

# Contents

<b>1 Regulatory Compliance Statement</b> .....	错误！未定义书签。
<b>2 Regulatory Compliance Information</b> .....	<b>1-1</b>
2.1 Regulatory Compliance Standards .....	1-2
2.2 European Directives Compliance .....	1-3
2.3 CISPR 22 Compliance .....	1-5
<b>3 Safety Information</b> .....	<b>2-1</b>
3.1 Overview .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.1.1 Safety Precautions .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.1.2 General Requirements .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.2 Electricity Safety .....	2-1
3.2.1 High Voltage .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.2.2 Thunderstorm .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.2.3 Tools .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.2.4 High Electrical Leakage .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.2.5 Power Cable .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.2.6 Fuse .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.3 Electrostatic Discharge .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.4 Inflammable Environment .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.5 Radiation .....	2-3
3.5.1 Electromagnetic Field Exposure .....	错误！未定义书签。
3.5.2 Laser .....	2-9
3.6 Working at Heights .....	2-10
3.6.1 Weight Lifting .....	2-10
3.6.2 Safety Guide on Ladder Use .....	2-11
3.7 Mechanical Safety .....	2-13
3.7.1 Drilling .....	2-13
3.7.2 Sharp Objects .....	2-13
3.7.3 Handling Fans .....	2-13
3.7.4 Lifting Heavy Objects .....	2-13
3.8 Miscellaneous .....	2-14
3.8.1 Inserting and Removing a Board .....	2-14

# Contents

3.8.2 Bundling Signal Cables.....	2-14
3.8.3 Cabling Requirements.....	2-14

---

# Figures

---

**Figure 3-1** Wearing an ESD wrist strap ..... 错误! 未定义书签。  
**Figure 3-2** Weight lifting ..... 2-11



---

# Tables

---

<b>Table 2-1</b> Regulatory compliance standards .....	1-2
<b>Table 2-2</b> Main materials used in the device .....	1-3
<b>Table 3-1</b> Fuse description.....	错误! 未定义书签。
<b>Table 3-2</b> Different regulations and reference .....	2-6



# 1 Regulatory Compliance Information

---

## About This Chapter

The following table lists the contents of this chapter.

Title	Description
1.1 Regulatory Compliance Standards	The regulatory compliance standards on EMC, safety, Laser Radiation, RF, health, and environmental protection.
1.2 European Directives Compliance	The compliance with European directives, including RoHS compliance and device recycling guide.
1.3 CISPR 22 Compliance	The CISPR 22 regulatory compliance.

## 1.1 Regulatory Compliance Standards

RRU3841 complies with the standards listed in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1** Regulatory compliance standards

Discipline	Standards
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CISPR22 Class B</li> <li>• CISPR24</li> <li>• EN55022 Class B</li> <li>• EN50024</li> <li>• ETSI ES 201 468</li> <li>• ETSI EN 301 489 Class B</li> <li>• ICES 003 Class B</li> <li>• AS/NZS CISPR22 Class B</li> <li>• GB9254 Class B</li> <li>• VCCI Class B</li> <li>• CNS 13438 Class B</li> <li>• 3GPP TS 36.113</li> </ul>
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IEC 60950-1</li> <li>• IEC 60950-22</li> <li>• EN 60950-1</li> <li>• EN 60950-22</li> <li>• UL 60950-1</li> <li>• CSA C22.2 No 60950-1</li> <li>• AS/NZS 60950-1</li> <li>• BS EN 60950-1</li> <li>• IS 13252</li> <li>• GB4943</li> <li>• EN60215</li> <li>• UL60950-22</li> <li>• UL50</li> </ul>
Laser safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FDA rules, 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11</li> <li>• IEC60825-1, IEC60825-2, EN60825-1, EN60825-2</li> <li>• GB7247</li> </ul>
RF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ETSI EN 301 908</li> </ul>



Discipline	Standards
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICNIRP Guideline</li> <li>• 1999-519-EC</li> <li>• EN 50385</li> <li>• EN 50383</li> <li>• EN 60215</li> </ul>
Environmental protection	RoHS
Grounding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ITU-T K.27</li> <li>• ETSI EN 300 253</li> </ul>

## 1.2 European Directives Compliance

RRU3841 complies with the following European directives.

- 2004/108/EC (EMC)
- 2006/95/EC (low voltage)
- 1999/5/EC (R&TTE)

RRU3841 complies with Directive 2002/95/EC, on the RoHS in electrical and electronic equipment. The device does not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium and brominated flame retardants (polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) or polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)) except for those exempted applications allowed by RoHS directive for technical reasons.

RRU3841 complies with Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment. Huawei is responsible for recycling its end-of-life devices. Contact Huawei local service center when recycling is required.

The main materials in the device are steel, plastics, copper, and electronic components. Most of the materials are recyclable.

Table 1-2 lists the main materials used in the device.

**Table 1-2** Main materials used in the device

Part	Material	Weight (kg)	Percentage (Based on Product Weight)	RoHS Substance
Module	Al	16.3	85.8%	No
	Zn	0.05	0.26%	No
	Fe	0.3	1.5%	No
	Cu	0.03	0.15%	No
PCBS	Rogers4350	1.0	100%	No

---

<b>Part</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Weight (kg)</b>	<b>Percentage (Based on Product Weight)</b>	<b>RoHS Substance</b>
	FR4	1.0	100%	No

## 1.3 CISPR 22 Compliance

RRU3841 complies with CISPR 22 for *Class B* by the ITE.



# 2 Safety Information

## About This Chapter

The following table lists the contents of this chapter.

Title	Section Describes
2.1 Overview	Safety precautions that must be observed when you install and maintain the device of Huawei.
2.2 Electricity Safety	Information about the electricity safety.
2.3 Fuse	Safety precautions about the use of the fuse.
2.4 Electromagnetic Field Exposure	Safety precautions about the Electromagnetic Field Exposure of the device.
错误！未找到引用源。错误！未找到引用源。	Safety precautions to be taken against injury to persons or damage to the device caused by laser.
错误！未找到引用源。错误！未找到引用源。	Precautions to be taken when you use the ladders or hoist heavy objects.
错误！未找到引用源。错误！未找到引用源。	Safety precautions on lifting heavy objects and sharp objects, on plugging and unplugging the boards, and on binding the signal lines.

## 2.1 Overview

### 2.1.1 Safety Precautions

This section describes parts of the safety precautions. Read and follow these safety precautions before installing and maintaining the Huawei device.

- Before performing any operation, read carefully the operation instructions and precautions in this document to minimize the possibility of accidents. The **Caution**,

**Warning** and **Danger** items in other documents do not cover all the safety precautions that must be followed. They are only the supplements to the safety precautions for operations as a whole. Therefore, the personnel in charge of the installation and maintenance are required to understand these basics of safety operation.

- When operating the device, obey the local safety regulations. The safety precautions provided in the documents are supplementary and shall be in compliance with the local safety regulations.
- When operating the Huawei device, follow the full precautions and special safety instructions from Huawei.
- The personnel in charge of the installation and maintenance must be trained to learn the proper operating methods and all safety precautions. Only the trained and qualified personnel can install or maintain the device.

## 2.1.2 General Requirements

To reduce the technically residual risk to a minimum, it is imperative to obey the following rules. Read all the instructions before operation.

### Installation

- The unit (or system) must be installed or used in the restricted access location.
- The device is only suitable for mounting on the concrete or other non-combustible surface.
- When installing the unit, always make the ground connection first and disconnect it last.
- Part thumbscrews should be tightened with a tool after both initial installation and subsequent access to the panel.
- Before operation, the device must be secured on the floor or other fixed objects, such as the walls and the mounting racks.

### Ground

- Never defeat the ground conductor or operate the device in the absence of a suitably installed ground conductor. Contact the appropriate electrical inspection.
- The unit (or system) must be connected to the protection ground before operation permanently. The cross sectional area of protective ground conductor shall be at least 16 mm<sup>2</sup>.

### Power Supply

- Reinforced insulation or double insulation must be provided to isolate DC source from the AC mains supply.
- Prepared conductors are connected to the terminal block, and only appropriate AWG/Type of wire is secured in the listed lug terminals.
- The device applies to DC power source that complies with the Safety Extra-Low Voltage (SELV) requirements in IEC 60950-1 based safety standards.
- This product relies on the building's installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. Ensure that a fuse or circuit breaker no larger than 80 VDC, 20 A for DC supplied model is used on the phase conductors (all current-carrying conductors).
- For this device, a readily accessible disconnect device shall be incorporated in the building installation wiring.

## Human Safety

- Do not operate the device and cables when lightning strikes.
- To avoid electric shock, do not connect safety extra-low voltage (SELV) circuits to telecommunication network voltage (TNV) circuits.
- To prevent laser radiation from injuring your eyes, never stare into the open optical port.
- Do not wear jewelry or watches when you operate the device.

## Operator

- Only the qualified and skilled personnel are allowed to install, configure, and disassemble the device.
- Only the authorized personnel are allowed to operate the device.
- Any replacement or change to the device or parts of the device (including the software) must be done by qualified or authorized personnel of Huawei.
- Any fault or error that might cause safety problems must be reported immediately to the person in charge.
- Only the qualified specialists are allowed to remove or disable the safety facilities, or to troubleshoot and maintain the device.

All parts of the document must be obeyed to the full. The document also serves as a guide to the selection of the measuring and testing device.

## 2.2 Electricity Safety

### 2.2.1 Power Cable



#### **WARNING**

Installation and removal of live line are prohibited. Transient contact between the core of the power cable and the conductor may generate electric arc or spark, which may cause fire or eye injury.

- 
- Before installing or removing the power cable, turn off the power switch.
  - Before connecting the power cable, confirm that the power cable and label comply with the requirements of the actual installation.

**CAUTION**

- For the DC power supplied device, use 16 AWG minimum power supply cord (Delivery for areas except Europe).
  - Use the type H03VV-F or light PVC sheathed flexible cord according to IEC 60227.
- 

## 2.2.2 Tools

---

**WARNING**

During high voltage and AC operations, special tools must be used, instead of common tools.

---

## 2.2.3 Drilling

---

**WARNING**

Drilling on the rack without permission is strictly prohibited. Drilling that does not satisfy the requirements concerned may damage the wires and cables inside the rack. If the metal shavings from the drilling get into the rack, it may result in short circuit of the circuit boards.

---

- Before drilling a hole on the rack, wear the insulation gloves, and remove the cables inside the rack.
  - During the drilling, ensure your eyes are well protected. The hot shavings may cause injury to your eyes.
  - Ensure that the metal shavings do not get into the rack.
  - Non-standard drilling may damage the electromagnetic shielding performance of the rack.
  - After drilling, clean the metal shavings in time.
- 

## 2.2.4 Thunderstorm

---

**DANGER**

High voltage and AC operations, or operations on a steel tower and a mast on a thunderstorm day are prohibited.

---

On a thunderstorm day, the electromagnetic field generated in the thunderstorm area may cause damage to electronic parts. To prevent the device from being damaged by lightning, use the proper grounding.

---



## 2.2.5 Electrostatic Discharge

---

### CAUTION

The static electricity generated by the human body may damage the electrostatic sensitive components on the circuit board, such as the large-scale integrated circuit (LIC).

---

In the following situations, the human body will generate a static electromagnetic field:

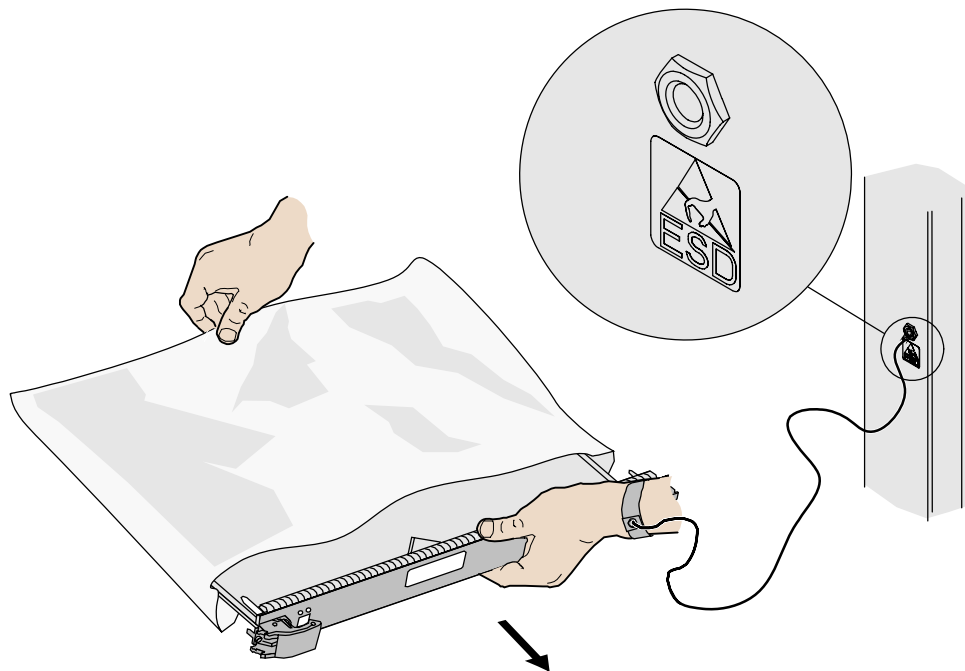
- Human body moving
- Clothes friction
- Friction between shoes and the ground
- Holding ordinary plastic in hand

The static electromagnetic field will remain within the human body for a long time.

Before touching the device, hand-holding, circuit boards, or ASICs, wear a grounded electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap. It can prevent the sensitive components from being damaged by the static electricity in the human body.

Figure 2-1 shows the wearing of an ESD wrist strap.

**Figure 2-1** Wearing an ESD wrist strap



## 2.3 Fuse



### WARNING

For the safety of continuous operation, replace the fuse with a fuse of the same type and specifications.

## 2.4 Electromagnetic Field Exposure



### WARNING

Radio-frequency signals with high intensity are harmful to human body.

Before installing or maintaining an antenna in a steel tower or a mast with a large number of transmitter antennas, the operator should coordinate with the parties concerned to shut down the transmitter antennas.

### Introduction

The BTS emits RF radiation (radiation hazard). Operators have to follow the related local regulations when erecting the BTS.

Operators of BTSs must also follow the related local regulations when erecting the BTS.

### Limits and Guidelines on Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields

There are a number of international regulations, standards and guidelines for exposure to electromagnetic fields. Several European countries have adopted the recommendation of the council of the European Union. It was released on July 12, 1999 focusing on the harmful effects of exposure to electromagnetic fields (1999/519/EC). The recommendation is based on the guideline published by the ICNIRP.

Table 2-1 gives a comparison among regulations and reference levels applied in different countries.

**Table 2-1** Different regulations and reference

Country	Limit 950 MHz E Electric Field Strength	Limit 950 MHz S Power Flux Density	Limit 1850 MHz E Electric Field Strength	Limit 1850 MHz S Power Flux Density
ICNIRP International	42 V/m	4.75 W/m <sup>2</sup>	59 V/m	9.25 W/m <sup>2</sup>

Europe (1999/519/EC)	42 V/m	4.75 W/m <sup>2</sup>	59 V/m	9.25 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Italy, Decreto No. 381, 1998	6 V/m	0.095 W/m <sup>2</sup>	6 V/m	0.095 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Switzerland Verord. 1999	4 V/m	0.043 W/m <sup>2</sup>	6 V/m	0.096 W/m <sup>2</sup>

Reference levels are provided for exposure assessment, that is to determine whether the basic limit of restriction on exposure of humans to electromagnetic fields is exceeded. The basic restriction on exposure to electromagnetic fields is based on established health effects and biological considerations.

## Location of Base Station Antennas

Base station antennas, the source of the radiation, are usually mounted:

- On freestanding towers, with a height up to 30 m, or
- On a tower on the top of buildings, or
- On rare occasion, to the side of the building.

Generally, the height of the antenna position does not fall below 10 m. The power usually forms a horizontal main beam and is slightly tilted downward. The remaining power forms into the weaker beams on both sides of the main beam. The main beam, however, does not reach ground level until the distance from the antenna position is around 50–200 m.

The highest level of emission would be expected in close vicinity of the antenna and in line of sight to the antenna.

## Exclusion Zones

The requirements for exclusion zones are as follows:

- Antenna location should be designed so that the public cannot access the area where the RF radiation exceeds the levels as described earlier.
- If areas, where the RF radiation exceeds the prescribed level, are accessible to the workers, make sure that workers know where these areas are, and that they can power off (or shut down) the transmitters before entering these areas. Such areas may not exist; but if they do, they will be confined to areas within 10 m of the antennas.
- Each exclusion zone should be defined by a physical barrier and by a recognizable sign warning the public or workers.

## Guidelines on Arranging Antenna Sites

The guidelines on arranging the antenna sites are as follows:

- For roof-mounted antennas, raise the antennas above the height of the persons, who may have to work in the rooftop.
- For roof-mounted antennas, keep the transmitter antennas away from the areas where people are most likely to be, such as roof access points, telephone service points, and HVAC device.

- For roof-mounted directional antennas, place the antennas near the periphery, and do not make the antennas face to the building.
- Consider the trade-off between large aperture antennas (lower maximum RF) and small aperture antennas (lower visual impact).
- Pay special attention to keep higher-power antennas away from accessible areas.
- Keep the antennas in a site that is far away, though this may contradict the local zone requirements.
- Exercise extra caution when designing co-location sites, that is, where multiple antennas owned by different companies are located. This applies particularly to sites that include high-power broadcast (FM/TV) antennas. Local zone often favors co-location, but co-location may cause safety problems.
- Take special precautions for antenna sites near hospital and schools.

## Location of Base Transceiver Station

The base transceiver station (BTS) is shielded from RF radiation hazards. The device has been tested to comply with the radioactive spurious emission requirements of EN 301 502. These limits fall below the limits for RF radiation hazard. Therefore, the BTS does not cause danger to the public and workers under normal operation condition. However, it is still possible that because of imperfect antenna cables or other faults the limits set out above can be exceeded.

- BTS sites shall not be accessible to the public. Only authorized and trained workers should access sites or rooms.
- Doors of the site or room shall be clearly marked. For example, mark a sign warning the workers that inside the site or room where the RF radiation might exceed limits for radiation exposure.
- BTS sites shall be regularly monitored and inspected after installation.

## Prediction of the Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields

The section provides a theoretical approach to calculate possible exposure to electromagnetic radiation around a BTS antenna. Precise statements are possible either with measurements or complex calculations considering the complexity of the environment, such as soil conditions, nearby buildings and other obstacles. The complexity may cause reflections and deflection, scattering of electromagnetic fields.

The maximum output power (given in EIRP) of a BTS is usually limited by license conditions of the network operator.

RRU3841 supports the maximum output power of 120 W.

A rough estimation of the expected exposure in power flux density on a given point can be made with the following equation:

$$S = \frac{P(W) * G_{numeric}}{4 * r^2(m) * \pi}$$

P = Maximum output power in W

G<sub>numeric</sub> = Numeric gain (see below)

r = Distance between the antenna and the point of exposure in meters

For the calculation of the Gain numeric:

$$G_{numeric} = 10^{\frac{G_{dB}}{10}}$$

$$G_{dB} = G_{antenna} (dB) - B_{cable} (dB) - B_{vertical-attenuation} (dB) - B_{horizontal-attenuation} (dB)$$

B = attenuation in dB

So, considering a maximum antenna gain of 13.8 dBi ( $G_{dB}$ ) and the maximum allowed power flux density of  $10 \text{ W/m}^2$  ( $S$ ), the distance ( $r$ ) should be more than 5.1 m as safety distance.

## 2.4.2 Laser

The laser hazard level of this device is *Class 1*.



### WARNING

When handling optical fibers, do not stand close to, or look at the optical fiber outlet directly with unaided eyes.

---

## General Laser Information

Laser transceivers or transmitters are used in the optical transmission system and associated test tools. The wavelength of the laser is between 780 nm and 1600 nm. Because the laser is transmitted through the optical fiber, it has very high power density and is invisible to human eyes. When a beam of light enters the eye, the retina may be damaged.

Laser of wavelengths used in telecommunications can cause thermal damage to the retina.

Lasers used in lightwave systems have a larger beam divergence, typically 10 to 20 degrees. Viewing an un-terminated fiber or damaged fiber with the unaided eye at distances greater than 150 mm (6 inches) will normally not cause eye injury. However, damage may occur if an optical tool such as a microscope, magnifying glass or eye loupe is used to view the energized fiber end.

In its normal operating mode, a lightwave system is totally enclosed and presents no risk of eye injury. Additional safety is achieved by an automatic laser shut-down (ALS) of the system. The ALS, however, can be applied for bi-directional transmission only. If the receiver side does not detect the laser from the transmission side, it will give the transmission side a signal. Upon receiving the signal, the ALS will shut down the laser emission within 100 ms.

## Laser Safety Guidelines

Read the following guidelines to avoid laser radiation:

- Read the instructions before installing, operating and maintaining the device. Ignoring the instructions can cause exposure to dangerous laser radiation.
- Wear a pair of eye-protective glasses when you are handling lasers or fibers.
- All the operation shall be performed by personnel who have completed the approved training courses.

- Make sure that the optical source is switched off before disconnecting optical fiber connectors.
- Before opening the front door of an optical transmission system, make sure that you are not exposed to laser radiation.
- Do not look at the end of an exposed fiber or an open connector when you are not sure whether the optical source is switched off or not.
- Use an optical power meter to check and ensure that the optical source is switched off by measuring the optical power.
- Do not use an optical tool such as a microscope, a magnifying glass or an eye loupe to view the optical connector or fiber.

## Handling Fibers

Read the instructions before handling fibers.

- Cutting and splicing fibers must be performed by the trained personnel only.
- Before cutting or splicing a fiber, ensure the fiber is disconnected from the optical source. After disconnecting the fiber, use protecting caps to protect all the optical connectors.

## 2.5 Working at Heights



### WARNING

When working at heights, be careful to prevent objects from falling.

---

When working at heights, shall comply with the following requirements.

- The personnel who work at heights must be trained.
- The operating machines and tools shall be carried and handled safely to avoid falling.
- Safety protection measures, such as wearing a helmet and a safety belt, shall be taken.
- In cold regions, wear warm clothes when performing high-altitude operation.
- All lifting appliances must be thoroughly checked before the work is started.

### 2.5.1 Weight Lifting



### WARNING

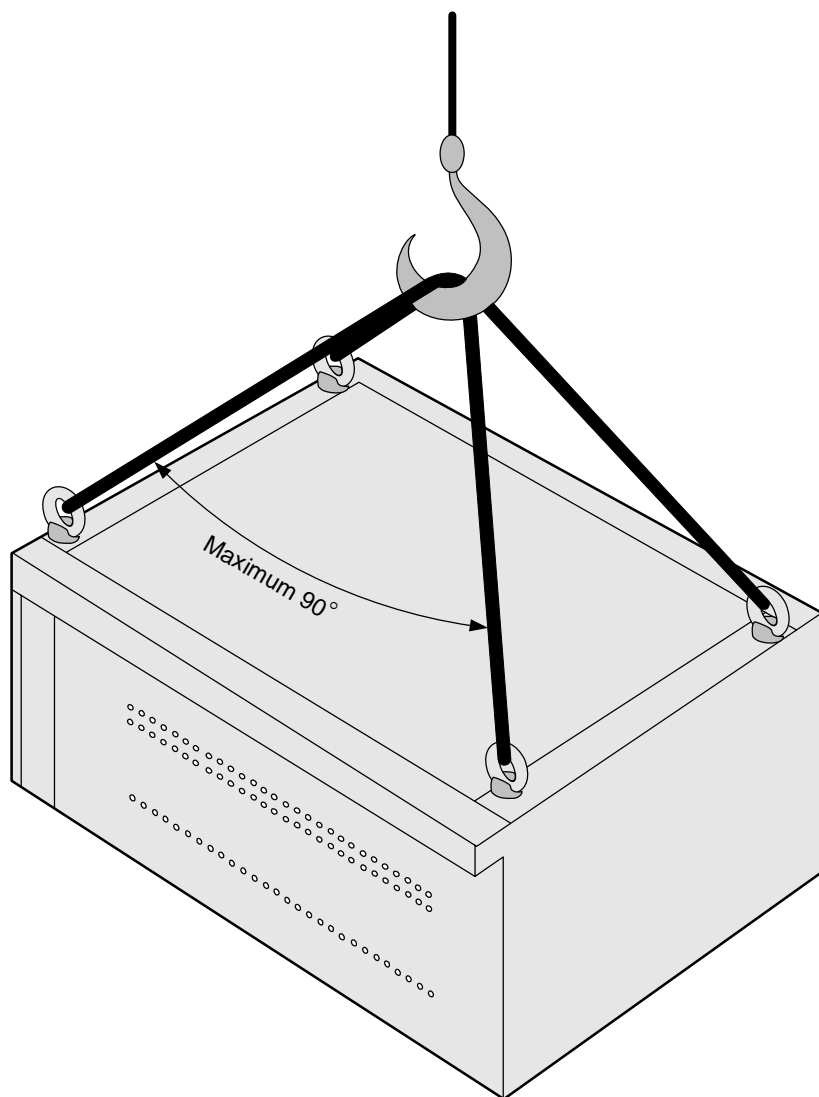
Do not access the areas under the jib arm and the goods in suspension when lifting weight.

---

- Ensure the operators have completed the related training and are qualified.
- Check the weight lifting tools and confirm that the tools are in good condition.
- Lift the weight only when the weight lifting tools are firmly fixed onto the weight-bearing object or the wall.

- Use a concise command to avoid incorrect operation.
- Ensure the angle between the two cables is less than or equal to 90 degrees during the lift. (see Figure 2-2).

**Figure 2-2** Weight lifting



## 2.5.2 Safety Guide on Ladder Use

### Checking the Ladder

Before using the ladder, first check if the ladder is in good condition. Make sure that you know the maximum weight that the ladder can support; overweight on the ladder is strictly prohibited.

## Placing the Ladder

Slant angle is suggested to be 75 degrees. The slant can be measured with the angle square or with arms. When using a ladder, place the wider end of the ladder on the ground. Otherwise, take protective measures on the base part of the ladder to avoid skidding. Place the ladder on stable ground.

## Climbing the Ladder

When climbing the ladder, note the following.

- Ensure the gravity center of your body does not deviate from the ladder edge.
- To lessen the danger and ensure the safety, hold your balance on the ladder before any operation.
- Do not climb higher than the fourth highest step of the ladder.
- If you are about to climb to the top, the length of the ladder shall be one meter higher than the eave.



## 2.6 Mechanical Safety

### 2.6.1 Drilling



#### **WARNING**

Drilling on the rack without permission is strictly prohibited. Drilling that does not satisfy the requirements concerned may damage the wires and cables inside the rack. If the metal shavings from the drilling fall into the rack, it may result in short circuit of the circuit boards.

---

- Before drilling a hole on the rack, wear insulation gloves, and remove the cables inside the rack.
- During the drilling, ensure that your eyes are well protected. The hot shavings may injury to your eyes.
- Ensure that the metal shavings do not get into the rack.
- Non-standard drilling may damage the electromagnetic shielding performance of the rack.
- After drilling, clean the metal shavings in time.

### 2.6.2 Sharp Objects



#### **WARNING**

When carrying the device by hand, wear protection gloves to avoid injury by sharp objects.

---

### 2.6.3 Handling Fans

Ensure the following:

- When replacing a component, place the component, screw, and tool at a safe place to prevent them from falling into the running fan.
- When replacing the ambient equipment around the fan, do not place the finger or board into the running fan until the fan is switched off and stops running.

### 2.6.4 Lifting Heavy Objects

**WARNING**

When lifting heavy objects, do not stand or walk under the arm or the lifted object.

---

## 2.7 Miscellaneous

### 2.7.1 Inserting and Removing a Board

To insert or remove a board, abide by the following requirements:

**CAUTION**

When inserting a board, handle it gently to avoid distorting pins on the backplane.

---

- Insert the board along the slot guide.
- The two sides of one board should not contact another board to avoid short-circuit or scratch.
- When holding a board in hand, do not touch the board circuit, components, connectors, or connection slots.

### 2.7.2 Bundling Signal Cables

**CAUTION**

- Bundle the signal cables separately from the strong current cables or high voltage cables.
  - Maintain a minimum space of 150 mm between adjacent ties.
- 

### 2.7.3 Cabling Requirements

At a very low temperature, movement of the cable may damage the plastic skin of the cable. To ensure the construction safety, comply with the following requirements:

- When installing cables, ensure that the environment temperature is above 0°C.
- If cables are stored in the place below 0°C, move the cables into a place at a room temperature and store the cables for more than 24 hours before installation.
- Move the cables with care, especially at a low temperature. Do not drop the cables directly from the vehicle.