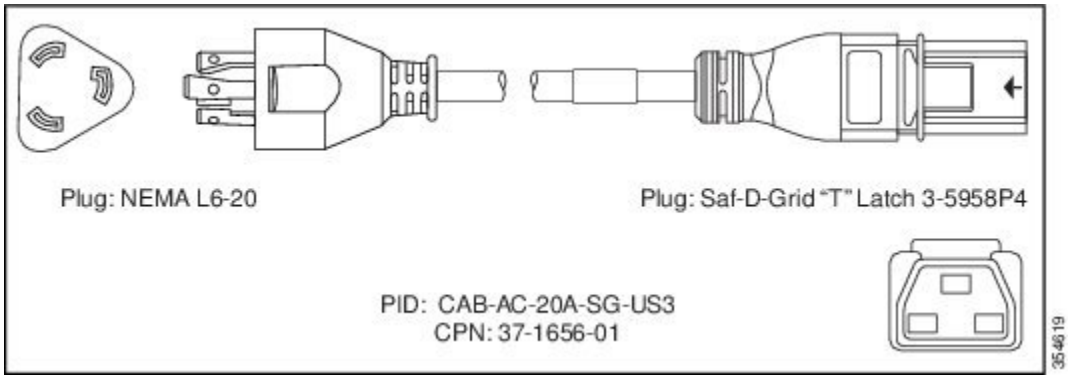


Figure 90: CAB-AC-20A-SG-US4 Power Cord

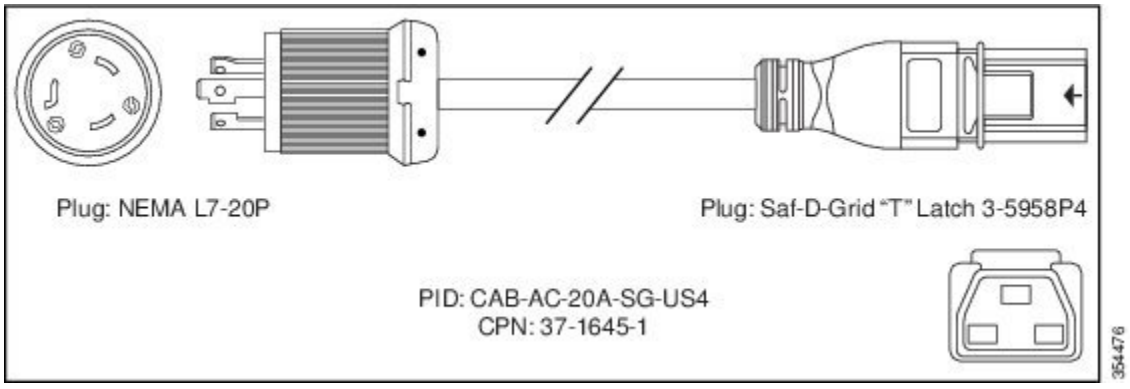


Figure 91: CAB-AC-20A-SG-C20 Power Cord

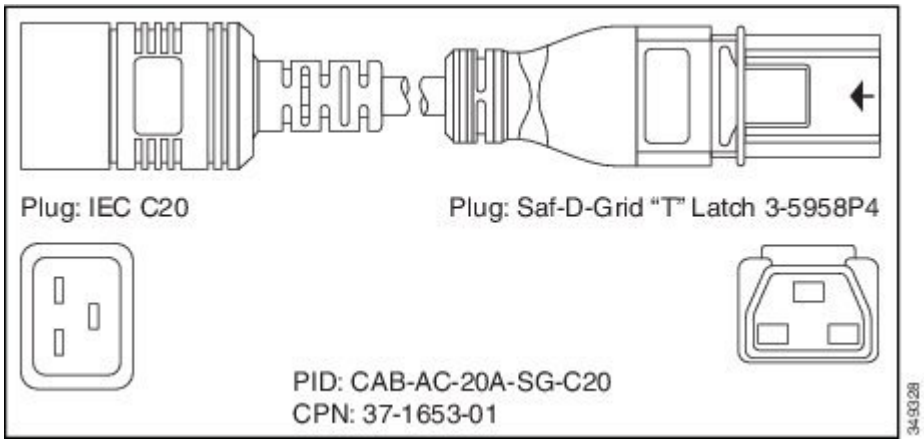


Figure 92: CAB-HV-25A-SG-US2 Power Cord

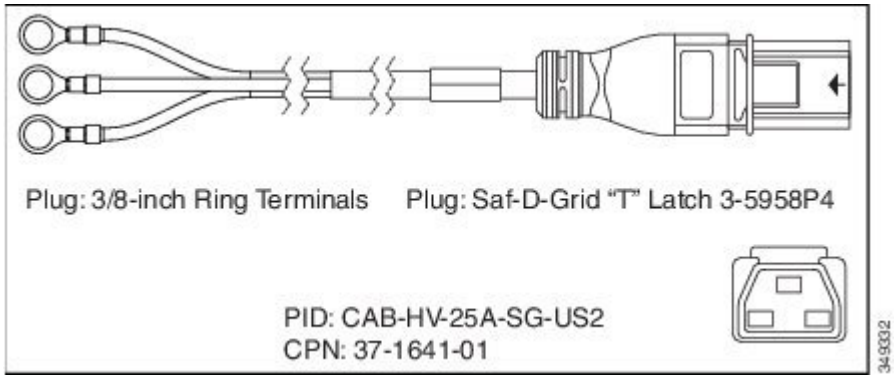


Figure 93: CAB-HV-25A-SG-IN2 Power Cord

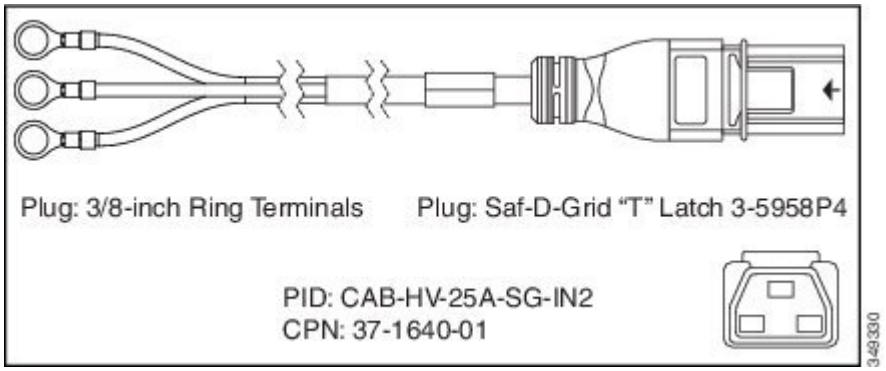


Figure 94: CAB-HV-25A-SG-IN3 Power Cord

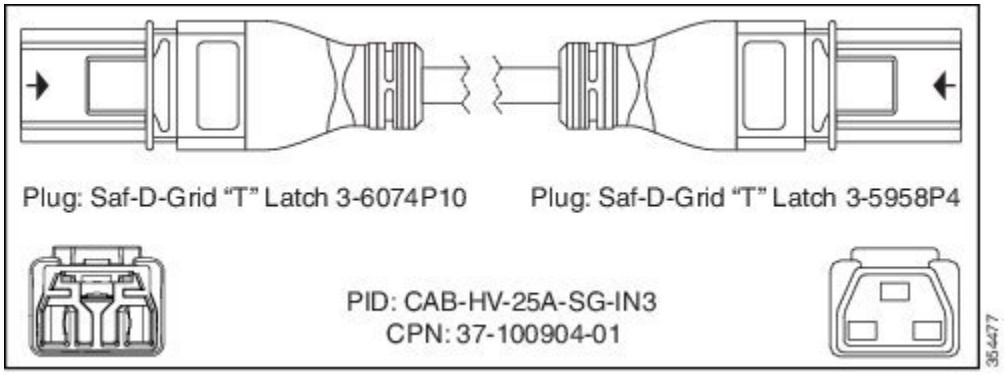
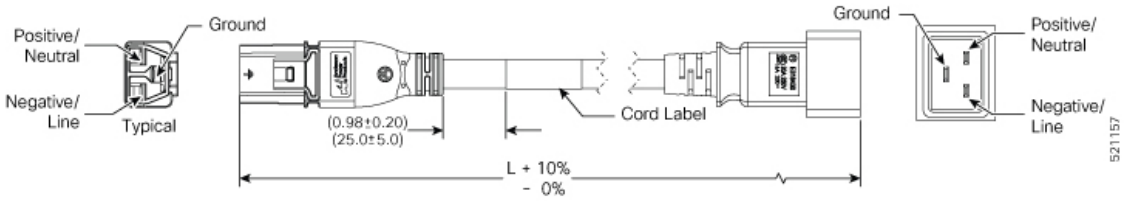
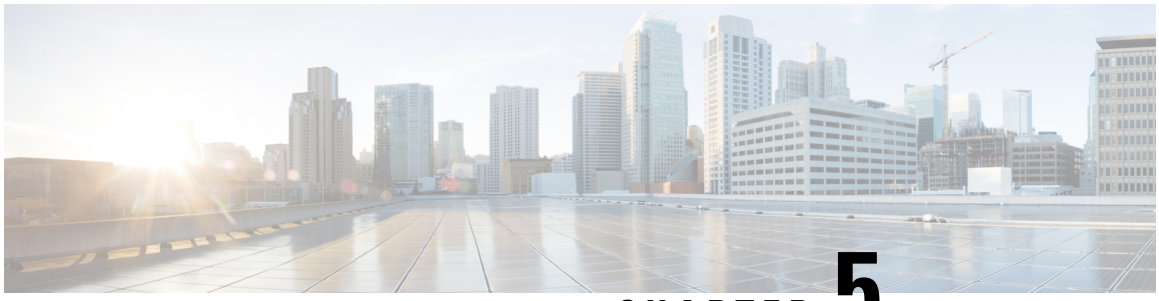


Figure 95: CAB-AC-20A-NA Power Cord





CHAPTER 5

Connect Router to the Network

Note The images in this chapter are only for representation purposes, unless specified otherwise. The chassis' actual appearance and size may vary.

- Connecting a Console to the Router, on page 87
- Connect the Management Interface, on page 88
- Transceivers, Connectors, and Cables, on page 89
- Install and Remove SFP or SFP+ Modules, on page 90
- Install and Remove QSFP Transceiver Modules, on page 95
- Connect Interface Ports, on page 102
- Maintain Transceivers and Optical Cables, on page 102
- Create the Initial Router Configuration, on page 102

Connecting a Console to the Router

Before you create a network management connection for the router or connect the router to the network, you must create a local management connection through a console terminal and configure an IP address for the router. The router can be accessed using remote management protocols, such as SSH and Telnet. By default, SSH is included in the software image. But telnet is not part of the software image. You must manually install the telnet optional package to use it.

You also can use the console to perform the following functions, each of which can be performed through the management interface after you make that connection:

- configure the router using the command-line interface (CLI)
- monitor network statistics and errors
- configure Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent parameters
- initiate software download updates via console

You make this local management connection between the asynchronous serial port on a Route Processor card and a console device capable of asynchronous transmission. Typically, you can use a computer terminal as the console device. On the Route Processor cards, you use the console serial port.

Note Before you can connect the console port to a computer terminal, ensure that the computer terminal supports VT100 terminal emulation. The terminal emulation software makes communication between the router and computer possible during setup and configuration.

Before you begin

- The router must be fully installed in its rack. The router must be connected to a power source and grounded.
- The necessary cabling for the console, management, and network connections must be available.
  - An RJ45 rollover cable and a DB9F/RJ45 adapter.
  - Network cabling should already be routed to the location of the installed router.

Procedure

Step 1 Configure the console device to match the following default port characteristics:

- 115200 baud
- 8 data bits
- 2 stop bit
- No parity

Step 2 Connect and RJ45 rollover cable to a terminal, PC terminal emulator, or terminal server.

The RJ45 rollover cable is not part of the accessory kit.

Step 3 Route the RJ45 rollover cable as appropriate and connect the cable to the console port on the chassis.

If the console or modem cannot use an RJ45 connection, use the DB9F/RJ45F PC terminal adapter. Alternatively, you can use an RJ45/DSUB F/F or RJ45/DSUB R/P adapter, but you must provide those adapters.

What to do next

You are ready to create the initial router configuration.

Connect the Management Interface

The Route Processor management port (MGMT ETH) provides out-of-band management, which lets you to use the command-line interface (CLI) to manage the router by its IP address. This port uses a 10/100/1000 Ethernet connection with an RJ-45 interface.

Note In a dual Route Processor router, you can ensure that the active Route Processor card is always connected to the network by connecting the management interface on both Route Processor cards to the network. That is, you can perform this task for each Route Processor card. When the Route Processor card is active, the router automatically has a management interface that is running and accessible from the network.

Caution To prevent an IP address conflict, do not connect the MGMT 100/1000 Ethernet port until the initial configuration is complete.

Before you begin

You must have completed the initial router configuration.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect a modular, RJ-45, UTP cable to the MGMT ETH port on the Route Processor card.

Step 2 Route the cable through the central slot in the cable management system.

Step 3 Connect the other end of the cable to a 100/1000 Ethernet port on a network device.

What to do next

You are ready to connect the interface ports to the network.

Transceivers, Connectors, and Cables

Transceiver and Cable Specifications

To determine which transceivers and cables are supported by this router, see Cisco Transceiver Modules Compatibility Information.

To see the transceiver specifications and installation information, see Cisco Transceiver Modules Install and Upgrade Guides.

RJ-45 Connectors

The RJ-45 connector connects Category 3, Category 5, Category 5e, Category 6, or Category 6A foil twisted-pair or unshielded twisted-pair cable from the external network to the following module interface connectors:

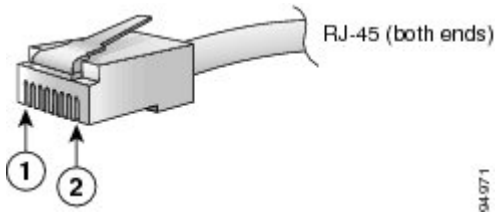
- Router chassis
  - CONSOLE port

- MGMT ETH port

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

The following figure shows the RJ-45 connector.

Figure 96: RJ-45 Connector



1	Pin 1	2	Pin 8

Install and Remove SFP or SFP+ Modules

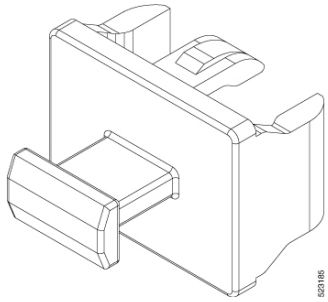
Before you remove or install an SFP or SFP+ module, read the installation information in this section.

Warning **Statement 1051—**Laser Radiation

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

Caution Protect the line card by inserting a clean SFP/SFP+ module cage cover, which is shown in the figure below, into the optical module cage when there is no SFP or SFP+ module installed.

Figure 97: SFP/SFP+ Module Cage Cover



Caution Protect the SFP or SFP+ modules by inserting clean dust covers into them after the cables are removed. Be sure to clean the optic surfaces of the fiber cables before you plug them back into the optical ports of another module. Avoid getting dust and other contaminants into the optical ports of your SFP or SFP+ modules, because the optics do not work correctly when obstructed by dust.

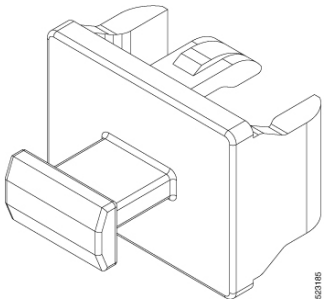
Caution We strongly recommended that you do not install or remove the SFP or SFP+ module with fiber-optic cables that are attached to it because of the potential of damaging the cable, the cable connector, or the optical interfaces in the module. Disconnect all cables before removing or installing an SFP or SFP+ module. Removing and inserting a module can shorten its useful life, so you should not remove and insert modules any more than is absolutely necessary.

Note When installing an SFP or SFP+ module, you should hear a click as the triangular pin on the bottom of the module snaps into the hole in the receptacle. The click indicates that the module is correctly seated and secured in the receptacle. Verify that the modules are seated and secured in their assigned receptacles on the line card by firmly pushing on each SFP or SFP+ module.

Bale Clasp SFP or SFP+ Module

The bale clasp SFP or SFP+ module has a clasp that you use to remove or install the module (see the figure below).

Figure 98: Bale Clasp SFP or SFP+ Module



Installing the Transceiver Module

Warning **Statement 1055—**Class 1/1M Laser

Invisible laser radiation is present. Do not expose to users of telescopic optics. This applies to Class 1/1M laser products.



Warning **Statement 1051—**Laser Radiation

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

Warning **Statement 1079—**Hot Surface

This icon is a hot surface warning. To avoid personal injury, do not touch without proper protection.



Caution The transceiver module is a static-sensitive device. Always use an ESD wrist strap or similar individual grounding device when handling transceiver modules or coming into contact with system modules.

Caution Protect the transceiver ports by inserting clean dust caps (8000-QSFP-DCAP) into any ports not in use. Be sure to clean the optic surfaces of the fiber cables before you plug them back into the optical ports of another module. Use dust caps for all the open ports on the chassis.

The router ships with dust caps plugged in. We highly recommend you to keep the dust caps plugged in until you are ready to plug an optic.

The dust caps protect the ports from possible EMI interference and also avoid contamination due to dust collection. To meet the EMI interference requirements, you must use the metal dust caps when the ports are not in use by optical modules.

The following table provides the supported port details and operating temperature of the QDD-400G-ZR-S and DP04QSDD-HE0 optical modules when port side exhaust or port side intake fans and power supplies are used.

Table 13: Supported Ports and Operating Temperature of QDD-400G-ZR-S and DP04QSDD-HE0 Optical Modules

Fixed-Port Routers	Port Side Intake Fans and Power Supplies	Port Side Intake Operating Temperature
Cisco 8608	DP04QSDD-HE0 – supported on all 400G ports	40° C at sea level or 35° C at 1500 meter
Cisco 8508	• QDD-400G-ZR-S – supported on all 400G ports	40° C at sea level or 35° C at 1500 meter

The QSFP transceiver module has a pull-tab latch. To install a transceiver module, follow these steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Attach an ESD wrist strap to yourself and a properly grounded point on the chassis or the rack.

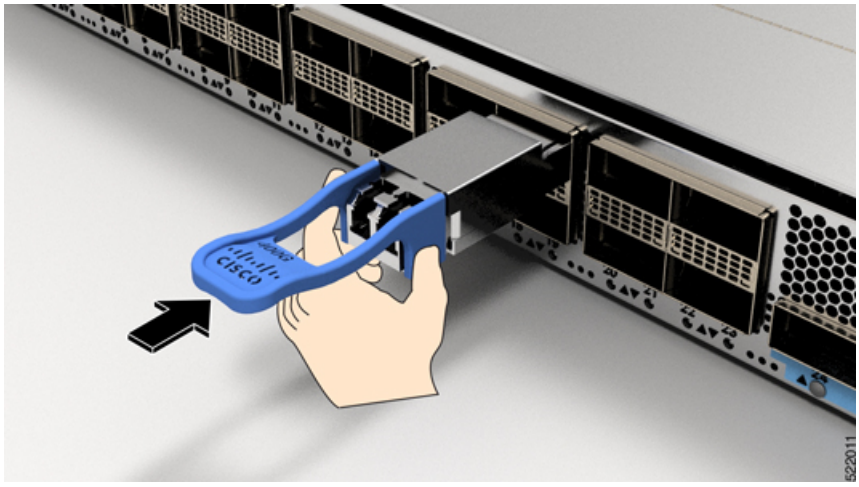
Step 2 Remove the transceiver module from its protective packaging.

Step 3 Check the label on the transceiver module body to verify that you have the correct model for your network. Do not remove the dust plug until you're ready to attach the network interface cable. Dust plug is not shown in the images.

Step 4 Hold the transceiver by the pull-tab so that the identifier label is on the top.

Step 5 Align the transceiver module in front of the module's transceiver socket opening and carefully slide the transceiver into the socket until the transceiver contact with the socket electrical connector.

Figure 99: Installing the QSFP Transceiver Module

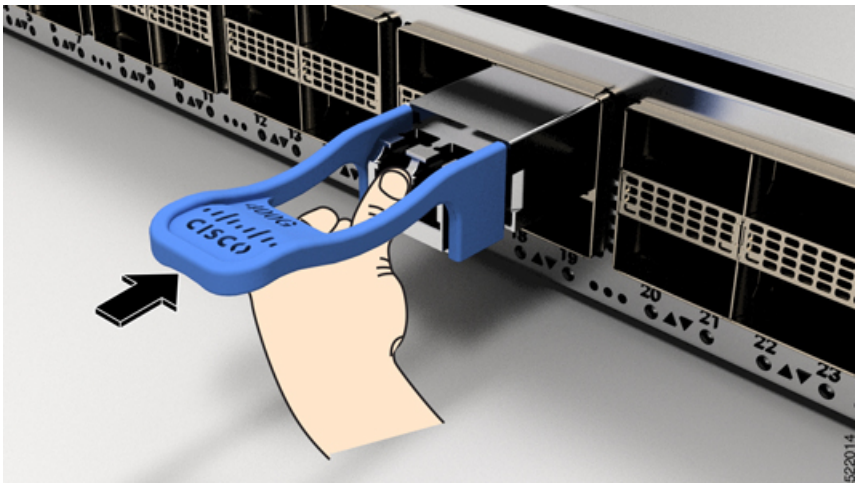


Step 6 Press firmly on the front of the transceiver module with your thumb to fully seat the transceiver in the module's transceiver socket (see the below figure).

Caution

If the latch isn't fully engaged, you might accidentally disconnect the transceiver module.

Figure 100: Seating the QSFP Transceiver Module



Remove a Bale Clasp SFP or SFP+ Module

To remove this type of SFP or SFP+ module, follow these steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Attach an ESD-preventive wrist or ankle strap and follow its instructions for use.

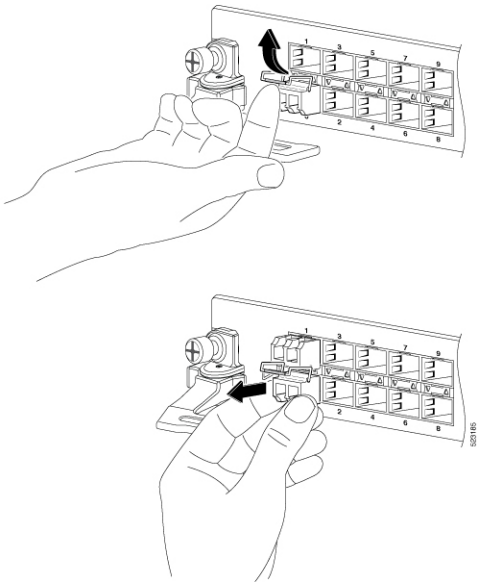
Step 2 Disconnect and remove all interface cables from the ports; note the current connections of the cables to the ports on the line card.

Step 3 Open the bale clasp on the SFP module with your index finger, as shown in the figure below. If the bale clasp is obstructed and you cannot use your index finger to open it, use a small flat-blade screwdriver or other long, narrow instrument to open the bale clasp.

Step 4 Grasp the SFP module between your thumb and index finger and carefully remove it from the port, as shown in the figure below.

Note
This action must be performed during your first instance. After all the ports are populated, this may not be possible.

Figure 101: Removing a Bale Clasp SFP or SFP+ Module



Step 5 Place the removed SFP module on an antistatic mat, or immediately place it in a static shielding bag if you plan to return it to the factory.

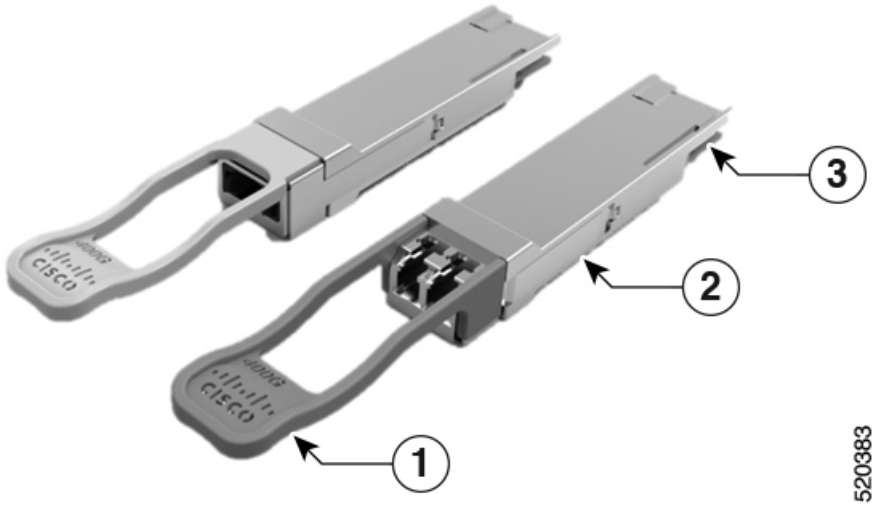
Step 6 Protect your line card by inserting a clean SFP module cage covers into the optical module cage when there is no SFP module installed.

Install and Remove QSFP Transceiver Modules

This section provides the installation, cabling, and removal instructions for the Quad Small Form-Factor Pluggable transceiver modules. Refer to the *Cisco Optical Transceiver Handling Guide* for additional details on optical transceivers.

The following figure shows a 400-Gigabit QSFP-DD optical transceiver.

Figure 102: 400-Gigabit QSFP-DD Transceiver Module



1	Pull-tab	2	QSFP-DD transceiver body
3	Electrical connection to the module circuitry		

Warning **Statement 1079**—Hot Surface

This icon is a hot surface warning. To avoid personal injury, do not touch without proper protection.



Required Tools and Equipment

You need these tools to install the transceiver modules:

- Wrist strap or other personal grounding device to prevent ESD occurrences.
- Antistatic mat or antistatic foam to set the transceiver on.
- Fiber-optic end-face cleaning tools and inspection equipment.

Installing the Transceiver Module

Warning

Statement 1055—Class 1/1M Laser

Invisible laser radiation is present. Do not expose to users of telescopic optics. This applies to Class 1/1M laser products.



Warning

Statement 1051—Laser Radiation

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

Warning

Statement 1079—Hot Surface

This icon is a hot surface warning. To avoid personal injury, do not touch without proper protection.



Caution

The transceiver module is a static-sensitive device. Always use an ESD wrist strap or similar individual grounding device when handling transceiver modules or coming into contact with system modules.

Caution

Protect the transceiver ports by inserting clean dust caps (8000-QSFP-DCAP) into any ports not in use. Be sure to clean the optic surfaces of the fiber cables before you plug them back into the optical ports of another module. Use dust caps for all the open ports on the chassis.

The router ships with dust caps plugged in. We highly recommend you to keep the dust caps plugged in until you are ready to plug an optic.

The dust caps protect the ports from possible EMI interference and also avoid contamination due to dust collection. To meet the EMI interference requirements, you must use the metal dust caps when the ports are not in use by optical modules.

The following table provides the supported port details and operating temperature of the QDD-400G-ZR-S and DP04QSDD-HE0 optical modules when port side exhaust or port side intake fans and power supplies are used.

Table 14: Supported Ports and Operating Temperature of QDD-400G-ZR-S and DP04QSDD-HE0 Optical Modules

Fixed-Port Routers	Port Side Intake Fans and Power Supplies	Port Side Intake Operating Temperature
Cisco 8608	DP04QSDD-HE0 – supported on all 400G ports	40° C at sea level or 35° C at 1500 meter
Cisco 8508	• QDD-400G-ZR-S – supported on all 400G ports	40° C at sea level or 35° C at 1500 meter

The QSFP transceiver module has a pull-tab latch. To install a transceiver module, follow these steps:

Procedure

Step 1 Attach an ESD wrist strap to yourself and a properly grounded point on the chassis or the rack.

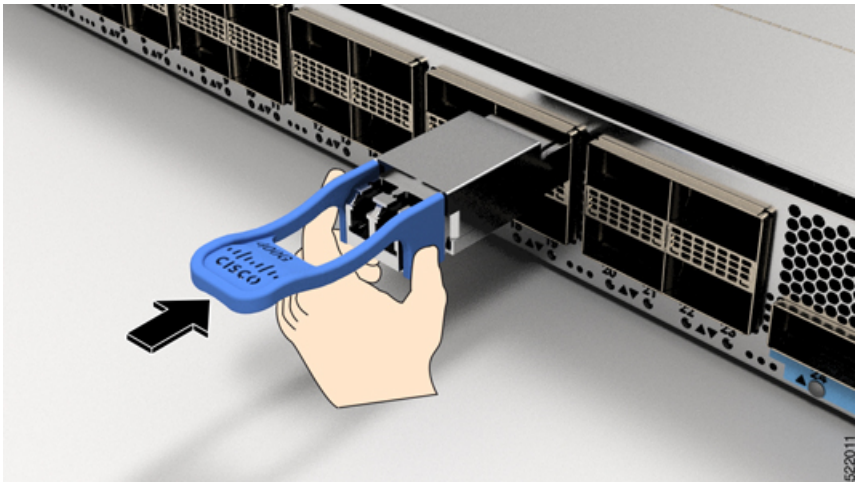
Step 2 Remove the transceiver module from its protective packaging.

Step 3 Check the label on the transceiver module body to verify that you have the correct model for your network. Do not remove the dust plug until you're ready to attach the network interface cable. Dust plug is not shown in the images.

Step 4 Hold the transceiver by the pull-tab so that the identifier label is on the top.

Step 5 Align the transceiver module in front of the module's transceiver socket opening and carefully slide the transceiver into the socket until the transceiver contact with the socket electrical connector.

Figure 103: Installing the QSFP Transceiver Module

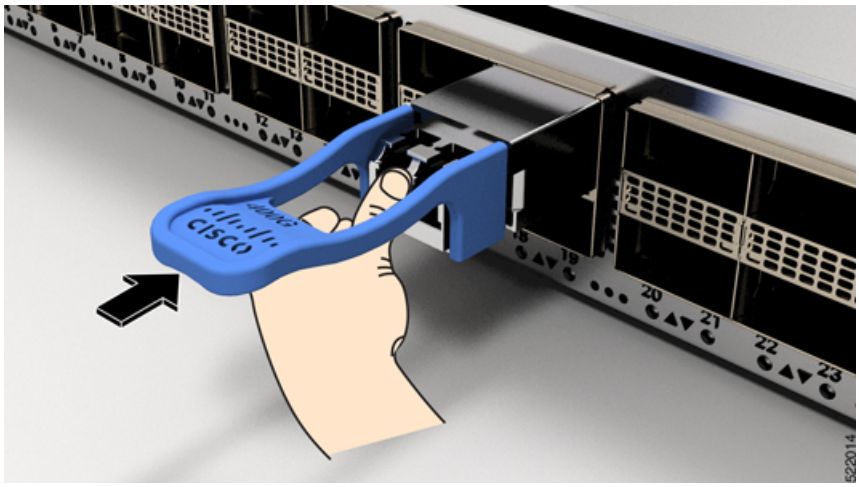


Step 6 Press firmly on the front of the transceiver module with your thumb to fully seat the transceiver in the module's transceiver socket (see the below figure).

Caution

If the latch isn't fully engaged, you might accidentally disconnect the transceiver module.

Figure 104: Seating the QSFP Transceiver Module



Attach the Optical Network Cable

Before you begin

Before you remove the dust plugs and make any optical connections, follow these guidelines:

- Keep the protective dust plugs installed in the unplugged fiber-optic cable connectors and in the transceiver optical bores until you are ready to make a connection.
- Inspect and clean the optical connector end faces just before you make any connections.
- Grasp the optical connector only by the housing to plug or unplug a fiber-optic cable.

Note The transceiver modules and fiber connectors are keyed to prevent incorrect insertion.

Note The multiple-fiber push-on (MPO) connectors on the optical transceivers support network interface cables with either physical contact (PC) or ultra-physical contact (UPC) flat polished face types. The MPO connectors on the optical transceivers do not support network interface cables with an angle-polished contact (APC) face type.

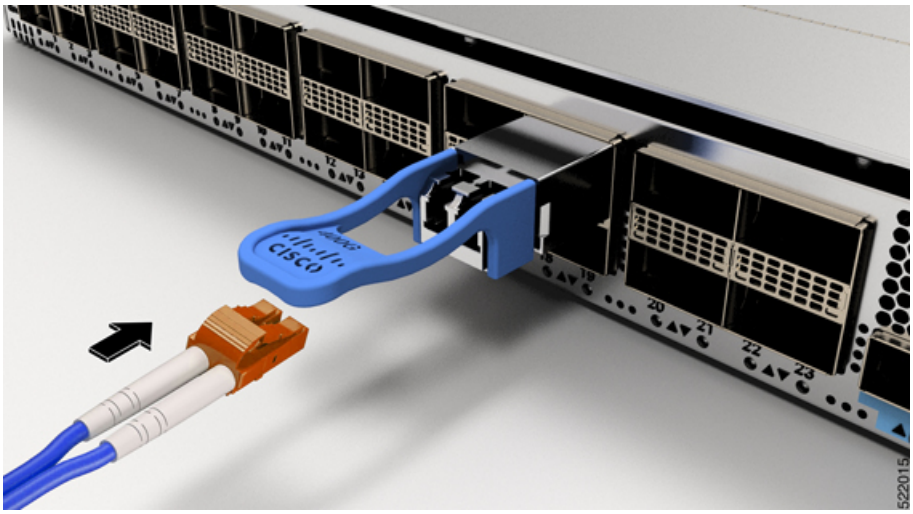
Note Inspect the MPO connector for the correct cable type, cleanliness, and any damage. For complete information on inspecting and cleaning fiber-optic connections, see the *Inspection and Cleaning Procedures for Fiber-Optic Connections* document.

Procedure

Step 1 Remove the dust plugs from the optical network interface cable MPO connectors and from the transceiver module optical bores. Save the dust plugs for future use.

Step 2 Attach the network interface cable MPO connectors immediately to the transceiver module.

Figure 105: Cabling a Transceiver Module



Removing the Transceiver Module

Warning **Statement 1055—**Class 1/1M Laser

Invisible laser radiation is present. Do not expose to users of telescopic optics. This applies to Class 1/1M laser products.



Warning **Statement 1051—**Laser Radiation

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

Warning **Statement 1079—**Hot Surface

This icon is a hot surface warning. To avoid personal injury, do not touch without proper protection.



Caution The transceiver module is a static-sensitive device. Always use an ESD wrist strap or similar individual grounding device when handling transceiver modules or coming into contact with modules.

Caution Protect the transceiver ports by inserting clean dust caps (8000-QSFP-DCAP) into any ports not in use. Be sure to clean the optic surfaces of the fiber cables before you plug them back into the optical ports of another module. Use dust caps for all the open ports on the chassis.

The router ships with dust caps plugged in. We highly recommend you to keep the dust caps plugged in until you are ready to plug an optic.

The dust caps protect the ports from possible EMI interference and also avoid contamination due to dust collection. To meet the EMI interference requirements, you must use the metal dust caps when the ports are not in use by optical modules.

To remove a transceiver module, follow these steps:

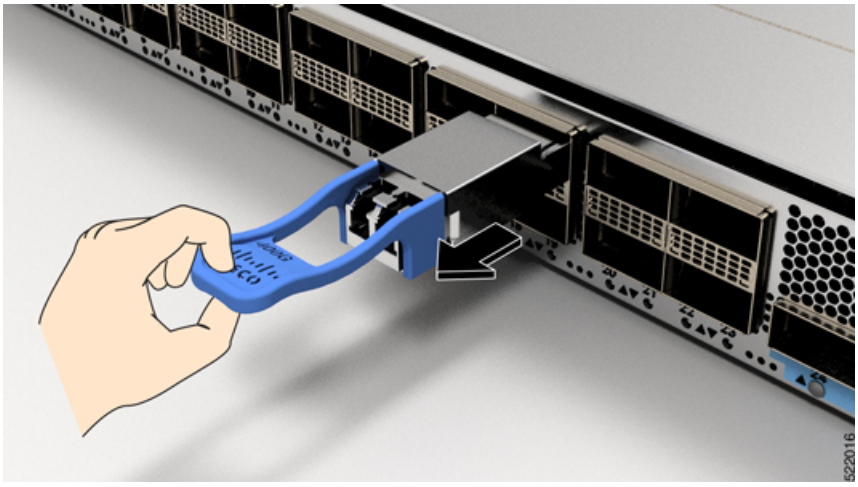
Procedure

Step 1 Disconnect the network interface cable from the transceiver connector.

Step 2 Install the dust plug immediately into the transceiver's optical bore.

Step 3 Grasp the pull-tab and gently pull to release the transceiver from the socket.

Figure 106: Removing the QSFP Transceiver Module



Step 4 Slide the transceiver out of the socket.

Step 5 Place the transceiver module into an antistatic bag.

Connect Interface Ports

You can connect optical interface ports on line cards with other devices for network connectivity.

Disconnect Optical Ports from the Network

When you need to remove fiber-optic transceivers, you must first remove the fiber-optic cables from the transceiver before you remove the transceiver from the port.

Maintain Transceivers and Optical Cables

Refer to Inspection and Cleaning Procedures for Fiber-Optic Connections document for inspection and cleaning processes for fiber optic connections.

Create the Initial Router Configuration

Assign an IP address to the router management interface to connect the router to the network.

When you initially power up the router, it boots up and displays a series of configuration-related questions. You can use the default choices for each configuration except for the IP address, which you must provide.

Note

- These routers are designed to boot up in less than 30 mins, provided the neighboring devices are in full-operational state.
- When the router is powered on and the console port is connected to the terminal, the RP CPU messages are seen.
- The Cisco 8608 router doesn't support BMC.

Before you begin

- A console device must be connected with the router.
- The router must be connected to a power source.
- Determine the IP address and netmask that is needed for the Management interfaces: `MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0` and `MgmtEth0/RP1/CPU0/0:`

Procedure

Step 1 Power up the router.

The LEDs on each power supply light up (green) when the power supply units are sending power to the router, and the software asks you to specify a password to use with the router.

Step 2 When the system boots up for the first time, the system prompts you to create a new username and password. The following prompt appears:

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! NO root-system username is configured. Need to configure root-system
username. !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

--- Administrative User Dialog ---


Enter root-system username:
% Entry must not be null.

Enter root-system username: cisco
Enter secret:
Use the 'configure' command to modify this configuration.
User Access Verification

Username: cisco
Password:


RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
```

Step 3 Enter a new password to use for this router.

The software checks the security strength of your password and rejects your password if the system doesn't consider it as a strong password. To increase the security strength of your password, ensure that it adheres to the following guidelines:

- At least eight characters
- Minimizes or avoids the use of consecutive characters (such as "abcd")
- Minimizes or avoids repeating characters (such as "AAA")
- Doesn't contain recognizable words in the dictionary
- Doesn't contain proper names
- Contains both uppercase and lowercase characters
- Contains numbers and letters

Note
Cleartext passwords can't include the dollar sign ($) special character.

Tip
If a password is trivial (such as a short, easy-to-decipher password), the software rejects that password. Passwords are case-sensitive.

When you enter a strong password, the software asks you to confirm the password.

Step 4 Reenter the password.

When you enter the same password, the software accepts the password.

Step 5 Enter the configuration mode.

Step 6 Enter the IP address for the management interface. If using dual RPs, enter the IP address on both management interfaces.

Step 7 Enter a network mask for the management interface.

Step 8 Save your configuration.

Step 9 The software asks whether you want to edit the configuration.

- **no** - select this option if you don't want to edit your configuration.
- **yes** - select this option if you want to edit your configuration.

Note
We recommend that you configure the system location altitude for fan control. This configuration allows you to specify the chassis altitude, so the router can adjust the fan speed to compensate for lower cooling capability at higher altitudes. For more details, see the **environment altitude** command.

Verify Chassis Installation

After installing the chassis, use the following **show** commands to verify the installation and configuration in the EXEC mode. Any issue if detected, take corrective action before making further configurations.

Command	Description
show platform	Displays the state information of each card.
show redundancy	Displays the status of route processor redundancy.
show led	Displays LED information for the router, or for a specific LED location.
show hw-module fpd	Displays field-programmable device (FPD) compatibility for all modules or a specific module.
show alarms brief system active	Displays all existing alarms in the router.
show media	Displays the current state of the disk storage media.
show inventory	Displays information about the field replaceable units (FRUs), including product IDs, serial numbers, and version IDs.
show environment power	Displays the power usage information for the entire router.
show environment fan	Displays the status of the fan trays.

Command	Description

show environment temperature	Displays temperature readings for card temperature sensors. Each module has temperature sensors with two thresholds:
	• Minor temperature threshold – When a minor threshold is exceeded, minor alarm occurs and the following actions occur for all four sensors:
	  • Displays system messages
	  • Sends SNMP notifications (if configured)
	  • Log environmental alarm event that can be reviewed by running the show alarm command.
	• Major temperature threshold – When a major threshold is exceeded, a major alarm occurs and the following actions occur:
	  • For sensors 1, 3, and 4 (outlet and on board sensors), the following actions occur:
	  • Displays system messages.
	  • Sends SNMP notifications (if configured).
	  • Logs environmental alarm event that can be reviewed by running the show alarm command.
	  • For sensor 2 (intake sensor), the following actions occur:
	  • If the threshold is exceeded in a switching card, only that card is shut down.
	  • If the threshold exceeds an active Route Processor card with HA-standby or standby present, only that Route Processor card is shut down and the standby Route Processor card takes over.
	  • If you do not have a standby Route Processor card in your router, you have up to 2 minutes to decrease the temperature. During this interval, the software monitors the temperature every 5 seconds and continuously sends system messages as configured.
	Note
	• Cisco recommends that you install dual Route Processor cards.
	• For some card temperature sensors, the temperature thresholds for both minor and major might display 'NA'. This is an expected behaviour and indicates that there are no alarms for those corresponding thresholds.

show environment voltage	Displays the voltage for the entire router.
show environment current	Displays the current environment status.
show platform domain	Displays the active and standby modes of Route Processor Cards and Switch Cards.

show platform command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show platform** command:

```
Router#show platform
Wed Jul 12 14:36:14.897 UTC
Node               Type                       State                 Config state
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0/RP0/CPU0         8608-RP(Active)            IOS XR RUN            NSHUT
0/RP1/CPU0         8608-RP(Standby)           IOS XR RUN            NSHUT
0/SC0              8608-SC0-128               OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/SC1              8608-SC0-128               OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/FB0              8608-SC0-128[FB]           OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/FB1              8608-SC0-128[FB]           OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/0                86-MPA-4FH-M               OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/3                86-MPA-14H2FH-M            OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/FT0              8608-FAN                   OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/FT1              8608-FAN                   OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/FT2              8608-FAN                   OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/FT3              8608-FAN                   OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/FT4              8608-FAN                   OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/FT5              8608-FAN                   OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/FT6              8608-FAN                   OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/FT7              8608-FAN                   OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/PM0              PSU3.2KW-ACPI              OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
0/PM1              PSU3.2KW-ACPI              OPERATIONAL           NSHUT
```

show redundancy command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show redundancy** command:

```
Router#show redundancy
Wed Jul 12 14:41:17.597 UTC
Redundancy information for node 0/RP0/CPU0:
==========================================
Node 0/RP0/CPU0 is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is NSR-ready

Reload and boot info
----------------------
RP reloaded Wed Jul 12 14:01:06 2023: 40 minutes ago
Active node booted Wed Jul 12 14:01:06 2023: 40 minutes ago
Standby node boot Mon Jan  1 19:13:53 2018: 5 years, 27 weeks, 3 days, 19 hours, 27 minutes
 ago
Standby node last went not ready Wed Jul 12 14:04:03 2023: 37 minutes ago
Standby node last went ready Wed Jul 12 14:05:50 2023: 35 minutes ago
Standby node last went not NSR-ready Wed Jul 12 14:03:46 2023: 37 minutes ago
Standby node last went NSR-ready Wed Jul 12 14:08:20 2023: 32 minutes ago
There have been 0 switch-overs since reload

Active node reload "0/SC0 reload triggered graceful chassis reload"
Standby node reload "0/SC0 reload triggered graceful chassis reload"
```

show led command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show led** command:

```
Router#show led
Wed Jul 12 14:41:20.426 UTC
================================================================================
Location        LED Name             Mode                 Color
================================================================================
0
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
0/0
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Status               OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/3
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Status               OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/FB0
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Status               OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/FB1
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Status               OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/FT0
                Status/Attention     OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/FT1
                Status/Attention     OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/FT2
                Status/Attention     OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/FT3
                Status/Attention     OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/FT4
                Status/Attention     OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/FT5
                Status/Attention     OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/FT6
                Status/Attention     OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/FT7
                Status/Attention     OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/PM0
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Fault                OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Input                OPERATIONAL          GREEN
                Output               OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/PM1
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Fault                OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Input                OPERATIONAL          GREEN
                Output               OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/RP0/CPU0
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                BITS                 OPERATIONAL          OFF
                GNSS                 OPERATIONAL          OFF
                GPS                  OPERATIONAL          OFF
                RP-Active            OPERATIONAL          GREEN
                Status               OPERATIONAL          BLINKING RED
                Sync                 OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Timing-PTP           OPERATIONAL          OFF
0/RP1/CPU0
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                BITS                 OPERATIONAL          OFF
                GNSS                 OPERATIONAL          OFF
                GPS                  OPERATIONAL          OFF
                RP-Active            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Status               OPERATIONAL          GREEN
                Sync                 OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Timing-PTP           OPERATIONAL          OFF
0/SC0
```

```
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Status               OPERATIONAL          GREEN
0/SC1
                Attention            OPERATIONAL          OFF
                Status               OPERATIONAL          GREEN
```

show hw-module fpd command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show hw-module fpd** command:

```
Router#show hw-module fpd
Wed Jul 12 14:41:23.437 UTC

Auto-upgrade:Enabled
Attribute codes: B golden, P protect, S secure, A Anti Theft aware
                                                                                FPD Versions
                                                                               ==============
Location   Card type             HWver FPD device       ATR Status   Running Programd
Reload Loc
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0/RP0/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   Bios             S   CURRENT    1.09    1.09
0/RP0/CPU0
0/RP0/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   BiosGolden       BS  CURRENT            1.01
0/RP0/CPU0
0/RP0/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   IoFpga           S   CURRENT    1.09    1.09
  0/RP0
0/RP0/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   IoFpgaGolden     BS  CURRENT            1.09
  0/RP0
0/RP0/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   SsdMicron7300M2      CURRENT    2.60    2.60
  0/RP0
0/RP0/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   x86Fpga          S   CURRENT    1.07    1.07
  0/RP0
0/RP0/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   x86FpgaGolden    BS  CURRENT            1.07
  0/RP0
0/RP0/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   x86TamFw         S   CURRENT    7.12    7.12
  0/RP0
0/RP0/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   x86TamFwGolden   BS  CURRENT            7.12
  0/RP0
0/RP1/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   Bios             S   CURRENT    1.09    1.09
0/RP1/CPU0
0/RP1/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   BiosGolden       BS  CURRENT            1.01
0/RP1/CPU0
0/RP1/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   IoFpga           S   CURRENT    1.09    1.09
  0/RP1
0/RP1/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   IoFpgaGolden     BS  CURRENT            1.09
  0/RP1
0/RP1/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   SsdMicron7300M2      CURRENT    2.60    2.60
  0/RP1
0/RP1/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   x86Fpga          S   CURRENT    1.07    1.07
  0/RP1
0/RP1/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   x86FpgaGolden    BS  CURRENT            1.07
  0/RP1
0/RP1/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   x86TamFw         S   CURRENT    7.12    7.12
  0/RP1
0/RP1/CPU0 8608-RP               1.0   x86TamFwGolden   BS  CURRENT            7.12
  0/RP1
0/PM0      PSU3.2KW-ACPI         1.0   EM-LogicMCU          CURRENT    0.10    0.10
NOT REQ
0/PM0      PSU3.2KW-ACPI         1.0   EM-PrimMCU           CURRENT    0.02    0.02
NOT REQ
0/PM0      PSU3.2KW-ACPI         1.0   EM-SecMCU            CURRENT    0.02    0.02
NOT REQ
0/PM1      PSU3.2KW-ACPI         1.0   EM-LogicMCU          CURRENT    0.10    0.10
```

```
NOT REQ
0/PM1       PSU3.2KW-ACPI          1.0   EM-PrimMCU           CURRENT    0.02    0.02
NOT REQ
0/PM1       PSU3.2KW-ACPI          1.0   EM-SecMCU            CURRENT    0.02    0.02
NOT REQ
0/0         86-MPA-4FH-M           1.0   IoFpga           S   CURRENT    1.02    1.02
    0/0
0/0         86-MPA-4FH-M           1.0   IoFpgaGolden     BS  CURRENT            1.02
    0/0
0/3         86-MPA-14H2FH-M        1.0   IoFpga           S   CURRENT    1.02    1.02
    0/3
0/3         86-MPA-14H2FH-M        1.0   IoFpgaGolden     BS  CURRENT            1.02
    0/3
0/SC0       8608-SC0-128           1.0   IoFpga           S   CURRENT    1.01    1.01
  0/SC0
0/SC0       8608-SC0-128           1.0   IoFpgaGolden     BS  CURRENT            1.01
  0/SC0
0/SC1       8608-SC0-128           1.0   IoFpga           S   CURRENT    1.01    1.01
  0/SC1
0/SC1       8608-SC0-128           1.0   IoFpgaGolden     BS  CURRENT            1.01
  0/SC1
0/FB0       8608-SC0-128[FB]       1.0   IoFpga               CURRENT    1.10    1.10
NOT REQ
0/FB0       8608-SC0-128[FB]       1.0   IoFpgaGolden     B   CURRENT            1.07
NOT REQ
0/FB1       8608-SC0-128[FB]       1.0   IoFpga               CURRENT    1.10    1.10
NOT REQ
0/FB1       8608-SC0-128[FB]       1.0   IoFpgaGolden     B   CURRENT            1.07
NOT REQ
```

show alarms brief system active command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show alarms brief system active** command:

```
Router#show alarms brief system active
Wed Jul 12 14:41:31.583 UTC

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Active Alarms
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Location        Severity     Group            Set Time                    Description



------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0               Major        Environ          07/12/2023 14:03:04 UTC    Power Module
redundancy lost
```

Note If there's a mismatch of the interface state between the active and standby modes of the components that are available on the front of the chassis, the router generates an alarm. For information on components available on the front of the chassis, see Cisco 8600 Series Routers.

The following is an example of the alarms that are generated when there's an interface state mismatch between the active and standby modes for a component:

```
0/RP0/CPU0      Minor        Fabric           09/29/2021 00:22:48 UTC    Port 0/0/3/0  -
Interface: Intf state between active and standby npu drivers are inconsistent
                                              09/29/2021 00:22:58 UTC
0/RP0/CPU0      Minor        Fabric           09/29/2021 00:22:48 UTC    Port 0/0/3/1  -
Interface: Intf state between active and standby npu drivers are inconsistent
                                              09/29/2021 00:22:58 UTC
0/RP0/CPU0      Minor        Fabric           09/29/2021 00:22:48 UTC    Port 0/0/3/2  -
Interface: Intf state between active and standby npu drivers are inconsistent
```

show media command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show media** command:

```
Router#show media
Wed Jul 12 14:41:36.162 UTC

Media Info for Location: node0_RP0_CPU0
Partition                              Size     Used  Percent    Avail
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
rootfs:                               71.6G     9.7G      13%      62G
data:                                339.1G     2.7G       1%   336.5G
/var/lib/docker                       9.4G      37M       1%     8.8G
disk0:                                9.4G      37M       1%     8.8G
log:                                  9.4G     173M       2%     8.7G
harddisk:                              71G     704M       2%      66G
```

show inventory command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show inventory** command:

```
Router#show inventory
Wed Jul 12 14:41:39.052 UTC
NAME: "Rack 0", DESCR: "Cisco 8600 - 8 Slot Centralized Chassis"
PID: 8608-SYS          , VID: V00, SN: FOX2635PQK0

NAME: "0/RP0/CPU0", DESCR: "Cisco 8608 Route Processor"
PID: 8608-RP           , VID: V01, SN: FOC2520N3KW

NAME: "0/RP1/CPU0", DESCR: "Cisco 8608 Route Processor"
PID: 8608-RP           , VID: V01, SN: FOC2520N3LT

NAME: "0/0", DESCR: "Cisco 8600 4x400G RedundantMPA"
PID: 86-MPA-4FH-M      , VID: V01, SN: FOC2539NXBZ

NAME: "FourHundredGigE0/0/0/0", DESCR: "Non-Cisco QSFPDD 400G PASSIVE COPPER Pluggable
Optics Module"
PID: 2323766-2         , VID: 2, SN: 18169373
```

```
NAME: "FourHundredGigE0/0/0/1", DESCR: "Non-Cisco QSFPDD 400G PASSIVE COPPER Pluggable
Optics Module"
PID: 2323766-2         , VID: 2, SN: 18169373

NAME: "FourHundredGigE0/0/0/2", DESCR: "Non-Cisco QSFPDD 400G PASSIVE COPPER Pluggable
Optics Module"
PID: 2323766-2         , VID: 2, SN: 18169307

NAME: "FourHundredGigE0/0/0/3", DESCR: "Non-Cisco QSFPDD 400G PASSIVE COPPER Pluggable
Optics Module"
PID: 2323766-2         , VID: 2, SN: 18169307

NAME: "0/3", DESCR: "Cisco 8600 14x100G and 2x400G Combo Redundant MPA"
PID: 86-MPA-14H2FH-M   , VID: V01, SN: FOC2448N8ZA

NAME: "HundredGigE0/3/0/9", DESCR: "Cisco QSFP28 100G SR4 Pluggable Optics Module"
PID: QSFP-100G-SR4-S   , VID: V02, SN: AVF2202S1Y1

NAME: "HundredGigE0/3/0/2", DESCR: "Cisco QSFP28 100G SR4 Pluggable Optics Module"
PID: QSFP-100G-SR4-S   , VID: V02, SN: AVF2227S0MZ

NAME: "HundredGigE0/3/0/8", DESCR: "Cisco QSFP28 100G SR4 Pluggable Optics Module"
PID: QSFP-100G-SR4-S   , VID: V02, SN: AVF2144S2JH

NAME: "0/SC0", DESCR: "Cisco 8608 12.8T Switch Card"
PID: 8608-SC0-128      , VID: V01, SN: FOC2708N583

NAME: "0/SC1", DESCR: "Cisco 8608 12.8T Switch Card"
PID: 8608-SC0-128      , VID: V01, SN: FOC2708N57N

NAME: "0/FB0", DESCR: "8608 Fan Controller Board on 8608-SC0-128"
PID: 8608-SC0-128[FB]  , VID: V01, SN: FOC2708N52Y

NAME: "0/FB1", DESCR: "8608 Fan Controller Board on 8608-SC0-128"
PID: 8608-SC0-128[FB]  , VID: V01, SN: FOC2708N24B

NAME: "0/FT0", DESCR: "CISCO 8608 FAN"
PID: 8608-FAN          , VID: V01, SN: NCV26307038

NAME: "0/FT1", DESCR: "CISCO 8608 FAN"
PID: 8608-FAN          , VID: V01, SN: NCV26307054

NAME: "0/FT2", DESCR: "CISCO 8608 FAN"
PID: 8608-FAN          , VID: V01, SN: NCV26307046

NAME: "0/FT3", DESCR: "CISCO 8608 FAN"
PID: 8608-FAN          , VID: V01, SN: NCV2630703U

NAME: "0/FT4", DESCR: "CISCO 8608 FAN"
PID: 8608-FAN          , VID: V01, SN: NCV2630701R

NAME: "0/FT5", DESCR: "CISCO 8608 FAN"
PID: 8608-FAN          , VID: V01, SN: NCV2630705C

NAME: "0/FT6", DESCR: "CISCO 8608 FAN"
PID: 8608-FAN          , VID: V01, SN: NCV26307048

NAME: "0/FT7", DESCR: "CISCO 8608 FAN"
PID: 8608-FAN          , VID: V01, SN: NCV2630705S

NAME: "0/PM0", DESCR: "Cisco 3.2KW AC Power Supply Unit"
PID: PSU3.2KW-ACPI     , VID: V01, SN: ART2522B035
```

```
NAME: "0/PM1", DESCR: "Cisco 3.2KW AC Power Supply Unit"
PID: PSU3.2KW-ACPI     , VID: V01, SN: ART2546B00S
```

show environment power command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show environment power** command:

```
Router#show environment power
Wed Jul 12 14:41:45.688 UTC
===============================================================================
CHASSIS LEVEL POWER INFO: 0
===============================================================================
   Total output power capacity (N + 1)             :    6400W +        0W
   Total output power required                     :    4412W
   Total power input                               :     787W
   Total power output                              :     705W

===============================================================================
   Power       Supply         ------Input----   ------Output---     Status
   Module      Type            Volts     Amps    Volts     Amps
===============================================================================
   0/PM0       PSU3.2KW-ACPI   213.2     2.0     54.7      6.9      OK
   0/PM1       PSU3.2KW-ACPI   212.6     1.7     54.7      6.0      OK

Total of Power Modules:        787W/3.7A              705W/12.9A

===============================================================================
   Location     Card Type               Power       Power        Status
                                        Allocated   Used
                                        Watts       Watts
===============================================================================
   0/RP0/CPU0   8608-RP                200         49           ON
   0/RP1/CPU0   8608-RP                200         49           ON
   0/SC0        8608-SC0-128           550         168          ON
   0/SC1        8608-SC0-128           550         166          ON
   0/FB0        8608-SC0-128[FB]       10          -            ON
   0/FB1        8608-SC0-128[FB]       10          -            ON
   0/0          86-MPA-4FH-M           350         125          ON
   0/1          -                      32          -            RESERVED
   0/2          -                      32          -            RESERVED
   0/3          86-MPA-14H2FH-M        350         159          ON
   0/4          -                      32          -            RESERVED
   0/5          -                      32          -            RESERVED
   0/6          -                      32          -            RESERVED
   0/7          -                      32          -            RESERVED
   0/FT0        8608-FAN               250         10           ON
   0/FT1        8608-FAN               250         9            ON
   0/FT2        8608-FAN               250         10           ON
   0/FT3        8608-FAN               250         10           ON
   0/FT4        8608-FAN               250         10           ON
   0/FT5        8608-FAN               250         9            ON
   0/FT6        8608-FAN               250         10           ON
   0/FT7        8608-FAN               250         10           ON
```

show environment fan command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show environment fan** command:

```
Router#show environment fan
Wed Jul 12 14:41:50.676 UTC
==============================================================
```

```
                                                    Fan speed (rpm)
Location      FRU Type                              FAN_0    FAN_1
--------------------------------------------------------------------

0/FT0         8608-FAN                               2880    2850
0/FT1         8608-FAN                               2820    2880
0/FT2         8608-FAN                               2820    2820
0/FT3         8608-FAN                               2880    2910
0/FT4         8608-FAN                               2880    2910
0/FT5         8608-FAN                               2850    2850
0/FT6         8608-FAN                               2880    2910
0/FT7         8608-FAN                               2910    2880
0/PM0         PSU3.2KW-ACPI                          5247    5225
0/PM1         PSU3.2KW-ACPI                          5247    5204 G
```

show environment temperature location *location* command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show environment temperature location** command. The location specified is **0/RP0/CPU0**:

```
Router#show environment temperature location 0/RP0/CPU0
Wed Jul 12 14:42:31.532 UTC
================================================================================================================
Location  TEMPERATURE                          Value      Crit     Major     Minor     Minor
  Major    Crit
           Sensor                            (deg C)     (Lo)      (Lo)      (Lo)      (Hi)
   (Hi)     (Hi)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0/RP0/CPU0
          Inlet_Temp                           27      -10        0         5        NA
    50        55
          X86_CORE_5_T                         67      -10       -5         0        NA
   100       105
          DIMM_TEMP1                           38      -10       -5         0        NA
    95       100
          DIMM_TEMP2                           37      -10       -5         0        NA
    95       100
          SSD_Temp                             40      -10       -5         0        NA
    80        83
          T1_2PLUS1_TEMP                       43      -10        0         5        NA
   105       115
          T1_1PLUS1_TEMP                       39      -10        0         5        NA
   105       115
          Outlet_Temp                          38      -10       -5         0        NA
   110       115
          Hot_Spot_Temp                        40       NA       NA        NA        NA
    NA       140
          X86_PKG_TEMP                         66      -10       -5         0        NA
   100       105
          X86_CORE_0_T                         66      -10       -5         0        NA
   100       105
          X86_CORE_1_T                         66      -10       -5         0        NA
   100       105
          X86_CORE_2_T                         66      -10       -5         0        NA
   100       105
          X86_CORE_3_T                         66      -10       -5         0        NA
   100       105
          X86_CORE_4_T                         67      -10       -5         0        NA
   100       105
```

show environment voltage location *location* command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show environment voltage location** command. The location specified is **0/RP0/CPU0**:

```
Router#show environment voltage location 0/RP0/CPU0
Wed Jul 12 14:42:40.711 UTC
```

Location	VOLTAGE Sensor	Value (mV)	Crit (Lo)	Minor (Lo)	Minor (Hi)	Crit (Hi)
0/RP0/CPU0						
	P55V	55025	44400	53000	57000	60000
	P1V0_ADC	999	900	950	1050	1100
	P2V5_ADC	2514	2250	2375	2625	2750
	MGTAVTT_OMG_ADC	1196	1080	1140	1260	1320
	EN_VP3P3_ADC	3265	3003	3135	3465	3597
	P1V8_OMG_ADC	1800	1620	1710	1890	1980
	P0V9_ADC	894	810	855	945	990
	IBV	12000	10800	11040	12840	13200
	VP3P3_I210	3307	3003	3135	3465	3597
	VP1P0_VCS	998	910	950	1050	1090
	VP2P5_VCS	2509	2275	2375	2625	2725
	P3V3_ADC	3318	2970	3135	3465	3630
	VP1V8_ZL	1800	1638	1710	1890	1962
	VP3P3_ZL	3300	3003	3135	3465	3597
	VP1P8_OCXO	1800	1638	1710	1890	1962
	VP3P3_OCXO	3299	3003	3135	3465	3597
	VP3P89	3890	3610	3770	4010	4160
	VP3P3_STBY	3299	3003	3135	3465	3597
	VP2P5	2510	2275	2375	2625	2725
	VP3P3_HWL	3306	3003	3135	3465	3597
	VP7P0	7000	6300	6440	7560	7700
	VP3V3_GNSS	3307	3003	3135	3465	3597
	P5V0_ADC	5032	4550	4750	5250	5450
	VP5P0_ANT	5015	4550	4750	5250	5450
	VP1P3_CPU	1300	1183	1235	1365	1417
	VP1P5_CPU	1500	1350	1380	1620	1650
	VP1P7_CPU	1699	1590	1640	1760	1810
	VP3P3_CPU	3305	3003	3135	3465	3597
	VP1P8_CPU	1785	1638	1710	1890	1962
	VP0P6_A_CPU	592	540	552	648	660
	VP1P05_CPU	1050	950	970	1130	1160
	VP1P2_CPU	1197	1080	1100	1300	1320
	VP1P05_CPU_VCCSCSUS	1050	950	970	1130	1160
	P5VISO_ADC	5030	4550	4750	5250	5450
	VP1P2_CPUFPGA_CORE	1200	1080	1100	1300	1320
	VP3P3_SATA	3303	3003	3135	3465	3597
	PVCCIN	1783	1638	1710	1890	1962
	P1V05_VCCSCSUS	1050	950	970	1130	1160
	P1V2_VDDQ	1199	1080	1100	1300	1320
	P1V05_COMBINED	1050	950	970	1130	1160
	USB_5VA_ADC	5030	4550	4750	5250	5450
	P3V3_BPID_ADC	3315	3003	3135	3465	3597
	P5V0_CHLED_ADC	5032	4550	4750	5250	5450
	P1V0_MGT_ADC	999	900	950	1050	1100

show environment current location *location* command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show environment current location** command. The location specified is **0/RP0/CPU0**:

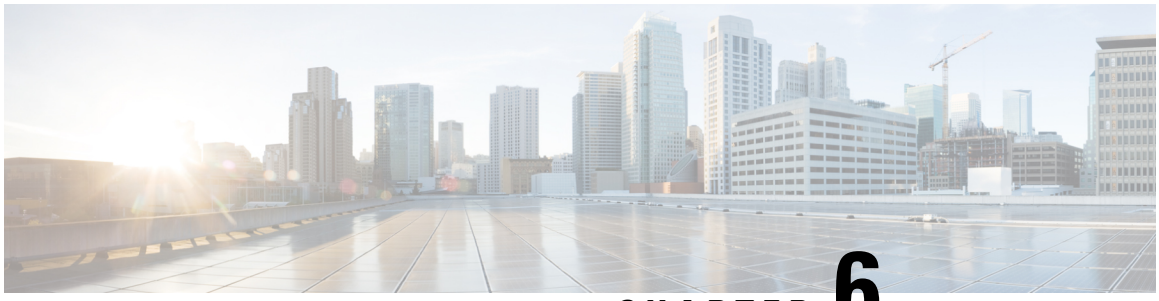
```
Router#show environment current location 0/RP0/CPU0
Wed Jul 12 14:42:48.023 UTC
==========================================================================================================
Location  CURRENT                                Value
          Sensor                                 (mA)
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0/RP0/CPU0
          P55V_CURRENT                            897
          CPU_CORE_CURRENT                      11468
          P1V05_SUS_CURRENT                       748
          DDR4_CURRENT                           2058
          P1V05_IO_CURRENT                       2335
```

Note To manually configure the environmental altitude of the chassis, use the **environment altitude** command.

show platform domain command

The following example shows a sample output from the **show platform domain** command:

```
Router#show platform domain
Wed Jul 19 21:50:13.913 UTC
ID  Name                Lead           HA Role        State
 ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
1   DOMAIN_RP0_SC0      0/RP0/CPU0     ACTIVE         READY
2   DOMAIN_RP1_SC1      0/RP1/CPU0     STANDBY        READY
```



CHAPTER 6

Replace Chassis Components

Note The images in this chapter are only for representation purposes, unless specified otherwise. The chassis' actual appearance and size may vary.

Caution Whenever you replace any card, you must always ensure to secure the ejector thumbscrews properly.

- Replace Chassis Door Foam Air Filters, on page 117
- Replace a Route Processor Card, on page 118
- Replace Modular Port Adapters, on page 123
- Replace a Switch Card, on page 128
- Replace a Fan Spinner, on page 133
- Replace a Fan Module, on page 136
- Replace Power Modules, on page 138

Replace Chassis Door Foam Air Filters

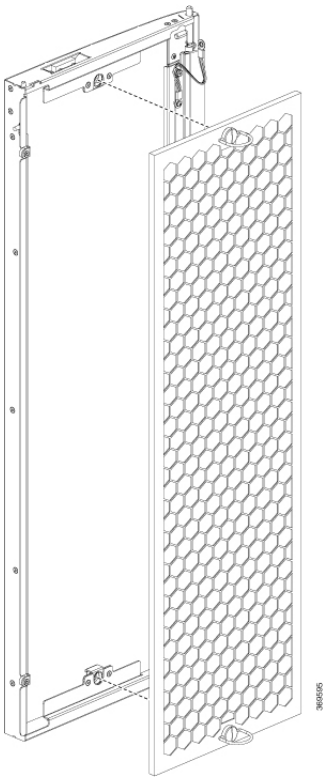
The front doors come with pre-installed air filters (8608-AIR-FLTR).

Follow these steps to replace air filters.

Procedure

Step 1 Remove the two quarter turn fasteners from the front door as shown.

Figure 107: Replace Air Filter



Step 2 Install the new door filters on both the front doors.

Step 3 Tighten the two quarter turn fasteners back on the doors.

Note
Air filters are consumable items and must be ordered separately by customers. Customers may contact TAC for assistance in identifying the correct air filter PID to order. We recommend having spare air filters in stock.

Replace a Route Processor Card

The router supports up to two redundant Route Processor (RP) cards. When two RP cards are installed in the router, one acts as an active card and the other as the standby card. If the router has only one RP card installed, a new RP can be installed in the empty RP slot during operation.

Note

- The replacement procedure for the RP cards is only applicable to the standby RP card. You need to shutdown the router to replace an RP on a single-RP system. When you shutdown the standby RP card, the router automatically shuts down the standby Switch Card (SC) as both of them belong to the same operational domain. For example, when you shutdown RP0, the router shuts down the corresponding SC0. When you shutdown RP1, the router shuts down SC1.
- To replace an active RP card, you must trigger a failover using the **redundancy switchover** command.

Warning

Statement 1029—Blank Faceplates and Cover Panels

Blank faceplates and cover panels serve three important functions: they prevent exposure to hazardous voltages and currents inside the chassis; they contain electromagnetic interference (EMI) that might disrupt other equipment; and they direct the flow of cooling air through the chassis. Do not operate the system unless all cards, faceplates, front covers, and rear covers are in place.

Warning

Statement 1034—Backplane Voltage

Hazardous voltage or energy is present on the backplane when the system is operating. Use caution when servicing

Before you begin

Before replacing the Route Processor (RP) card, you must perform a graceful shutdown of the card to avoid disk corruption. Use one of the following procedures to perform graceful shutdown of the card:

- unscrew the captive screws, pull the release latch down, and open ejector lever to trigger auto-shutdown of the card, and then verify that the Status LED is in Off state.
- use the **shutdown location** *location* command in admin EXEC mode to shutdown the card. Then use the **show platform** command to verify that the Status LED is in Off state.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the packaging for the new RP card, inspect the card for damage, and verify that the card is the same type as the other RP cards installed in the chassis.

If the RP card is damaged, alert the Technical Assistance Center (TAC).

Step 2 If you are installing the RP card in an empty slot, remove the blank card that is already in that slot by unscrewing its captive screw and pulling it out of the slot. Go to Step 4.

Step 3 If you are replacing an RP card that is currently in the chassis, remove the existing card from the chassis by following these steps:

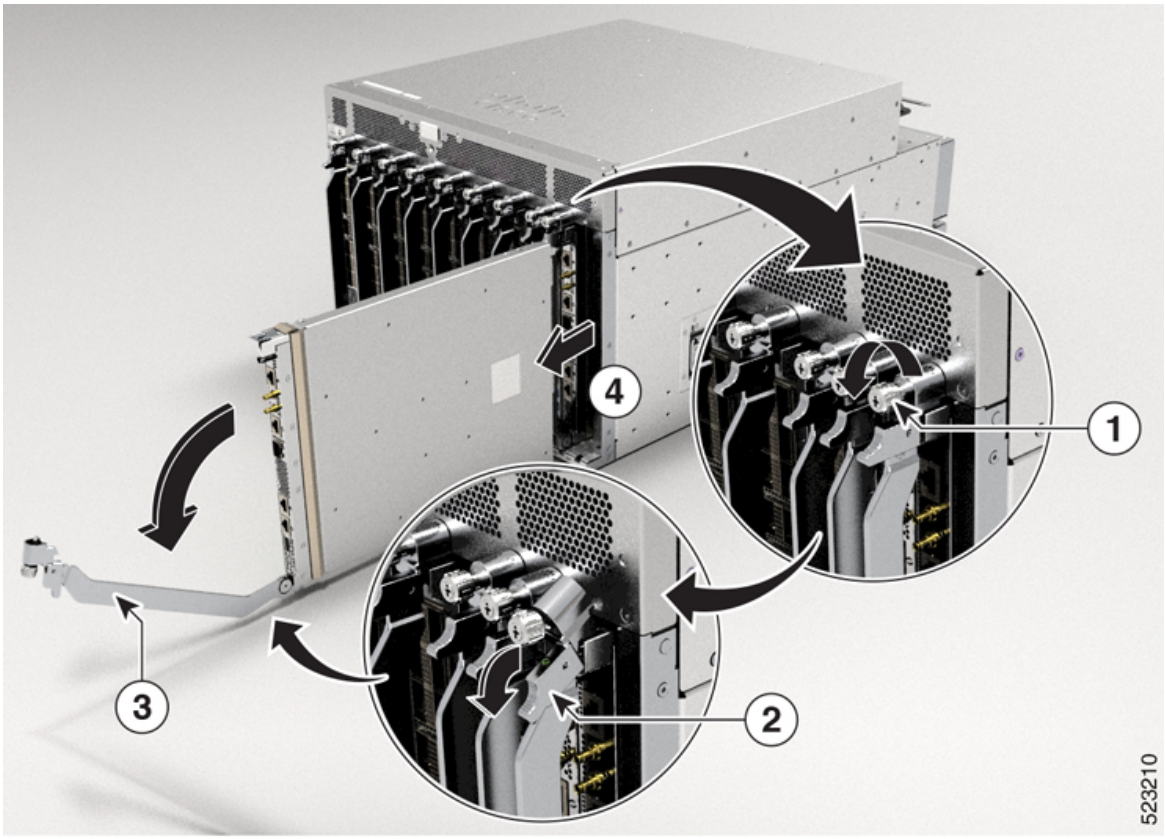
a) Disconnect the following cables from the card:

- Console cable
- Ethernet Management cable

b) If there are any external drives attached to the card through its USB ports, detach those drives.
c) Perform the graceful shutdown of the RP. Run the **shutdown location** *location* command in admin EXEC mode, which gracefully shuts down RP module to prevent any of the file systems from being corrupted.
d) Verify that the RP Status LED for the slot that you specified turns off. Also, you can verify that the card is in the powered off state by running the **show platform** command.
e) Rotate the captive screw, press the latch, and rotate the ejector lever away from the front of the card (see Callouts 1 and 2 in the following figure).

The card unseats its connectors from the midplane and moves slightly out of the chassis.

Figure 108: Remove Route Processor Card from Chassis



1	Unscrew the captive screw.	2	Release the latch.
3	Rotate the ejector lever away from the card.	4	Pull on the lever to slide the card partly out of the chassis. Release the lever, hold the front of the card, and pull the card all the way out of the chassis.

f) Use one hand to hold the front of the card, place your other hand under the card to support its weight, pull the card out of the chassis, and set it on an antistatic surface or inside an antistatic bag.

Step 4 To install a new card, follow these steps:

a) Pull the middle section of the ejector lever toward the end of the lever and rotate the lever away from the front of the card.

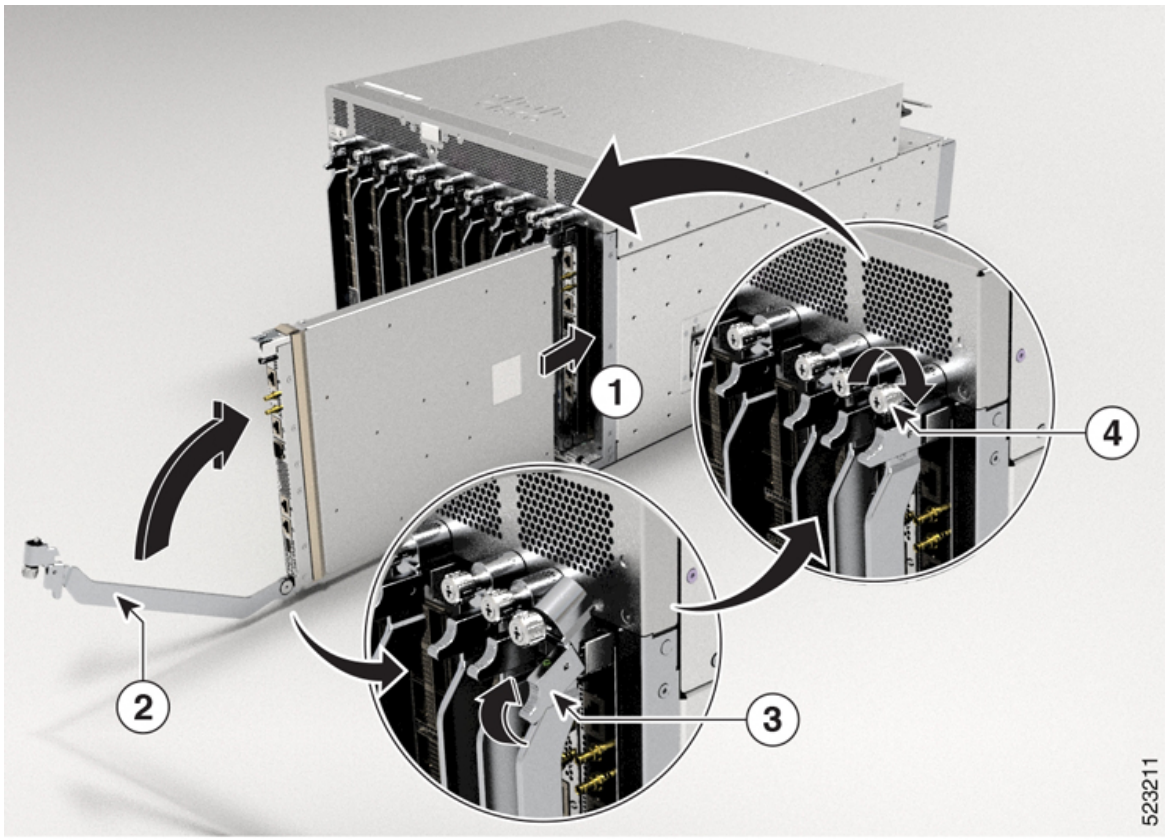
This action opens the lever so that the card can be fully inserted into the slot.

b) Hold the front of the card with one hand and place your other hand under the card to support its weight.

c) Align the back of the card to the guides in the open route processor slot and slide the card all the way into the slot (see the following figure).

The card stops when its front is about 0.25 inches (0.6 cm) outside the front of the chassis.

Figure 109: Install Route Processor Card into Chassis



1	Slide the back end of the card into the open route processor slot.	3	Press the latch upwards.
2	Rotate the ejector lever towards the card.	4	Rotate the captive screw to secure the route processor card.

d) Rotate the lever all the way to the front of the chassis until it locks in place with a click.

Ensure that the other end of the lever engages behind the front of the slot so that the card fully seats onto the connectors on the midplane.

e) Rotate the captive screw to secure the card to the chassis. Tighten the screws to 9.7 in-lbs (1.09 N-m) of torque.

f) Attach the following cables to the card:

- Console cable—Attach to the Console port.
- Management cable—Attach to the Management Ethernet port.

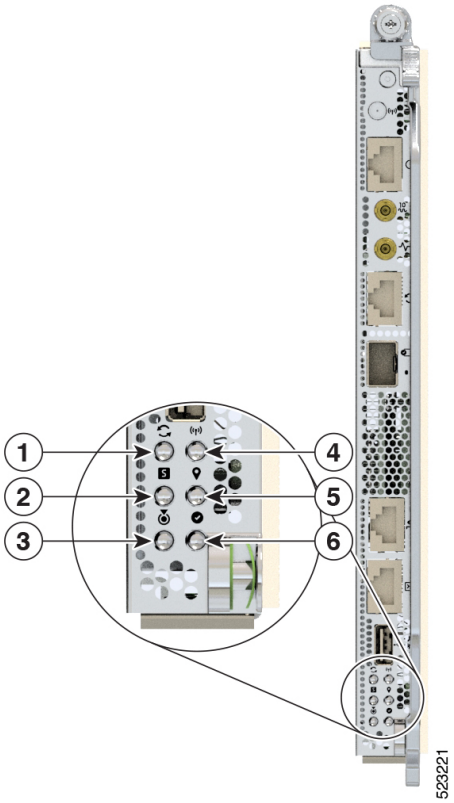
Note
Reload an RP card by using the **reload location** *location* command. Verify that the reloaded RP card is again in the Operational state by using the **show platform** command.

To verify the mode of RP card, if it is in standby or active mode, use the **show platform domain** command.

g) Verify that the route processor card LEDs turn on and appear as follows:

- The Status LED is in solid amber color and later turns to solid green color.

Figure 110: Route Processor LEDs



1	Sync
2	Status
3	Attention
4	Management Activity
5	GPS

6	Active

Migrating from Single Route Processor System to Dual-Route Processor System

The Cisco 8608 router supports a single Route Processor (RP) system and a dual Router Processor system. This section provides step-by-step instructions for migrating from a single-RP system to a dual-RP system.

1. From the SC slot, where you want to install a new SC, remove the fan trays, and then remove the Fan Spinner. For more information, see Remove a Fan Spinner.
2. In the slot from where you removed the fan spinner, insert the standby Switch Card (SC). For more information, see Installing the Switch Card.
3. After you're done installing the SC, install the fan trays, and then install the RP card. For more information, see Replacing a Route Processor Card.

Migrating from Dual-Route Processor System to Single Route Processor System

This section provides step-by-step instructions for migrating from a dual-RP system to a single-RP system.

1. Remove the fan trays from the standby SC that you want to remove.
2. Remove the standby SC from the slot. For more information, see Remove a Switch Card.
3. Install a Fan Spinner in the slot where you've removed the standby SC. For more information, see Install a Fan Spinner.
4. After you're done installing the Fan Spinner, install the fan trays. For more information, see Replace a Fan Module.

Replace Modular Port Adapters

The following sections describe how to remove or install an MPA:

Remove a Modular Port Adapter

Before you begin:

Before replacing the Modular Port Adapter (MPA), you must perform a graceful shutdown of the module to avoid disk corruption. Use one of the following procedures to perform graceful shutdown of the card:

- unscrew the captive screws, pull the release latch down, and open ejector lever to trigger auto-shutdown of the card, and then verify that the Status LED is in Off state.
- use the **shutdown location** *location* command in admin EXEC mode to shutdown the card. Then use the **show platform** command to verify that the Status LED is in Off state.

To remove an MPA, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure the router is in the NSR-ready state. Use the **show redundancy** command as shown in the following example:

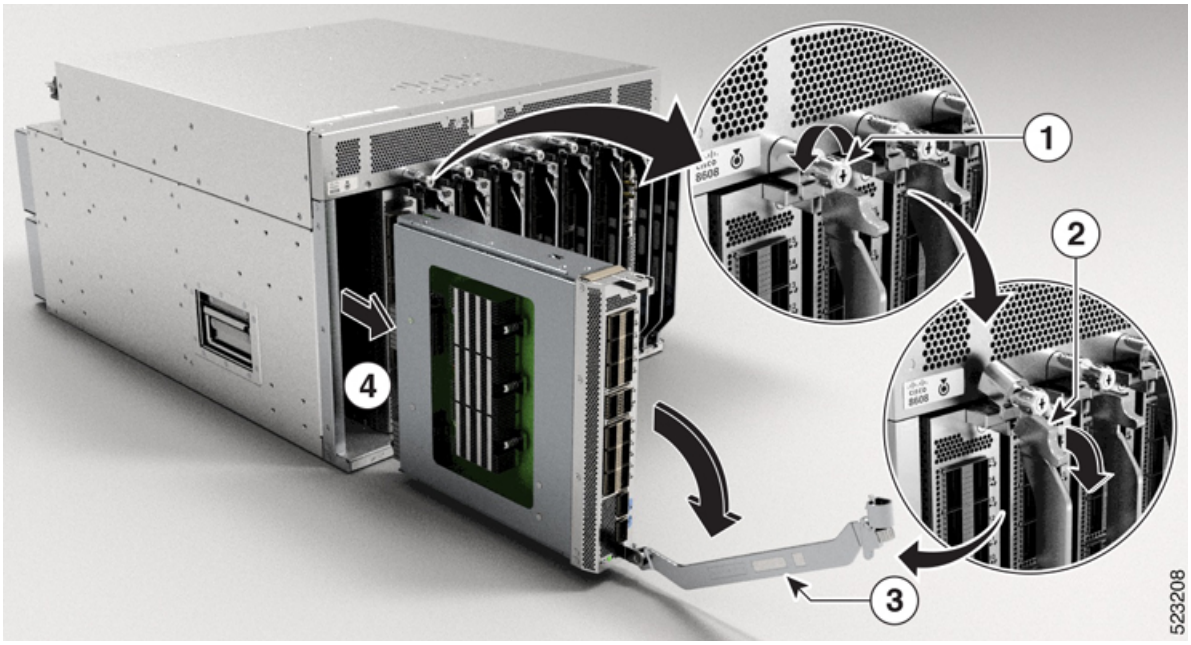
```
Router#show redundancy
Thu Jun  1 21:44:12.842 UTC
Redundancy information for node 0/RP0/CPU0:
==========================================
Node 0/RP0/CPU0 is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is NSR-ready

Reload and boot info
----------------------
RP reloaded Wed May 31 16:03:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 40 minutes ago
Active node booted Wed May 31 16:03:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 40 minutes ago
Standby node boot Wed May 31 16:04:06 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 40 minutes ago
Standby node last went not ready Wed May 31 16:07:06 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 37 minutes
ago
Standby node last went ready Wed May 31 16:08:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 35 minutes ago
Standby node last went not NSR-ready Wed May 31 16:06:49 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 37 minutes
 ago
Standby node last went NSR-ready Wed May 31 16:13:26 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 30 minutes
ago
There have been 0 switch-overs since reload

Active node reload "User initiated chassis reload"
Standby node reload "User initiated chassis reload"
```

2. Perform the graceful shutdown of the MPA. Run the **shutdown location** *location* command in admin EXEC mode, which gracefully shuts down MPA to prevent any of the file systems from being corrupted.
3. Verify that the MPA Status LED for the slot that you specified turns off. Also, you can verify that the card is in the powered off state by running the **show platform** command.
4. To remove the MPA from the chassis, loosen the captive screws (marked as 1 in the image) on the MPA.
5. Press the tab down (marked as 2 in the image).
6. Pull the ejector lever away from the MPA (marked as 3 in the image).
7. Grasp the MPA and pull the MPA from the chassis (marked as 4 in the image). (You have already disconnected the cables from the MPA.)

Figure 111: Remove an MPA



1	Rotate the captive screw to loosen the MPA.	2	Press the tab down.
3	Pull the ejector lever away from the MPA.		

8. Verify that the router is in the NSR-ready state. Use the **show redundancy** command as shown in the following example:

```
Router#show redundancy
Thu Jun  1 21:52:36.811 UTC
Redundancy information for node 0/RP0/CPU0:
==========================================
Node 0/RP0/CPU0 is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is NSR-ready

Reload and boot info
----------------------
RP reloaded Wed May 31 16:03:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 48 minutes ago
Active node booted Wed May 31 16:03:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 48 minutes ago
Standby node boot Wed May 31 16:04:06 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 48 minutes ago
Standby node last went not ready Wed May 31 16:07:06 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 45 minutes
ago
Standby node last went ready Wed May 31 16:08:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 43 minutes ago
Standby node last went not NSR-ready Wed May 31 16:06:49 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 45 minutes
 ago
Standby node last went NSR-ready Wed May 31 16:13:26 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 39 minutes
ago
There have been 0 switch-overs since reload

Active node reload "User initiated chassis reload"
Standby node reload "User initiated chassis reload"
```

9. Proceed with installing an MPA.

Install a Modular Port Adapter

This section provides step-by-step instructions for installing a modular port adapter (MPA) in a Cisco 8600 Series router.

Note After you remove the MPA from the slot, wait for 60 seconds before you reinsert an MPA.

To install an MPA, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure the router is in the NSR-ready state. Use the **show redundancy** command as shown in the following example:

```
Router#show redundancy
Thu Jun  1 21:44:12.842 UTC
Redundancy information for node 0/RP0/CPU0:
==========================================
Node 0/RP0/CPU0 is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is NSR-ready

Reload and boot info
----------------------
RP reloaded Wed May 31 16:03:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 40 minutes ago
Active node booted Wed May 31 16:03:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 40 minutes ago
Standby node boot Wed May 31 16:04:06 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 40 minutes ago
Standby node last went not ready Wed May 31 16:07:06 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 37 minutes
ago
Standby node last went ready Wed May 31 16:08:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 35 minutes ago
Standby node last went not NSR-ready Wed May 31 16:06:49 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 37 minutes
 ago
Standby node last went NSR-ready Wed May 31 16:13:26 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 30 minutes
ago
There have been 0 switch-overs since reload

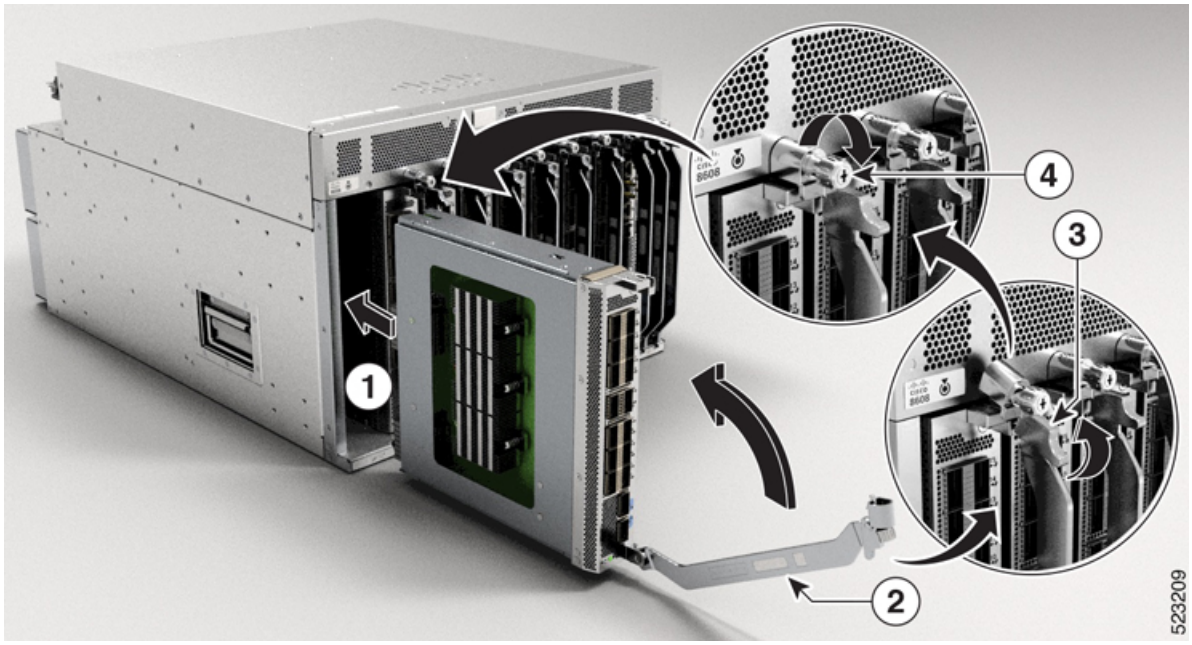
Active node reload "User initiated chassis reload"
Standby node reload "User initiated chassis reload"
```

2. To insert the MPA, locate the guide rails inside the chassis that hold the MPA in place.
3. Carefully slide the MPA all the way in the chassis until the MPA is firmly seated in the MPA interface connector. When fully seated, the MPA might be slightly behind the faceplate.

Note The MPA will slide easily into the slot if it is properly aligned on the tracks. If the MPA does not slide easily, do NOT force it. Remove the MPA and reposition it, paying close attention to engaging it on the tracks. Push the MPA inside the slot until you hear a click. Continue to push the MPA further until you hear a second click. The MPA is fully seated only after the second click is heard.

4. After the MPA is properly seated, pull the ejector lever towards the chassis (marked as 2 in the image).
5. Pull the tab up (marked as 3 in the image).
6. Use a number 2 Phillips screwdriver to tighten the captive screws(marked as 4 in the image) on the MPA.

Figure 112: Install an MPA



1	Slide the back end of the MPA into the open MPA slot.	2	Pull the ejector lever towards the MPA.
3	Pull the tab up.	4	Rotate the captive screw to tighten the MPA.

Note Tighten the captive screws on the MPA within 10 seconds.

Note Do not over-torque the MPA captive screws when installing the MPA. Tighten the captive screws on the MPA to a torque of 9.7 in-lbs (1.09 N-m).

7. Verify that after you've installed MPA, the router is in the NSR-ready state. Use the **show redundancy** command as shown in the following example:

```
Router#show redundancy
Thu Jun  1 21:52:36.811 UTC
Redundancy information for node 0/RP0/CPU0:
==========================================
Node 0/RP0/CPU0 is in ACTIVE role
Partner node (0/RP1/CPU0) is in STANDBY role
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is ready
Standby node in 0/RP1/CPU0 is NSR-ready

Reload and boot info
----------------------
RP reloaded Wed May 31 16:03:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 48 minutes ago
Active node booted Wed May 31 16:03:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 48 minutes ago
Standby node boot Wed May 31 16:04:06 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 48 minutes ago
```

```
Standby node last went not ready Wed May 31 16:07:06 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 45 minutes
ago
Standby node last went ready Wed May 31 16:08:53 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 43 minutes ago
Standby node last went not NSR-ready Wed May 31 16:06:49 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 45 minutes
 ago
Standby node last went NSR-ready Wed May 31 16:13:26 2023: 1 day, 5 hours, 39 minutes
ago
There have been 0 switch-overs since reload

Active node reload "User initiated chassis reload"
Standby node reload "User initiated chassis reload"
```

Note After you install an MPA, you can use the **show interfaces** command to verify the traffic on that MPA.

Replace a Switch Card

Warning **Statement 1090—**Installation by a Skilled Person

Only a skilled person should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment. See statement 1089 for the definition of a skilled person.

Warning **Statement 1091—**Installation by an Instructed Person or Skilled Person

Only an instructed person or skilled person should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment. See statement 1089 for the definition of an instructed person or skilled person.

Warning **Statement 1073—**No User-Serviceable Parts

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

Warning **Statement 1029—**Blank Faceplates and Cover Panels

Blank faceplates and cover panels serve three important functions: they prevent exposure to hazardous voltages and currents inside the chassis; they contain electromagnetic interference (EMI) that might disrupt other equipment; and they direct the flow of cooling air through the chassis. Do not operate the system unless all cards, faceplates, front covers, and rear covers are in place.

Warning **Statement 1034—**Backplane Voltage

Hazardous voltage or energy is present on the backplane when the system is operating. Use caution when servicing

Warning **Statement 1051—**Laser Radiation

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

Before you begin:

Before replacing a Switch Card (SC), you must perform a graceful shutdown of the card to avoid disk corruption. Use the **shutdown location** *location* command in admin EXEC mode to shutdown the card. Use the **show platform** command to verify that the SC is in the SHUTDOWN state. Ensure that the LED for SC is in Off state.

Note The replacement procedure for the SC is only applicable to the standby SC card. Replacement of a standby SC requires you to shutdown the router. When you shutdown the standby SC, the router automatically shuts down the standby Route Processor (RP) card as both of them belong to the same operational domain. For example, when you shutdown RP0, the router shuts down the corresponding SC0. When you shutdown RP1, the router shuts down SC1. Similarly, when you reload RP1, the router reloads SC1. When you reload RP0, the router reloads SC0.

To replace the SC, you must do the following:

1. Ensure that SC is in SHUTDOWN state and the status LED is in Off state.
2. Shutdown the RP-SC domain of the SC being replaced with the location of the RP.
3. Unscrew the captive screws and open ejector handles to remove the SC from the slot.

Important From IOS XR Release 26.2.1 onwards, the ability to unscrew captive screws to open ejector handles for triggering auto-shutdown is removed because the Ejector Open detection feature is disabled.

4. Remove the SC. For more information, see Removing the Switch Card.
5. Install the new SC. For more information, see Installing the Switch Card.
6. Reload the SC. To bring up the RP-SC domain to an operational state, reload the RP-SC domain by using **reload location** *location* with the location of the RP.
7. Verify that the reloaded SC is again in the Operational state by using the **show platform** command.

   To verify the mode of SC, if it is in standby or active mode, use the **show platform domain** command.

Caution A fully loaded SC (with fans) weighs 27 lbs (12.25 kg). An empty SC (no fans) weighs 21.8 lbs (9.89 kg).

Remove a Switch Card

Before you begin

- You must wear an electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap or other ESD protective device while handling modules.
- Prepare an antistatic surface or packing materials for each module that you remove from the chassis.

Caution

- Ensure to complete the SC replacement within 3 minutes as removing an SC also removes the fan modules.
- We recommend that you remove or replace the SC and fan modules as a single unit to save the replacement time.
- Do not use the ejector lever to lift the SC.

Procedure

Step 1 If you are replacing an SC, open the packaging for the new module and inspect it for damage.

If the SC is damaged, contact your customer service representative and stop this replacement process until you have an undamaged SC to install.

Step 2 Remove the SC that you are replacing by following these steps:

a) Use the **shutdown location** *location* command in admin EXEC mode to shutdown the card.
The SC status LED turns off.

Note
Don’t remove the SC till the SC status LED is in Off state.

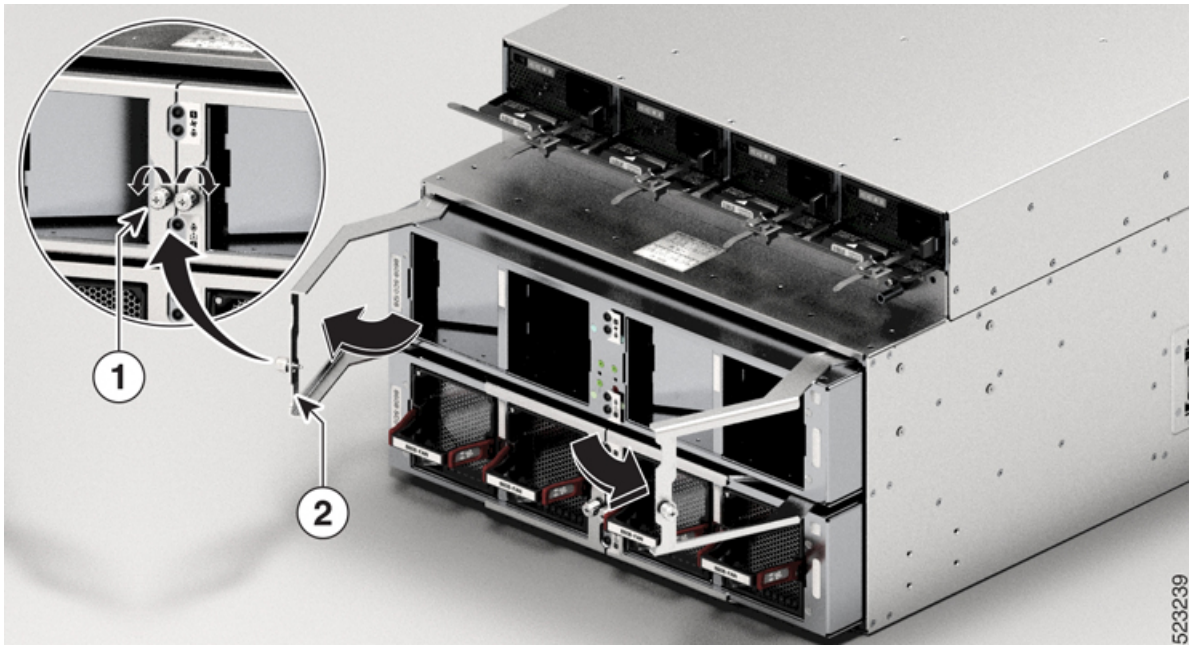
b) Use the **show platform** command to verify that the SC is in the **SHUTDOWN** state.
c) Loosen the captive screws on both sides of the SC.

Important
From IOS XR Release 26.2.1 onwards, the ability to unscrew captive screws to open ejector handles for triggering auto-shutdown is removed because the Ejector Open detection feature is disabled.

d) Rotate the levers outwards until they stop (see Callout 2 in the following figure).
e) Use the ejector levers to pull the module a couple of inches (about 5 cm) out of the slot until it stops.

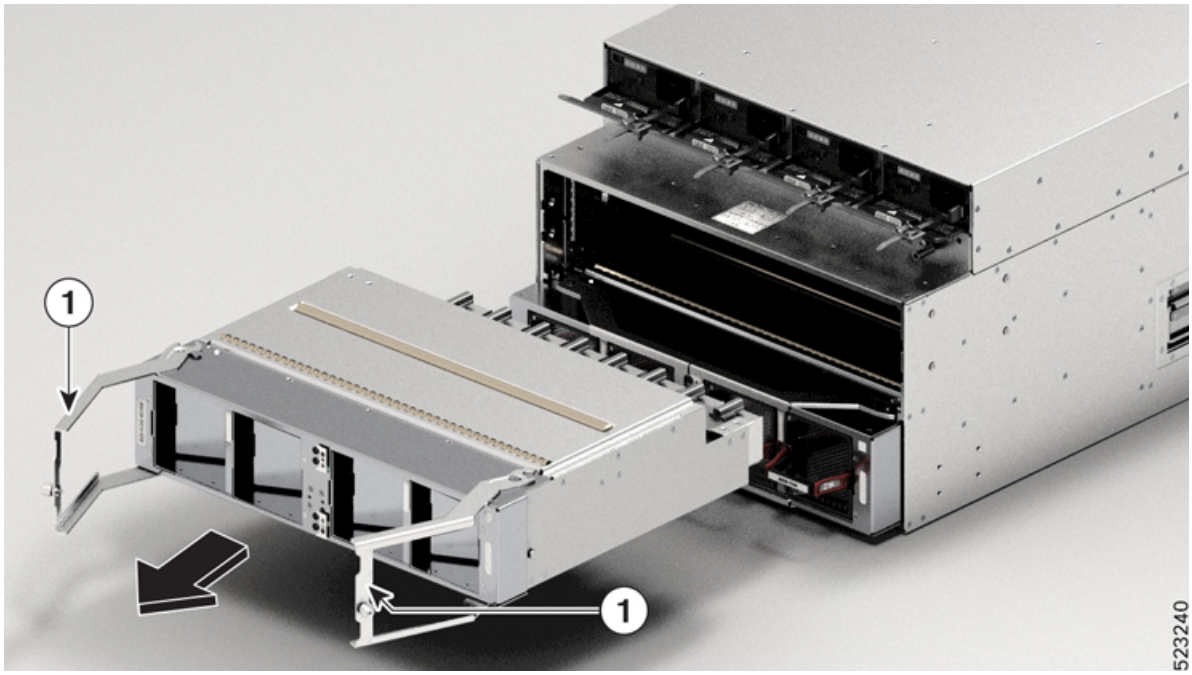
Note
Hold the front of the SC with one hand and place your other hand under the SC to support its weight.

Figure 113: Remove Switch Card from Chassis



1	Two captive screws (one on each lever)	2	Rotate both ejector levers to the front of the module. Pull on both levers to partially remove the SC from the chassis

Figure 114: Pull Switch Card from Chassis



1	Pull on both ejector levers to partially remove the SC from the chassis

f) Close the ejector levers and tighten the captive screws to 9.7 in-lbs (1.09 N-m) of torque.
g) Pull the module out of the slot.

Caution
Use caution when handling the SC. A fully loaded SC (with fans) weighs 27 lbs (12.25 kg). An empty SC (no fans) weighs 21.8 lbs (9.89 kg).

h) Place the SC on an antistatic surface or in an antistatic bag.

Install a Switch Card



Caution

- Ensure to complete the Switch Card replacement within 3 minutes as removing an SC also removes the fan modules.
- We recommend that you remove or replace the SC and fan modules as a single unit to save the replacement time.
- Do not use the ejector lever to lift the SC.

Procedure

Step 1 Unscrew the two captive screws (one on each ejector lever) and rotate the ejector levers until it stops.

Step 2 Slide the SC into the slot until it stops.

Step 3 Close the ejector by holding the levers.

Step 4 Once the ejector levers are fully seated against the SC card surface, tighten the captive screws to 9.7 in-lbs (1.09 N-m) of torque.

Attention
- Avoid holding the captive screws while closing the ejector lever, the screws may tighten at an angle, which prevents the SC from being fully engaged in the SC slot.
- Ensure to close both the ejector levers at the same time so that the SC sits properly in the SC slot.

Step 5 Reinstall the fan modules into the SC.

Refer to installing the fan tray procedure: Replace a Fan Module, on page 136

Note
Tighten the captive screws on the SC within 10 seconds. If you can't replace an SC within three minutes, we recommend that you leave the SC in the chassis until you are ready to replace it.

Replace a Fan Spinner

The following sections describe how to remove or install a Fan Spinner:

Remove a Fan Spinner

- You must wear an electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap or other ESD protective device while handling modules.
- Prepare an antistatic surface or packing materials for each module that you remove from the chassis.

Caution Ensure to complete the Fan Spinner replacement within 3 minutes as removing a Fan Spinner also removes the fan modules.

We recommend that you remove or replace the Fan Spinner and fan modules as a single unit to save the replacement time.

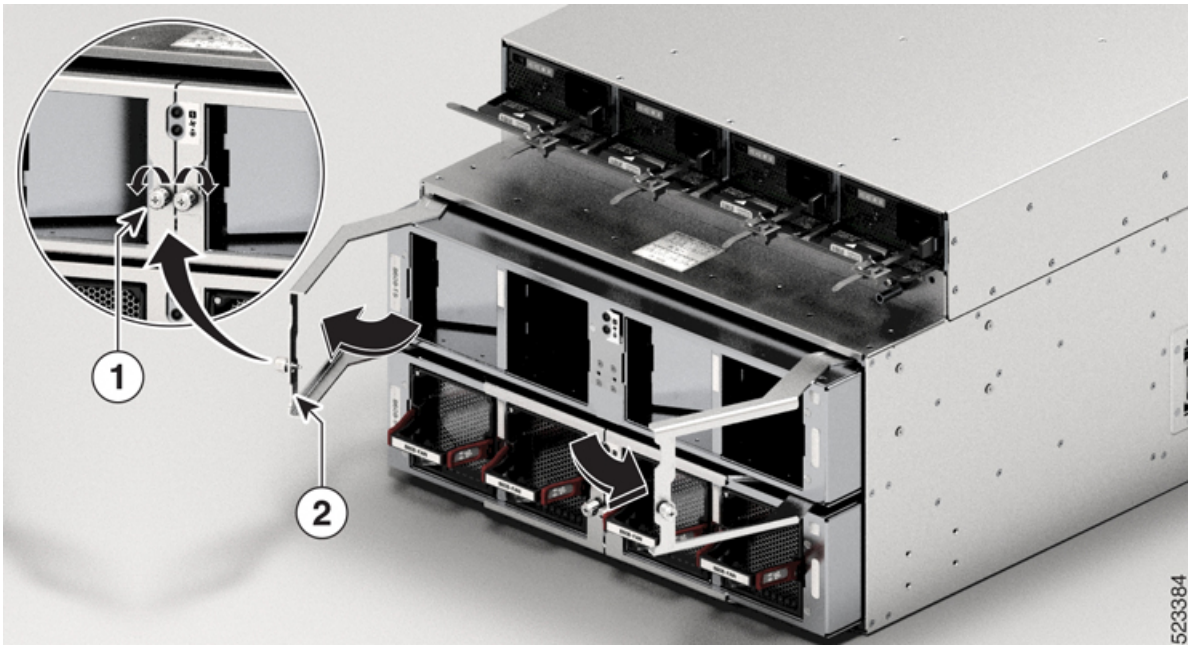
1. If you are replacing a Fan Spinner, open the packaging for the new module and inspect it for damage.

Note If the Fan Spinner is damaged, contact your customer service representative and stop this replacement process until you have an undamaged Fan Spinner to install.

2. Remove the Fan Spinner that you are replacing by following these steps:
   a. Loosen the captive screws on both sides of the Fan Spinner.
   b. Rotate the levers outwards until they stop (see Callout 2 in the following figure).
   c. Use the ejector levers to pull the module a couple of inches (about 5 cm) out of the slot until it stops.

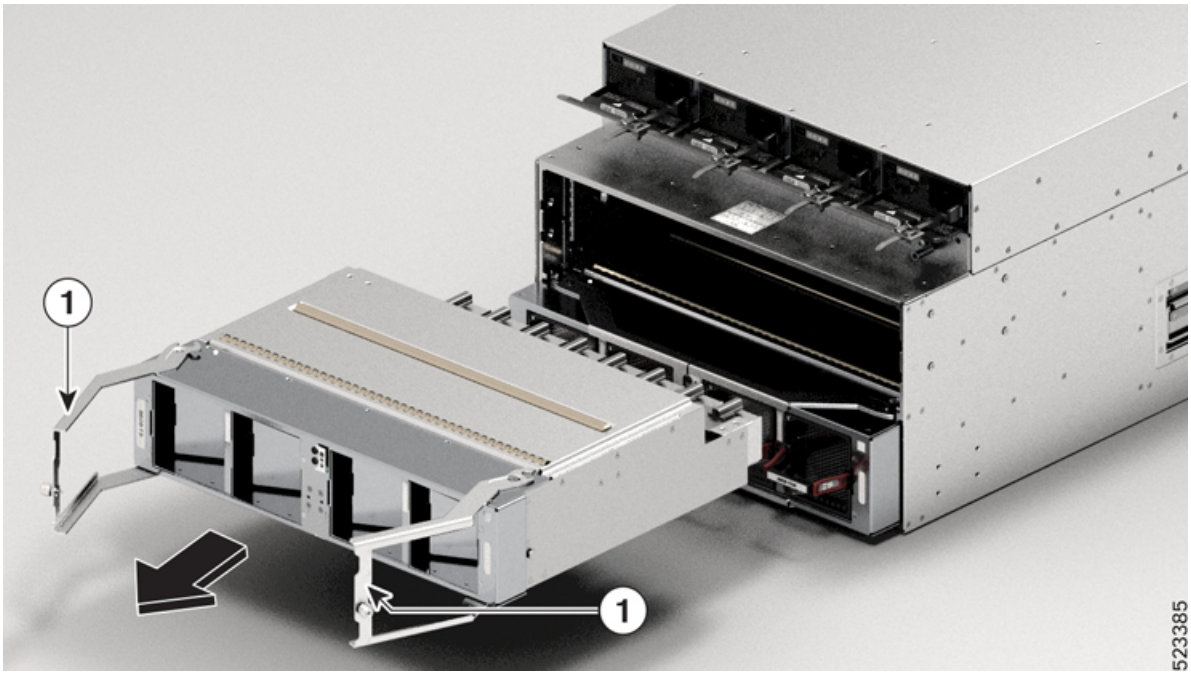
Note Hold the front of the Fan Spinner with one hand and place your other hand under the Fan Spinner to support its weight.

Figure 115: Remove Fan Spinner from Chassis



1	Two captive screws (one on each lever)	2	Rotate both ejector levers to the front of the module. Pull on both levers to partially remove the Fan Spinner from the chassis

Figure 116: Pull Fan Spinner from Chassis



1	Pull on both ejector levers to partially remove the Fan Spinner from the chassis

d. Close the ejector by holding the levers. Once the ejector levers are fully seated against the SC card surface, tighten the captive screws to 9.7 in-lbs (1.09 N-m) of torque.

Note Avoid holding the captive screws while closing the ejector lever, the screws may tighten at an angle, which prevents the SC from being fully engaged in the SC slot.

e. Pull the module out of the slot.

Caution Use caution when handling the Fan Spinner. A fully loaded Fan Spinner (with fans) weighs 17.5 lbs (7.94 kg). An empty Fan Spinner (no fans) weighs 12.3 lbs (5.58 kg).

f. Place the Fan Spinner on an antistatic surface or in an antistatic bag.

Install a Fan Spinner

Caution Ensure to complete the Fan Spinner replacement within 3 minutes as removing a Fan Spinner also removes the fan modules.

We recommend that you remove or replace the Fan Spinner and fan modules as a single unit to save the replacement time.

1. Unscrew the two captive screws (one on each ejector lever) and rotate the ejector levers until it stops.
2. Slide the Fan Spinner into the slot until it stops.
3. Close the ejector levers.

Attention

- Ensure to close both the ejector levers at the same time so that the Fan Spinner sits properly in the slot.
- Avoid holding the captive screws while closing the ejector lever, the screws may tighten at an angle, which prevents the SC from being fully engaged in the SC slot.

4. Tighten the captive screw on each side of the Fan Spinner to 9.7 in-lbs (1.09 N-m) of torque.
5. Reinstall the fan modules into the Fan Spinner.

   Refer to installing the fan tray procedure: Replace a Fan Module, on page 136

Note Tighten the captive screws on the Fan Spinner within 10 seconds. If you can't replace an Fan Spinner within three minutes, we recommend that you leave the Fan Spinner in the chassis until you are ready to replace it.

Replace a Fan Module

The Cisco 8608 router uses eight fan modules (8608-FAN) but it can operate with seven fan modules while you replace one. When you remove one fan module, the other fan modules speed up their fans to maintain the designed airflow.

The fan module is designed to be removed and replaced while the system is operating without presenting an electrical hazard or damage to the system. Please keep the replacement fan modules ready prior to attempting this task.

The system monitors fan tray status and initiates protective measures, such as alarms or controlled shutdowns, based on the severity of the failure as outlined in this table:

Fan failure scenario	Router action
Single fan tray failure	The router triggers a minor alarm.
Two to three fan tray failures	The router triggers a major alarm.
Four fan trays failure in the same SC0, SC1, FS0, or FS1 cluster	The router triggers a major alarm.
Four fan trays failure in the same SC0, SC1, FS0, or FS1 cluster with an additional SC or FS unit absent	The router shuts down after 5 minutes of fan failure.
Combination of four fan tray failures across the chassis	The router shuts down after 5 minutes of fan failure.



Note To ensure adequate airflow and prevent overheating, do not operate the router with seven fan modules for more than 10 minutes.

If you cannot replace a fan module within three minutes, we recommend that you leave it in the chassis until you are ready to replace it.



Caution Never remove two fan modules at a time during operation. The router allows up to two minutes of operations before shutting down unless you replace the missing fan module within that time. If the router senses an over temperature condition when multiple fan modules are removed, the shutdown can occur in fewer than two minutes.



Warning **Statement 1090—**Installation by a Skilled Person

Only a skilled person should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment. See statement 1089 for the definition of a skilled person.



Warning **Statement 1091—**Installation by an Instructed Person or Skilled Person

Only an instructed person or skilled person should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment. See statement 1089 for the definition of an instructed person or skilled person.



Warning **Statement 1073—**No User-Serviceable Parts

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.



Warning **Statement 1029—**Blank Faceplates and Cover Panels

Blank faceplates and cover panels serve three important functions: they prevent exposure to hazardous voltages and currents inside the chassis; they contain electromagnetic interference (EMI) that might disrupt other equipment; and they direct the flow of cooling air through the chassis. Do not operate the system unless all cards, faceplates, front covers, and rear covers are in place.



Warning **Statement 1034—**Backplane Voltage

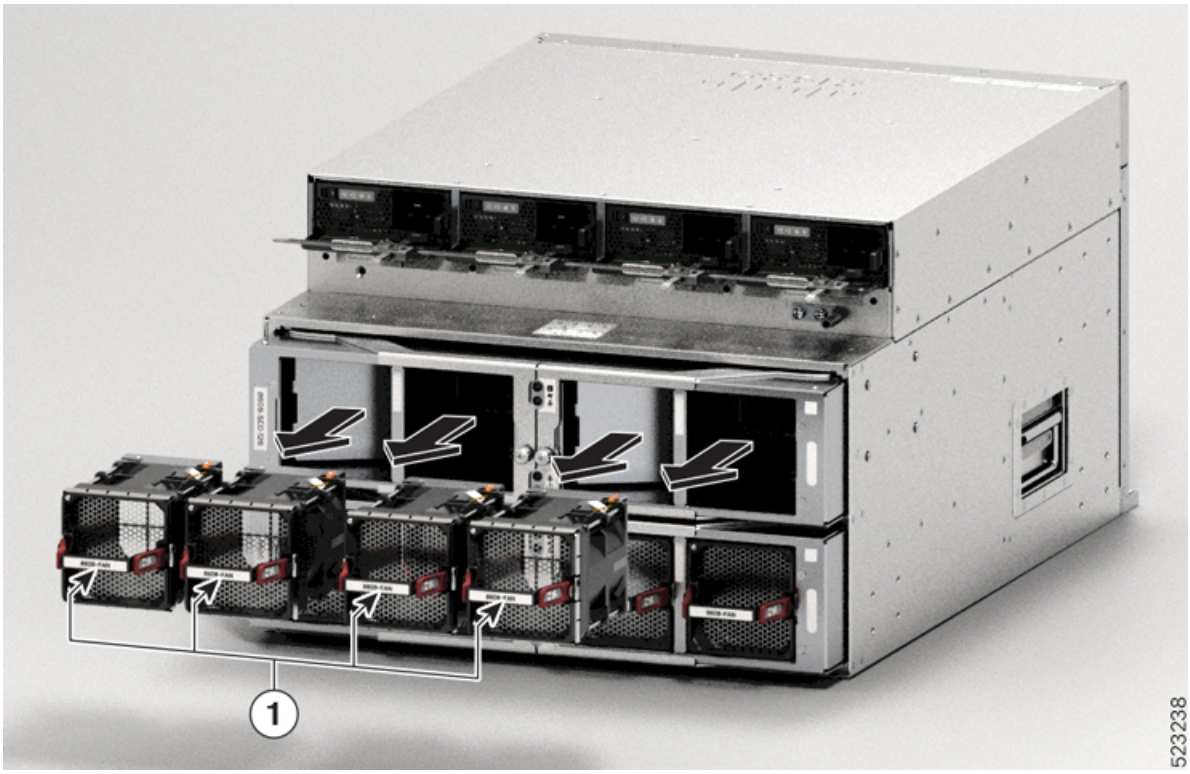
Hazardous voltage or energy is present on the backplane when the system is operating. Use caution when servicing



Warning **Statement 1051—**Laser Radiation

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

Figure 117: Cisco 8608 Router - Replace Fans



To replace a fan tray, you must perform the following functions:

1. Press the latch to remove the fan to be replaced.
2. Hold the fan module with the LED and PID label at the top.
3. Align the fan module to the open fan slot in the chassis and press the module all the way into the slot until the front of the fan module touches the chassis.

   Ensure that the thumbscrew on the fan module is aligned with the screw hole in the chassis.
4. If the chassis is powered on, listen for the fans. You should immediately hear them operating. If you do not hear them, ensure that the fan module is inserted completely in the chassis.
5. Verify that the fan module LED is green. If the LED is not green, one or more fans are faulty. If this situation occurs, contact your customer service representative for replacement parts.

Replace Power Modules

The following sections describe how to remove or install power modules:

Remove an AC Power Supply Unit

To remove an AC Power Supply Unit (PSU), follow the steps described here.

Before you begin

Warning **Statement 1073—**No User-Serviceable Parts

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

Procedure

Step 1 Set the AC-input power supply rocker switch to the OFF (0) position

Figure 118: AC Power Supply Switch Position - PSU3.2KW-ACPI

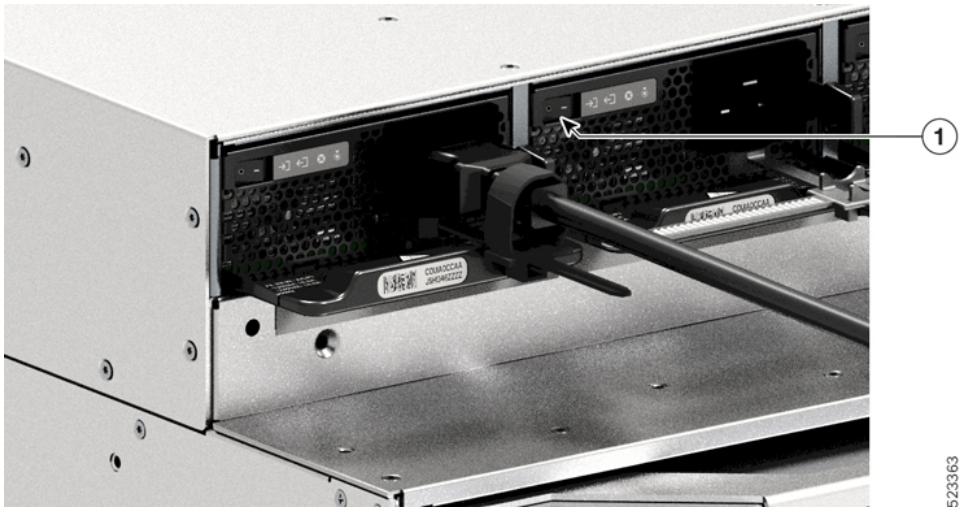


Figure 119: AC Power Supply Switch Position - PSU4.3KW-HVPI



1	Power supply in the OFF (0) position

Step 2 Loosen and remove the retainer strip that is around the power cord.

See Power Cord Retainer Mechanism, on page 57.

Step 3 Remove the power cord from AC-in receptacle.

Step 4 Press the release latch of the PSU inward.

Figure 120: Release PSU Latch - PSU3.2KW-ACPI

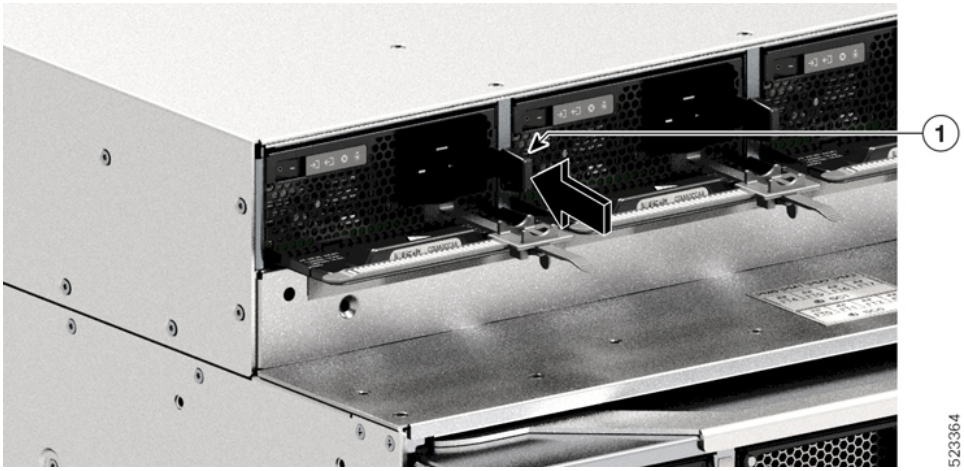
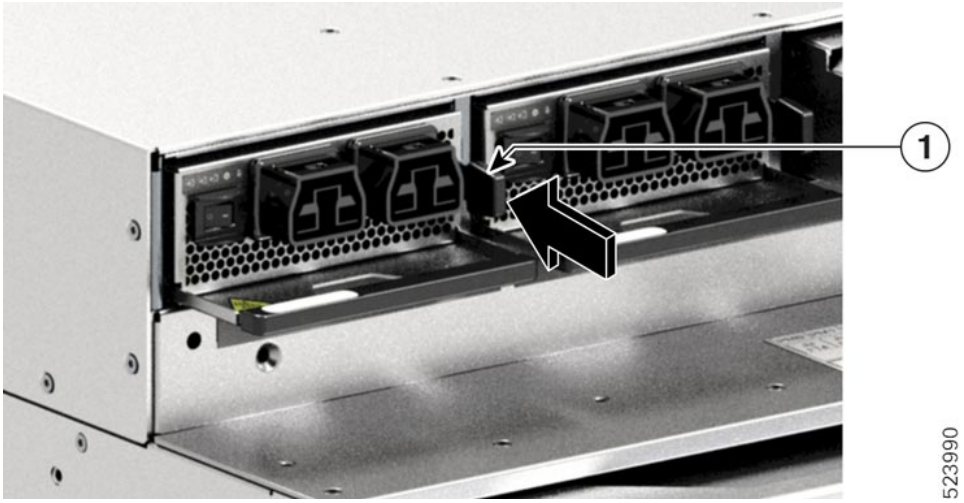


Figure 121: Release PSU Latch - PSU4.3KW-HVPI



1	Release latch, which should be pressed inwards

Step 5 Grasp the PSU with one hand; place your other hand underneath to support the bottom of the power supply. Slide it out of the bay completely.

Figure 122: Slide the PSU Out - PSU3.2KW-ACPI

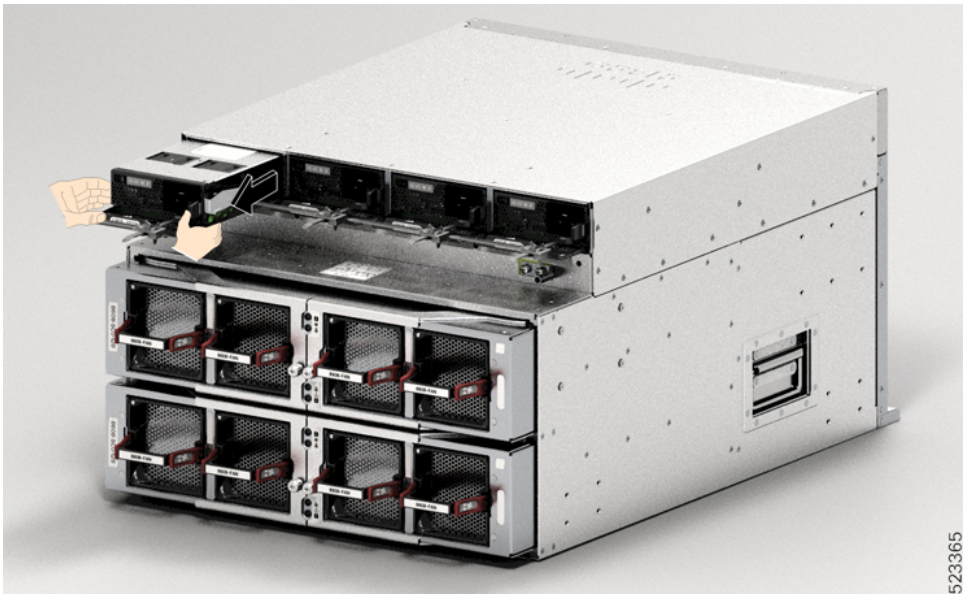
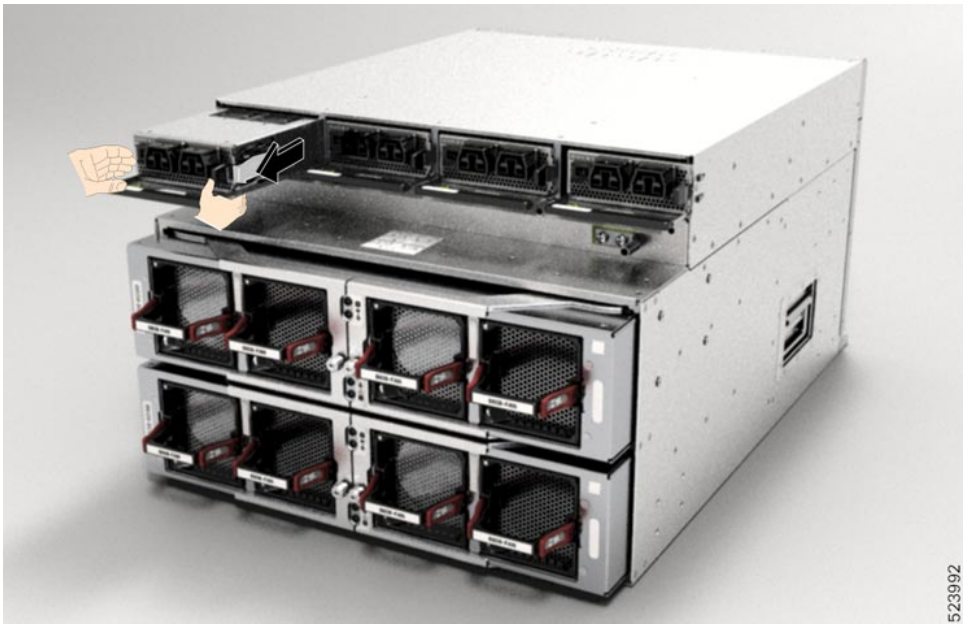


Figure 123: Slide the PSU Out - PSU4.3KW-HVPI



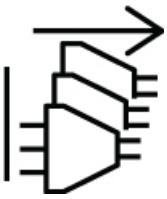
Caution

Do not leave any power supply slot open for any amount of time while the system is powered up. Prior to inserting a new PSU, for instance, when replacing the unit, ensure there are no foreign, conductive or other objects, or debris in the slot.

Warning

Statement 1028—More Than One Power Supply

This unit might have more than one power supply connection. To reduce risk of electric shock, remove all connections to de-energize the unit.



What to do next

Set the power supply aside and proceed with installing the new or replacement PSU. For more information, see Connect AC Power to the Chassis, on page 52.

Remove a DC Power Supply Unit

When removing a DC Power Supply Unit (PSU), you will need access to the terminal block of the module to disconnect the DC-input wires. If the front panel of the chassis has limited access because of other interfering cables, consider removing the module from the chassis before disconnecting the DC-input wires. If you do have clear access to the terminal block, you can disconnect the DC-input wires and then remove the module from the chassis. In either case (whether you have access to the front panel or not), you must begin by completing all the steps described in Powering Down the DC-Input Power Supply. Proceed with the next task depending on your setup.

The procedures to disconnect DC-input wires and to remove the module from the chassis have been described in Disconnect the DC-Input Wires, on page 143 and Remove a DC Power Supply Unit from the Chassis, on page 145.

Power Down a DC Power Supply Unit

To power down a DC-input Power Supply Unit (PSU), follow the steps described here.

Before you begin

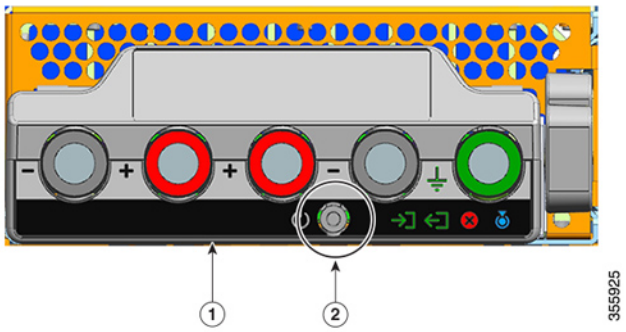
Warning **Statement 1073**—No User-Serviceable Parts

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

Procedure

Step 1 Press the power button on the PSU for two seconds to turn it off. Check that the OUTPUT LED is off.

Figure 124: Power Off the PSU



1	Front panel of the PSU3.2KW-DCPI	2	Power button

Step 2 Locate the circuit breaker on the panel board that services the DC circuit, and switch the circuit breaker to the OFF position.

Step 3 Check that the INPUT LED on the PSU is off.

The FAIL LED is illuminated for two to three seconds after DC input is disconnected through a circuit breaker.

Disconnect the DC-Input Wires

To disconnect the DC-input wires, follow the steps described here.

Before you begin

Warning **Statement 1073**—No User-Serviceable Parts

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

Procedure

Step 1 Using a number one Phillips screwdriver, loosen the captive installation screw on the terminal block cover and lift to open.

Figure 125: Open Terminal Block Cover

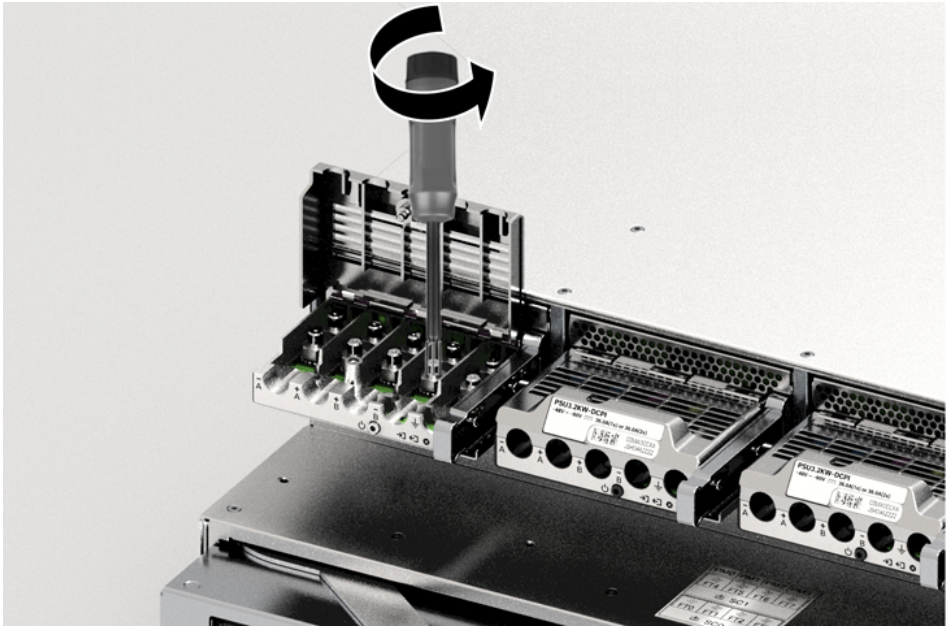


Step 2 Using a nut driver, loosen the two nuts of one terminal slot at a time. After the lugs are removed, place the nuts back on the terminal posts and tighten.

The nut driver you are using must have at least a three-inch shaft, to clear the height of the terminal block cover and enable you to loosen or tighten the nuts in the terminal slots.

Disconnect the DC-input wires from the terminal block first, and disconnect the ground wire last.

Figure 126: Disconnect DC-input Wires



1	Terminal slots of the DC-input wires, which should be removed first	2	Terminal slots of the ground wire, which should be removed last

Step 3 Close the terminal block cover and finger-tighten the captive installation screw (approximately 0.25 Nm).

Remove a DC Power Supply Unit from the Chassis

To remove a DC-input Power Supply Unit (PSU) from the chassis, follow the steps described here.

Before you begin

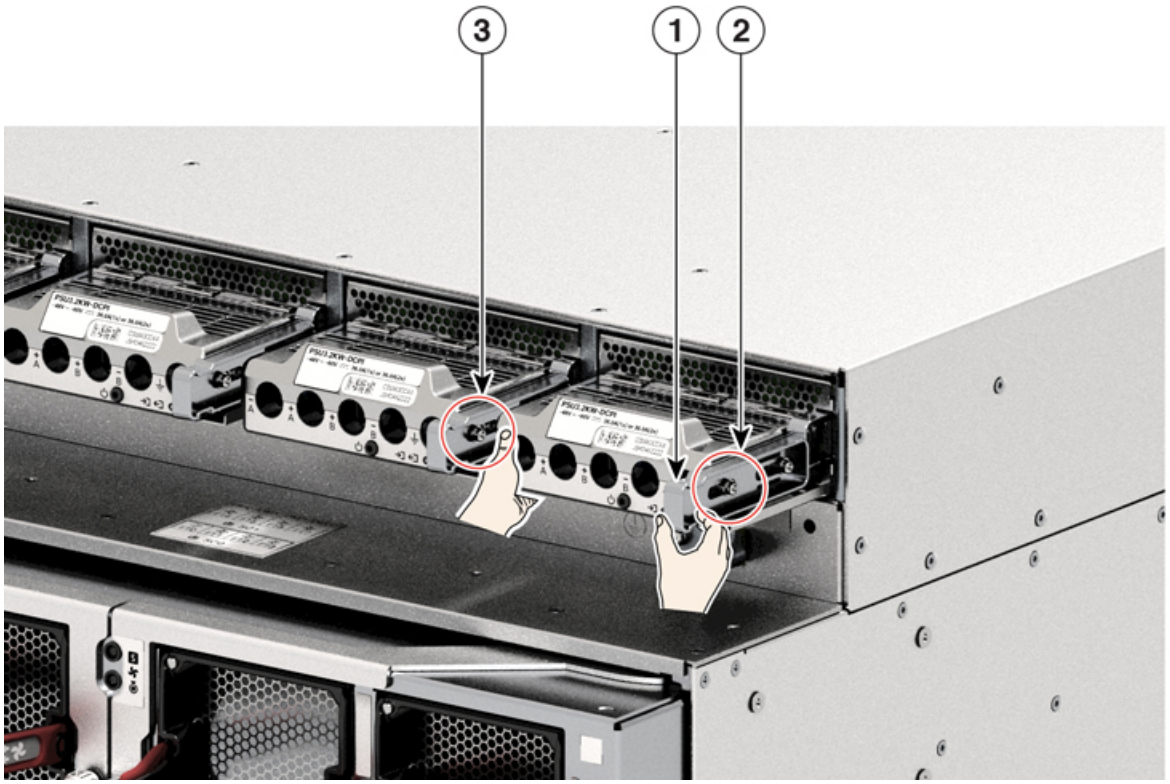
Warning **Statement 1073**—No User-Serviceable Parts

There are no serviceable parts inside. To avoid risk of electric shock, do not open.

Procedure

Step 1 Pull out the latch on the module, to unlock it.

Figure 127: Unlock the Module

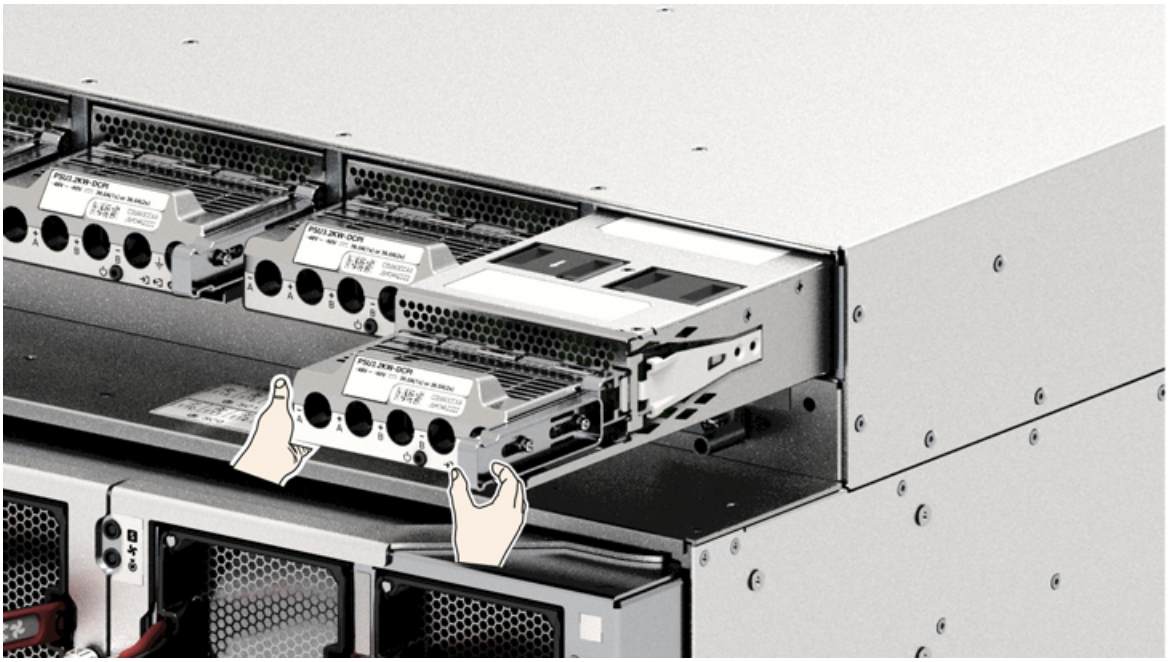


1	Release latch to be pulled out (towards yourself)	3	Comparative location of the nut on a module where the release latch has not been pulled out.

2	Location of the nut on the side when the release latch has been pulled	-	-

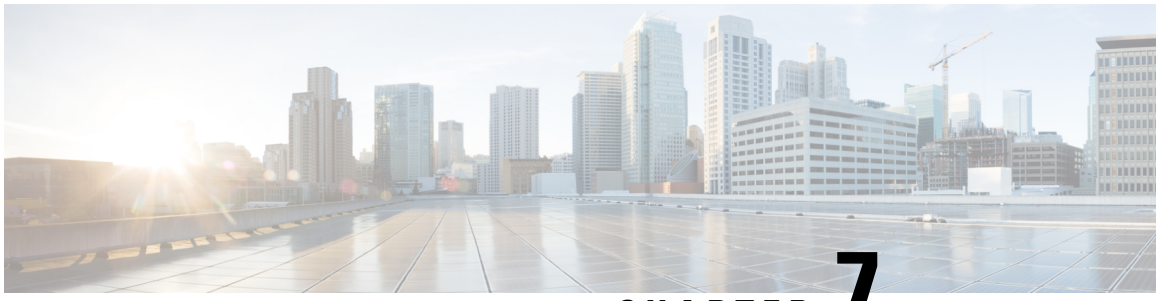
Step 2 Grasp the terminal block with one hand and place your other hand underneath as you slide the PSU out of the bay.

Figure 128: Pull the DC PSU Out



Step 3 Install another power supply module. For information on the installation, see Install a DC Power Supply Unit in the Chassis.

Caution
Do not leave any power supply slot open for any amount of time while the system is powered up. Prior to inserting a new power supply unit, for instance, when you are replacing a unit, ensure there are no foreign, conductive, or other objects, or debris in the slot.



CHAPTER 7

LEDs

You can perform the following check on LEDs that assist you with the troubleshooting process:

- Chassis LED, on page 147
- Route Processor LEDs, on page 147
- MPA LEDs, on page 151
- Power Supply LED, on page 153
- Fan Tray LED, on page 158
- Switch Card LED, on page 159
- Fan Spinner LEDs, on page 161

Chassis LED

This section describes the chassis LED and its status.

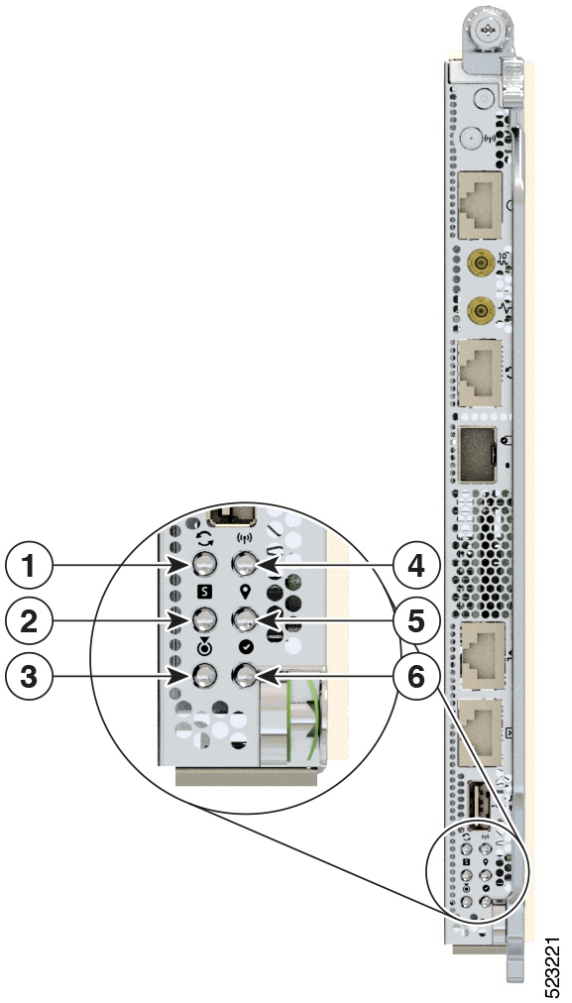
Table 15: Chassis LED Descriptions

LED	Color	Status
Attention 	Flashing Blue	The operator has activated this LED to identify this chassis.
	Off	The operator has not activated this LED.

Route Processor LEDs

The Route Processor (RP) LEDs are located on the front of the chassis.

Figure 129: RP LEDs - Cisco 8608



1	Sync
2	Status
3	Attention
4	Management Activity
5	GPS
6	Active

Table 16: RP LED Descriptions

LED	Color	Status
Attention	Flashing Blue	The operator has activated this LED to identify this chassis.
	Solid Blue	During bootup, if secure boot validation check fails on BIOS, it causes the router to halt the booting process. During run time, if secure JTAG detect tampering attempt to the CPU JTAG chain, then the router halts the CPU and sets the LED into this state. **Note** The router displays two LEDs. Solid Blue for Attention LED and Solid Red for Status LED.
	Off	The operator has not activated this LED.

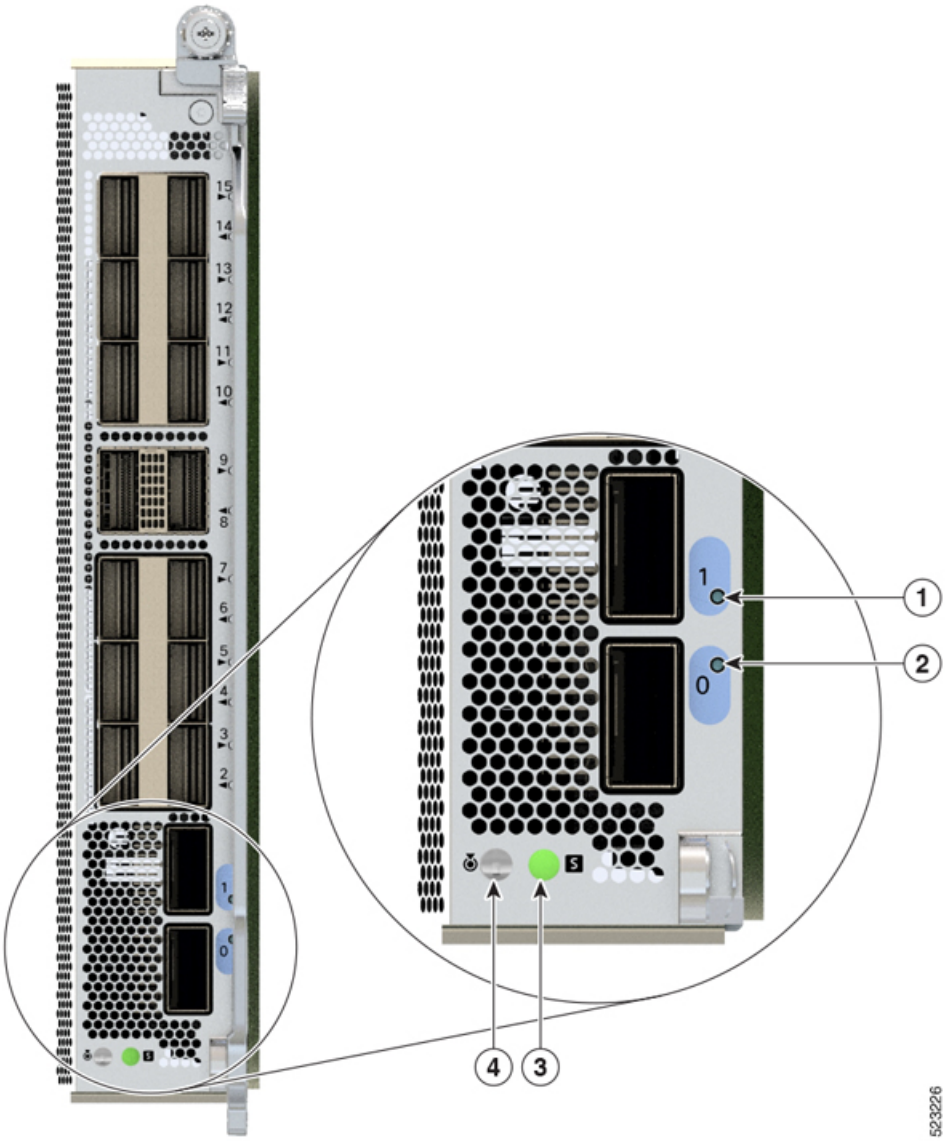
LED	Color	Status
Status	Solid Amber	The module is in one of the following states: • Booting up • Shutting down • Power cycling • Installing image
	Solid Green	This module is operational with no issues.
	Flashing Green	Auto or Manual FPD upgrade is in-progress.
	Flashing Amber	The module has an active minor alarm.
	Flashing Red	The module has an active major or critical alarm.
	Solid Red	The module is in one of the following states: • Power-up failure that prevents the CPU from booting. • During bootup, if secure boot validation check fails on BIOS, it causes the router to halt the booting process. During run time, if secure JTAG detect tampering attempt to the CPU JTAG chain, then the router halts the CPU and sets the LED into this state. **Note** The router displays two LEDs. Solid Blue for Attention LED and Solid Red for Status LED.
	Off	The module is in one of the following states: • The module is in shutdown state by using either **shutdown location** *location* command in the EXEC mode or by using the **hw-module shutdown location** *location* command in the Config mode. • While the card is in running state, the ejector lever is opened that triggers the auto-shutdown operation for the module. • The module is placed in shutdown state by the software due to a hardware fault or a critical alarm condition. **Note** While in this state, the module can be safely removed from the router.

LED	Color	Status
Active	Solid Green	This module is operational and in active redundancy state
	Off	The module is in one of the following states: • The redundancy state, active or standby, is not decided yet. • This module is in the standby redundancy state.
Management Link	Green	The management port is linked up.
	Off	The management port is not linked up.
Management Activity	Flashing Green	The management port is transmitting or receiving.
	Off	The management port is not transmitting or receiving.
1588 Port Link	Green	The 1588 port is linked up.
	Off	The 1588 port is not linked up.
1588 Port Activity	Flashing Green	The 1588 port is transmitting or receiving.
	Off	The 1588 port is not transmitting or receiving.
Sync	Green	The frequency, time, and phase are synchronized with an external interface (BITS, GPS, Recovered RX Clock).
	Amber	The time core is in free-run or holdover mode.
	Off (Default after reset)	The time core clock synchronization is disabled. This is the default state after a reset.
GPS	Green	The GPS interface is provisioned and ports are turned on. Time of day (ToD), 1 packet per second (1PPS), and 10MHz are all valid.
	Off (Default after reset)	Either the interface is not provisioned or the ports are not turned on. ToD, 1PPS, and 10MHz are not valid.

MPA LEDs

The Status LED and the Attention LED are located on the bottom of the MPA. The Link LEDs for each port are located on the right-side of the MPA, next to the ejector lever.

Figure 130: MPA LEDs



1	Link (Port 1)
2	Link (Port 0)
3	Status
4	Attention

Table 17: MPA LED Descriptions

LED	Color	Status
Attention	Flashing Blue	The operator has activated this LED to identify this module in the chassis.
	Off	This module is not identified by the operator.
Status	Solid Amber	The module is in one of the following states: • Booting up • Shutting down • Power cycling
	Solid Green	The module is operational with no issues.
	Solid Red	The module has failed to power-up
	Flashing Green	Auto or manual FPD upgrade is in-progress.
	Flashing Red	The module has an active major or critical alarm.
	Flashing Amber	The module has an active minor alarm.
	Off	The module is in one of the following states: • The module is in shutdown state by using either **shutdown location** *location* command in the EXEC mode or by using the **hw-module shutdown location** *location* command in the Config mode. • While the card is in running state, the ejector lever is opened that triggers the auto-shutdown operation for the module. • The module is placed in shutdown state by the software due to a hardware fault or a critical alarm condition. **Note** While in this state, the module can be safely removed from the router.
Port (for each port)	Green	The port is administratively enabled and the link is up.
	Amber	The port is administratively enabled and the link is down.
	Off	The port is administratively shut down.

Power Supply LED

For the PSU3.2KW-ACPI and PSU4.3KW-HVPI PSU, the power module LEDs are located on the upper-left portion of the module. For the PSU3.2KW-DCPI PSU, the power module LEDs are located on the lower-right portion of the module.

Note The following figure displays LEDs for an AC PSU.

Figure 131: Power Supply LEDs - PSU3.2KW-ACPI

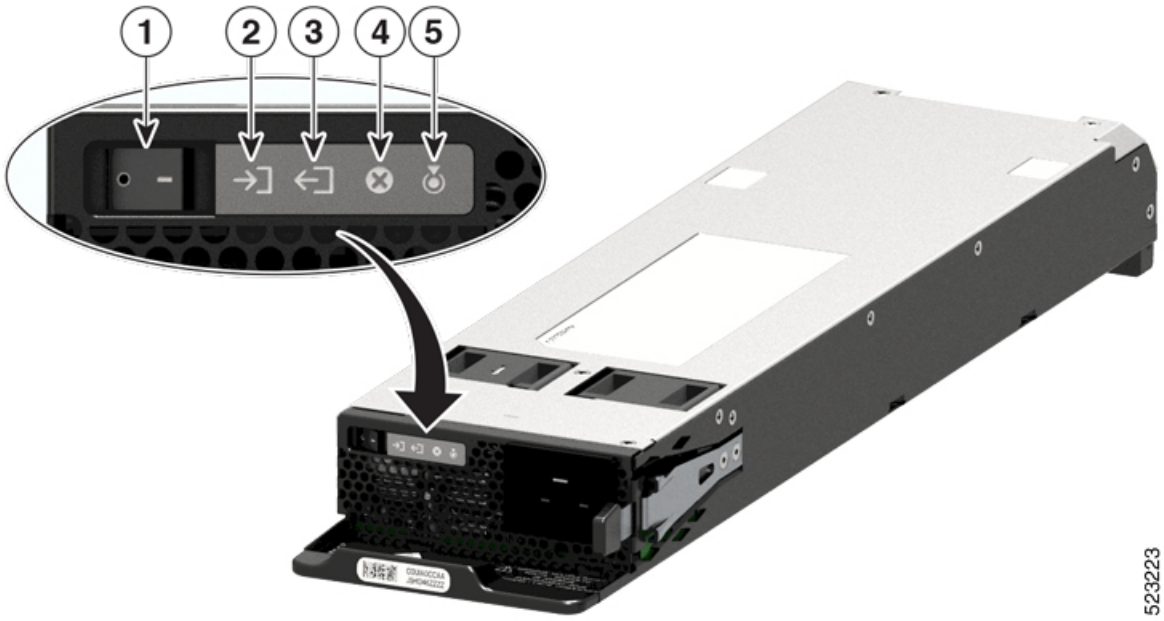


Table 18: Power Supply LEDs Descriptions - PSU3.2KW-ACPI

1	On/Off Switch
2	Input Status
3	Output Status
4	Fault
5	Attention

Table 19: Power Supply LED Status Description - PSU3.2KW-ACPI

LED	Color	Status
Attention	Blinking Blue	The operator has configured this LED to identify this PSU.
	Off	This device is not identified or configured.

LED	Color	Status
Input Status	Green	Both inlet power present **Note** AC input voltage is 70 V minimum. AC PSU is single-input supply. DC input voltage is -40 V minimum. DC PSU is dual-input supply.
	Blinking Green	The module is in one of the following states: • Only one input power present • Hot unplugged **Note** AC input voltage is between 70 V and 85 V. DC input voltage is: • between -27 V and -37 V • greater than -75 V and less than -77 V **Note** In DC dual-inputs mode, the absence of LED light indicates that DC input(s) are less than -26 V or greater than 77 V. For a DC input voltage between -27 V and -37 V, or greater than -75 V and less than -77 V, the IN LED flashes on/off (0.5 sec ON / 0.5 sec OFF). In single-input mode, the IN LED flashes on/off to indicate an ON state.
	Off	The module is in one of the following states: • No input is present • Module firmware upgrade is in-progress **Note** AC input voltage is less than 70 V. DC input voltage is less than -26 V.

LED	Color	Status
Output Status	Green	The module is in one of the following states: Output power is enabled
	Blinking Green	The module is in one of the following states: • Output is out of regulation. • In sleep mode (Not present in DC-60)
	Off	Firmware upgrade is in-progress.
Fault	Red	The module has detected a fault within the power supply unit. Illuminates for 2-3 seconds after input is applied or disconnected through the front panel On/ Off switch (for AC-input power supplies) or On/ Off power button (for DC-input power supplies) or a circuit breaker. **Note** For DC input voltages that are greater than 77 VDC, this LED blinks on-off (0.5 sec ON / 0.5 sec OFF).
	Blinking Red	Module firmware upgrade is in-progress

Figure 132: Power Supply LEDs - PSU4.3KW-HVPI

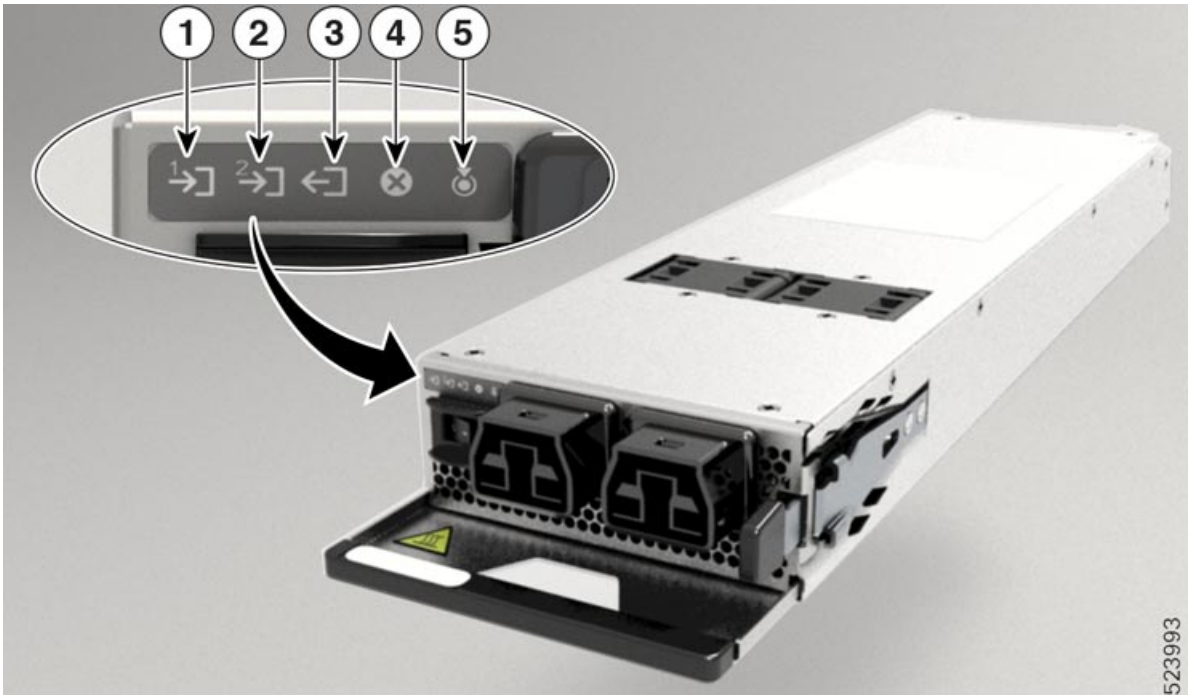


Table 20: Power Supply LEDs Descriptions - PSU4.3KW-HVPI

1	Input Status (Feed A)
2	Input Status (Feed B)
3	Output Status
4	Fault
5	Attention

Table 21: Power Supply LED Status Description - PSU4.3KW-HVPI

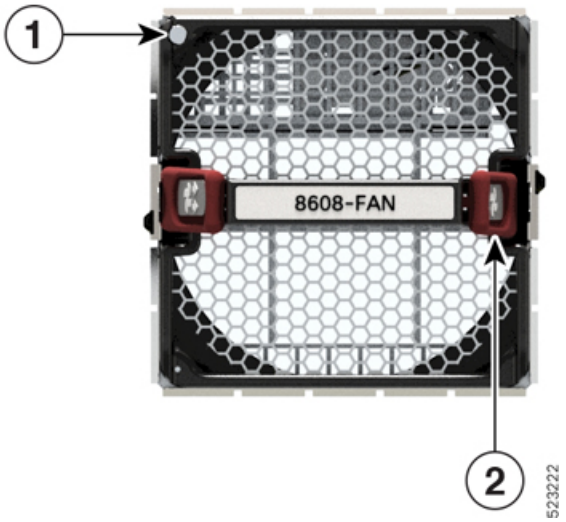
LED	Color	Status
Attention	Blinking Blue	The operator has configured this LED to identify this PSU.
	Off	The operator has not configured this LED.
Input Status	Green	Both inlet power present **Note** The PSUs shall operate within specification from 85V-305V AC or 192-400V DC continuously.
	Blinking Green	The module is in one of the following states: • Feed A or Feed B input power present **Note** AC input voltage is between 180V AC and 305V AC. DC input voltage is between 192V DC and 400V DC
	Off	The module is in one of the following states: • No input is present • Module firmware upgrade is in-progress **Note** AC input voltage is less than 180 V. DC input voltage is less than 192 V.

LED	Color	Status
Output Status	Green	The module is in one of the following states: Output power is enabled
	Blinking Green	The module is in one of the following states: • Output is out of range.
	Off	The module is in one of the following states: • Firmware upgrade is in-progress. • Power tray switch is in Off position.
Fault	Red	The module has detected a fault within the power supply unit. Illuminates for 2-3 seconds after the PSU is connected or disconnected through the front panel On/ Off switch (for AC-input power supplies) or On/ Off power button (for DC-input power supplies) or a circuit breaker. **Note** For DC input voltages that are greater than 400 VDC, this LED blinks on-off (0.5 sec ON / 0.5 sec OFF).
	Blinking Red	Module firmware upgrade is in-progress

Fan Tray LED

The fan tray LED is located on the top left portion of the fan tray.

Figure 133: Fan Tray LED



1	Attention or Status
2	Latch

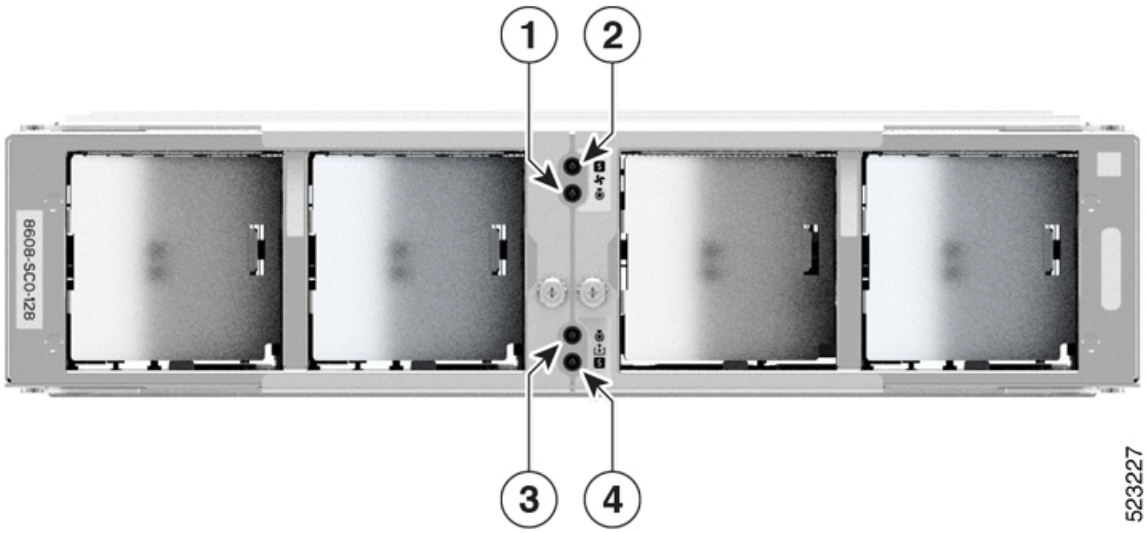
Table 22: Fan Tray LED Descriptions

LED	Color	Status
Attention or Status	Green	The fan is operational, fan speed (RPM) is within normal range.
	Flashing Amber	The module is in one of the following states: • Fan speed (RPM) is outside normal range for one or more fans. • The module has a minor, major, or critical alarm.
	Flashing Blue	The module is identified or activated.
	Off	The module is not receiving power.

Switch Card LED

This section describes the LEDs and their status for Switch Card (SC) and Fan Board.

Figure 134: Switch Card LEDs



1	Fan Board Attention
2	Fan Board Status
3	Switch Card Attention
4	Switch Card Status

Table 23: Fan Board LED Descriptions

LED	Color	Status
Fan Board Attention	Flashing Blue	The operator has activated this LED to identify this module in the chassis.
	Off	This module is not being identified.
Fan Board Status	Solid Amber	The module is in one of the following states: • The module is powered on. • Graceful chassis reload, shutdown, or reimage
	Solid Green	This module is operational with no issues.
	Flashing Green	Auto or Manual FPD upgrade is in-progress.
	Flashing Amber	The module has an active minor alarm.
	Flashing Red	The module has major or critical alarms.

Note The Fan Board is hosted inside an SC. Fan Board controls the fan trays that are installed in the four fan tray slots. The fan tray slots are located in the front panel of the SC.

Table 24: Switch Card LED Descriptions

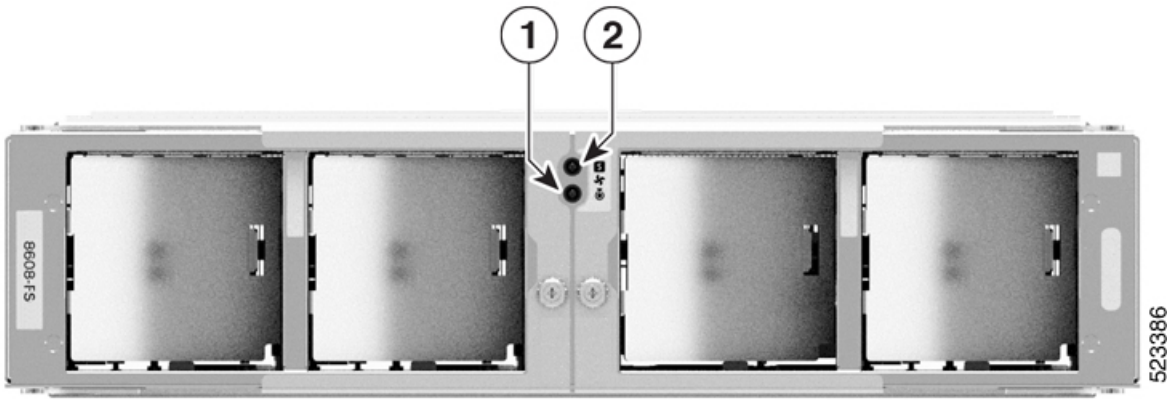
LED	Color	Status
Switch Card Attention	Flashing Blue	The operator has activated this LED to identify this module in the chassis.
	Off	This module is not being identified.
Switch Card Status	Solid Amber	The module is in one of the following states: • The module is powered on. • Graceful chassis reload, shutdown, or reimage
	Solid Green	This module is operational with no issues.
	Solid Red	Power-up failure that prevents the card from powering up.
	Flashing Green	Auto or manual FPD upgrade is in-progress.
	Flashing Amber	The module has an active minor alarm.
	Flashing Red	The module has major or critical alarms.
	Off	The module is in one of the following states: • The module is in shutdown state by using either **shutdown location** *location* command in the EXEC mode or by using the **hw-module shutdown location** *location* command in the Config mode. • While the card is in running state, the ejector lever is opened that triggers the auto-shutdown operation for the module. • The module is placed in shutdown state by the software due to a hardware fault or a critical alarm condition. **Note** While in this state, the module can be safely removed from the router.

Fan Spinner LEDs

This section describes the Fan Spinner LEDs and their status.

These LEDs are for the fan board that controls the fan trays inserted in the four fan tray slots.

Figure 135: Fan Spinner LEDs



1	Fan Spinner Attention
2	Fan Spinner Status

Table 25: Fan Spinner LED Descriptions

LED	Color	Status
Fan Spinner Attention	Flashing Blue	The operator has activated this LED to identify this module in the chassis.
	Off	This module is not being identified.
Fan Spinner Status	Solid Amber	The module is in one of the following states: • The module is powered on. • Graceful chassis reload, shutdown, or reimage
	Solid Green	This module is operational with no issues.
	Flashing Green	Auto or manual FPD upgrade is in-progress.
	Flashing Amber	The module has an active minor alarm.
	Flashing Red	The module has major or critical alarms.