HUGHES
NETWORK SYSTEMS

AIReach™
BROADBAND

Remote Terminal Installation and User Manual

1027144–0001
Revision D
March 1, 2000

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For important standards compliance information, see appendix B.

Contents

About this manual

This manual provides instructions for installing and using AIReach™ Broadband point–to–multipoint remote terminal (RT) equipment.

User qualifications

This manual is intended for use by qualified equipment installers. Installers must understand:

- Electronics fundamentals
- Cabling and connection practices
- Electrical circuits and grounding practices
- The importance of safety precautions

Installers must also be familiar with:

- Radio frequency (RF) fundamentals
- Applicable electrical, building, fire, and safety codes and regulations

Note: HNS recommends a team of two installers to install the AIReach Broadband indoor and outdoor equipment.

Organization

The instructions in this manual are organized according to tasks and are intended to be followed in sequential order.

Related publications

For site preparation instructions, see:

- *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide,* document number 1027032–0001

For hub site installation instructions, see:

- *Hub Installation and User Manual,* document number 1027145–0001

HNS- and customer-provided equipment

This manual primarily describes equipment manufactured and/or provided by Hughes Network Systems (HNS), but in some cases also refers to equipment that may be supplied by another vendor. **HNS equipment deliverables are defined in the customer contract.** Some equipment referred to in this manual may be provided by the customer, as stated in the customer's contract.

Revision record

Revision	Date of issue	Scope
A	April 21, 1999	Released for UL approval.
B	June 8, 1999	Added new and updated information.
C	August 9, 1999	Added troubleshooting and maintenance information.
D	March 1, 2000	Revised order of Installation steps. Added overall installation checklist. Added information for new antenna mount design, and updated various other information.

Important safety information

For your own safety and protection, read this safety section carefully. Keep this safety information where you can refer to it if necessary.

Types of warnings used in this manual

This section introduces the types of warnings used in this manual to alert you to possible safety hazards that could be encountered while installing AIReach Broadband equipment.

DANGER

Fall hazard: Where you see this symbol and DANGER heading, strictly follow the warning instructions to avoid personal injury or death from falling.

DANGER

Electric shock hazard: Where you see this symbol and DANGER heading, strictly follow the warning instructions to avoid electric shock injury or death.

WARNING

Potential radio frequency (RF) hazard: Where you see this alert symbol and WARNING heading, strictly follow the warning instructions to avoid injury to eyes or other personal injury.

WARNING

Where you see this symbol and WARNING heading, strictly follow the warning instructions to avoid personal injury.

Warnings appearing in this manual

This manual includes the following safety warnings:

DANGER

If you have to walk on a roof or use a ladder to access an installation site or equipment, follow these precautions to prevent personal injury or death:

- **Do not walk near the edge of the roof.**
- **Watch out for overhead power lines. Stay at least 6 meters (20 feet) from power lines.**
- **Walk only on sound roof structures.**
- **Do not work on a roof or ladder in high wind, rain, lightning, or other adverse weather conditions.**
- **Follow all safety precautions from the ladder or antenna manufacturer.**
- **Do not walk on a roof if a storm is visible—even if the storm is distant. Lightning can travel and strike in advance of a storm.**

WARNING

If you need to hoist materials to the installation location, observe these precautions to avoid personal injury:

- **Use a rope strong enough to support all of the materials that need to be hoisted.**
- **Never stand under the rope while materials are being hoisted.**
- **Hoist one concrete block at a time.**
- **Pass the rope through the *center* hole of each concrete block. If you use the hole on either end, the end can break off, allowing the concrete block to fall.**
- **Be advised that the contents of the mount kit can fall through the end of the box if the box is tilted—especially if the box has been damaged.**
- **Use a back brace.**

WARNING

Potential radio frequency (RF) hazard:

- **Keep away from the front of the outdoor unit (ODU) antenna while the ODU is operating. Note that you cannot tell from outward appearance whether the ODU is operating or not.**
- **Be careful with respect to the ODU you are installing and ODUs that may already be operating in the installation area.**

Failure to observe these warnings could result in injury to eyes or other personal injury.

WARNING

To avoid the risk of electric shock and exposure to potentially harmful radio frequency (RF) waves, make sure the IDU is turned off, if already installed, before installing the mechanical attenuator. Failure to observe these warnings could result in personal injury.

WARNING

To help avoid death, injury, or damage from a lightning strike, you *must* install a lightning arrestor where the IFL enters the building.

The warning immediately below applies only to IDUs with a dual ac or dc power supply:

WARNING

Multiple power connectors. Disconnect both ac and dc power before servicing.

WARNING

To avoid the risk of electric shock, remove power from the power circuit before connecting power cables to the IDU power supply.

WARNING

The IDU chassis must be solidly bonded to a low–impedance ground (earth) source. To avoid the risk of electric shock and/or equipment damage, do not apply power to the IDU chassis without a ground reference.

WARNING

To avoid the risk of electric shock, make sure the dc power source breaker is off before installing a remote power–off circuit. Use a continuity tester to verify that power is off.

Chapter 1

Installation summary

This chapter includes:

The installation summary previews the entire RT installation process and serves as a quick reference. For detailed information, see chapters 2 through 8.

Remote terminal (RT) reference drawing

Figure 1-1 is provided as a reference. It illustrates the main RT components:

- Outdoor unit (ODU)
- Intrafacility link (IFL)
- Indoor equipment

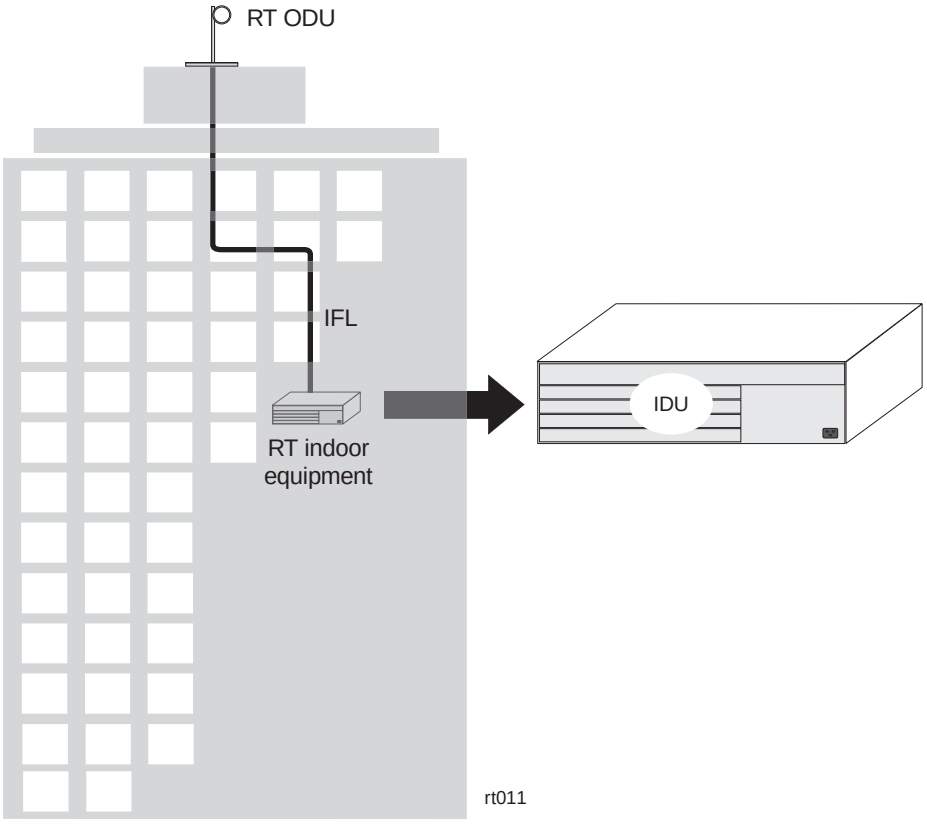


Figure 1-1 RT equipment

Installation summary and checklist

Components to be installed

The following AIReach Broadband components are installed at the RT site:

- ODU(s) – Integrated antenna and transceiver
- IFL
- Indoor unit(s) (IDU), including:
  - IDU channel and control module (CCM)
  - IDU service–specific interfaces (SSIs)

Summary of installation steps

RT installation consists of the following main tasks:

- ☐ Ground the rack (if a rack is used) – page 3–2
- ☐ Install IDU chassis – page 3–3
- ☐ Ground the IDU chassis – page 3–11 (ac) or 3–14 (dc)
- ☐ Connect power to power supply – page 3–12 (ac) or 3–14 (dc)
- ☐ Install CCM – page 3–23
- ☐ CCM power–on test – page 3–25
- ☐ Install SSIs – page 3–27
- ☐ Install expansion IDUs (EIDUs) (if used) – page 3–34
- ☐ Determine IFL cable route – page 4–5
- ☐ Install the IFL cable (inside the building) – page 4–8
- ☐ Install IFL lightning arrestor – page 4–9
- ☐ Ground the lightning arrestor– page 4–12
- ☐ Install the IFL cable (on the roof) – page 4–13
- ☐ Test the IFL cable – page 4–14

- [ ] Install the mast mount – page 5–4
- [ ] Install the antenna mount – page 6–8
- [ ] Attach the antenna to the mount – page 6–10
- [ ] Adjust the antenna azimuth – page 6–14
- [ ] Adjust the antenna elevation – page 6–17
- [ ] Install the mechanical attenuator (if required) – page 6–19
- [ ] Attach the transceiver to the antenna – page 6–21
- [ ] Ground the ODU – page 6–23
- [ ] Connect the IFL to the ODU – page 6–25
- [ ] Connect the IFL to the CCM (IDU) – page 7–3
- [ ] Point the antenna (with voltmeter) – page 7–9
- [ ] Verify HT acquisition – page 7–13
- [ ] Enter an attenuator value – page 7–13
- [ ] Check CCM, SSI, and ODU status – page 7–14
- [ ] Verify the RT's operational state – page 7–17
- [ ] Perform RT to HT connection tests – page 7–18
- [ ] Weatherproof connections – page 8–2
- [ ] Obtain customer signoff – page 8–3

For detailed installation instructions, see chapters 2 through 8.

Chapter 2
Prerequisites

This chapter discusses steps that are required prior to installation of AIReach Broadband™ equipment. It includes:

2.1 Review site data and plans

Before you begin installing the equipment, review all previously collected site data and site plans for information you will need to install the indoor and outdoor equipment, including the IFL (intrafacility link). For more information on the equipment to be installed, see section 1.1.

Review:

- The completed Site Data Record from the *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide* – The Site Data Record is completed during and after the pre–installation site survey. It includes the site address, planned services, information concerning potential sources of interference, IFL information, and much other information.
- Site drawings and photographs – These should include information about the site environment, existing equipment and building features, equipment to be installed, IFL routing, customer equipment to be connected to AIReach Broadband equipment, and other information.
- *Planning the ODU location*, a section in the *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide* – The ODU location should already be selected; however, this section contains information that is useful for the installer to know.

Plan ahead for building access

Before you go to the installation site, **make sure you have all necessary information (such as contact names and phone numbers) for accessing all parts of the building you will need to visit** (roof, equipment rooms—which may be in the basement), and other locations. This information should be available in the Site Data Record, which is completed as part of the site survey.

Recommendations:

- Know who to contact for assistance (name, phone number, working hours).
- Get good directions or a building map or floor plan, if possible.
- You may need a key or pass code to gain access to the roof.
- Make all necessary arrangements for facility support and building access *before you go to the installation site.*

Tools needed for installation

To install and commission AIReach Broadband remote terminal equipment, you need the tools listed in table 2-1 . You may need general–purpose tools in addition to the specific tools listed here.

Table 2-1 Tools required for RT installation

(includes tools for IFL installation, antenna pointing, and initial testing)

√	Item	Purpose (or other comments)
☐	Ladder	May or may not be required; depends on building
☐	Rope	To hoist tools and equipment up ladders. Rope must be long enough for ladders at the site. Must be able to hold *at least* 35 pounds (16 kilograms). This is the ODU weight. IFL cable is likely to weigh more.
☐	Snow shovel or heavy–duty push broom	To move roof gravel away from the ODU installation site
☐	1/2–inch drill	Cordless drill preferred for work on roof. Drill with power cord required for heavy–duty work (such as mounting a rack to the floor).
☐	Drill with bits for wood and masonry.	May be needed for IFL installation
☐	Combination wrenches: 7/16 inch, 9/16 inch 10 millimeter, 13 millimeter	For installing the mast mount and antenna mount
☐	Ratchet wrench with 9/16–inch socket	For installing the mast mount
☐	3/8–inch torque wrench with 13–millimeter deep socket	Required for installing the antenna mount
☐	5/32–inch (4–millimeter) torque hex key wrench	Used to tighten the radome band clamp
☐	No. 6 Phillips screwdriver	Needed to attach IDU chassis mounting ears if IDU chassis is rack mounted
☐	1000° heat gun	For applying shrink wrap tubing to protect cable terminations
☐	Cable cutters	
☐	Diagonal cutters (wire cutters)	
☐	Flush mount cutters	

Table 2-1 Tools required for RT installation – Cont'd.

(includes tools for IFL installation, antenna pointing, and initial testing)

√	Item	Purpose (or other comments)
☐	Excelta CX–1–78–1 cable stripping tool	Manufacturer: Excelta Corp., Buellton, CA
☐	Crimp tool for #2 and #6 AWG ground lugs	Manufacturer: Thomas & Betts, Memphis, TN
☐	HCT–231 crimp tool	For terminating N–type connectors
☐	Channel locks	
☐	Soft jaw pliers	Grip tool with soft surface, for gripping and turning N–type connectors
☐	Band cutters	To remove shipping bands from mast mount pieces
☐	Carpenter's knife	
☐	Splicer's knife	To terminate cables
☐	Binoculars	Suggested, for RT installation, if the HT is too far to see
☐	Flashlight	Primarily for IFL installation
☐	100–foot tape measure (metric equivalent: 30.5 meters)	For measuring cable runs
☐	Large backpack or padded bag	To haul ODU transceiver and antenna to the roof
☐	Digital voltmeter	For pointing and testing dc voltage measurement accuracy: 0.3%
☐	Test cable terminated with F–connector and alligator clips	Used to connect voltmeter to ODU for antenna pointing
☐	Test set(s) (DS1, DS3, or both)	For commissioning tests. Test set type(s) needed depends on services the RT supports (DS1, DS3, or both).

Table 2-1 Tools required for RT installation – Cont'd.

(includes tools for IFL installation, antenna pointing, and initial testing)

√	Item	Purpose (or other comments)
☐	Detailed local map	Used to locate the HT. Must show true north, streets, buildings, and landmarks. Helpful if the map shows magnetic declination (or magnetic north versus true north). A U.S. Geological Survey map is recommended. A travel map will suffice if it shows sufficient detail.
☐	Ruler or straight edge	Used to mark directions on map
☐	Pencil or broad–tip pen	Used to add markings to local map
☐	Protractor	May be useful as an aid in pointing the antenna. Must show 0° increments from 0° to 180°.
☐	Compass	May be useful as an aid in pointing the antenna. Must be accurate to within ±1°
☐	Personnel safety lines	For safety on roof
☐	Back brace	To protect against back injury while hoisting or lifting equipment and installation materials

Note: Vendor names, model numbers, and part numbers identify equipment known to be suitable. Other comparable equipment may also be suitable.

Specialized materials

To install AIReach Broadband RT equipment, you will need the materials listed in table 2-2 . This is a list of key, mostly specialized materials. *It is not a comprehensive list.* In addition to the listed materials, installers should carry materials that are commonly required to install outdoor telecommunications equipment.

Table 2-2 Specialized materials required for RT installation

√	Item	Purpose (or other comments)
☐	IFL cable	For specifications, see page 4–3.
☐	Ground cable	IDU, ac (if not grounded through the power cable): No. 16 AWG, green IDU, dc: No. 14 AWG, green ODU and lightning arrestor: No. 6 AWG or greater, green For rack installations (rack to ground bar): No. 2 AWG, green, stranded, and shielded
☐	Connectors: N type, F type, BNC	N connectors, for IFL cable, see page 4–4. F and BNC connectors – used to attach voltmeter to ODU for antenna pointing; see page 7–10.
☐	Bannana plug	Used to attach voltmeter to ODU for antenna pointing; see page 7–10.
☐	Concrete blocks	Used to anchor mast mount. For details, see section 5.5 on page 5–4.
☐	Weatherproofing compound	Used to seal outdoor IFL connections. See section 8.1 on page 8–2.
☐	Outdoor waterproof tape	Used to seal outdoor IFL connections. See section 8.1 on page 8–2.

Prerequisites for commissioning

You will not be able to commission the RT (as detailed in chapter 7) unless the Element Management System (EMS) is operational. Specific requirements for commissioning are:

- ☐ The EMS hardware and software must be installed and operational.
- ☐ The EMS database must be loaded and operational.
- ☐ The EMS operator has to enter the hub MAC address into the EMS database.
- ☐ The hub and HT are installed and operational. **The HT must be properly aligned.**

Additional prerequisites for commissioning are listed in chapter 7. The additional prerequisites are satisfied when the RT is properly installed. **The prerequisites listed above must be accomplished prior to RT installation—or commissioning will be delayed until they are accomplished.**

Chapter 3

Installing indoor RT equipment

This chapter includes:

For IDU standards compliance information, see appendix B (page B–3).

Rack grounding

If the RT IDU will be mounted in a rack, the rack must be grounded, as shown in figure 3-1:

1. Run a ground wire from the rack location to the master ground bar in the equipment room. This wire must be No. 2 AWG, green, stranded, and shielded.
2. Ground the rack by connecting a No. 6 AWG wire from the rack to the No. 2 AWG ground wire.

   Use a 2–hole lug to connect the No. 6 AWG wire to the rack. Remove paint and apply anti–oxidant as shown in the illustration.

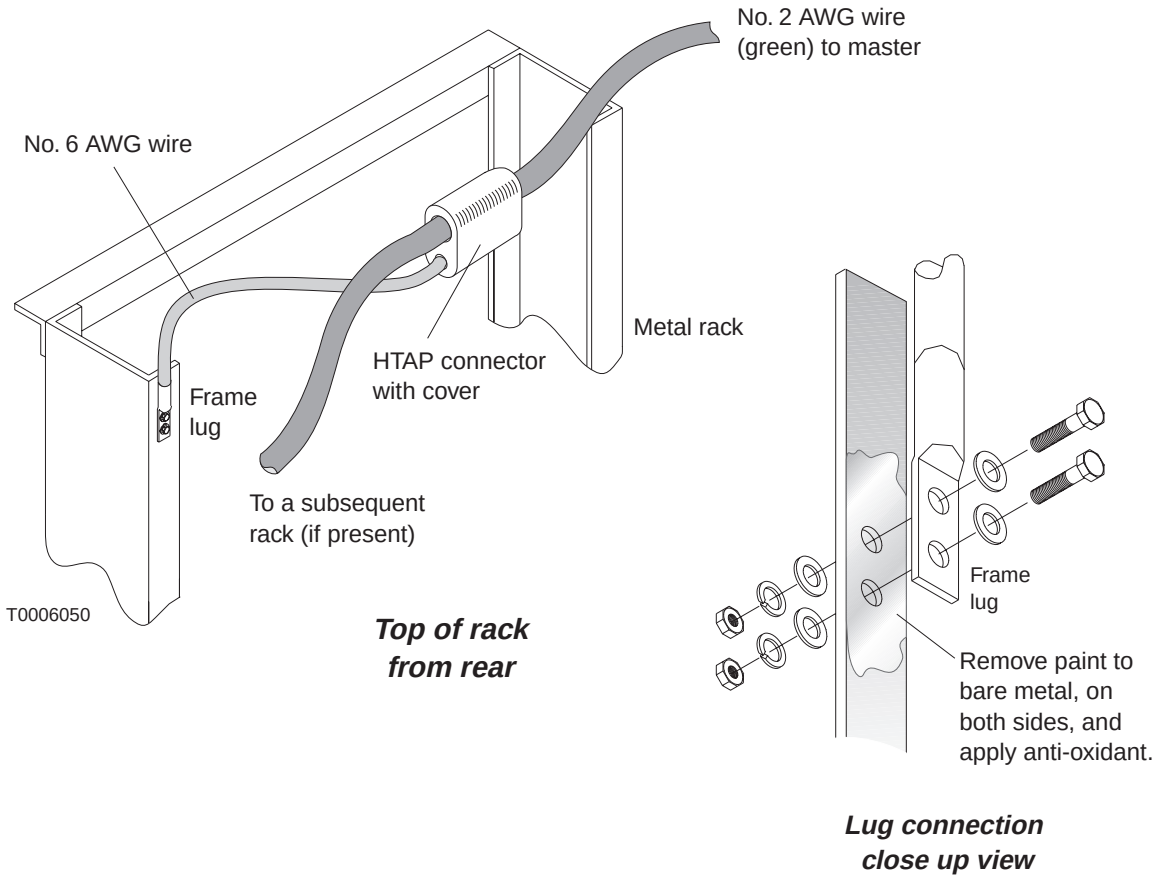


Figure 3-1 Rack ground connections

Installing IDUs

Figures 3-2 and 3-3 show the RT indoor unit (IDU), which houses the channel and control module (CCM) and service–specific interfaces (SSIs). The IDU chassis is shipped with the power supply installed, but the CCM and SSIs are not installed.

For IDU standards compliance information, see appendix B (page B–3).

IDU components

Figures 3-2 and 3-3 identify the main IDU components.

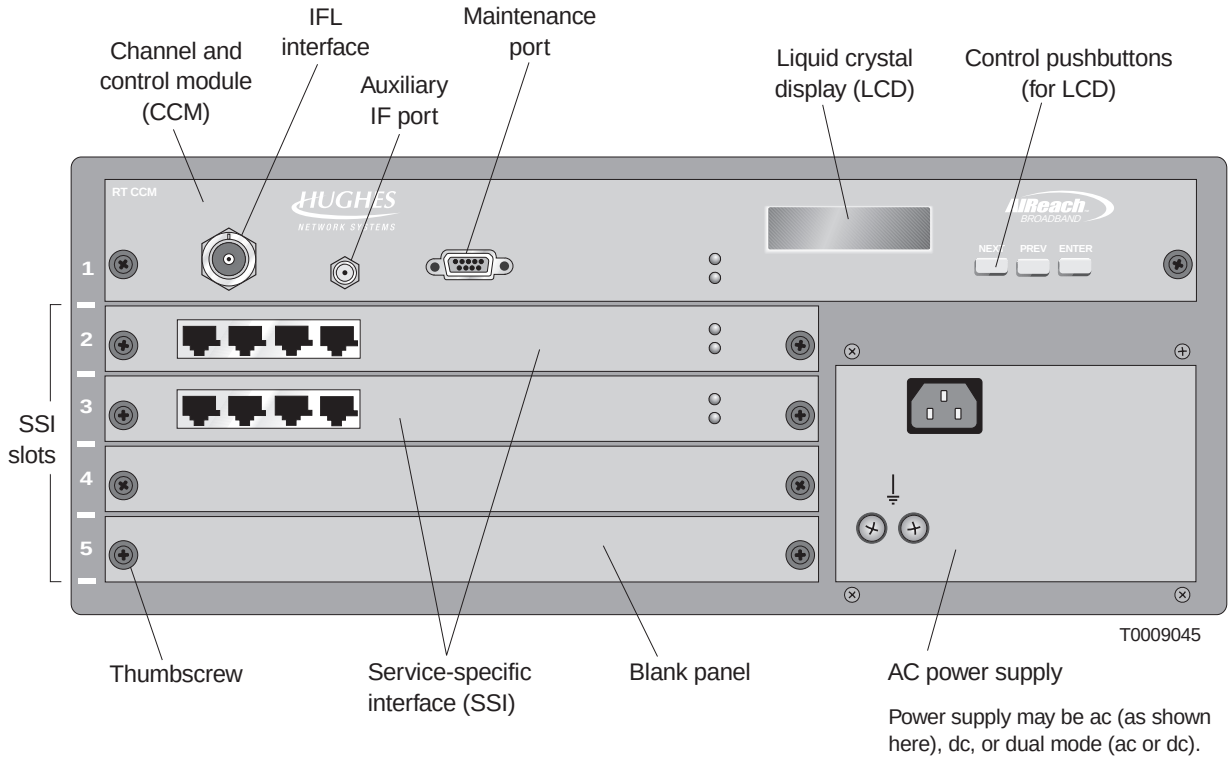


Figure 3-2 RT IDU main components (shown: IDU with ac power supply)

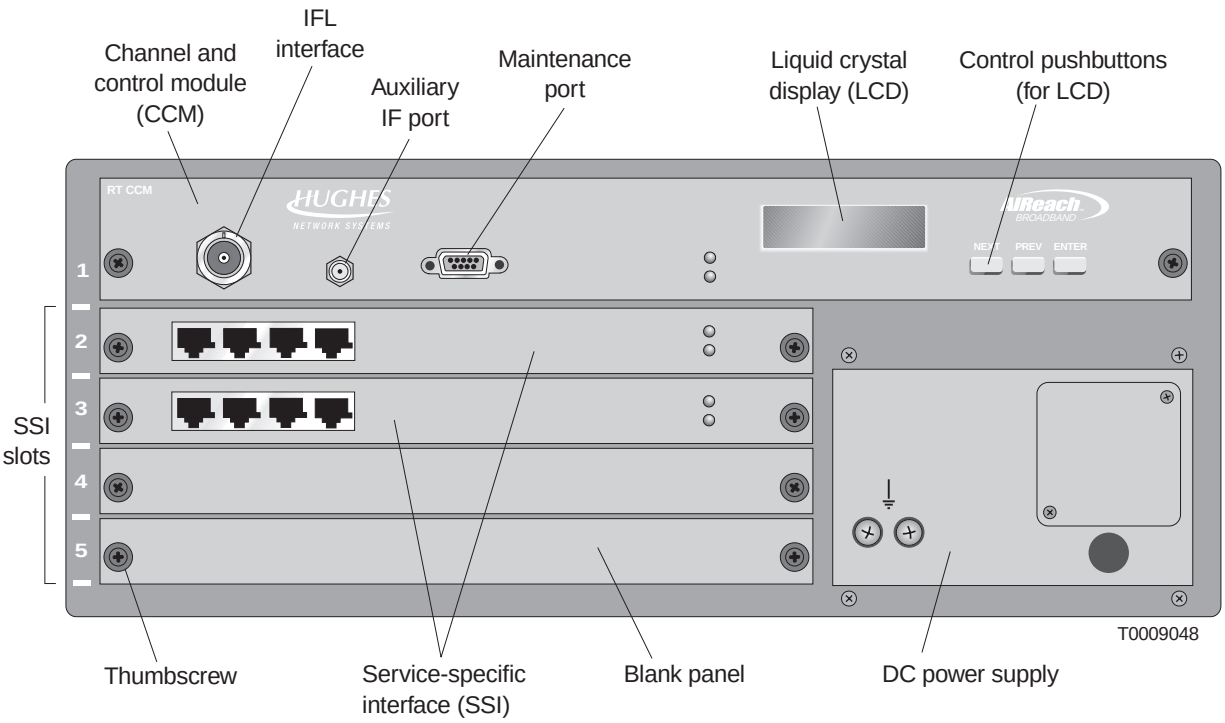


Figure 3-3 RT IDU with dc power supply

IDU chassis types

Three IDU chassis types are available, each with a different power supply option:

Table 3-1 IDU types

IDU type	HNS part number
IDU chassis with ac power supply	1026356–0001
IDU chassis with dc power supply (–48 Vdc)	1026356–0002
IDU chassis with dual mode (ac or dc) power supply	1026356–0003

The power supply is not user replaceable.

Prerequisites

Before you install the IDU chassis, make sure a power source is available. If it is not, you may have to select a different location for the IDU or install an electrical receptacle.

Note: The IDU is an industrial product. For safety and security reasons, it must be installed in an area that is accessible only to authorized servicing personnel.

Mounting options

The IDU can be used on a tabletop or installed in a 19–inch (48.3–centimeter) rack. With optional adapter brackets, the IDU can also be installed in a 23–inch (58.4–centimeter) rack.

Rack mounting

Safety guidelines

Observe these guidelines from Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) when you install IDU chassis in a rack (any rack):

- Make sure the power requirements of the IDU chassis plus the cumulative power draw of other equipment in the rack do not overload the supply circuit and/or wiring of the rack.
- The IDU weighs about 20 pounds (about 9 kilograms). Have someone help you when you lift the IDU chassis to install it in the rack.
- Always load the rack from bottom to top to ensure a stable and safe rack.
- Installation of the IDU chassis within the rack system should not reduce air–flow within the rack.
- The maximum recommended ambient temperature for the IDU chassis is 50 °C (122°F).
- While installing the IDU chassis into the rack, make sure you maintain a proper earth grounding for the equipment.

Rack mounting instructions

To mount the IDU chassis in a rack, you need the rack mounting brackets included in HNS kit 1027191–0001. This kit includes two brackets and six Phillips SEMS screws for attaching the bracket to the IDU.

To mount the IDU chassis in a rack, follow these steps:

1. Attach the rack mounting brackets as shown in figure 3-4.

   Be sure to use the correct sets of holes (front or midpoint) for each bracket, as indicated in figure 3-4.

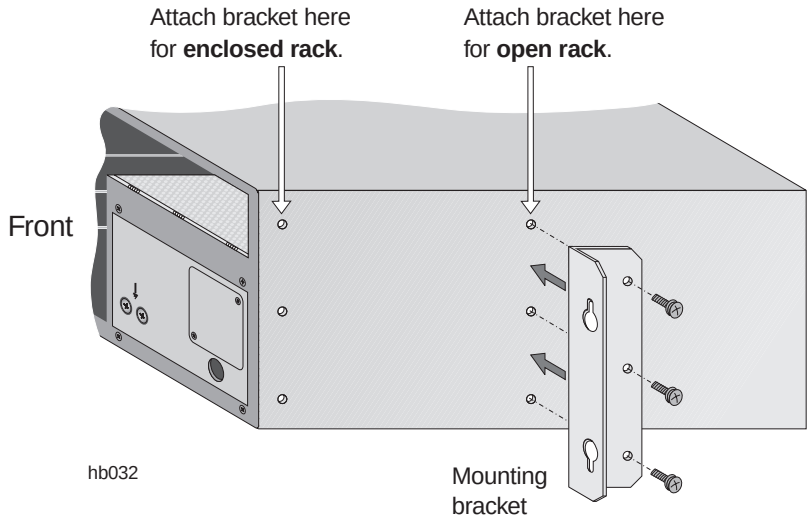


Figure 3-4 Attaching rack mounting brackets to the IDU chassis

2. Screw the two upper mounting screws into the rack (one on each side), at the desired installation height. Refer to figure 3-5.

   Do not tighten the screws all the way—this allows you to hang the chassis by the top “teardrop” holes on the brackets (in step 3).

   (The four mounting screws that screw into the rack should be provided with the rack.)

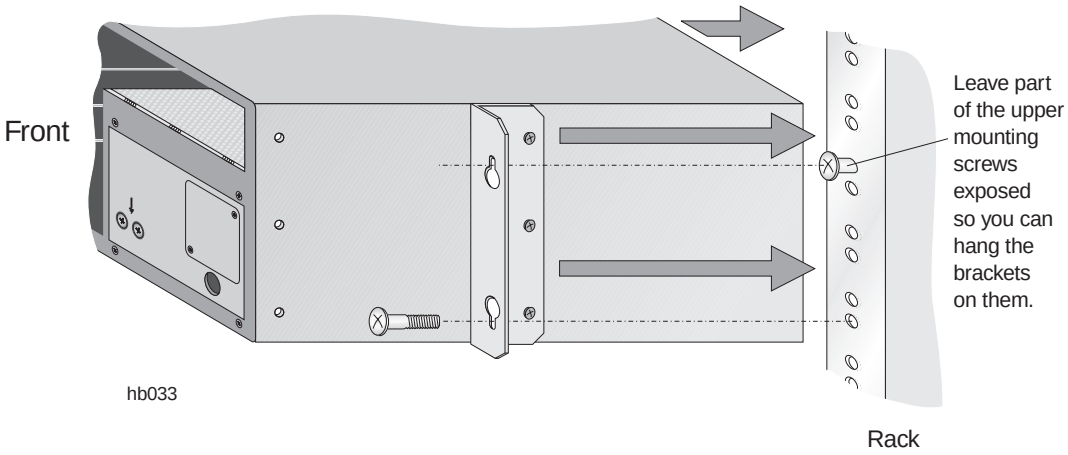


Figure 3-5 Installing the IDU chassis in a rack

3. Place the chassis into the rack, and slip the top hole of each bracket over the heads of the upper mounting screws in the rack.
4. Support the chassis with one hand while you install and tighten the two lower screws.
5. Tighten the two upper screws.

Power supplies

The IDU power supply is installed in the chassis at the factory. However, you need to make sure the power supply is grounded and connect power to the power supply. Detailed instructions for these steps follow.

Power supply options

The IDU chassis may be equipped with an ac, dc, or dual (ac or dc) power supply, depending on the local power environment. In the following sections, make sure you follow all instructions for the type of power supply your IDU chassis has.

Do not attempt to replace or substitute power supplies. If there is a problem with a power supply, return the chassis to HNS for repair or replacement.

Dual (ac or dc) power supply

The dual ac or dc power supply (figure 3-6) can be used with an ac or dc power source. A recessed switch on the front of the power supply is used to select ac or dc operation.

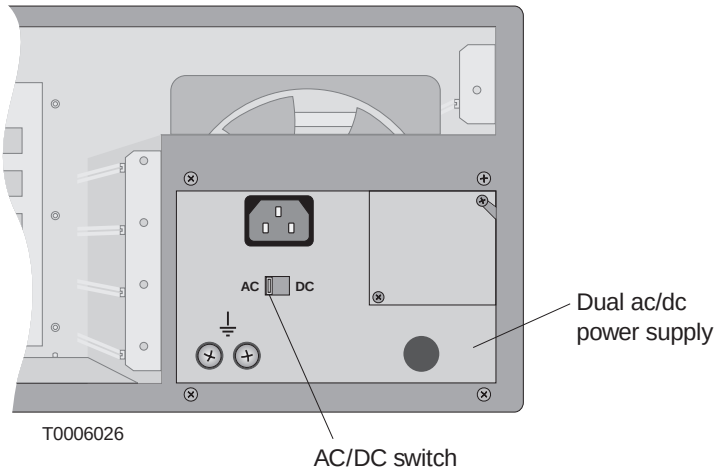


Figure 3-6 Dual ac or dc power supply

Selecting ac or dc power

Follow these instructions to set the power supply for ac or dc operation:

To use the dual power supply with ac power:

Make sure the switch is in the AC position; then follow the instructions below for ac power supplies.

Note: The AC–DC switch is recessed to prevent accidental switching. Use a flathead screwdriver to change the switch position.

To use the dual power supply with dc power:

Make sure the switch is in the DC position; then follow the instructions below for dc power supplies.

Labels on dual power supply

A label on the dual ac or dc power supply warns:

WARNING

MULTIPLE POWER CONNECTORS. DISCONNECT BOTH AC & DC POWER BEFORE SERVICING.

Servicing personnel must heed this warning. Note that the IDU and power supply should be serviced *only* by HNS.

A second label on the dual ac or dc power supply advises:

CAUTION

THIS EQUIPMENT HAS A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE EARTHED CONDUCTOR OF THE D.C. SUPPLY CIRCUIT AND THE EARTHING CONDUCTOR. SEE EARTHING INSTRUCTIONS

To disconnect dc power, unplug the terminal block (shown on page 3–16). Do not remove the wires from the terminal block while it is plugged in. If you do, the IDU chassis will not be grounded.

Additional instructions

If the power supply is a dual ac or dc unit, follow the instructions in the following sections for both ac and dc power supplies.

Additional instructions

If the power supply is a dual ac or dc unit, follow the instructions in the following sections for both ac and dc power supplies.

AC power supply

IDU chassis with an ac power supply (figure 3-7) or dual ac or dc power supply are equipped with a recessed IEC–320–C13 connector and a 7.5–foot (2.3–meter) power cable (HNS 9003024–0013). The power cable includes a NEMA 5–15–P plug to connect to the power source (receptacle). The cable is rated at 125 Vac, 10 amperes, and is equipped with an internal ground (earth) conductor.

The primary input requirements for the ac power supply are:

Voltage:	100 – 240 Vac
Current:	6.4 amperes maximum
Frequency:	50 – 60 Hz

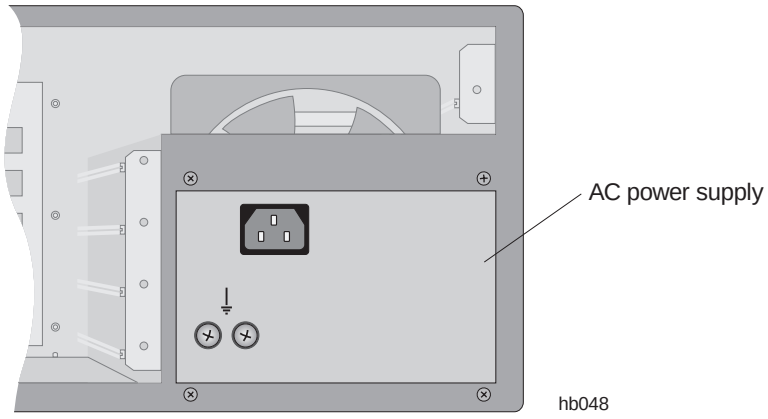


Figure 3-7 AC power supply

Grounding the ac IDU chassis

Important: In the United States and some international markets, the required ground bond is provided by the grounding conductor in the cable and ac service conductors. If grounding is provided through the grounding conductor and service conductors, *no additional grounding is required.*

In environments where ac grounding conductors are not available, a separate bonding conductor is required.

If a separate bonding conductor is required, ground the ac power supply as follows:

1. Use a 2–hole lug to connect a No. 16 AWG ground wire to the ground terminals on the front of the power supply. See figure 3-8.

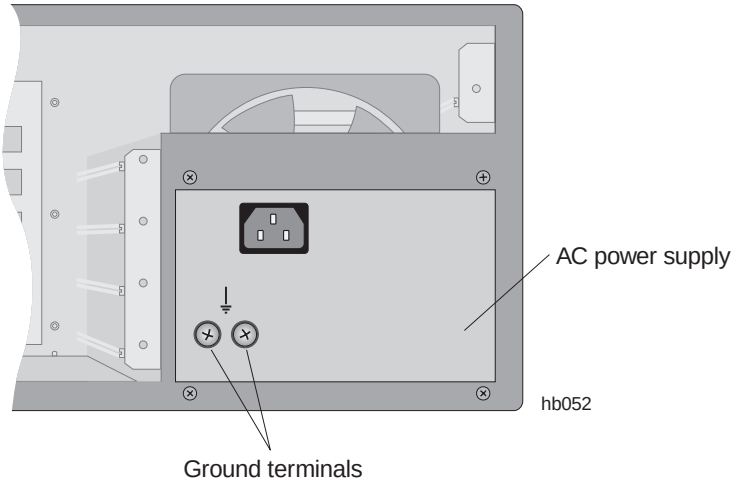


Figure 3-8 Ground terminals on ac power supply

2. Connect the other end of the ground wire to the rack ground bar. If the IDU chassis is not rack mounted, connect the ground wire to a ground point such as a water pipe or building steel.

Connecting ac power

WARNING

The IDU chassis must be solidly bonded to a low–impedance ground (earth) source. To avoid the risk of electric shock and/or equipment damage, do not apply power to the IDU chassis without a ground reference.

CAUTION

If the ODU and lightning arrestor are not connected to the IFL, do not power on the IDU chassis without first making sure the IFL is not connected to the IDU chassis. Failure to observe this instruction could result in damage to the equipment.

To connect ac power:

1. **Measure the voltage level of the power source to make sure it can accommodate the total IDU and ODU power requirements.**

   (The IDU supplies power to the ODU through the IFL.)

   If the voltage level cannot accommodate the IDU and ODU, the power source must be upgraded before you can proceed.
2. Connect the power cable to the IEC–320–C13 connector on the power supply.
3. Route and secure the cable to avoid physical damage.
4. Connect the plug end of the cable to a dedicated ac power source.

   Important: In the United States, ac–power IDU chassis must be connected to a dedicated power circuit with a 15–ampere single–pole breaker. The circuit must not include unrelated equipment.

DC power supply

Figure 3-9 shows an IDU chassis with a dc power supply.

A power cable is not supplied with the dc IDU chassis because cable requirements vary, depending on where the chassis will be used.

The power input requirement for the dc power supply (and dc portion of the dual ac or dc power supply) is –42 to –56 Vdc.

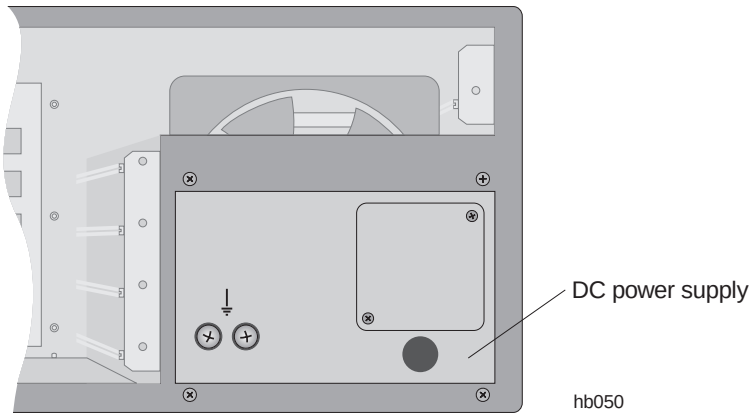


Figure 3-9 DC power supply

Label on dc power supply

A label on the dc power supply advises:

CAUTION

THIS EQUIPMENT HAS A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE EARTHED CONDUCTOR OF THE D.C. SUPPLY CIRCUIT AND THE EARTHING CONDUCTOR. SEE EARTHING INSTRUCTIONS

To disconnect dc power, unplug the terminal block (shown on page 3–16). Do not remove the wires from the terminal block while it is plugged in. If you do, the IDU chassis will not be grounded.

Grounding the dc IDU chassis

Ground IDU chassis with a dc power supply as follows:

1. Use a 2–hole lug to connect a No. 14 AWG ground wire to the ground terminals on the front of the power supply (figure 3-10).

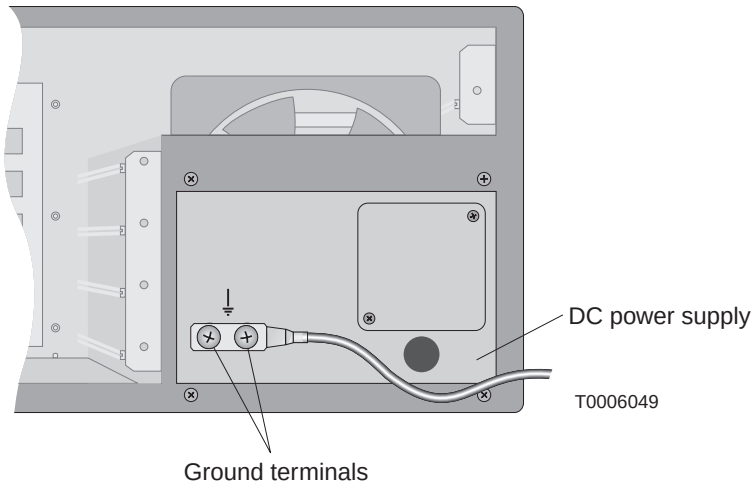


Figure 3-10 Ground terminals on dc power supply

2. Connect the other end of the ground wire to the rack ground bar. If the IDU chassis is not rack mounted, connect the ground wire to a ground point such as a water pipe or building steel.

Connecting dc power

WARNING

To avoid the risk of electric shock, remove power from the power circuit before connecting power cables to the IDU chassis power supply.

WARNING

The IDU chassis must be solidly bonded to a low–impedance ground (earth) source. To avoid the risk of electric shock and/or equipment damage, do not apply power to the IDU chassis without a ground reference.

CAUTION

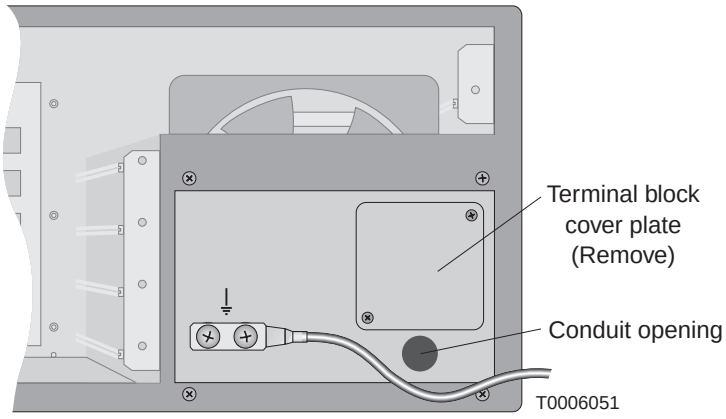
If the ODU and lightning arrestor are not connected to the IFL, do not power on the IDU chassis without first making sure the IFL is not connected to the IDU chassis. Failure to observe this instruction could result in damage to the equipment.

To connect power cables from the dc power source (usually a rectifier) to the dc power supply, follow the steps below.

1. **Measure the voltage level of the power source to verify it can accommodate the total IDU and ODU power requirements.**

   (The IDU supplies power to the ODU through the IFL.)

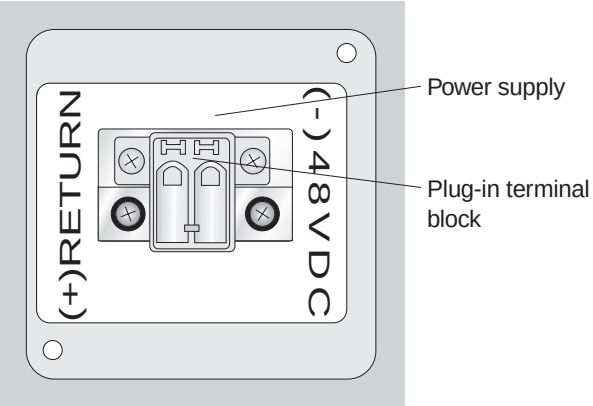
   If the voltage level cannot accommodate the IDU and ODU, the power source must be upgraded before you can proceed.
2. Remove power from the power circuit.
3. Loosen the two Phillips screws from the square terminal block cover plate on the front of the power supply.



4. Rotate the protective plate to expose the terminal block.

• *Follow steps 5 through 14 to insert the power cable wires into the power supply terminal block*:

5. Unplug the terminal block from the power supply socket.



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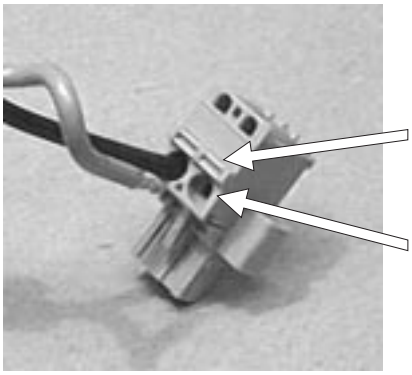
6. Strip both wires from the power source to about ¼ inch (6 centimeters) from the end.

Note: Wires used with the terminal block must meet these specifications:	
Composition	Solid or stranded
Wire cross–sectional area	0.2 to 2.5 square millimeters
Rated gauge	12 to 24 AWG

7. Twist the wires as shown in the photo below.
8. Insert both wires through the plastic strain relief bushing (HNS 9005614–0001).

T0006062

9. Lay the terminal block on a flat surface, with the wire entry holes facing up.
10. Use a small, flat–blade screwdriver (or similar tool) to press in the tab above the wire entry hole on the terminal block. Hold the tab in.



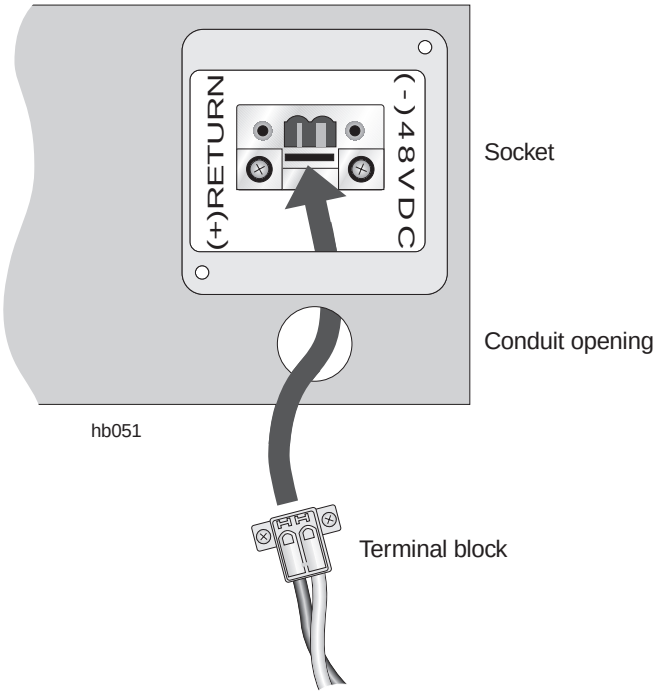
11. While holding the tab in, insert the stripped wire end.

Important: Insert the return (+) wire from the dc power source into the terminal block so it will connect to the power supply terminal marked **(+) Return** when the terminal block is plugged in. Likewise, insert the –48 Vdc (–) wire so it will connect to the **–48 VDC (–)** power supply terminal.

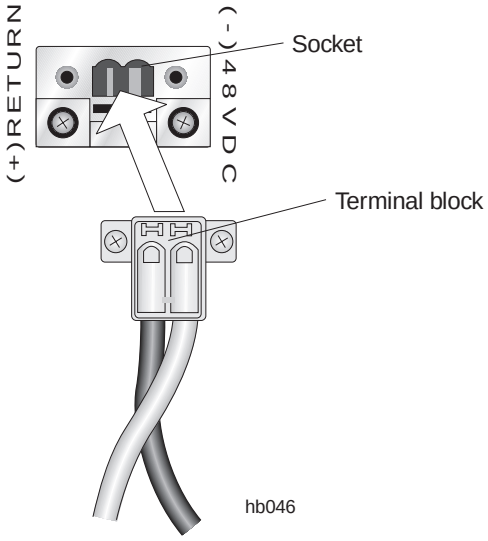
12. When the wire is fully inserted, release the tab.
13. Gently tug the wire to make sure it is securely inserted.
14. Repeat steps 10 through 13 for the second wire.

• *At this point, both wires are inserted into the terminal block.*

15. Insert the terminal block through the conduit opening and guide it up to the socket.



16. Plug the terminal block into the power supply terminal socket.



17. Snap the strain relief bushing into the conduit opening.
18. Tighten the screw on the strain relief bushing just enough to hold the wires in place. Do not overtighten.
19. Replace the protective plate and tighten the screws.

• *This completes the power connections.*

Powering off the dc IDU

The chassis does not have a power off/on switch. In normal operation, power is always on. If you need to power off the IDU:

- Break the power circuit at the rack fuse panel,
- Break the power circuit at the external fuse or circuit breaker panel, *or*
- Use an optional remote power–off circuit.

Remote dc power–off circuit

This section applies only to dc power circuits.

The circuit from the dc power source (usually rectifiers) to the IDU chassis must include a circuit breaker or other disconnect device that meets the following Underwriters Laboratories (UL) requirements:

To install dc power for the IDU chassis, a readily accessible disconnect device shall be installed or should be readily available at the site where the IDU chassis is installed. The disconnect device must be a UL–listed circuit breaker rated at 60 Vdc, 6.3 amperes minimum, 15 amperes maximum.

If the rectifier–to–chassis power circuit does not include a suitable circuit breaker, you can satisfy the disconnect requirement by including a remote power–off switch as shown in figures 3-11 and 3-12. If the power circuit already includes a suitable circuit breaker, skip this section.

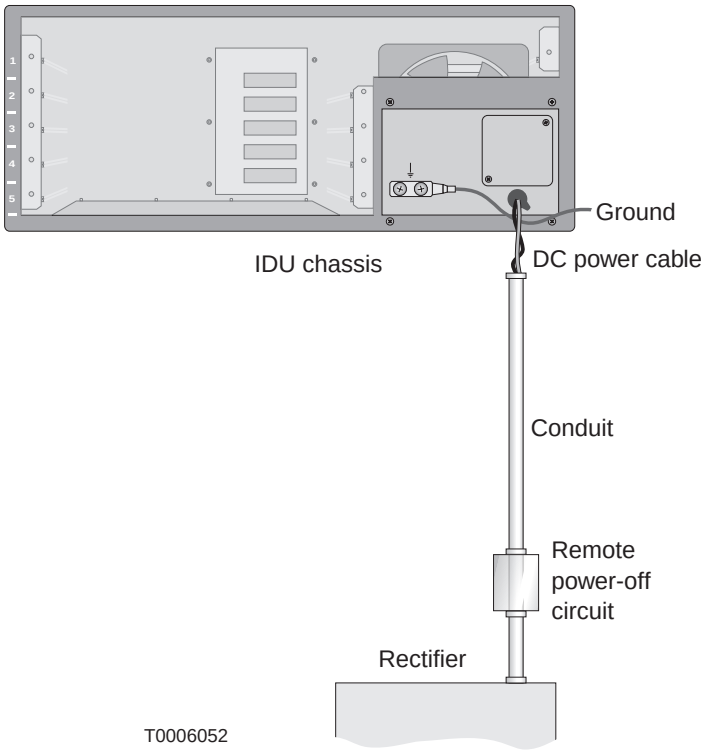


Figure 3-11 The remote power–off circuit (if needed) is installed between the IDU chassis and dc power source.

WARNING

To avoid the risk of electric shock, make sure the dc power source breaker is off before installing a remote power–off circuit. Use a continuity tester to verify that power is off.

To install a power–off circuit (if needed), follow these steps:

1. Make sure the rectifier breaker switch is off.

2. Install a UL–approved terminal block inside a UL–approved electrical junction box as shown in figure 3-12.

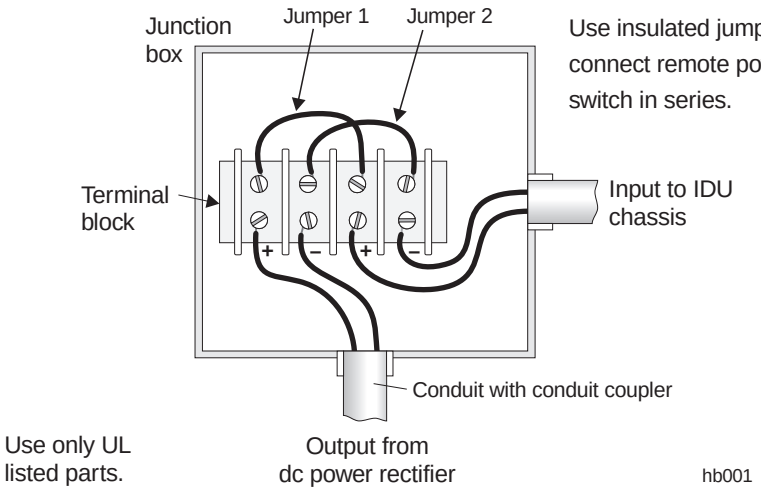


Figure 3-12 Remote power–off circuit

3. Choose *one* of the following three options:

   If you plan to add a power–off switch later, install jumpers 1 and 2, and replace the junction box cover. This completes the circuit installation.

   If you are installing a double–pole remote power–off switch, use a double–pole, single–throw switch rated at 60 Vdc, 15 amperes (minimum):

   In place of jumper 1, wire the switch between the (+) terminal from the rectifier and the (+) terminal from the IDU.

   In place of jumper 2, and wire the switch between the (–) terminal from the rectifier and the (–) terminal from the IDU.

If you are installing a single–pole remote power–off switch, use a single–pole, single–throw switch rated at 60 Vdc, 15 amperes (minimum):

Install jumper 1.

In place of jumper 2, wire the switch between the (–) terminal from the rectifier and the (–) terminal from the IDU chassis.

• *If you installed a switch, follow steps 4 through 9 to test the switch:*

4. Place the remote power–off switch in the open position.
5. Replace the junction box cover.
6. Turn on the dc breaker.
7. Close the power–off switch. Confirm that the chassis is receiving power.
8. Open the switch again. Confirm that the chassis is no longer powered. If the switch does not operate correctly, turn the rectifier breaker off and make sure the circuit is connected as shown in figure 3-12.
9. If the switch operates correctly, leave it in the open position with the breaker off.

Do not install the channel and control module (CCM) or service–specific interfaces (SSIs) yet.

Power–on inspection and test

To test the IDU chassis and power supply, perform these steps *without* a CCM or SSIs:

1. If the IDU chassis is dc powered, inspect the power supply wiring to verify that the polarity is correct.
2. Power on the IDU—*with no modules installed*; then check to make sure no breakers have tripped or fuses have blown.

   If a breaker trips or fuse blows, be sure to troubleshoot and correct the problem before proceeding.

Installing the CCM

A channel and control module (CCM) must be installed in the top slot (slot 1) of the IDU chassis. For an RT IDU, the CCM must be a CCM RT (HNS 1027181–0002), as shown in figure 3-13.

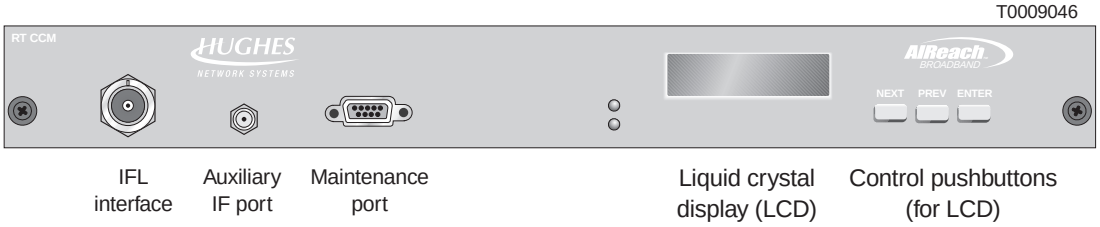


Figure 3-13 CCM RT

The CCM supports the interface modules installed in the IDU chassis by performing control, bus, upconversion, and downconversion functions. These modules—SSIs—are described in section 3.5.

To install the CCM RT, follow the steps below:

CAUTION

Always wear a new or recently tested electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap (figure 3-14) when handling circuit modules. Failure to use a wrist strap may result in damage to components.

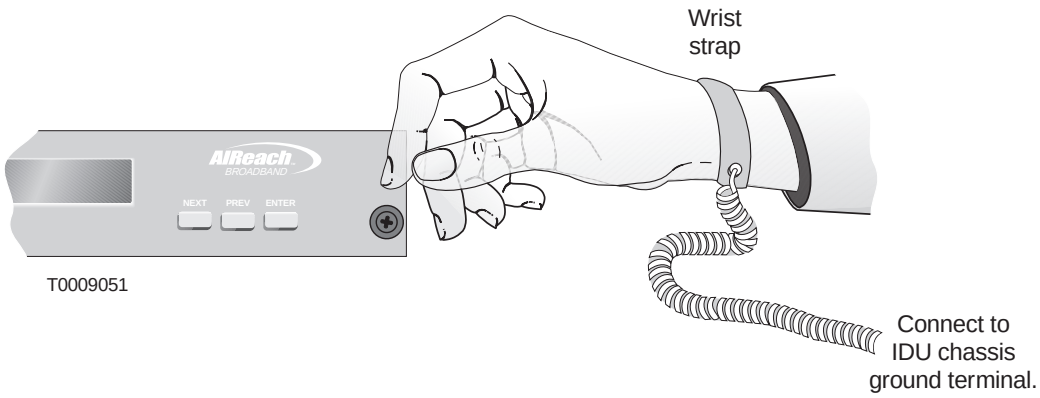
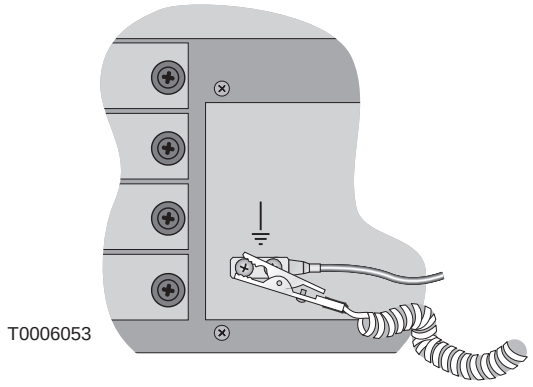


Figure 3-14 ESD wrist strap

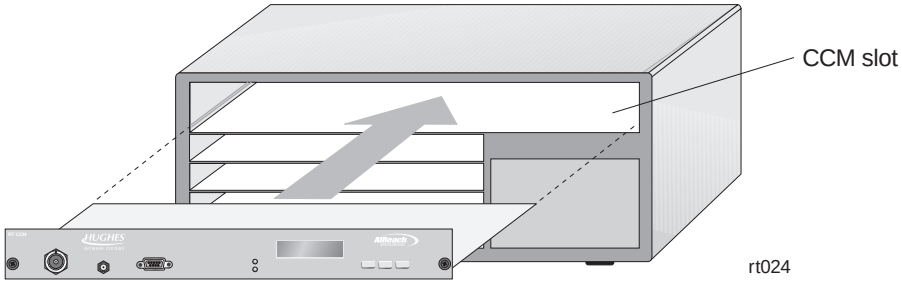
1. Wrap the ESD strap snugly around your wrist and connect the alligator clip to one of the ground terminals on the IDU chassis power supply.



2. Remove the CCM from its ESD protective packaging.

   Retain the packaging in case it is necessary to return the CCM for repair.

3. Slide the module into the guides on each side of the top chassis module slot (slot 1) and push it firmly into place until the CCM front panel is flush with the front of the chassis.



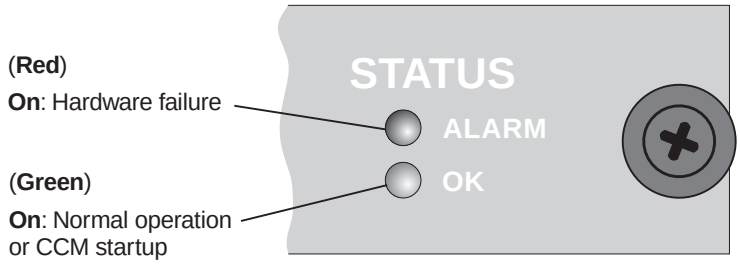
4. Tighten the thumbscrews at each end of the CCM.

   To tighten the thumbscrews, push them toward the IDU chassis and turn them clockwise. To fully tighten the thumbscrews, use a Phillips screwdriver.

CCM power–on test (SUDS)

Test the CCM for proper operation, as follows:

1. Apply power to the IDU chassis.
2. Observe the LEDs on the CCM front panel:



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3. Also observe the CCM startup diagnostics (SUDS) on the CCM's front panel LCD:

   SUDS start on powerup. While they run, the CCM front panel shows the following messages, in the sequence shown.

   Equipment function is normal when you see the messages shown below and no failure messages.

Initial powerup

SUDS CPU Reg OK SUDS DRAM OK

CPU registers and dynamic RAM are tested.

Timer test

SUDS Timer Test

Timers are tested.

Watchdog timer test

SUDS WDT Test

The watch dog timer is tested.

PCI test

SUDS PCI Test

The PCI controller is tested.

Static dual port RAM test

SUDS SDPRAM Test

Static dual port RAM is tested.

Serial port 1 test

SUDS Ser 1 Test

Serial port 1 is tested.

Serial port 2 test

SUDS Ser 2 Test

Serial port 2 is tested.

Successful test completion

This message indicates that startup diagnostics have successfully completed:

SUDS Completed

Failure indication

If a failure occurs during any of the tests listed above, the LCD message sequence stops. The LCD shows the test that failed on the first line and FAILED (flashing) on the second line, as in the example below.

SUDS Ser 2 Test FAILED

This screen indicates that serial port 2 failed diagnostics.

The LCD remains inactive unless you power the CCM off, then on. This restarts SUDS.

If any CCM component fails, replace the CCM.

After SUDS are complete, the LCD displays the CCM boot up sequence. At this point, you only need to verify that SUDS have completed.

Leave power on while you install the SSIs (next).

SSIs

Service–specific interface modules (SSIs) provide interfaces to support specific network services. SSI types used depend on the needs of the customer network.

The following SSIs can be installed in the RT IDU chassis:

- Quad–DS1 (HNS 1027070–0001)
- DS3–TDM (HNS 1027094–0001)
- Universal–DS1 (HNS 3003132–0001)
- DS3–ATM (HNS 3003136–0002)
- DS3–Transparent (HNS 1027094–0002)

The following RT SSIs are currently in development:

- MPEG
- Ethernet 10BaseT/100BaseT

SSIs are installed in slots 2 through 5 in the RT IDU chassis.

For explanation of SSI LEDs, see page 3–29.

Quad–DS1

The Quad–DS1 SSI, shown in figure 3-15, provides up to a four T1 or E1 line link between the HT and RT.

Figure 3-15 Quad–DS1 SSI

The maximum cable length for a Quad–DS1 SSI is 655 feet (199.6 meters).

Pinouts for the RJ–48X connectors on the Quad–DS1 SSI are shown in figure 3-16.

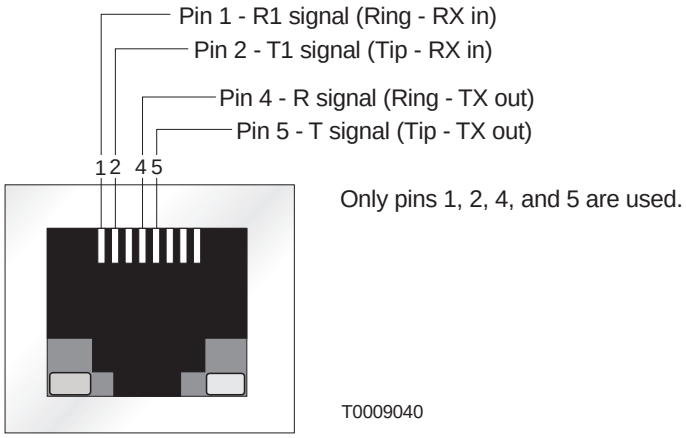


Figure 3-16 RJ–48X connector pinouts

DS3–TDM

The DS3–TDM SSI, shown in figure 3-17, provides a structured or transparent D3 service link between the HT and RT.

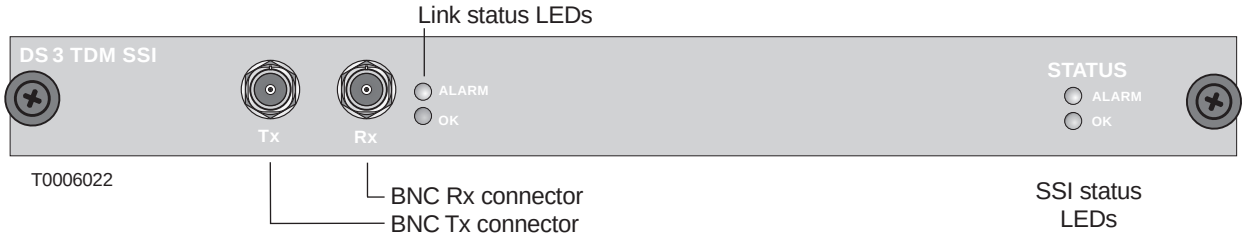


Figure 3-17 DS3–TDM SSI

The maximum cable length for a DS3–TDM SSI is 450 feet (137.2 meters).

Universal–DS1

The Universal–DS1 SSI, shown in figure 3-18, provides a link to the HT that can carry up to eight T1 or eight E1 lines.

Figure 3-18 Universal–DS1 SSI

The maximum cable length for a Universal–DS1 SSI is 655 feet (199.6 meters).

DS3–ATM

The DS3–ATM SSI, shown in figure 3-19, provides an ATM link between the RT and the HT.

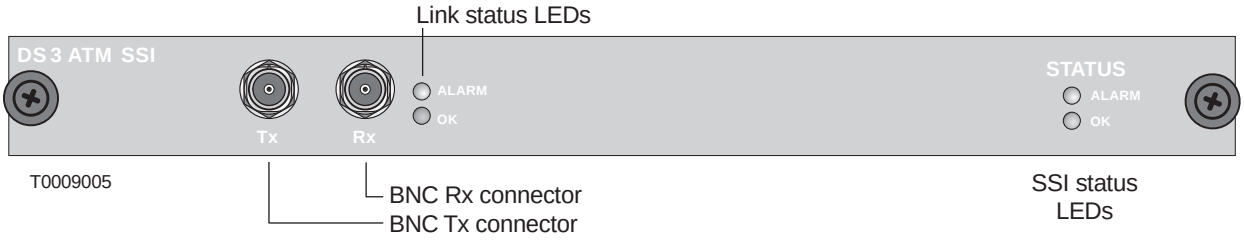


Figure 3-19 DS3–ATM SSI

The maximum cable length for a DS3–ATM SSI is 450 feet (137.2 meters).

DS3–transparent

The DS3–transparent SSI, shown in figure 3-20, supports an unencumbered DS3 point–to–point service. The DS3 framing structure, clocking, and control bits are transported without visibility to the AIReach Broadband system.

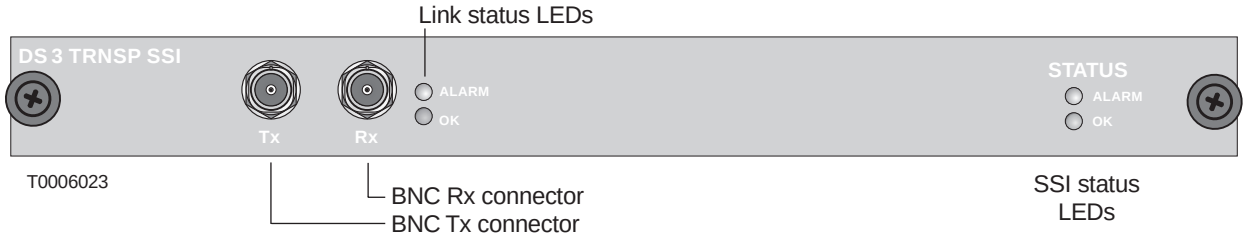


Figure 3-20 DS3–transparent SSI

The maximum cable length for a DS3–transparent SSI is 450 feet (137.2 meters).

Numbering of chassis slots and SSIs

SSIs are installed in slots 2 through 5 in the RT IDU chassis and are numbered SSI 1 through SSI 4, according to their positions in the chassis:

Chassis slot	SSI number
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
Slot 1 is occupied by the CCM.	

SSI (and FEM) LEDs

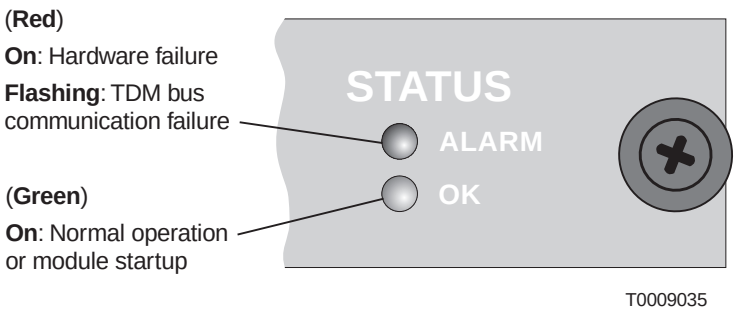
LEDs on SSIs and fiber extender modules (FEMs) show:

- Module status (all SSIs and FEMs)
- Link status (if applicable)
- Line (or port) status (if applicable)

The subsections below show which LEDs are included on each SSI or FEM and explain the meaning of the various LED on–off conditions.

Module status LEDs

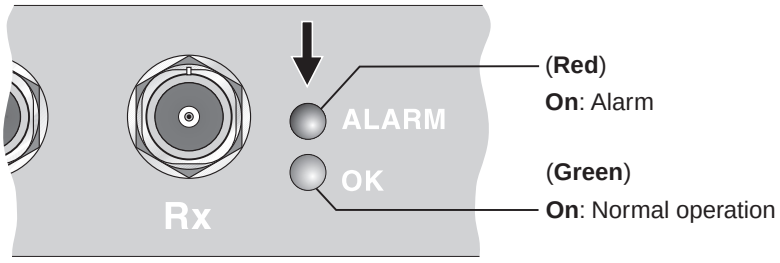
Included on: All SSIs and FEMs



Link status LEDs

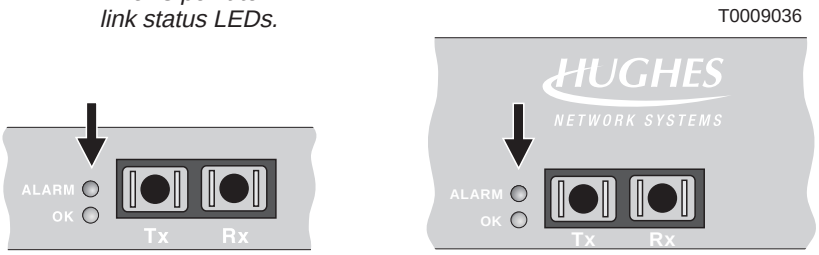
Included on: DS3–TDM, DS3–ATM, and DS–3 transparent SSIs
IDU FEM and EIDU FEM

LED indications are the same for SSIs and FEMs.



SSI

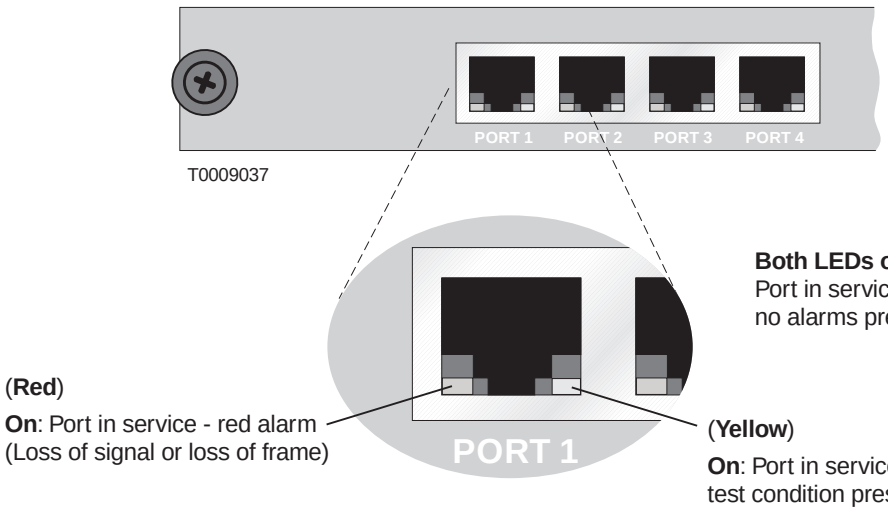
Arrows point to link status LEDs.



IDU FEM **EIDU FEM**

Line status LEDs

Included on: Quad–DS1 and Universal DS–1 SSIs



SSI physical configuration

Look at the hub network schematic or other configuration document to determine:

- How many SSIs to install
- What type(s) of SSIs to install
- Which SSI to install in each IDU chassis slot

Installing SSIs

Follow these steps to install SSIs:

CAUTION

To maintain proper airflow and protect against RF interference, keep any empty chassis slots covered with blank panels.

1. If a blank panel is installed in the slot where you will install the SSI, loosen the thumbscrews on the blank panel and remove it.

   Keep the blank panel for future use.

CAUTION

Always wear a new or recently tested electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap (figure 3-21) when handling circuit modules. Failure to use a wrist strap may result in damage to components.

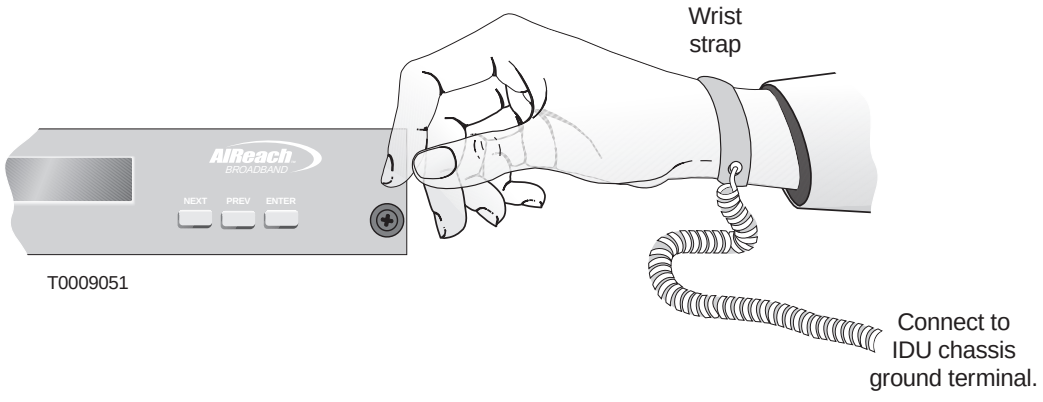
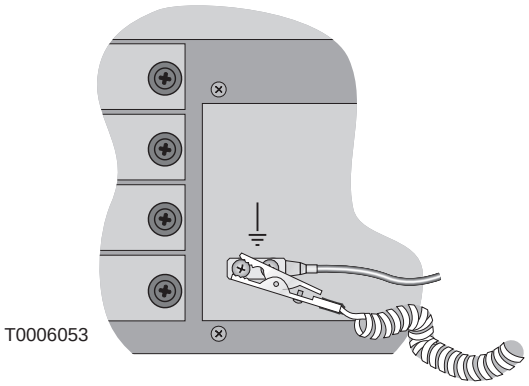


Figure 3-21 ESD wrist strap

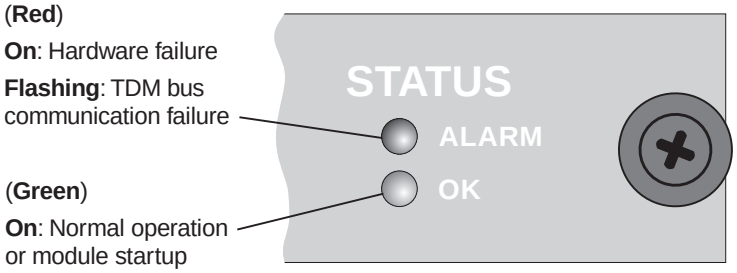
2. Wrap the ESD strap snugly around your wrist and connect the alligator clip to one of the ground terminals on the front of the IDU chassis power supply.



3. Remove the SSI from its ESD protective packaging.

   Retain the packaging in case it is necessary to return the SSI for repair.

4. Slide the SSI into the guides on each side of the chassis SSI slot and push it firmly into place until the front of the SSI is flush with the front of the IDU chassis.
5. When the SSI receives power through contact with the IDU backplane, it automatically initiates startup diagnostics. Watch the LEDs to see the diagnostic results:



6. Tighten the thumbscrews at each end of the SSI.

   To tighten the thumbscrews, push them toward the IDU chassis and turn them clockwise. To fully tighten the thumbscrews, use a Phillips screwdriver.

7. Repeat steps 1 through 6 for each SSI.
8. If any SSI slots are empty, cover the slot with a blank panel.

   (If you need additional blank panels, order HNS part 1026730–0001.)

9. **Remove power from the IDU chassis.**

This completes the IDU installation.

Installing expansion IDUs (EIDUs)

If more than 4 SSIs are required at a single site, or SSIs need to be physically distributed (on different floors, for example), one or more expansion IDUs (EIDUs) may be installed, at remote sites only. A single IDU can accommodate up to 4 EIDUs (16 SSI slots) as shown in figure 3-22.

Fiber extender modules (FEMs) and multimode fiber cable are used to link EIDUs to the IDU. The FEM links carry both ATM and TDM traffic.

Refer to the site plan to determine how many EIDUs are to be installed and where they are to be installed.

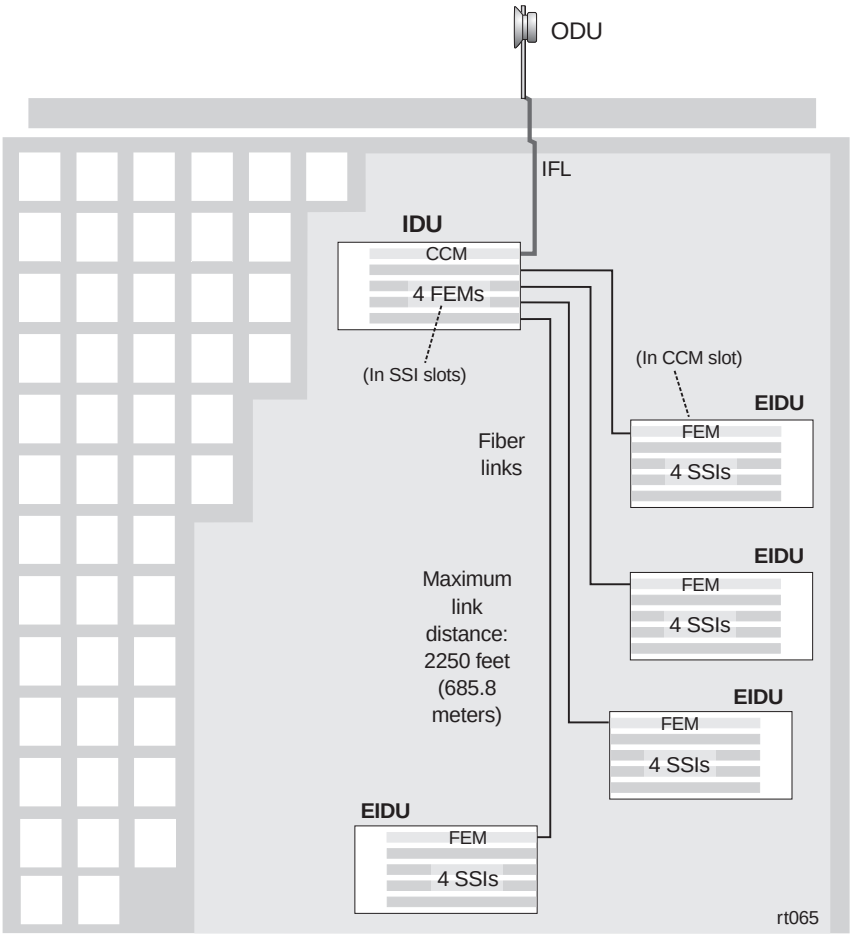


Figure 3-22 EIDUs used to distribute SSIs throughout a remote site building

Mounting options

The EIDU can be used on a tabletop or installed in a 19–inch (48.3–centimeter) rack. With optional adapter brackets, the EIDU can also be installed in a 23–inch (58.4–centimeter) rack.

Note: HNS does not provide a rack for EIDU installation.

Rack mounting

If you are installing the EIDU in a rack, refer to the prerequisites, safety guidelines, and instructions provided on pages 3–4 through 3–7.

Power supplies

EIDU power supply specifications and requirements are the same as those for the IDU chassis. To connect power to the EIDU chassis, refer to section 3.3.

Two type of FEMs

The IDU–EIDU subsystem includes two types of fiber extender modules (FEMs), which facilitate the fiber links between the IDU and the EIDU:

- **IDU FEMs** – IDU FEMs provide the interface on the IDU for the link to/from the EIDU (as shown in figure 3-22).

  IDU FEMs are installed in SSI slots in the IDU chassis, as shown in figure 3-23. *IDU FEMs and SSIs may be installed in the same chassis.*

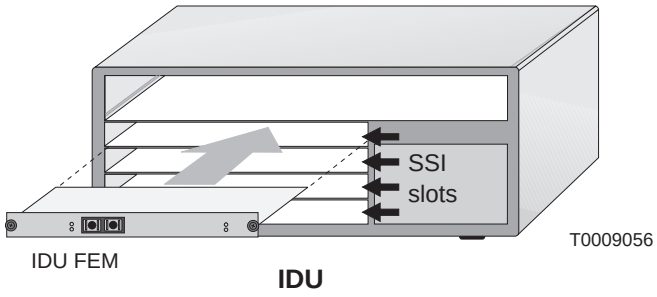


Figure 3-23 IDU FEM (installed in SSI slot)

- **EIDU FEM** – The EIDU FEM provides the interface on the EIDU for the fiber link to/from the IDU (as shown in figure 3-22).

  The EIDU FEM is installed in the CCM slot of the EIDU chassis, as shown in figure 3-24.

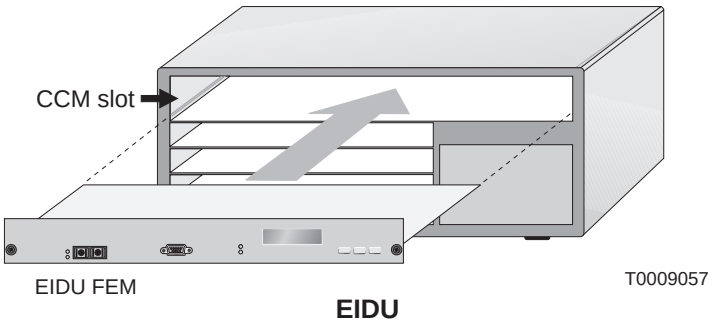


Figure 3-24 EIDU FEM (installed in CCM slot)

Figure 3-25 shows an IDU FEM and an EIDU FEM, their SC connectors, and other front panel features.

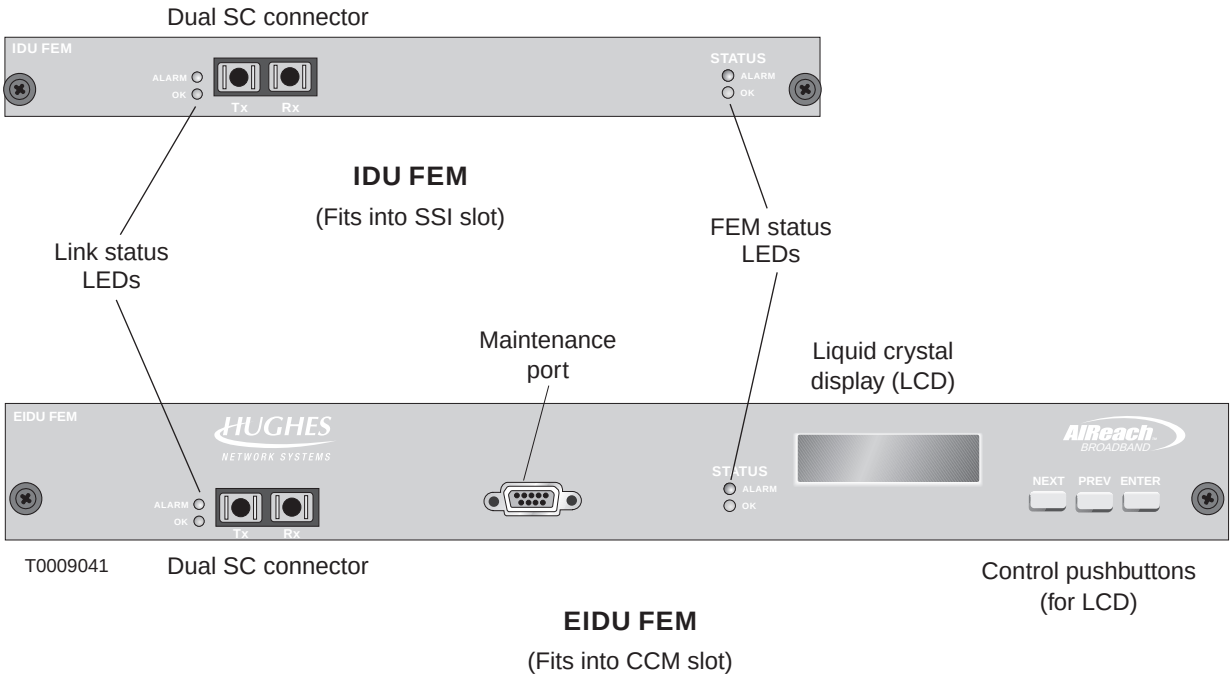


Figure 3-25 IDU FEM and EIDU FEM

For explanation of the FEM LEDs, see page 3–29.

Installing FEMs

Each EIDU requires an EIDU FEM, which connects to an IDU FEM. (This is illustrated in figure 3-22.) To install an IDU FEM or EIDU FEM:

1. If a blank panel is installed in the slot where you will install the FEM, loosen the thumbscrews on the blank panel and remove it.

CAUTION

Always wear a new or recently tested electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap (figure 3-26) when handling circuit modules. Failure to use a wrist strap may result in damage to components.

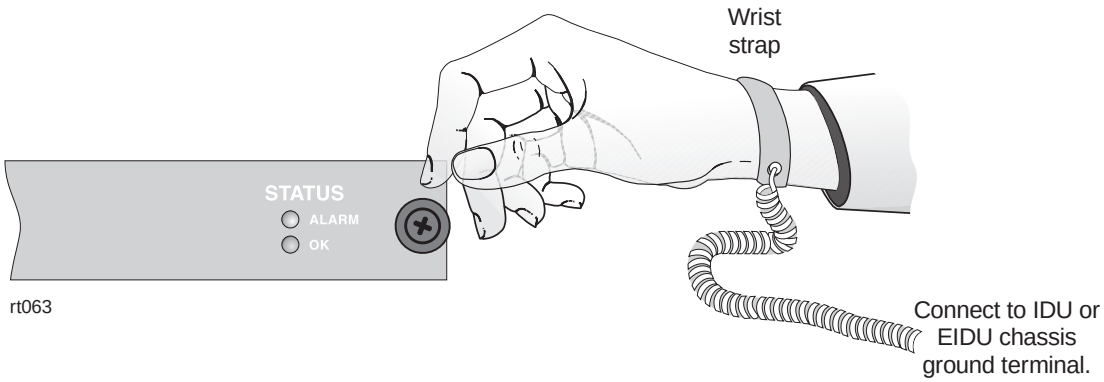
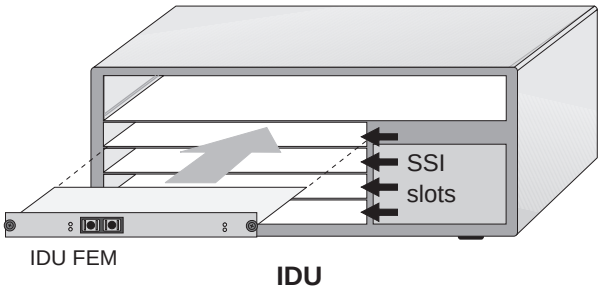
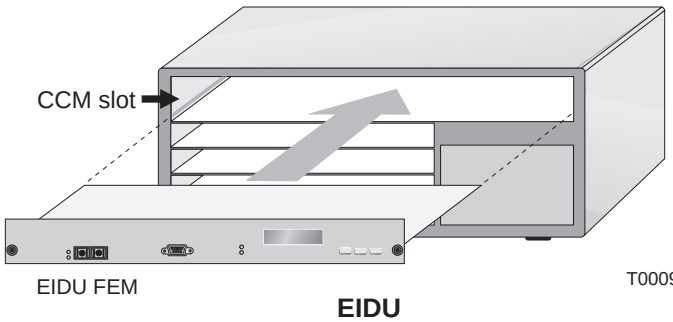


Figure 3-26 ESD wrist strap

2. Wrap the ESD strap snugly around your wrist and connect the alligator clip to one of the ground terminals on the front of the chassis power supply.
3. Remove the FEM from its ESD protective packaging.
   Retain the packaging in case it is necessary to return the FEM for repair.
4. Slide the FEM into the guides on each side of the chassis slot and push it firmly into place until the front of the FEM is flush with the front of the chassis.



IDU



EIDU

5. Tighten the thumbscrews at each end of the FEM.
   To tighten the thumbscrews, push them toward the IDU chassis and turn them clockwise. To fully tighten the thumbscrews, use a Phillips screwdriver.
6. Repeat steps 1 through 5 for each FEM.

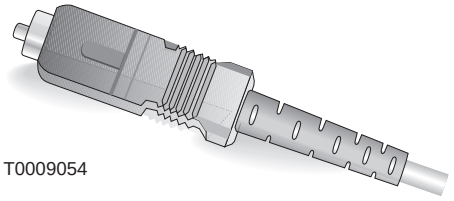
7. If any chassis slots are empty, cover the slot with a blank panel.

   (If you need additional blank panels, order HNS part 1026730–0001.)

8. Connect each EIDU FEM to an IDU FEM, as illustrated in figure 3-22.

   If you are installing multiple EIDUs, you can connect any EIDU FEM to any IDU FEM.

   Use 62.5/125–micrometer multimode optical fiber cable terminated with SC connectors to connect the FEMs. An SC connector is shown below.



SC connector

Connect TX to RX:

IDU TX port to EIDU RX port

EIDU TX port to IDU RX port

Chapter 4

Installing IFL cables

This chapter includes:

Appendix C covers IFL cable termination in detail.

DANGER

Do not work on a ladder or roof without first reading the safety warnings on page x of this manual. Failure to observe these warnings could result in personal injury or death.

Note: The lightning arrestor and penetration sleeves referred to and illustrated in these instructions are not specific parts available from HNS. They are presented to illustrate a typical solution for providing grounded lightning arrestor protection for one or more IFL cables. Other solutions are acceptable as long as they comply with the IFL grounding requirements specified in the *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide*.

Handling materials

Depending on the installation location, you may have to hoist the mount kit, ballast (concrete blocks), IFL cable, and tools to the rooftop as shown in figure 4-1. Using two or more people for this task will save considerable time.

T0006060

Figure 4-1 Hoisting materials to the installation location

WARNING

If you need to hoist materials to the installation location, observe these precautions to avoid personal injury:

- **Use a rope strong enough to support all of the materials that need to be hoisted.**
- **Never stand under the rope while materials are being hoisted.**
- **Hoist one concrete block at a time.**
- **Pass the rope through the *center* hole of each concrete block. If you use the hole on either end, the end can break off, allowing the concrete block to fall.**
- **Be advised that the contents of the mount kit can fall through the end of the box if the box is tilted—especially if the box has been damaged.**
- **Use a back brace.**

If possible, do not hoist the ODU transceiver and antenna on a rope. If possible, carry these components in a backpack or padded bag.

IFL cable specifications

The intrafacility (IFL) cable specified for AIReach Broadband installations is a Type 3 VSAT coaxial cable, HNS 1010812–0001 (1,000–foot / 305–meter spool). This cable is non plenum, CMG UL/C (UL) approved. An acceptable alternative is LMR–400 plenum cable (available from Times Microwave Systems, Wallingford, CT). For additional specifications, see the *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide*.

The following Underwriters Laboratories (UL) requirement applies to the IFL cable:

> **The IFL cable must be installed in a metal conduit and grounded according to NEC article 800–40. If the IFL cable will *not* be installed in a metal conduit, the cable must be a plenum cable, UL/C(UL) approved, with a CMR rating (or higher).**

For specific grounding instructions, see *Grounding the lightning arrestor* in section 4.8. Refer also to the grounding guidelines included in the *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide*.

Overview: IFL plan

Figure 4-2 shows the IFL and lightning arrestor. **A lightning arrestor is required on the roof at the IFL building penetration point.**

Figure 4-2 shows how the IFL cable is installed in two segments to accommodate the lightning arrestor:

- One segment from the IDU to the rooftop lightning arrestor
- One segment from the lightning arrestor to the ODU

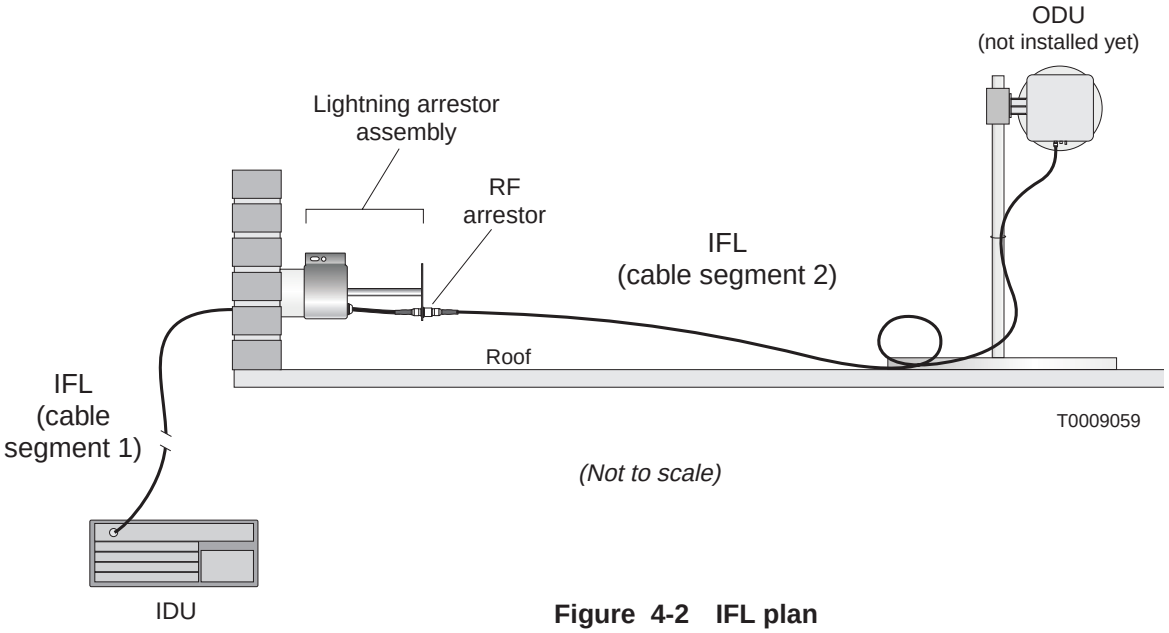


Figure 4-2 IFL plan

IFL connections

Because the IFL cable is installed in two segments, it is cut and terminated (with an N–type connector) in four locations, as shown in figure 4-3.

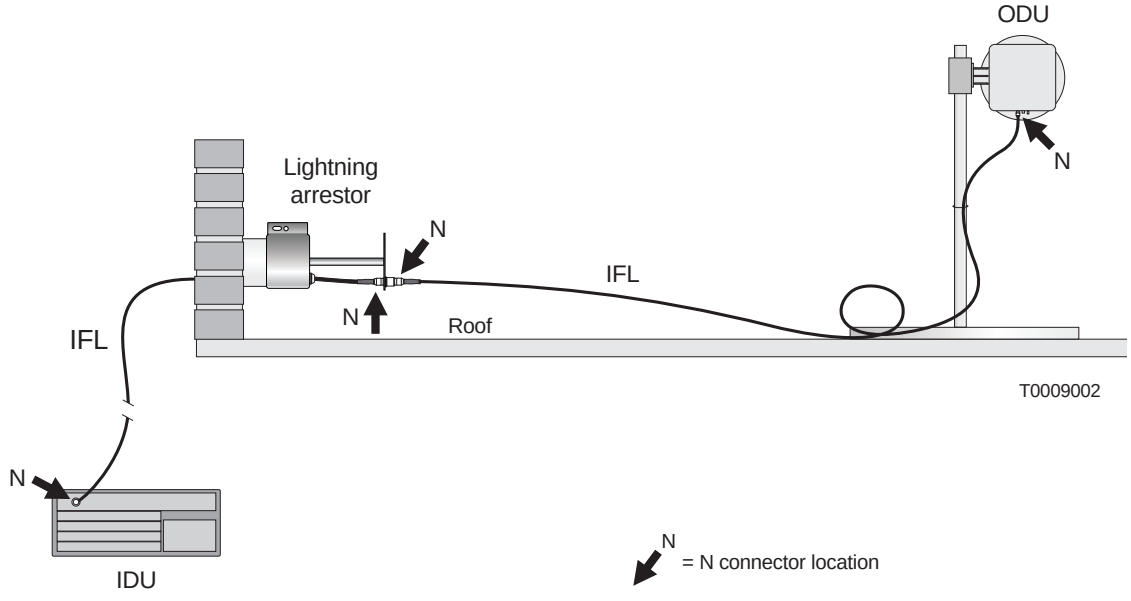


Figure 4-3 Four locations where N connectors are installed

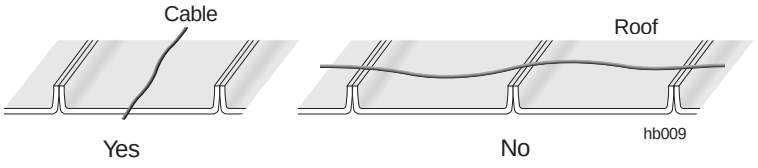
Detailed instructions for installing the IFL and lightning arrestor are included in the following sections.

4.4

Determining the IFL cable route

Determine the IFL cable route, from ODU to IDU. Consider the guidelines below. Every building and rooftop is unique; for this reason, some of these guidelines may not apply to your installation:

- The most important considerations are the ODU and IDU locations and the building entry point. The entry point should be as close as possible to the ODU. Refer to the RT rooftop drawings. (See also page 5–3.)
- The maximum IFL cable length is 1000 feet (305 meters).
- Where possible, use existing conduit.
- You must use a pull box to facilitate pulling cables through conduits if routing cable through bends totaling more than 360°.
- If existing conduits can not be used and the cable will be exposed, refer to building codes to determine proper cable insulation type. For example, plenum rated cable must be used if cable will be run above suspended ceilings.
- **If you are installing the IFL cable(s) inside a conduit that contains power cables, you must use plenum–rated cable.**
- Look for cable routes that will be easily accessible, such as stacked telco closets etc.
- Older buildings may not have stacked telco closets. You may have to route the cable back and forth, from one side of the building to the other.
- Never run the IFL cable across corrugated roofing. Run the cable in the corrugation trough:



Penetrating the roof

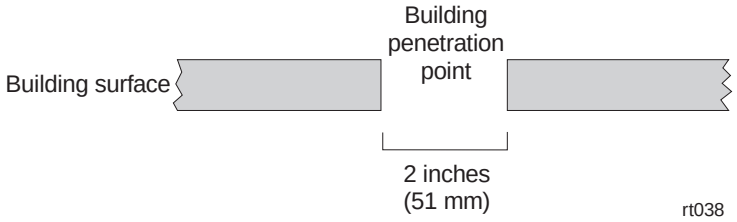
Follow the steps below to drill a hole for the IFL cable *only when there is not an existing entry you can use.*

1. Go to the roof.
2. Determine where the IFL cable will penetrate the roof. Refer to the RT rooftop drawings.

Before you drill, consider these guidelines:

- **Important: Do not penetrate any part of the building structure without first making sure you have the explicit permission of the customer and building owner.**
- Horizontal penetration is preferable to vertical penetration. (A horizontal hole is less likely to leak.)
- Take care not to destroy cabling or wiring under the roof or inside the wall.
- Round penetration holes are preferred over square holes. (They are easier to make and seal.)

3. Drill a 2–inch (51–millimeter) diameter hole at the building penetration point.



Installing the penetration sleeve

The IFL cable must be routed through a penetration sleeve before it is connected to the lightning arrestor. The lightning arrestor is attached to the penetration sleeve after cable installation.

1. Use twelve screws to attach the RT penetration sleeve (sleeve and coupling) to the building surface at the building penetration point. See figure 4-4.

   The type of screw used depends on the roof thickness and surface composition. The screws *must* hold the sleeve securely.

   Note: If space is limited, use a 90° sweep, as illustrated in figure 4-4.

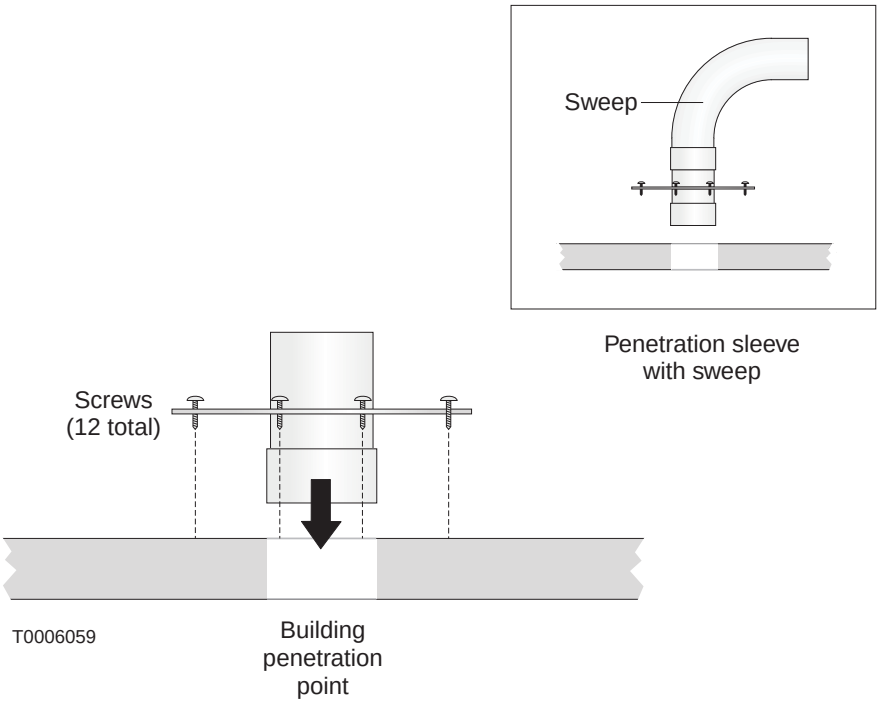


Figure 4-4 Installing the RT penetration sleeve

2. Weatherproof the penetration sleeve by applying silicone caulk or other weatherproofing material to the bolt hole areas and the surface of the sleeve plate.

   Note: Silicone caulk may not be suitable for certain types of roofs.

Installing the IFL cable inside the building

You install the IFL cable in two segments, as shown in figure 4-2 (page 4–4). To install the first cable segment—from the IDU chassis location to the lightning arrestor—follow the instructions and guidelines below. Because every building has unique features, it is not possible to give exact instructions.

1. Measure the cable run length from the IDU chassis location to the lightning arrestor location (IFL building entry point). Allow for routing around obstacles and a service loop (excess cable, in case there is any reason to later cut and re–terminate the cable).
2. Run the cable from the IDU chassis location, through an existing conduit if possible, through the RT penetration sleeve (figure 4-4), to the lightning arrestor location.

   Use a stand so the cable spool spins freely as it is pulled.

   Leave a service loop.

CAUTION

Avoid making sharp bends in the IFL cable. The minimum bend radius for IFL cable is 2 inches (51 millimeters). Sharper bends may cause permanent damage to the cable.

3. Cut the cable at the IDU chassis location and at the lightning arrestor.

   Important: Cut the cable 2 feet (0.6 meters) beyond the lightning arrestor location (building penetration point).

4. Terminate the cable end at the IDU chassis location with an N–type connector. For detailed instructions for connecting an N connector, see appendix C.

   Important: Sound IFL cable connections are critical for proper operation of the AIReach Broadband system. Therefore, be very careful in terminating the cable. Refer to the detailed instructions in appendix C if necessary.

   Attach N connectors *after* you route and install the cable, not before.

Note: The IFL cable installation is completed in section 4.9.

Installing the RT lightning arrestor

All AIReach Broadband IFL cables must connect to a grounded lightning arrestor (provided by HNS) at the building penetration point, as shown in figure 4-2 (page 4–4) and explained in this section.

WARNING

To help avoid death, injury, or damage from a lightning strike, you *must* install a lightning arrestor where the IFL enters the building.

Figure 4-5 identifies the components of a typical RT lightning arrestor. The design illustrated here (see also figure 4-6) can accommodate one or two IFL cables for up to two RTs.

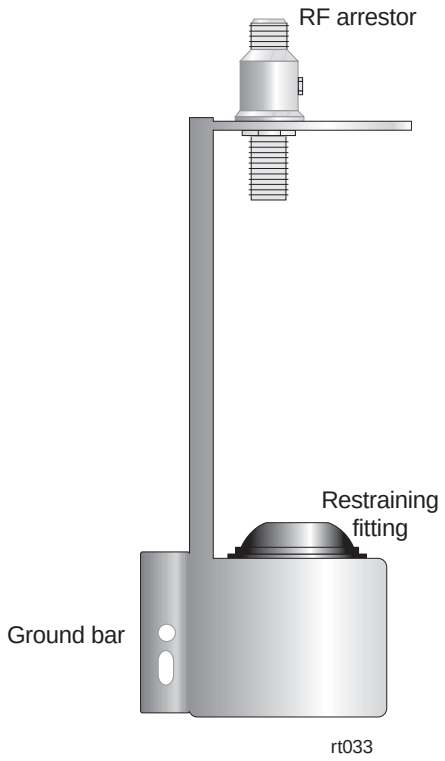


Figure 4-5 Typical RT lightning arrestor

Go to the roof to install the lightning arrestor.

Connecting the IFL cable to the RF arrestor

Follow these steps to route the IFL cable through the lightning arrestor and then connect the cable to the RF arrestor:

1. Attach an RF arrestor to the arrestor body with a 3/4–inch (19–millimeter) nut. See figure 4-6.

   The illustrated lightning arrestor design can accommodate one or two RF arrestors, to provide protection for one or two IFL cables.

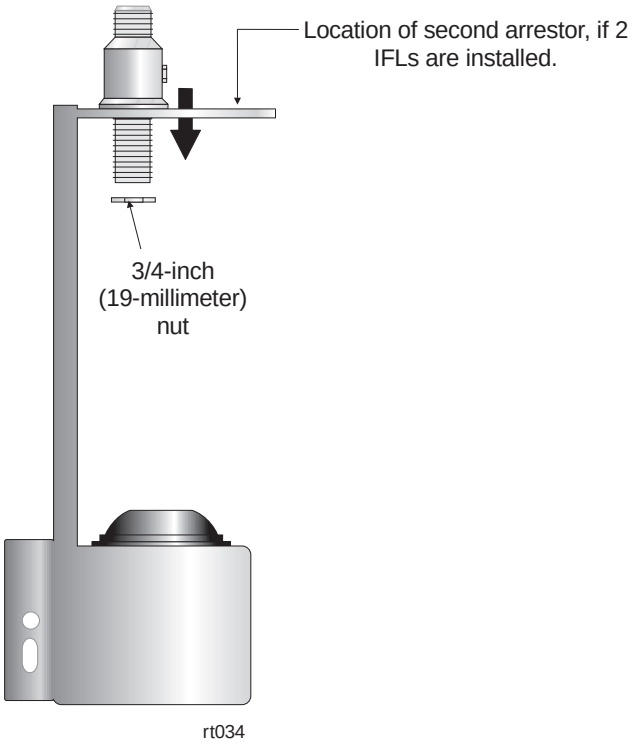


Figure 4-6 Attaching the arrestor to the arrestor body

2. Route the cable from the IDU chassis location through the base of the lightning arrestor and the restraining fitting, as shown in figure 4-7.

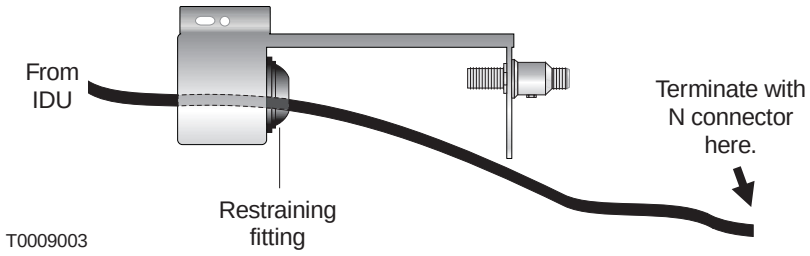


Figure 4-7 Routing the IFL cable

3. Terminate the end of the IFL cable with an N connector. For detailed instructions for connecting an N connector, see appendix C.
4. Connect the cable to the RF arrestor, as shown in figure 4-8.

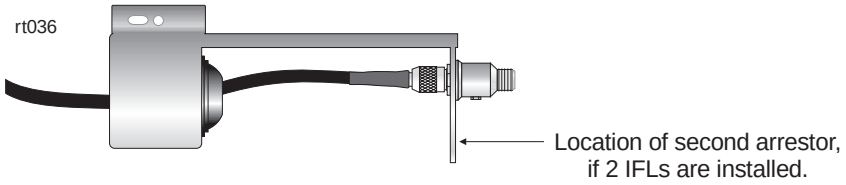


Figure 4-8 Connecting the IFL cable to the arrestor

5. Working from inside the arrestor body, use a wrench to tighten the restraining fitting.
6. If you are installing a second IFL cable, repeat steps 1 through 5.

Attaching the arrestor to the penetration sleeve

Attach the lightning arrestor to the penetration sleeve:

1. Slide the lightning arrestor over the sleeve, as shown in figure 4-9.
2. Fasten the lightning arrestor to the sleeve with a screw.

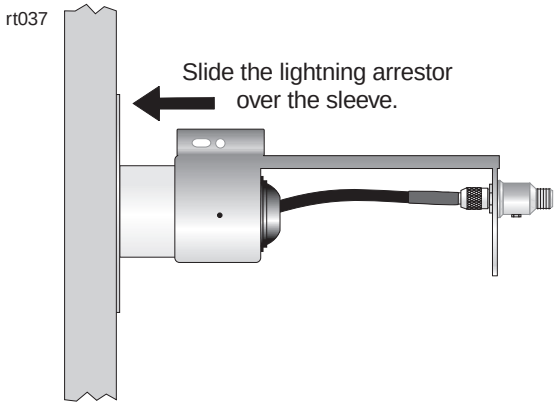


Figure 4-9 Attaching the lightning arrestor to the sleeve

Grounding the RT lightning arrestor

Follow these steps to ground the lightning arrestor:

1. Connect one end of the ground cable (No. 6 AWG or greater, green) to the lightning arrestor ground bar, as shown in figure 4-10.

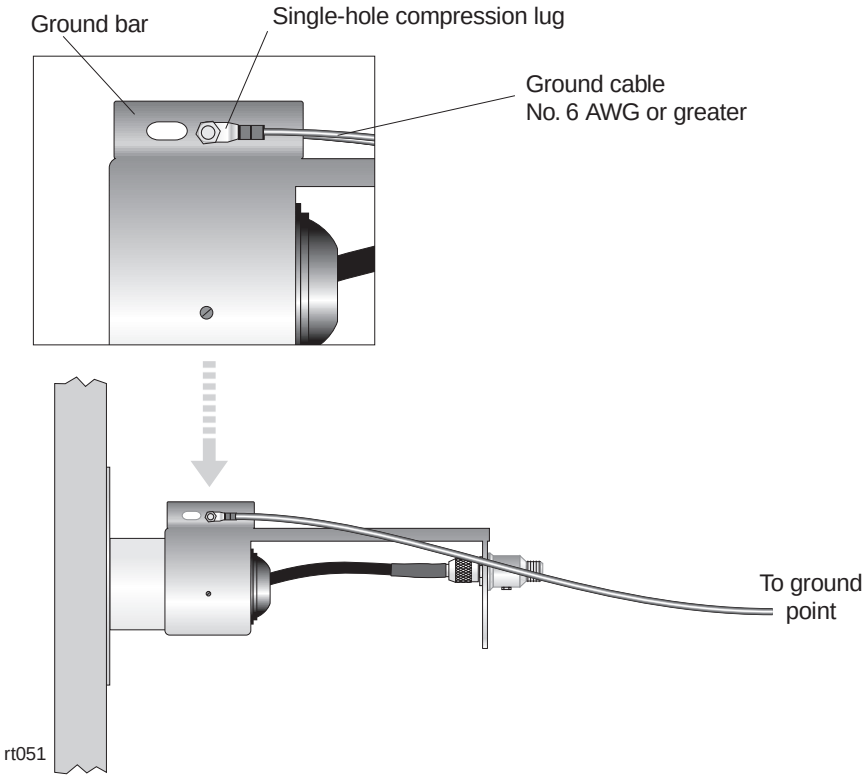


Figure 4-10 RT lightning arrestor grounding connections

2. Route the ground cable to the ground point.

   When routing the ground cable, you must:

   - **Secure the ground cable at 5–foot (1.5–meter) intervals.**
   - **Keep the ground cable at least 3 feet (0.9 meters) away from non–grounded metal objects.**
   - **Make sure all bends in the cable have a sweeping radius of more than 8 inches (20.3 centimeters).**

3. Connect the RT lightning arrestor to the same ground (reference) point as the ODU ground. See section 6.10.

4. Apply anti–oxidant (HNS 9008224–0002) to each ground lug.

5. Apply 1/2–inch (13–millimeter) heat shrink tubing (HNS 9007488–0005) to each ground lug after the connection is complete.

   Important: You must slip the heat shrink onto the cable *before* you make the connections.

Installing the IFL cable on the roof

To install the second IFL cable segment—from the lightning arrestor to the ODU—follow the instructions and guidelines below. Because every rooftop has unique features, it is not possible to give exact instructions.

Connecting to the lightning arrestor

Connect the IFL to the lightning arrestor as follows:

1. Measure the cable run length from the lightning arrestor to the ODU. Allow for routing around obstacles and a service loop (excess cable, in case there is any reason to later cut and re–terminate the cable).
2. Run the cable from the lightning arrestor to the ODU location, and leave enough cable for a service loop.

   For now, you must leave the cable unconnected because the ODU is not installed yet. You will connect the IFL to the ODU later, after the ODU is installed.

CAUTION

Avoid making sharp bends in the IFL cable. The minimum bend radius for IFL cable is 2 inches (51 millimeters). Sharper bends may cause permanent damage to the cable.

3. Cut the cable at the lightning arrestor and at the ODU.
4. Terminate both ends of the cable segment with N connectors. For detailed instructions for connecting N connectors, see appendix C.

5. Connect the IFL cable to the RF arrestor, as shown in figure 4-11.

   You connect the other end of the cable to the ODU later, after you install the ODU.

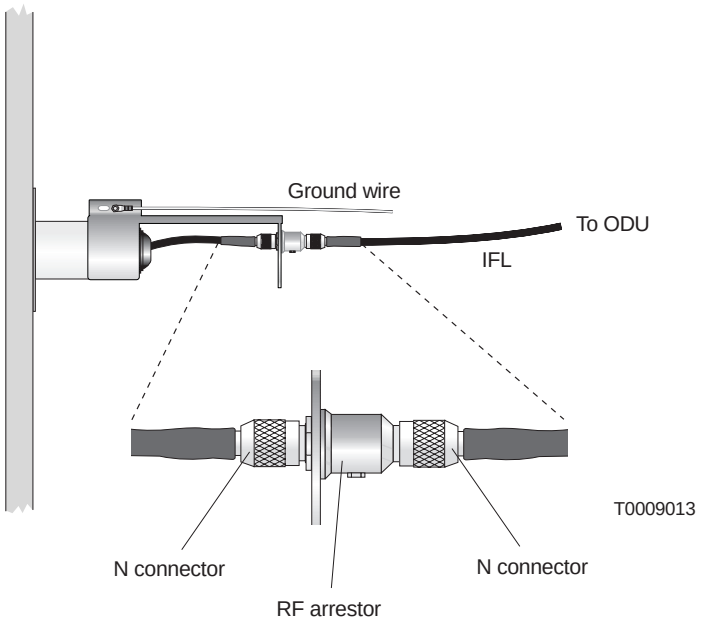


Figure 4-11 Connecting the IFL to the RF arrestor

Do not apply permanent weatherproofing until the RT has been commissioned and tested. If the weather is wet or windy, a temporary tape seal is recommended. Weatherproofing is covered in section 8.1.

Testing the IFL cable

Test the IFL cable and connectors as follows:

1. Check each connector: Use a multimeter or continuity tester to check for continuity (a short circuit) *between the center conductor and the connector body (outer shell).*

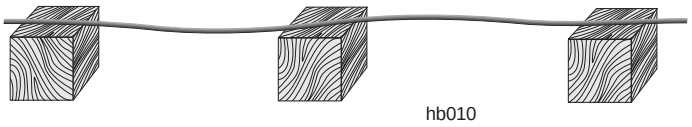
   If the meter or tester does not indicate an open (no connection), the connector or cable is defective and must be replaced.
2. Check the connectors and cable:
   a. Using a small jumper cable, attach a jumper clip to the center conductor of the connector on one end of the cable.
   b. Attach the other end of the jumper to the connector body, so the center conductor and connector body make electrical contact.
   c. *At the other end of the cable (at the IDU location),* use a multimeter to measure the resistance between the center conductor and connector.

      Resistance should be less than 10 ohms. If it is greater than that find and correct the problem.

Finishing the cable installation

After running the cable, finish the cable installation as follows:

1. Support the cable above the roof surface with a cable trough or wood blocks approximately 4 inches by 4 inches by 4 inches (10 centimeters by 10 centimeters by 10 centimeters):



2. Tie down cable runs on the roof and at the IDU location with tie–wraps.
3. Seal the IFL rooftop entry point with weatherproofing caulk.
4. Label both ends of the IFL cable to identify the cable in an appropriate manner. This is especially important if you are installing multiple IFL cables. (To order IFL labels, request HNS part number 9005328–0055.)

Chapter 5

Installing mast mounts

This chapter includes:

DANGER

Do not work on a ladder or roof without first reading the safety warnings on page x of this manual. Failure to observe these warnings could result in personal injury or death.

Overview

Typically, the installers assemble a nonpenetrating roof mount for each ODU to be installed. In some cases, a different type of mast mount may be used, or an existing structure may be used.

The mount supports the mast in a vertical or horizontal position, and the ODU is mounted on the mast, as shown in figure 5-1.

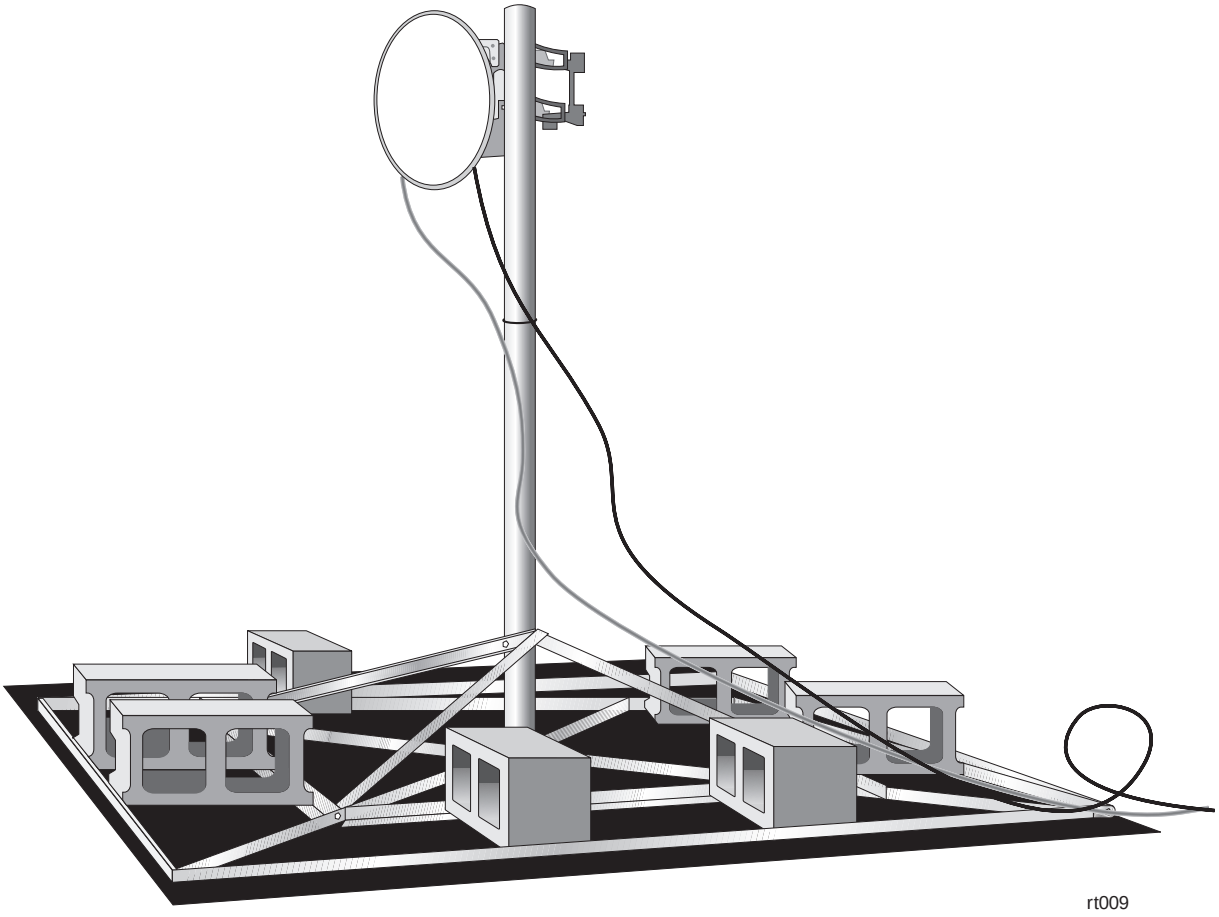


Figure 5-1 Mast mount supporting mast and ODU

5.2

ODU location

Site preparation personnel specify the ODU location as part of preparing the RT rooftop drawing.

1. Use the RT rooftop drawing to determine where to install the mount (at the ODU location) and locate the IFL entry point.
2. Make sure the roof penetration or entry point for the IFL is suitable.

Important: The location(s) used for ODU installation must meet the requirements listed in the *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide*. Key considerations include:

- Line of sight
- Distance from HT
- IFL entry location
- Sources of interference
- Safety
- Ground point location
- Access
- Security

For details, see the *Site Preparation Guide*.

5.3

Roof types

Many roof types are suitable for AIReach Broadband ODU installations. Mount installation procedures for the following common roof types are described later in this chapter:

- Rubber cap sheet/ glued rubber cap sheet
- Loose gravel on rubber cap sheet
- Corrugated metal

The roof type is a factor in the type of mast mount selected. Also, some mount installation steps may be different, depending on the roof type.

5.4

Mast mount types

The following options are available for mounting a mast to support the ODU:

- **Nonpenetrating roof mount** – This mount, essentially a flat platform assembled from a kit, is suitable for most applications. It can be used on various flat roof types. For details, see section 5.5.
- **Existing structure** – An existing structure such as an antenna tower can be used as a mast, or a mast can be mounted to the structure, if the structure meets the requirements given in the *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide*.

Standard nonpenetrating mount

The standard nonpenetrating roof mount, HNS 9200375–0001, is a flat, metal–frame mount assembled from a kit. It requires a 6.5–by–6.5–foot space (1.98 by 1.98 meters) and includes a 7–foot (2.1–meter) mast. You install the mount on a rubber pad; concrete blocks are added for ballast.

The standard mount can be used on a variety of flat roof types, as detailed below.

Instructions are given below for various types of roofs. See also the manufacturer's instructions, which are included in the mount shipping carton.

Flat roof – rubber sheet (with or without gravel)

Most flat roofs are topped with:

- Glued rubber cap sheet *or*
- Rubber cap sheet with gravel

Follow these instructions for either type of roof:

1. If the cap sheet is covered with gravel, use a push broom or snow shovel to clear the gravel from the area where the mount will be installed, as shown in figure 5-2.

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Figure 5-2 Clearing gravel from the installation location

2. Place the rubber pad on the roof surface where the mount will be assembled.

Figure 5-3 identifies the main mount components.

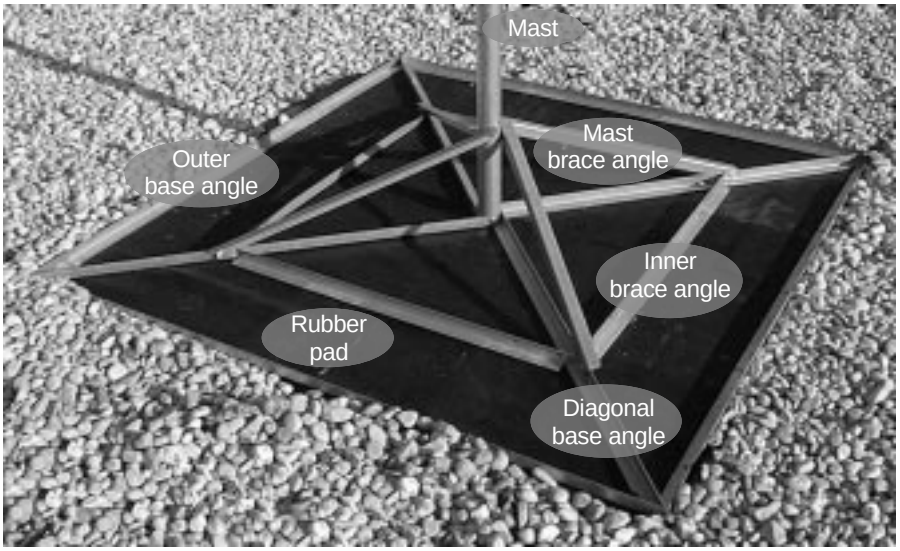


Figure 5-3 Mount components

- *Follow steps 3 through 10 to assemble the mount.*

3. Place the mount's four outer base angles on the rubber pad.
4. Place the mount's diagonal base angles on the rubber pad and connect them to the outer base angles at the locations circled in figure 5-4.

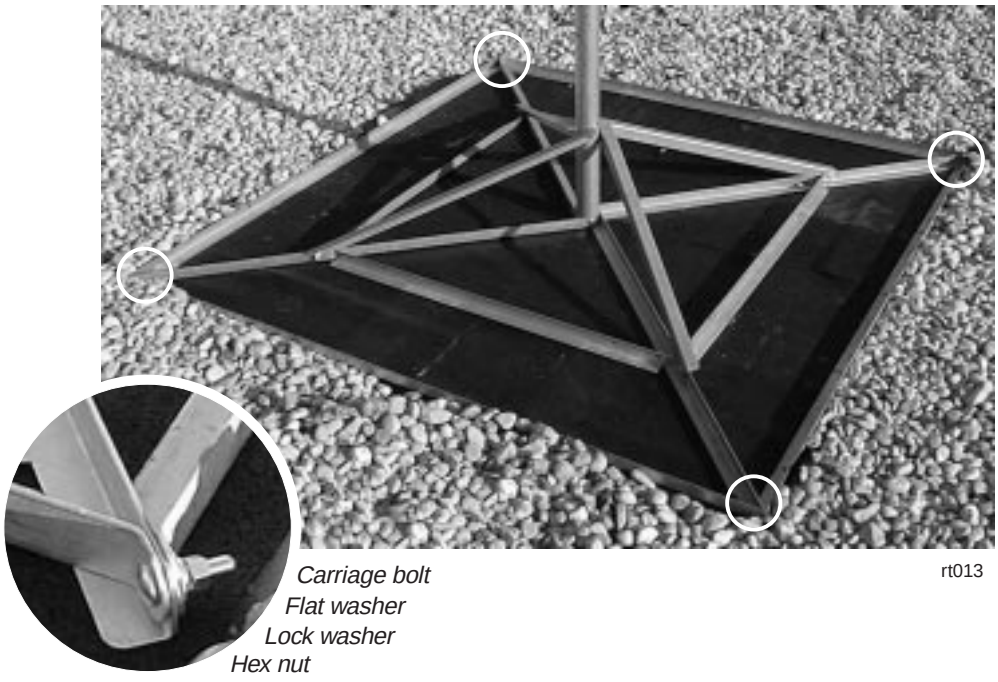


Figure 5-4 Connecting diagonal base angles to outer base angles

5. Place the mast between the diagonal base angles. Secure the diagonal base angles to the mast as shown in figure 5-5.

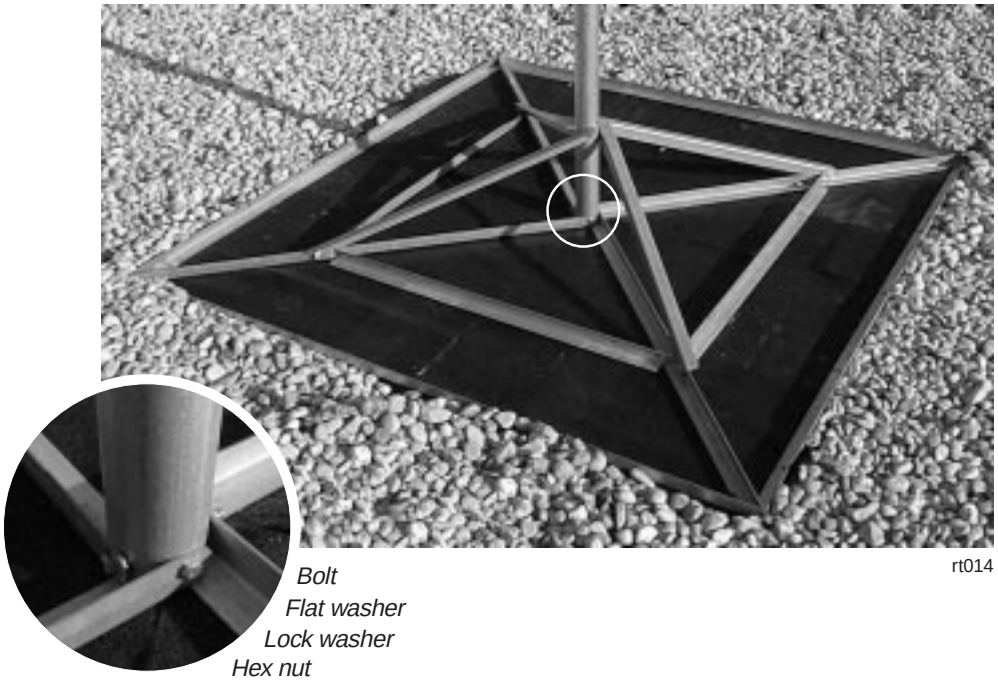
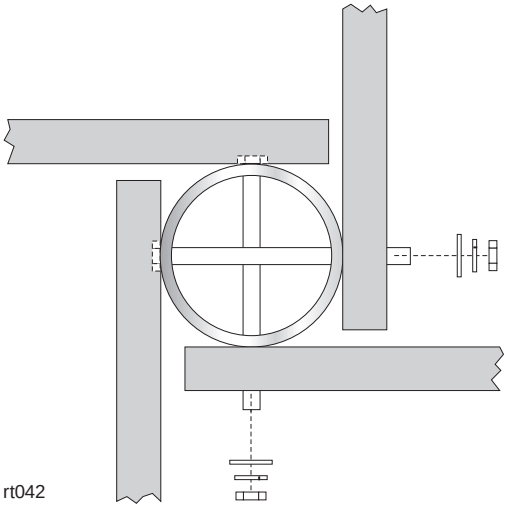


Figure 5-5 Attaching the diagonal base angles to the mast

Diagonal base angles opposite each other are secured to the mast with one set of hardware as shown below.



6. Attach the mast brace angles to the mast. See figure 5-6.

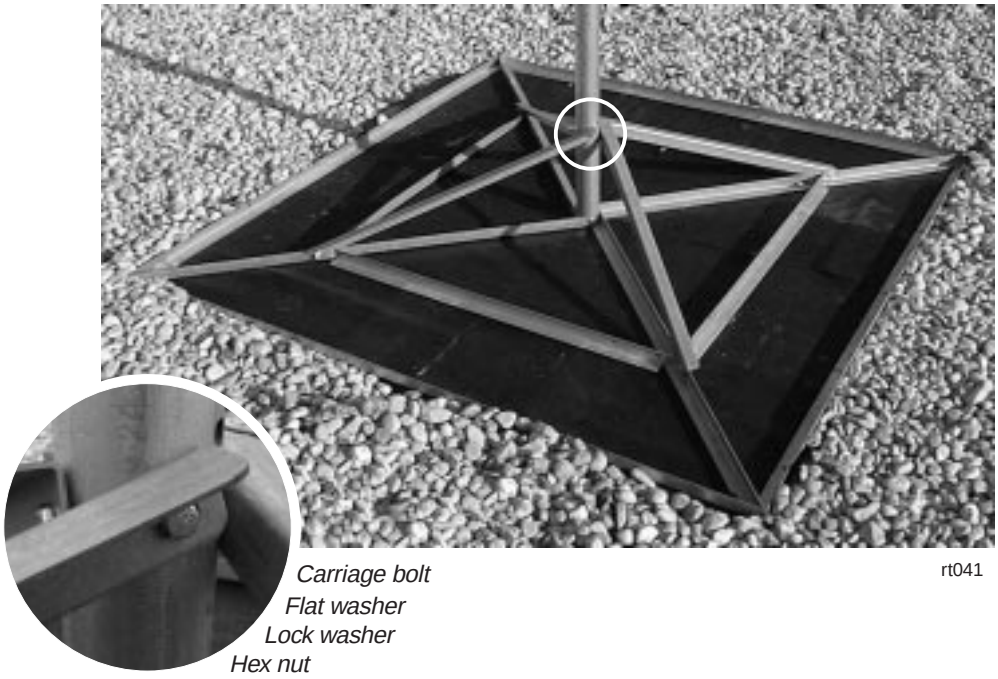
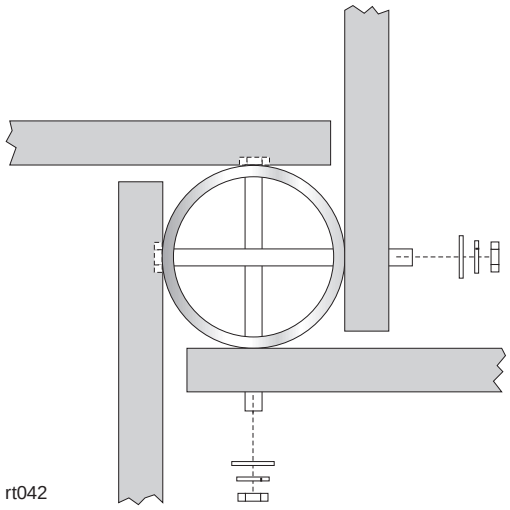


Figure 5-6 Attaching the mast brace angles to the mast

Mast brace angles opposite each other are secured to the mast with one set of hardware as shown below.



7. Place the inner brace angles on the rubber pad and connect them to the diagonal base angles and mast brace angles as shown in figure 5-7.

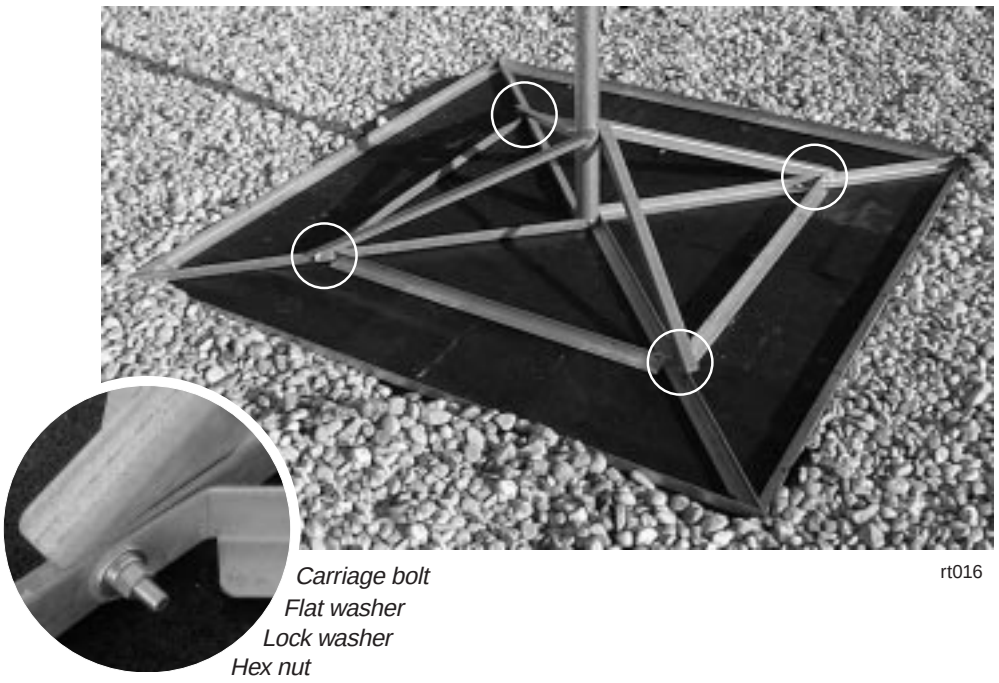
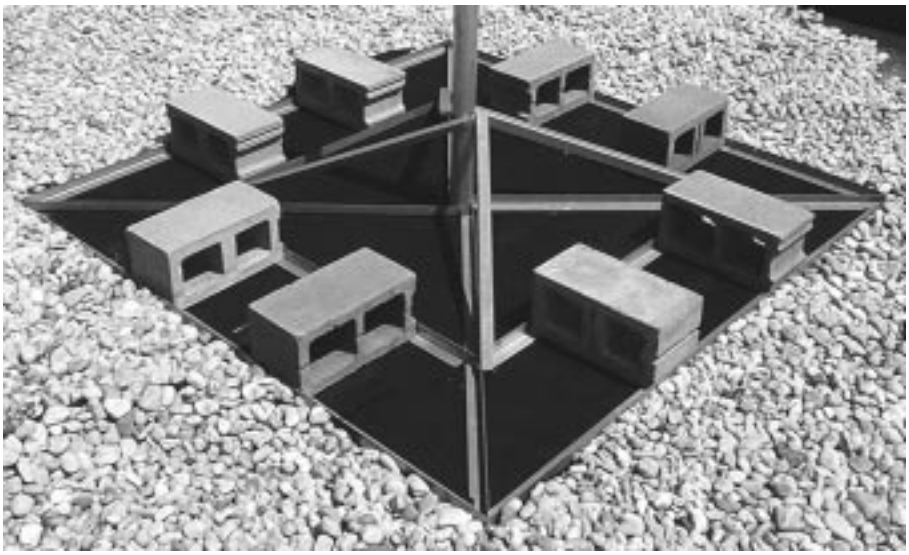


Figure 5-7 Attaching inner brace angles to diagonal base angles and mast brace angles

8. Refer to the Site Data Record (from the site survey) to determine how many concrete blocks are required to anchor the mount.

9. Place the concrete blocks on the mount so they are evenly spaced, with the ends of each block anchoring both the inner and outer base angles, as shown in figure 5-8.



T0009060

Figure 5-8 Proper placement of concrete blocks on the mount

10. When the mount installation is complete, if the roof is covered with gravel, replace gravel up to the outside edges of the mount. See figure 5-8.

    Do not replace gravel in the area inside the mount base. Leave the rubber pad exposed.

Corrugated metal

This section explains how to install the standard nonpenetrating roof mount on a corrugated metal roof.

Special requirements:

- Pressure treated lumber, as specified in step 1 below, and
- Twelve 1–inch–long (2.5–centimeter) lag bolts.

1. Obtain five pieces of pressure treated lumber, each 4 inches by 4 inches by 8 feet long (10 centimeters by 10 centimeters by 2.44 meters long).
2. **Important:** Select an area of the roof that is supported by a metal I–beam to install the mount.
3. Cut the rubber pad into strips 4 inches wide by 8 feet long (10 centimeters wide by 2.44 meters long).
4. Use 5–penny shingle nails to nail one strip of rubber pad to one surface of each piece of lumber. See figure 5-9.

5. Lay out the 4 x 4s, as shown in figure 5-9, so that each piece is:
   - In the recessed portion of the roof
   - Parallel to the raised seams
   - Equally spaced to support the mast, mount braces and sides, and concrete blocks, as shown in figure 5-9.

   Lay the lumber with the pad side down, so that the pad is between the roof and the lumber.

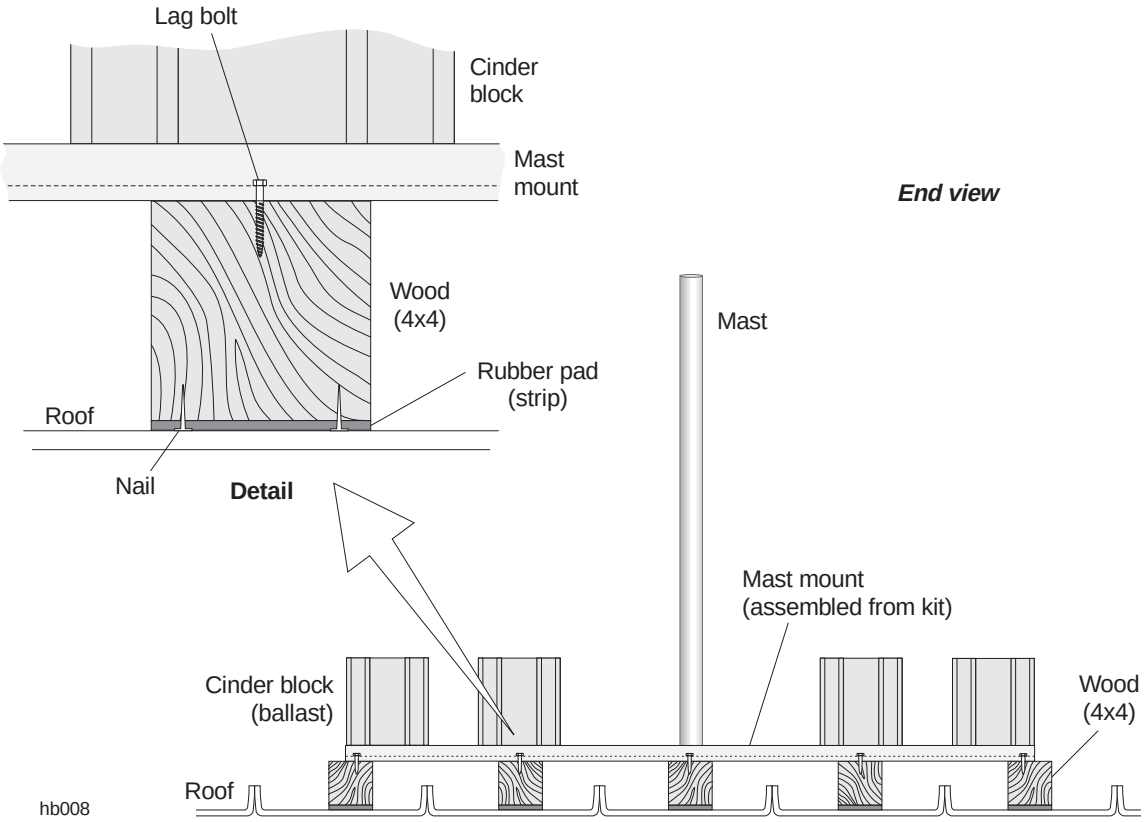


Figure 5-9 Supporting the mount on a corrugated aluminum roof

6. Follow steps 1 through 10 starting on page 5–4 to assemble the mount.

   Assemble the mount on the 4 x 4s so that when completed, the mount is elevated above the aluminum roof.
7. Make sure the mount is evenly positioned on the 4 x 4s, then use lag bolts to bolt the mount to the 4 x 4s.

   Install the bolts through the holes in the mount's outer frame and into the wood. Use one bolt at each end of each piece of lumber (as shown in figure 5-9). Use one bolt at the center of each remaining side of the mount.
8. Add the required number of concrete blocks for ballast. See steps 8 and 9 on page 5–8.

Using existing structures as ODU mounts

In some cases, you may be able to mount an ODU to an existing structure, such as a tower built to support communications antennas.

The key factors for determining if an existing structure can be used as mast are that the structure must:

- Be securely attached to the building (and capable of sustaining specified wind loadings).
- Have an outside diameter of 2.0 to 4.5 inches.
- Meet line of sight (LOS) requirements.

Important: *In addition to these criteria*, the structure must also meet other requirements listed in the *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide*.

Chapter 6
Installing ODUs

This chapter explains how to install RT ODUs. It includes:

For ODU standards compliance information, see appendix B (page B–2).

For ODU location requirements, see page 5–3.

Introduction

For conceptual reference, figure 6-1 illustrates how hub terminal (HT) ODUs communicate with remote terminal (RT) ODUs. The remote terminal (RT) outdoor unit (ODU) and integrated antenna attach to a mount installed on a vertical or horizontal mast, as shown in figure 6-2.

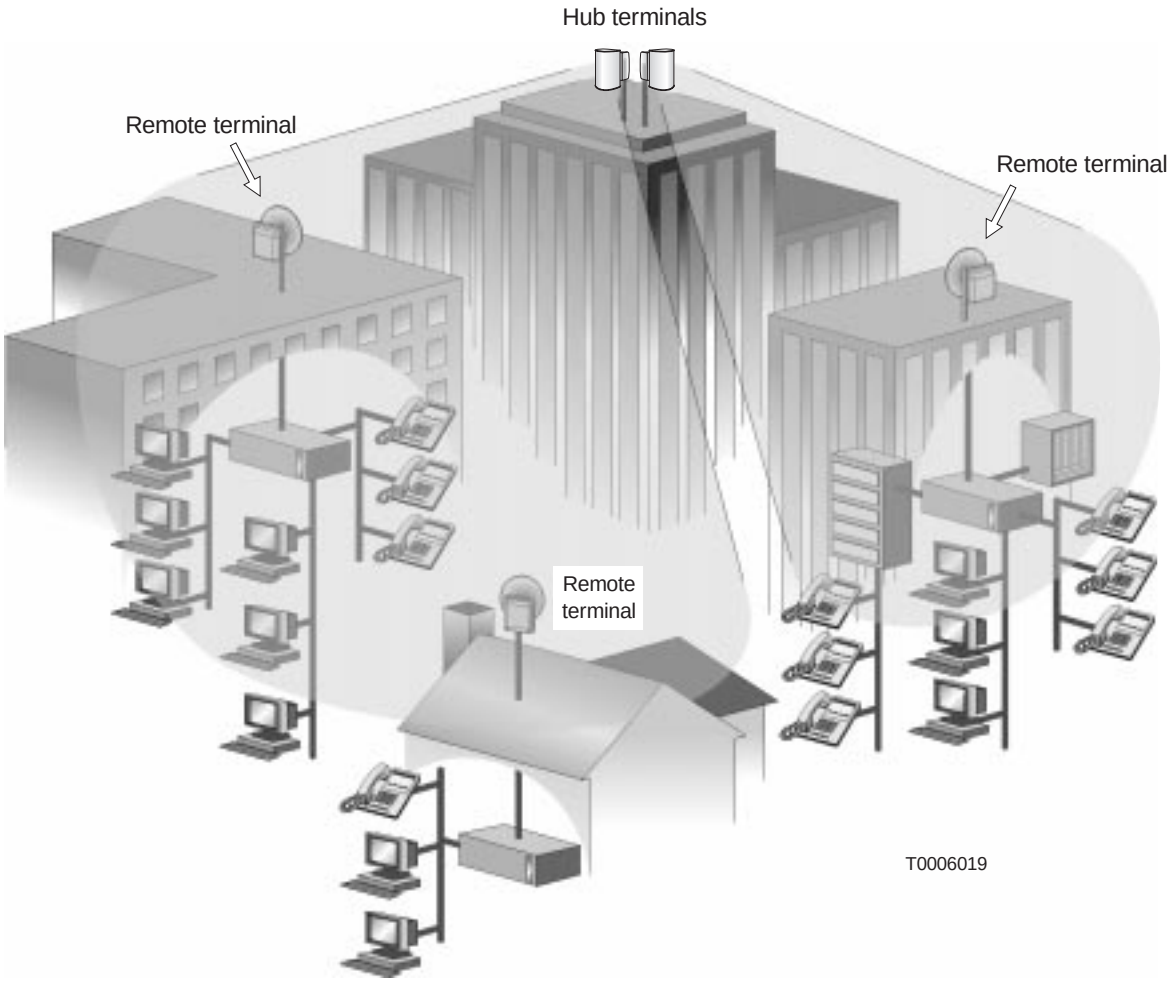


Figure 6-1 Hub ODUs communicating with RT ODUs

Note: The ODU installation instructions in this chapter are for the typical case of an ODU mounted on a vertical mast. If the ODU is mounted on a horizontal pipe, these instructions must be carefully interpreted to account for the different mount and ODU position.

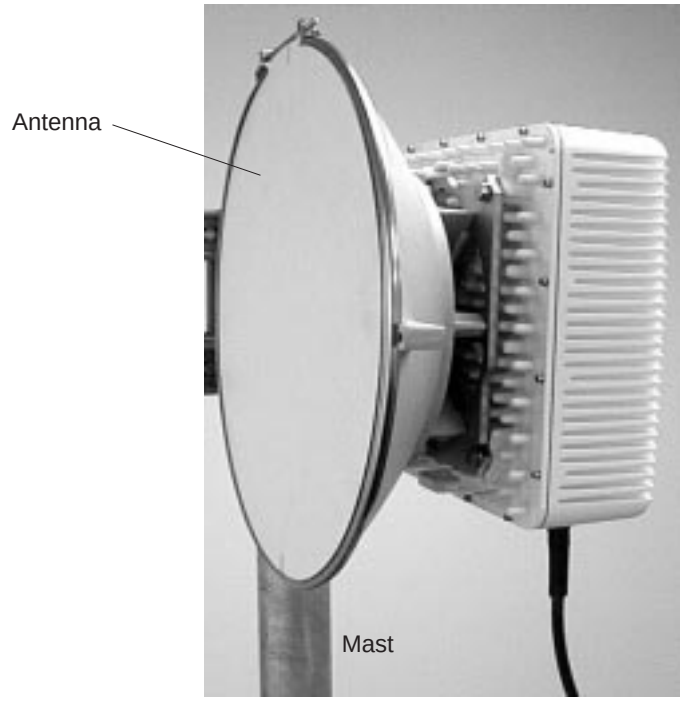


Figure 6-2 ODU (installed)

Safety warnings

When installing ODUs, observe the following safety warnings:

DANGER

Do not work on a ladder or roof without first reading the safety warnings on page x of this manual. Failure to observe these warnings could result in personal injury or death.

WARNING

Potential radio frequency (RF) hazard:

- **Keep away from the front of the outdoor unit (ODU) antenna while the ODU is operating. Note that you cannot tell from outward appearance whether the ODU is operating or not.**
- **Be careful with respect to the ODU you are installing and ODUs that may already be operating in the installation area.**

Failure to observe these warnings could result in injury to eyes or other personal injury.

Prerequisites

Before you can install and commission the outdoor RT equipment:

- The hub must be installed and operational.
- The RT ESN (electronic serial number) must be entered in the EMS database.
- The mast must be installed.

  The mast must have an outside diameter of 2.0 to 4.5 inches (5.5 to 11.4 centimeters) and must be securely mounted in a vertical or horizontal position. **If the mast is not installed, you will need to install it before you proceed.** For additional details concerning the mast, see the *AIReach Broadband Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide*.

Before starting, make sure you have:

- Antenna mount
- Antenna
- Transceiver
- 3/8–inch torque wrench with 13–millimeter deep socket
- 5/32–inch (4–millimeter) torque hex key wrench

6.2

Transporting the ODU to the roof

Unpack the ODU transceiver and antenna before going up to the roof. Carry the transceiver and antenna to the roof—in separate trips—in a backpack or padded bag. Make sure the transceiver or antenna is secured in the backpack or bag.

Preparing to install the antenna mount

The antenna mount (HNS 1029056–0005) is shipped fully assembled. Figure 6-3 shows an exploded view to show all the parts. However, you do not need to take the mount apart to install it, unless you need to reverse the mast clamp. (The mast clamp is reversible, as explained later.)

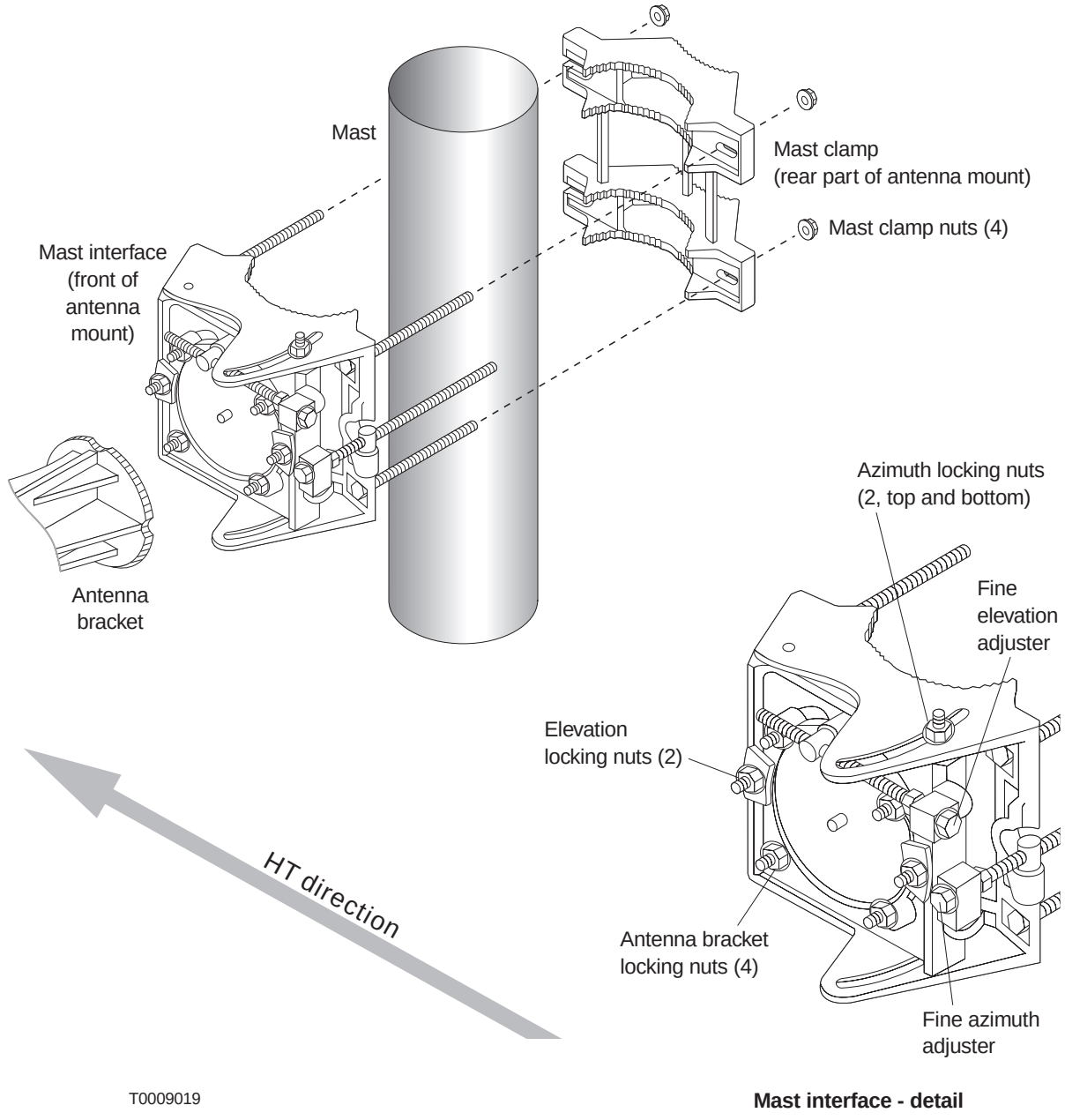


Figure 6-3 Antenna mount

The antenna mount design allows you to install and tighten the mount and antenna and then adjust the antenna azimuth and elevation without loosening the mount or antenna. Parts of the mast interface move to allow these adjustments.

Important: To correctly install the antenna mount, read and carefully follow *all* instructions in this section (6.3) through section 6.7.

Prepare the mount for installation:

1. Turn the fine azimuth adjuster as necessary to position the clevis (barrel) approximately in the middle of the threaded part of the adjuster. See figure 6-4.

   This step ensures that you will be able to adjust the adjuster as necessary in either direction.

   Do not turn the nut behind the block that holds the fine azimuth adjuster.

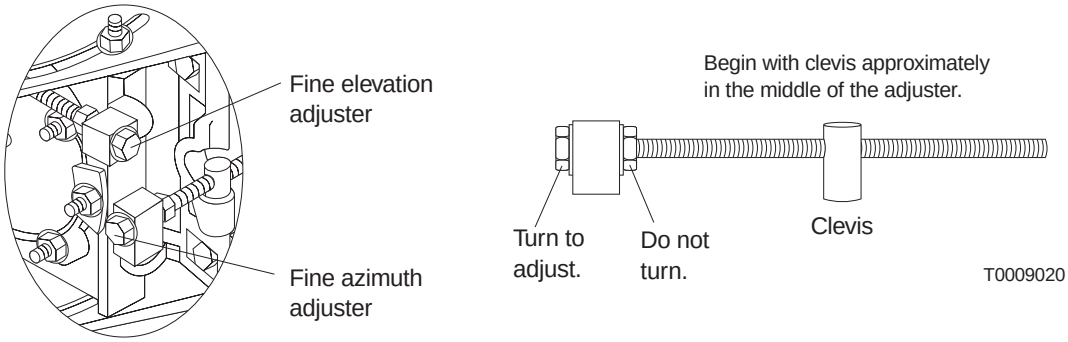


Figure 6-4 Fine azimuth and elevation adjusters

2. Turn the fine elevation adjuster as necessary to position the clevis approximately in the middle of the threaded part of the adjuster. See figure 6-4.

   Do not turn the nut behind the block that holds the fine elevation adjuster.

ODU height

Determine (approximately) how high on the mast to install the mount:

1. Determine the approximate desired antenna installation height:

   The ODU/antenna must be installed in line of sight with the hub terminal (HT), with no obstructions. As a general rule, install the RT ODU as high as possible on the mast to avoid obstructions, unless the work order or RF survey specifies the ODU height.

2. Refer to figure 6-5 for the mount position relative to the position of the (not yet installed) antenna. As shown in this illustration, when the antenna is installed (later), the antenna vertical center is at the same height as the vertical center of the mount.

The antenna is not installed yet. It is shown here to illustrate that the vertical centers of the antenna mount and the antenna are at the same height.

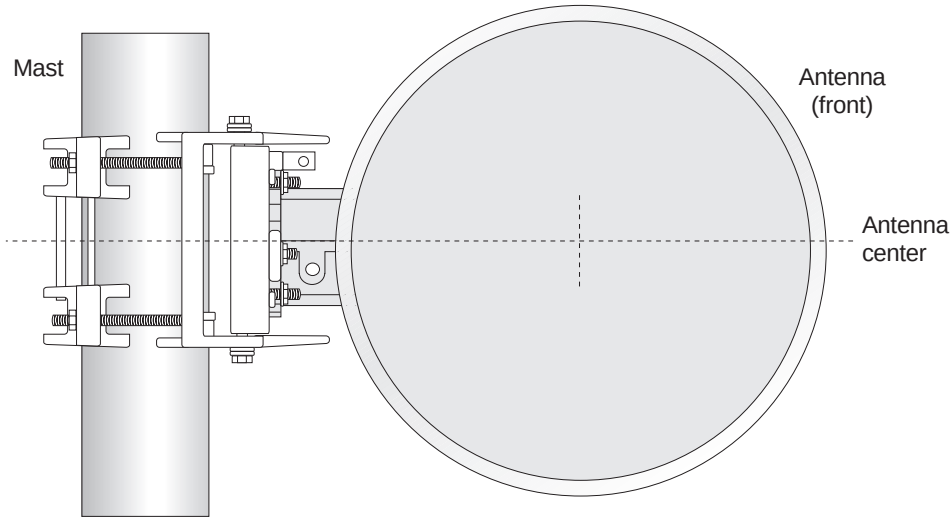
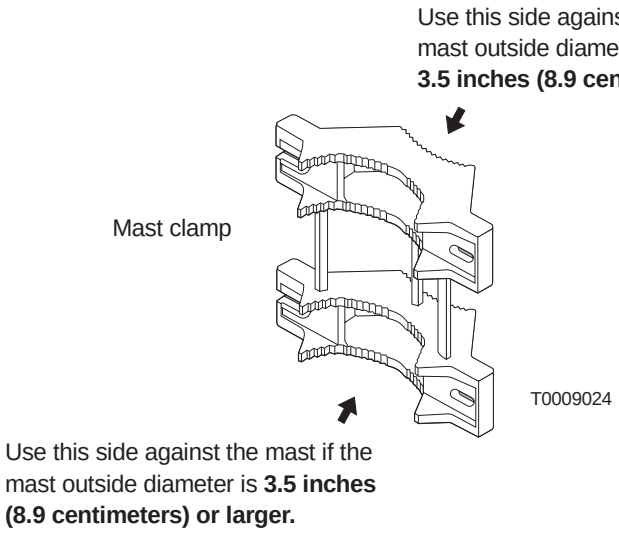


Figure 6-5 Antenna mount height relative to desired antenna height

Installing the antenna mount

Follow the steps below to install the antenna mount.

1. Determine which side of the mast clamp to use:



2. One side of the mast clamp has two open–end bolt holes that allow the long bolts that are attached to the mast interface to swing in or out. See figure 6-6. At the side of the mount where the two open–end bolt holes are, swing the two bolts outward so you can open the mount enough to place it around the mast.

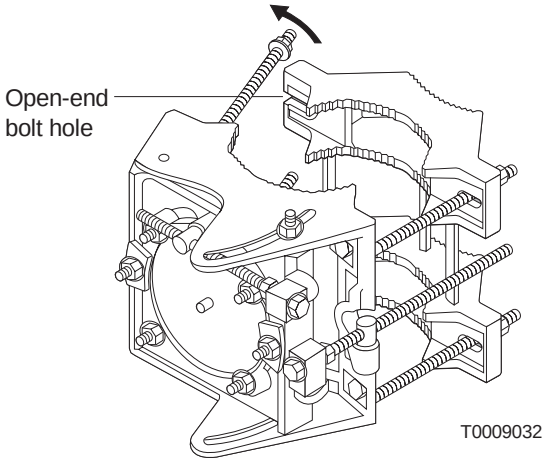


Figure 6-6 Opening the mount

3. Place the mount on the mast, as shown in figure 6-7.

   The fine azimuth adjuster must be on the side of the mount opposite the HT direction, as illustrated in figure 6-7. This allows you to make azimuth and elevation adjustments from behind the antenna, so you can stay out of the beam area.

   To get the azimuth adjuster on the side opposite the HT direction, you may have to turn the entire mount 180°, depending on whether the ODU will be mounted to the left or right of the mast.

   (If you are facing the mast interface—as a reference—it doesn't matter whether the mount swings open to the right or to the left, as long as the azimuth adjuster is opposite the HT direction.)

4. Swing the clamp toward the interface until you can "capture" the clamp by swiveling the free–swinging bolts into the two slots in the clamp, as shown in figure 6-7.

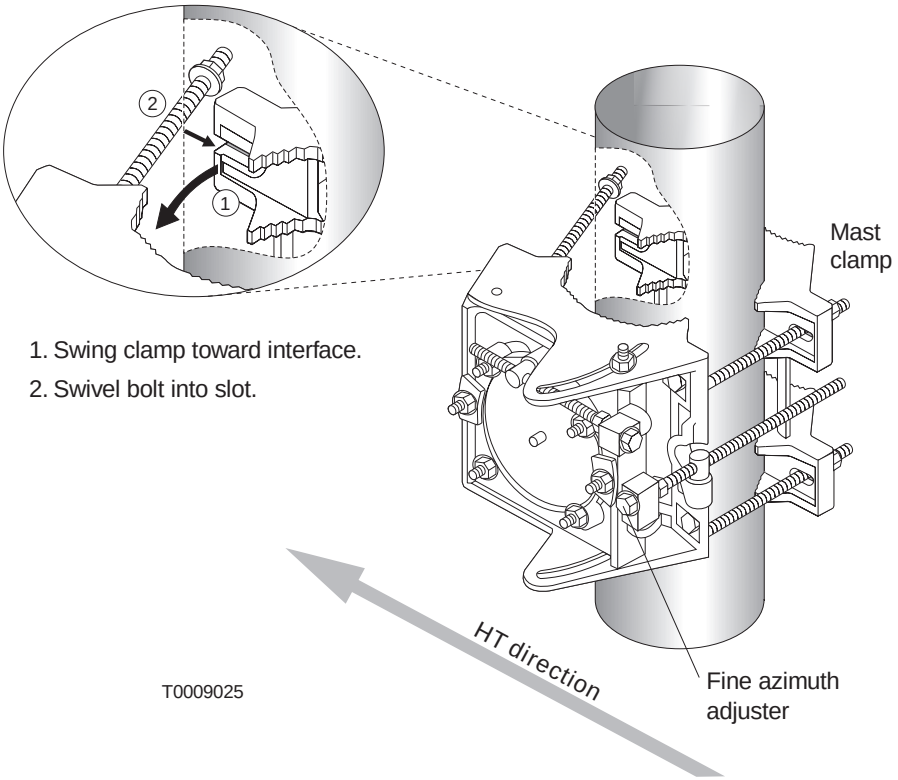


Figure 6-7 Installing the antenna mount

5. **Finger tighten** the four mast clamp nuts.

   Tighten the nuts enough to hold the mount to the mast, but leave them loose enough so you can smoothly pivot the mast interface and mast clamp around the mast to permit coarse azimuth adjustment.

   (You fully tighten the mast clamp nuts later.)

Attaching the antenna to the mount

Follow the instructions in this section to attach the antenna to the mount.

Checking the radome drain position

Before mounting the antenna, check to make sure the radome drain groove and clamp are at the bottom of the antenna, *with respect to the position the antenna will be in when it is mounted.* See figures 6-8 and 6-9.

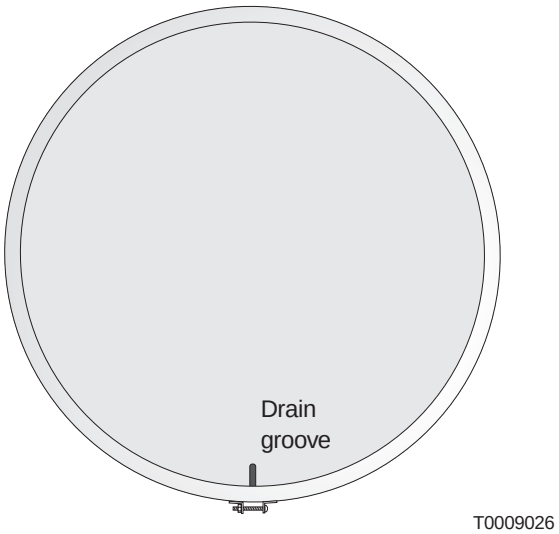


Figure 6-8 Radome drain groove

Note: The RT antenna can be rotated 180°, as shown below, to attach to a mount to the right or left. *If you rotate the antenna this way, make sure the radome drain will be at the bottom of the antenna, when mounted.*

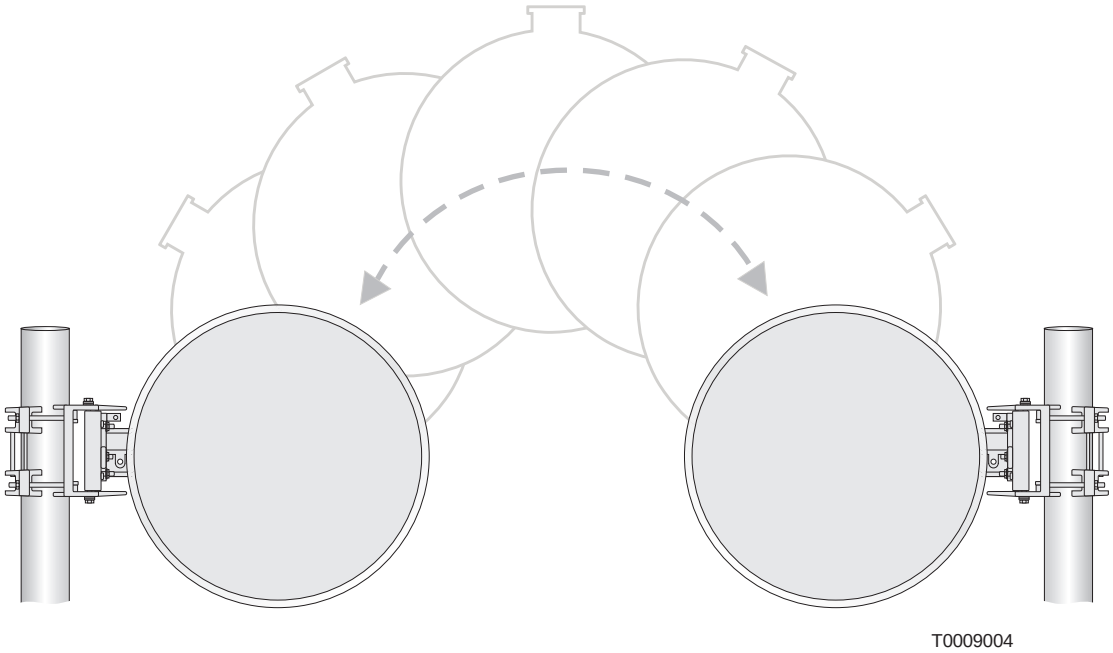


Figure 6-9 The RT antenna can be rotated to attach to the right or left

If the radome drain groove is at the bottom of the antenna, proceed to section 6.6.

Changing the drain position

If the drain groove is not at the bottom of the antenna, rotate the radome panel as follows:

1. Using a 5/32–inch (4–millimeter) torque hex key wrench, loosen the radome band clamp locking nut.
2. Rotate the radome panel until the band clamp and drain groove are located at the bottom of the antenna (as it will be mounted).
3. **Tighten the radome band clamp locking nut to 20 inch–pounds torque (2.3 Newton–meters).**

Attaching the antenna

Attach the antenna to the mount as follows:

1. With the radome facing the HT direction, position the round, flat surface of the antenna bracket approximately 1 inch (2.5 centimeters) from the mast interface.
2. Rotate the antenna approximately 45° *away* from the HT until the antenna bracket reliefs (curved indentations) are aligned with the four nuts on the mast interface, as shown in figure 6-10.

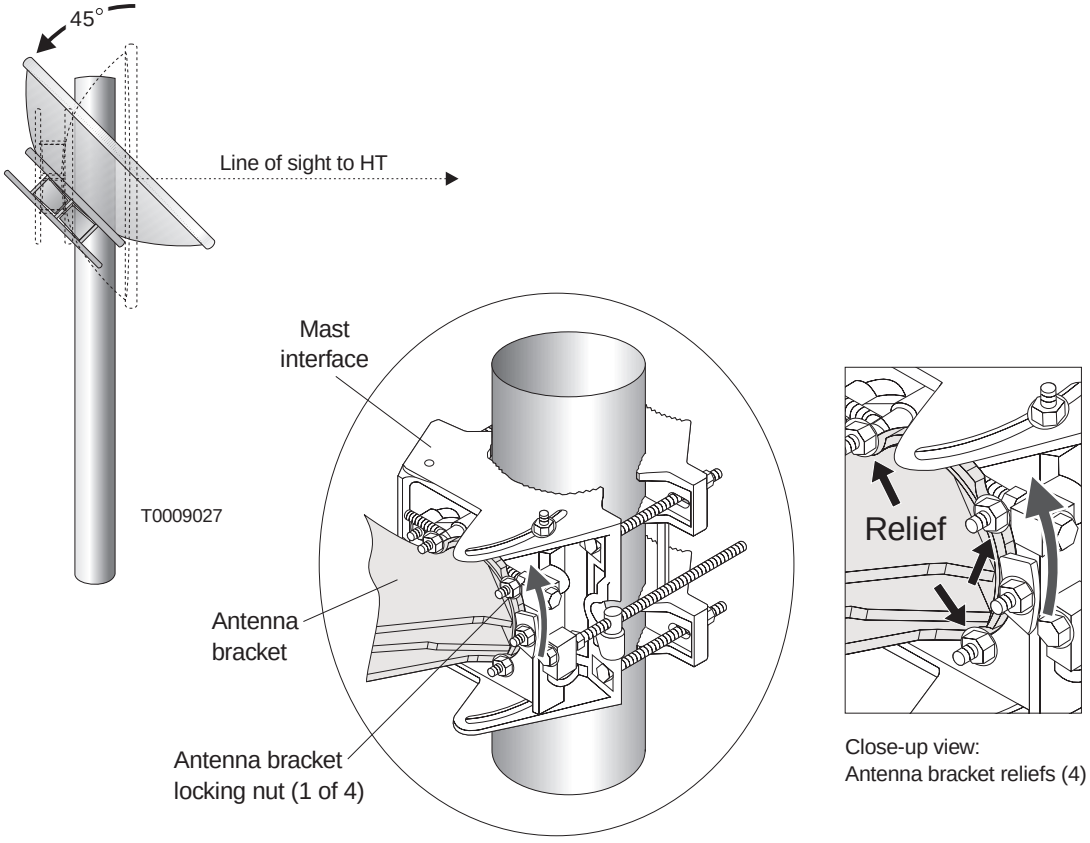


Figure 6-10 Rotating the antenna so the antenna bracket can be placed against the mast interface

3. Press the antenna against the mast interface.

4. Rotate the antenna approximately 45° *toward* the HT, to the upright (or nearly upright) position, as shown in figure 6-11—then **finger tighten** the antenna bracket locking nuts.

   The antenna is now "captured" by the antenna mount. However, because the antenna bracket nuts are not fully tightened, you can rotate the antenna to adjust its elevation.

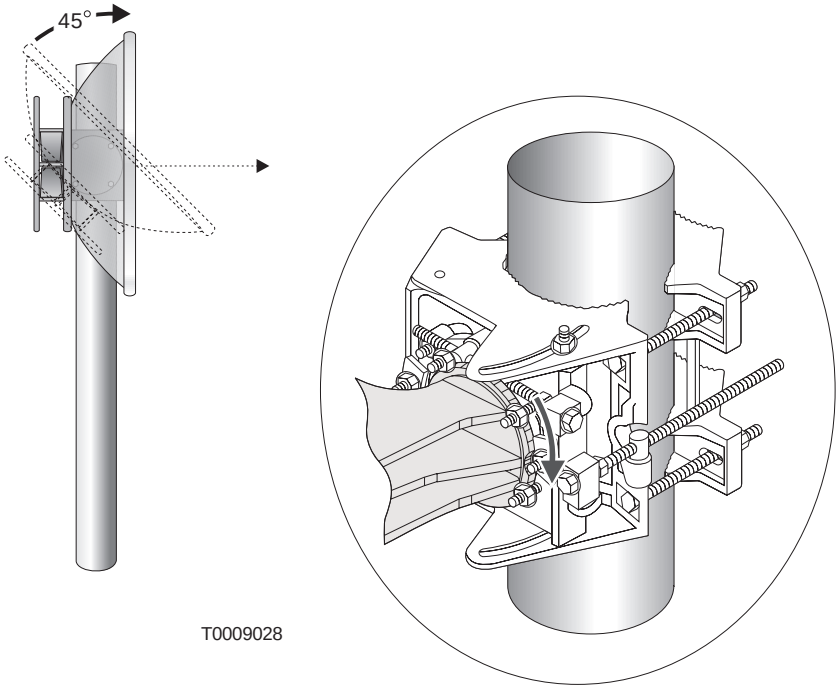


Figure 6-11 Rotating the antenna to the upright installation position

Initial (coarse) antenna azimuth adjustment

To adjust the antenna azimuth (horizontal pointing direction), you move the antenna and mount to the left or right, as illustrated in figure 6-12. You adjust the azimuth until the antenna is pointed at the HT.

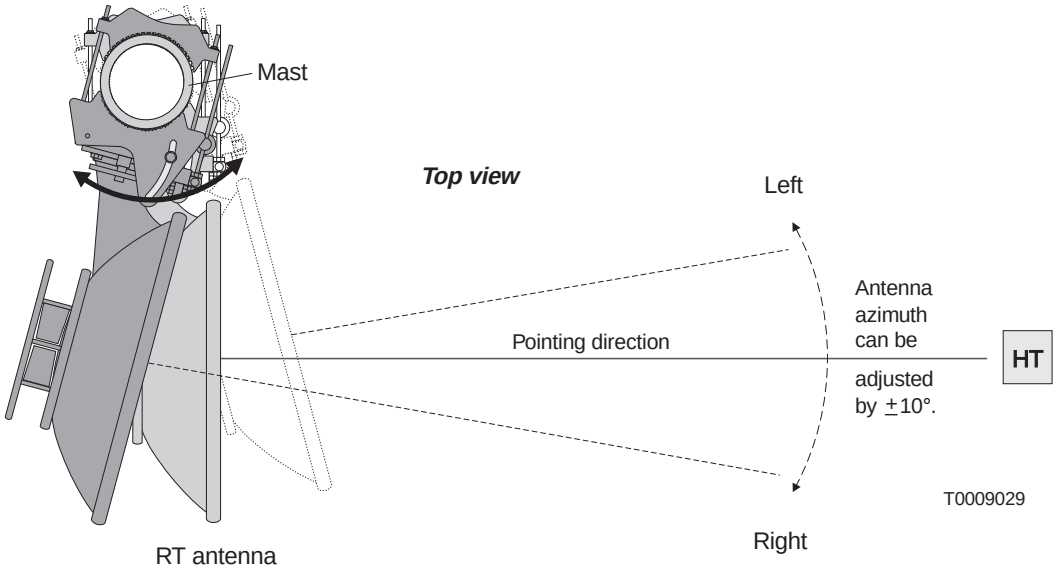


Figure 6-12 Antenna azimuth adjustment (to right or left)

You adjust the antenna azimuth in two stages:

1. Coarse adjustment, using the built–in antenna boresight, as detailed in this section (steps 1 through 3 on page 6–15).
2. Electronic pointing, using a voltmeter and integrated system software (section 7.4). This procedure, a part of the RT commissioning process, refines the azimuth adjustment to point the antenna as accurately as possible.

Coarse azimuth adjustment

Obtain a coarse azimuth adjustment as follows:

1. Stand behind the antenna so you can see through the antenna boresight (shown in figure 6-13).

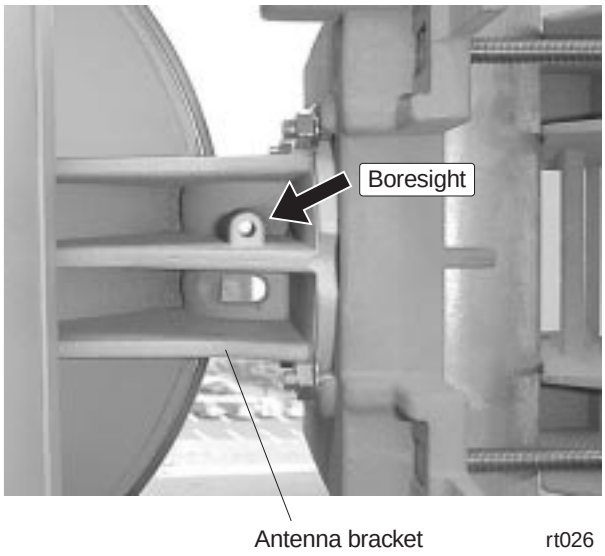


Figure 6-13 Boresight location

2. Using the boresight for reference, rotate the antenna and antenna mount horizontally around the mast (by hand, not by using the azimuth adjuster), until you can see the HT in the horizontal center of the boresight, with no shadow inside the boresight to the left or right. See figure 6-14.

   (You should not need to use the fine azimuth adjuster until you point the antenna with the voltmeter.)

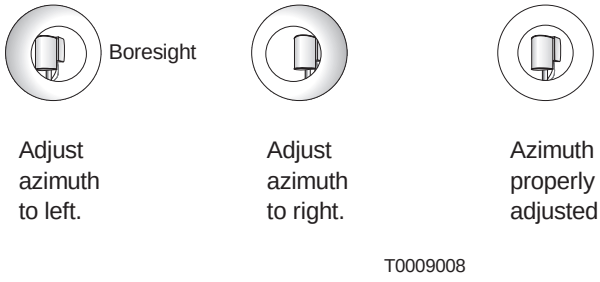


Figure 6-14 Using the boresight to adjust azimuth

3. **When the azimuth is properly adjusted, use a torque wrench with a deep socket to tighten the four mast clamp nuts to 16 foot–pounds torque (21.7 Newton–meters). See figure 6-15. Tighten each bolt a little at a time, moving from bolt to bolt in an X pattern.**

CAUTION

Correct torque is *essential* for successful installation and adjustment. Tighten nuts to the exact torque stated. Incorrect torque may result in damage to equipment.

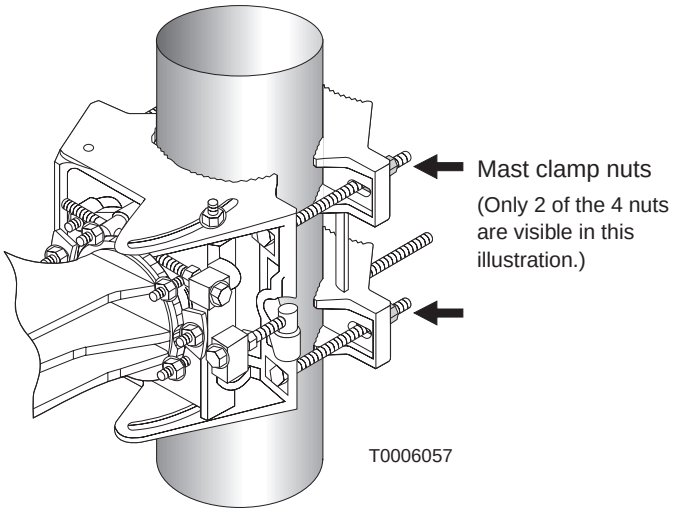


Figure 6-15 Mast clamp nuts

Initial (coarse) antenna elevation adjustment

To adjust the antenna elevation (upward or downward pointing direction), you rotate the antenna upward or downward, as illustrated in figure 6-16, until the elevation is set as desired.

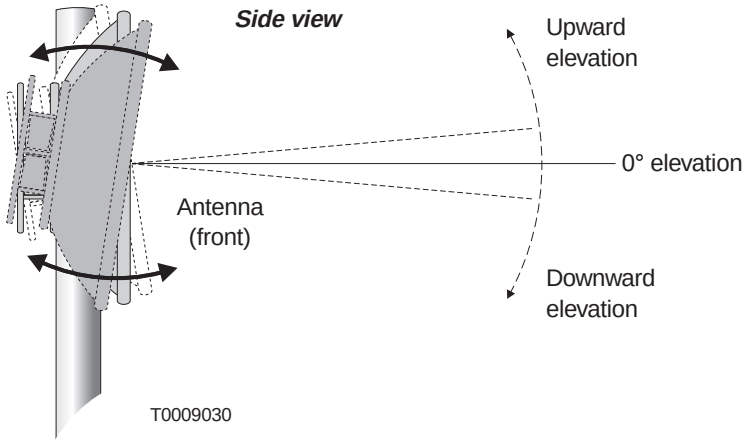


Figure 6-16 Antenna elevation adjustment (upward or downward adjustment)

You adjust the antenna elevation in two stages:

1. Coarse adjustment, using the built–in antenna boresight (steps 1 and 2, on page 6–18).
2. Electronic pointing, using a voltmeter and integrated system software (section 7.4). This procedure, a part of the RT commissioning process, refines the elevation adjustment to point the antenna as accurately as possible.

Coarse elevation adjustment

Obtain a coarse elevation adjustment as follows:

1. Using the boresight for reference, rotate the antenna (by hand) as shown in figure 6-16 until you can see the HT in the vertical center of the boresight, with no shadow inside the top or bottom of the boresight. See figure 6-14.

   If the antenna does not rotate freely, loosen each of the antenna bracket nuts *slightly.*

   (You should not need to use the fine elevation adjuster until you point the antenna with the voltmeter.)

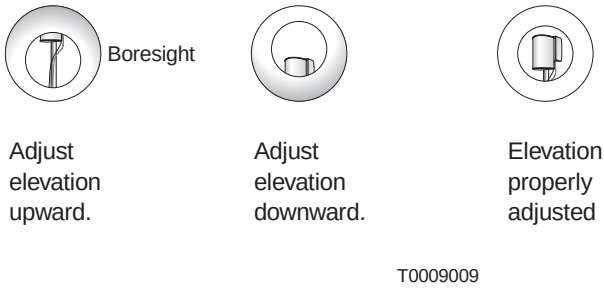


Figure 6-17 Using the boresight to adjust elevation

2. **When the elevation is properly adjusted, tighten the four antenna bracket nuts to 16 foot–pounds torque (21.7 Newton–meters). See figure 6-18.**

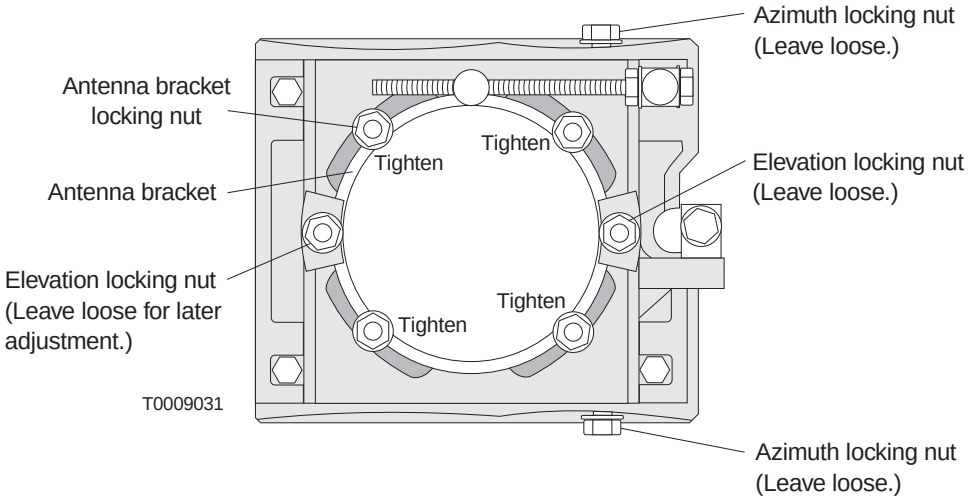


Figure 6-18 Antenna bracket locking nuts (and other nuts)

At this point, the four antenna bracket locking nuts and the four mast clamp nuts should be tight (torqued as specified). Leave the two azimuth locking nuts and two elevation locking nuts loose, to allow for later adjustments. See figure 6-18.

Installing a mechanical attenuator

You must use a mechanical attenuator (figure 6-19) if:

- The RT is within 328 feet to 1,312 feet (100 to 400 meters) of the HT.
- The RT pointing voltage, obtained from a voltmeter, exceeds 4.1 volts.
- The installation work order instructs you to use it.

If none of these applies, go on to section 6.9.

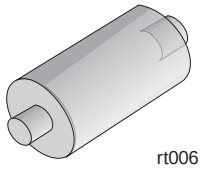
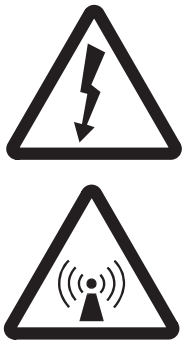


Figure 6-19 Mechanical attenuator



WARNING

To avoid the risk of electric shock and exposure to potentially harmful radio frequency (RF) waves, make sure the IDU is turned off, if already installed, before installing the mechanical attenuator. Failure to observe these warnings could result in personal injury.

Attenuator size

Use the attenuator size (in decibels) specified in the installation work order and/or Site Data Record. The attenuator size is indicated by a dot on the attenuator barrel:

Dot color	Attenuator size, dB	Use only for . . .
White	10	24 GHz antenna
Green	20	24 GHz antenna
No dot	10	38 GHz antenna
Red	20	38 GHz antenna

Inserting the attenuator

Follow these steps to install the mechanical attenuator:

1. Locate the circular waveguide on the rear of the antenna. See figure 6-20.
2. Insert the mechanical attenuator in the circular waveguide, as shown in figure 6-20.

   Important: Do not fully insert the mechanical attenuator. Ensure that part of the attenuator is exposed so it can be removed if necessary.

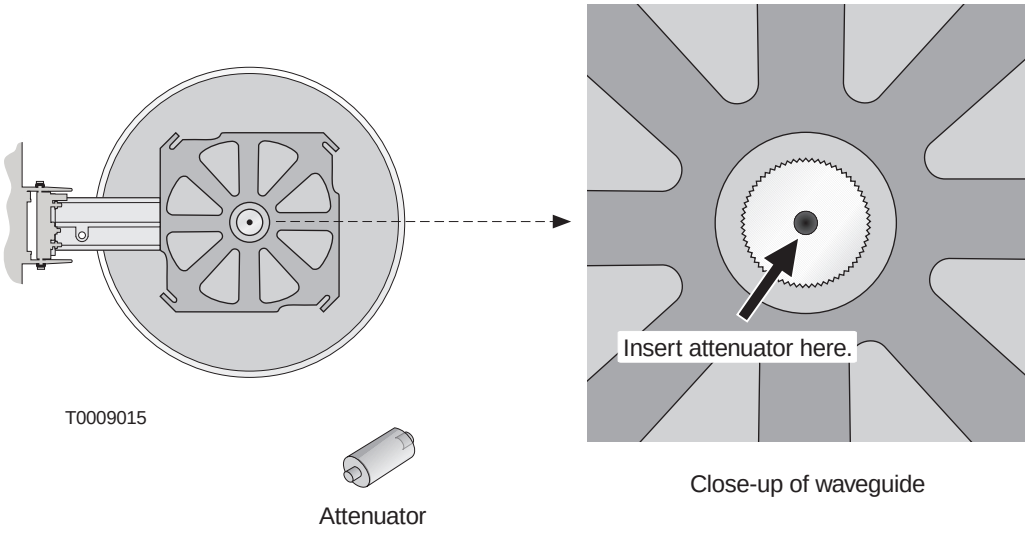


Figure 6-20 Installing the mechanical attenuator

CAUTION

Do not allow dirt, dust, moisture, or other contaminants to enter the waveguide.

If you have installed an attenuator, make a note of its size (for example, 20 dB). You will need this information when you commission the RT.

Attaching the transceiver to the antenna

Follow these steps to attach the transceiver to the antenna:

1. Remove the plastic plug from the antenna waveguide and the plastic cap from the transceiver coupling.

CAUTION

Always keep the waveguide and coupling plugs in place when the transceiver is detached from the antenna, to prevent contamination.

2. Position the transceiver so its four mounting bolts are aligned with the four grooves on the antenna flange, as shown in figure 6-21.

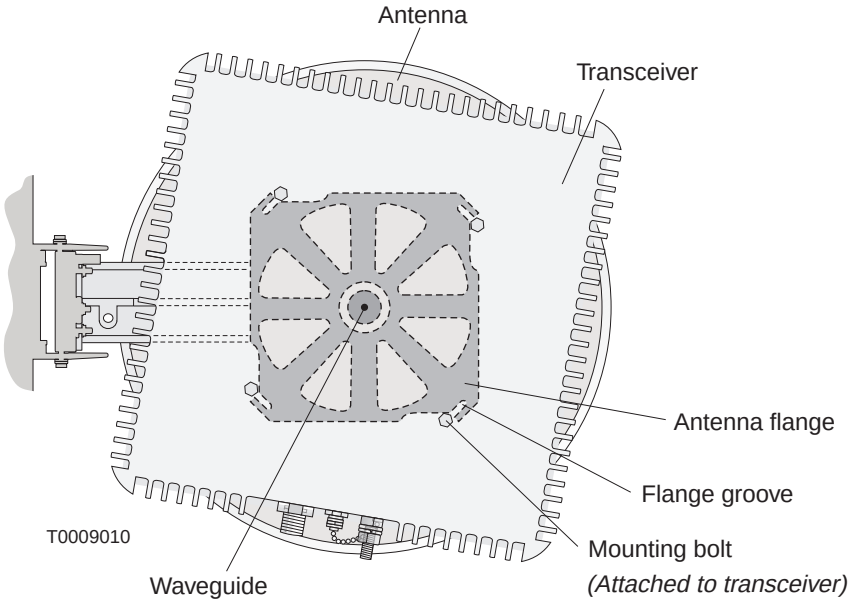


Figure 6-21 Aligning the transceiver mounting bolts

3. Rotate the transceiver, making sure the transceiver's mounting bolts slide into the grooves in the antenna flange. (The direction of rotation depends on the orientation of the antenna bracket—to the right or left.) If the mounting bolts will not slide into the grooves, loosen the bolts. See figure 6-22.

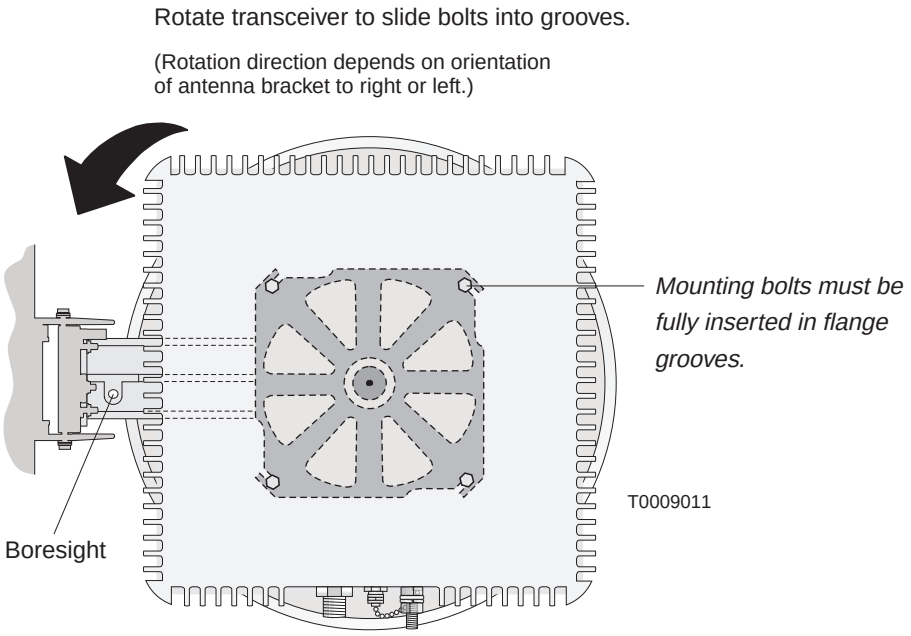


Figure 6-22 Rotating the mounting bolts into the grooves

4. Fully tighten the transceiver mounting bolts.
5. After tightening the transceiver, look through the boresight to make sure the antenna is still pointed at the HT.

The ODU is now installed, but still needs to be grounded, connected to the IFL, and electronically pointed.

Grounding the ODU

Grounding the ODU requires several connections, as shown in figure 6-23. In making the ground connections, *follow these practices:*

- *For all ODU ground connections*, use compression connectors (such as compression lugs or compression clamps).
- *For all threaded ground connections*, use a flat washer and lock washer (with the lock washer next to the nut).

Ground the ODU as follows:

1. Connect one end of the ground cable (No. 6 AWG or greater, green) to the ODU ground connector, which is shown in figure 6-23.

2. Connect the ground cable to a bolted joint on the mast mount.

   Important: For this connection, strip the cable but **do not cut it.** See figure 6-23. The cable continues from the bolted joint to the ground point.

3. Connect the ground cable to a suitable ground point on the rooftop.

   The best ground point for the ODU is an earth–referenced roof ring conductor that follows the perimeter of the building, constructed according to the requirements of NFPA 780 or a similar regulatory code. However, such a conductor is not always present. Other alternatives are acceptable, as long as they comply with the grounding requirements detailed in the *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide*.

   Building steel can also be used as a ground point. **However, before using building steel, verify that the steel structure is electrically continuous throughout the entire building and that it is properly connected to earth ground.** For detailed grounding requirements, see the *Hub and Remote Terminal Site Preparation Guide*.

4. Apply anti–oxidant (HNS 9008224–0002) to each ground lug (points 1, 2, and 3 in figure 6-23).

5. Apply 1/2–inch (13–millimeter) heat shrink tubing (HNS 9007488–0005) to each ground lug after the connection is complete.

   Important: You must slip the heat shrink onto the cable *before* you make the connections.

   Note: A resistance of less than 5 ohms is desirable from the ODU to earth, including the earth field.

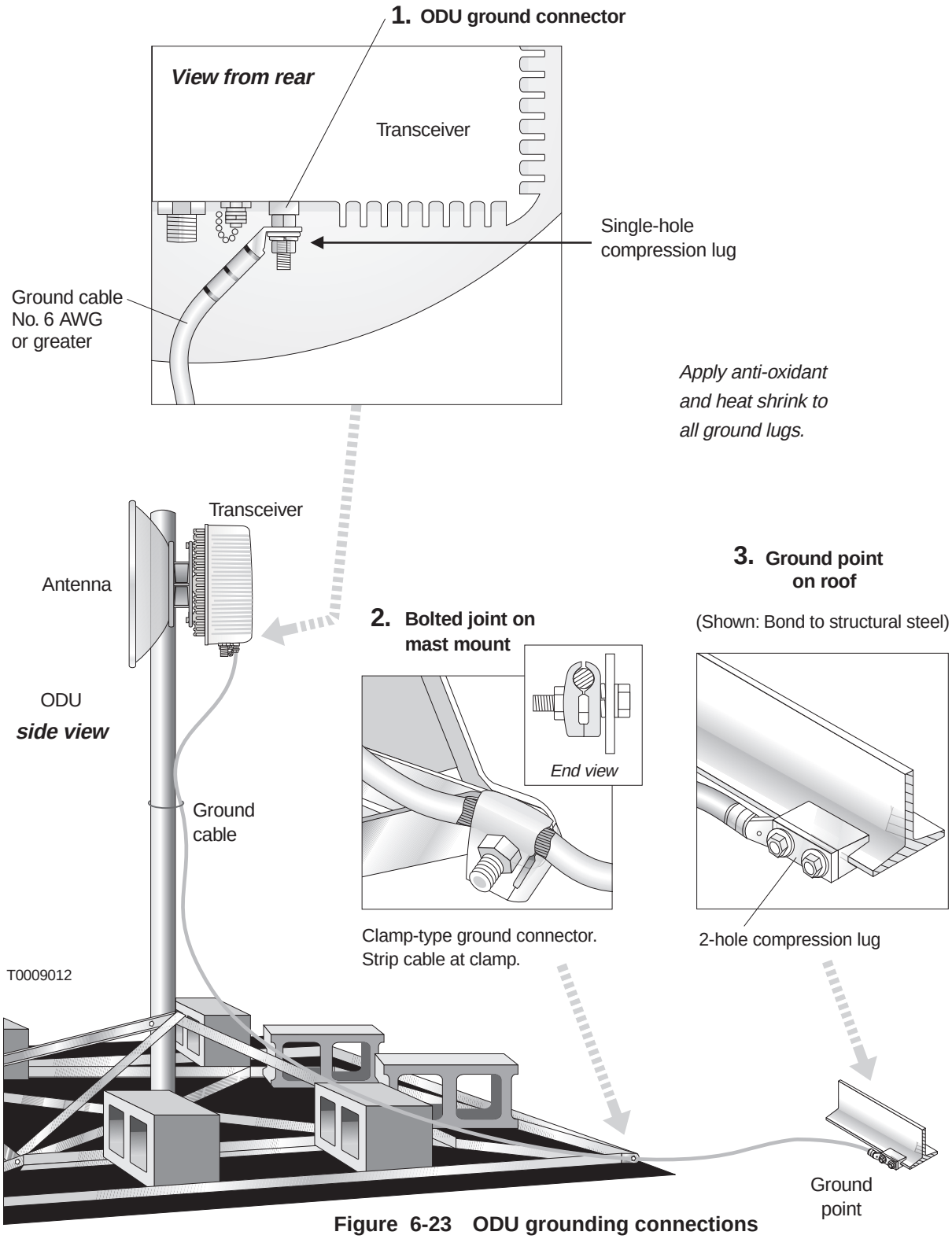


Figure 6-23 ODU grounding connections

Lightning protection

Lightning protection is provided by grounding the ODU as stated above and installing a lightning arrestor where the IFL cable enters the roof (as explained in section 4.8). **The ODU ground and IFL lightning arrestor must both be bonded to the same ground (reference) point.**

6.11

Connecting the IFL to the ODU

Connect the IFL to the ODU as shown in figure 6-24.

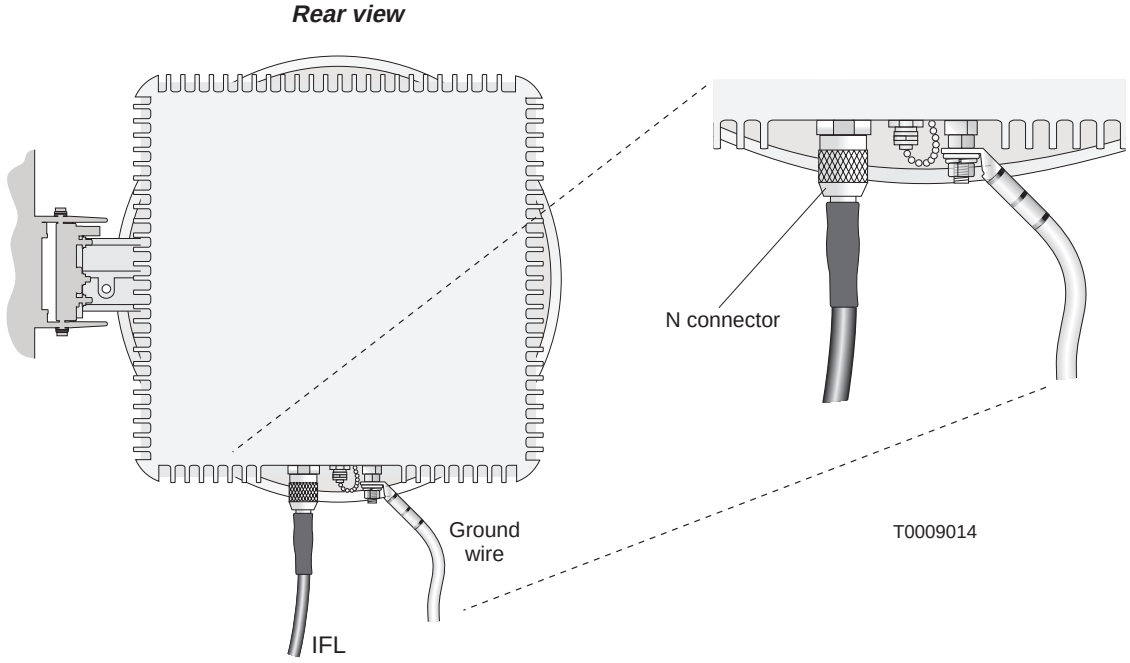


Figure 6-24 Connecting the IFL to the ODU

Do not apply permanent weatherproofing until the RT has been commissioned and tested. If the weather is wet or windy, a temporary tape seal is recommended. Weatherproofing is covered in section 8.1.

At this point, antenna installation is complete, and the antenna is *visually* pointed. Later, when you commission the RT, you will use a voltmeter to electronically point the antenna as accurately as possible.

Chapter 7
Commissioning the RT

This chapter includes:

Commissioning refers to final installation, adjustment, and verification procedures necessary to ensure that the newly installed RT is operational.

Safety warnings

Observe these safety warnings while commissioning RTs:

DANGER

Do not work on a ladder or roof without first reading the safety warnings on page x of this manual. Failure to observe these warnings could result in personal injury or death.

WARNING

Potential radio frequency (RF) hazard:

- **Keep away from the front of the outdoor unit (ODU) antenna while the ODU is operating. Note that you cannot tell from outward appearance whether the ODU is operating or not.**
- **Be careful with respect to the ODU you are installing and ODUs that may already be operating in the installation area.**

Failure to observe these warnings could result in injury to eyes or other personal injury.

Prerequisites for commissioning

To ensure successful commissioning, you must verify that the prerequisites listed below have been accomplished. These tasks must all be completed *prior to* commissioning. If any of them has not been done, make sure they are completed before you proceed with commissioning.

☐ The RT ODU, IFL, and IDU must be installed and connected.

If you have followed all previous instructions, this prerequisite is satisfied when you connect the IFL to the CCM (IDU), as instructed on page 7–4.

☐ The ODU must be coarsely (approximately) pointed toward the HT, as explained in chapter 6.

☐ The Element Management System (EMS) hardware and software must be installed and operational.

☐ All physical LAN connections between the RT and EMS must be completed.

☐ The EMS database must be loaded and operational.

☐ The EMS operator must enter the RT electronic serial number (ESN) into the EMS database.

The RT ESN is printed on a tag attached to the CCM and can also be read from the CCM LCD—from the Main Menu ESN display.

☐ The installer must know the (RT) ODU frequency to be used and the identification number of the HT the RT will communicate with. These are provided by network planning personnel.

☐ The hub and HT must be installed and operational. **The HT must be properly aligned.**

☐ The CCM must be installed in the IDU. (SSIs are not required for commissioning.)

Note: The RT cannot be located closer than 109 yards (100 meters) from the HT.

Connecting the IFL to the CCM (IDU)

Connect the IFL cable to the CCM (IDU):

1. Go to the IDU location.
2. **Make sure power to the IDU is off (or disconnected).**
   A label on the CCM front panel advises:

   CAUTION: POWER DOWN
   ODU BEFORE CONNECTING
   OR DISCONNECTING IF

   Removing power from the IDU powers down the ODU. Make sure the IDU is powered off before you connect or disconnect the IFL cable.
3. Using a 90° adapter, connect the IFL (N connector) to the CCM IFL interface, as shown in figure 7-1.

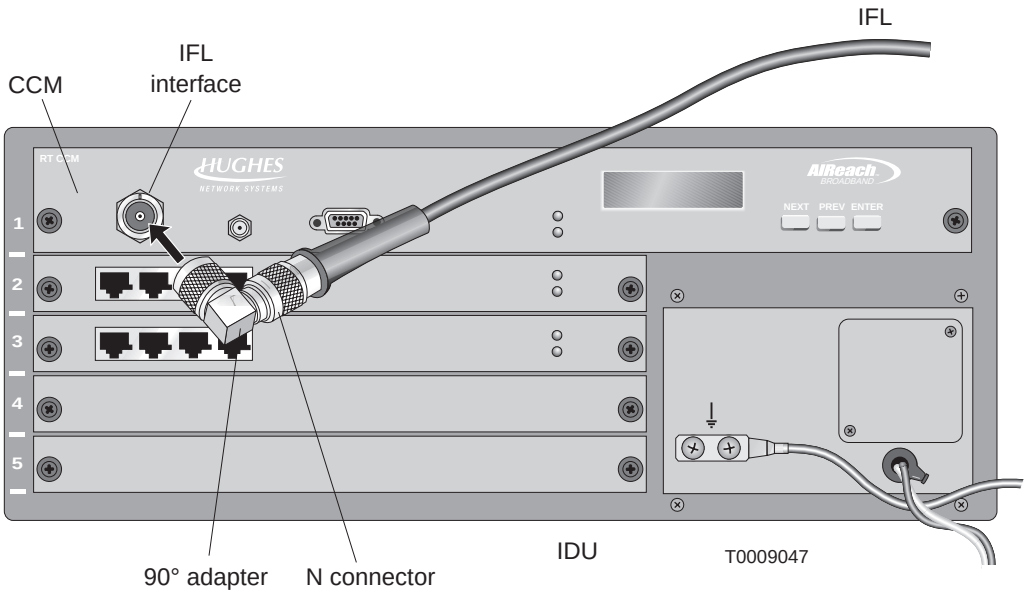


Figure 7-1 Connecting the IFL cable

4. Power on the IDU.

Front panel LCD operation

This section describes how to use the LCD and buttons on the CCM front panel (figure 7-2). **You need to use the LCD to commission the RT.**

The LCD:

- Shows CCM startup diagnostics (SUDS) tests as they occur
- Shows the system boot up sequence
- Shows the software loading sequence
- Indicates the status and operational state of system components
- Provides functions necessary for commissioning the RT

Figure 7-2 CCM front panel LCD

Accessing the LCD Main Menu

When the CCM/ IDU is powered up or reset:

- SUDS run automatically.
- When SUDS are completed, the CCM LCD displays a SUDS Completed message.
- The LCD then displays:

```
Initializing
Press Enter for Menu
```

To access the CCM LCD Main Menu, press the ENTER button on the CCM front panel while the Initializing screen is displayed. This puts the IDU into diagnostic mode. The LCD shows the Main Menu:

```
Main Menu
Status
```

Note: After the CCM downloads its software and is operational (when it displays RT Disabled), you can access the Main Menu by pressing ENTER.

LCD menu map

The menu map (figure 7-3) shows the available menu options for RTs.

Note: Menu options are not the same for RTs and HTs.

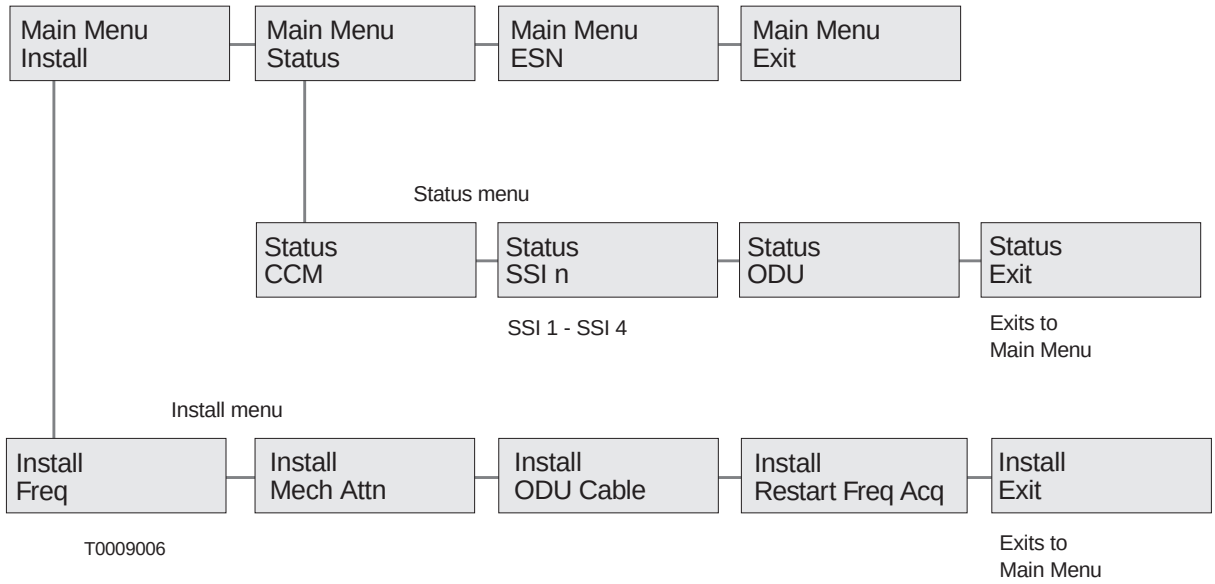


Figure 7-3 LCD menu map for RT CCM

CCM button functions

The CCM button functions are explained in figure 7-4:

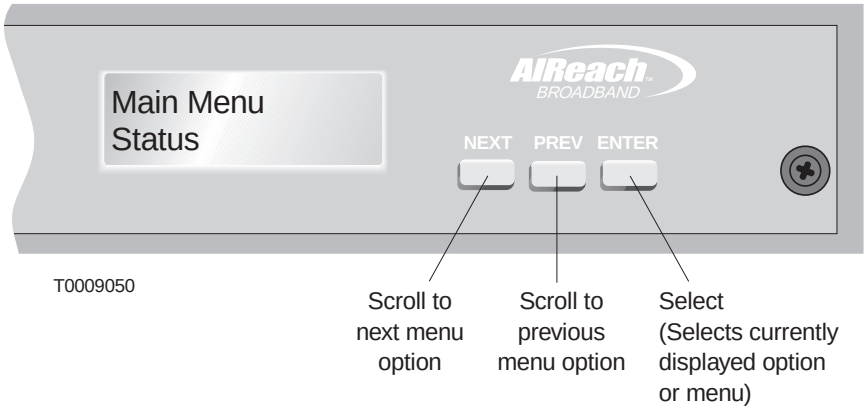


Figure 7-4 CCM front panel button functions

Exit options

If you select Exit from the Main Menu . . .

> . . . *while the system is operating,* it remains in operational mode.
>
> . . . *when the system is not in operational mode,* the CCM reboots.

If you select Exit from the Status or Install menu, the display returns to the Main Menu.

Pointing the antenna

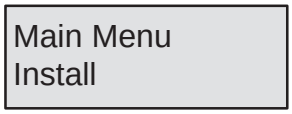
Following the RT antenna installation instructions in chapter 6, you pointed the antenna approximately toward the HT, using the boresight. This section explains how to fine tune the pointing adjustments, using a digital voltmeter.

To point the antenna, follow steps 1 through 12 below.

Selecting the ODU frequency

Before you can point the antenna using the voltmeter, you must first put the IDU into Install mode and select the (RT) ODU frequency, as follows:

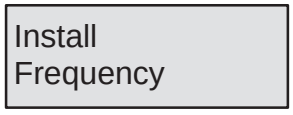
1. From the IDU (CCM) LCD Main Menu, select Install mode, and press the ENTER button.

   The LCD displays:

2. Press ENTER, select No, and press ENTER again.
3. Select Frequency (frequency function) and press ENTER.

4. The LCD displays Freq and a frequency value:

5. Scroll to the correct ODU frequency. Scroll up (NEXT) for a higher frequency; scroll down (PREV) for a lower frequency.

   The frequencies you can select on the bottom line are preset, based on the installed ODU. The correct RT frequency is the same as the HT frequency, except “B” (indicating remote), as in 8B4, replaces “A”.

   Important: If you do not see the correct frequency on the LCD, you may have installed the wrong ODU for the site (high band instead of low band, or vice versa). If the wrong ODU is installed, the LCD will not display the correct

frequency as one of the available choices. You will not be able to proceed until the correct ODU is installed.

6. Press ENTER when the LCD shows the correct frequency, for example:

Freq Set 8B4

Go to the roof and proceed with steps 7 through 12.

While you are pointing the antenna, the LCD shows Freq Acq in Prog (frequency acquisition in progress). When the RT acquiress the HT frequency, the LCD shows Acq Ack: HT 2 (acquisition acknowledged—in this example, frequency acquired from HT 2).

Voltmeter pointing and final adjustments

Follow these steps to fine–tune the azimuth and elevation adjustments made when the antenna was installed (sections 6.6 and 6.7).

7. Take the digital voltmeter and torque wrench (with deep socket) to the ODU.
8. Make sure the azimuth and elevation locking nuts on the antenna mount are loose—just loose enough to allow the antenna to rotate (for elevation adjustment) and move in azimuth. These nuts are shown in figure 7-5.

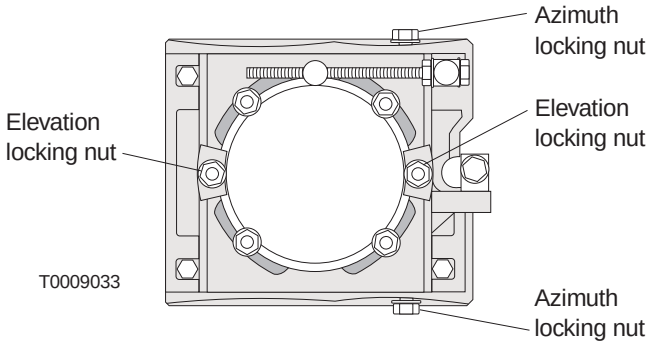


Figure 7-5 Azimuth and elevation locking nuts

9. Connect a digital voltmeter to the F connector on the ODU, as shown in figure 7-6, and select the 0 to 10 volt or 0 to 5 volt range.

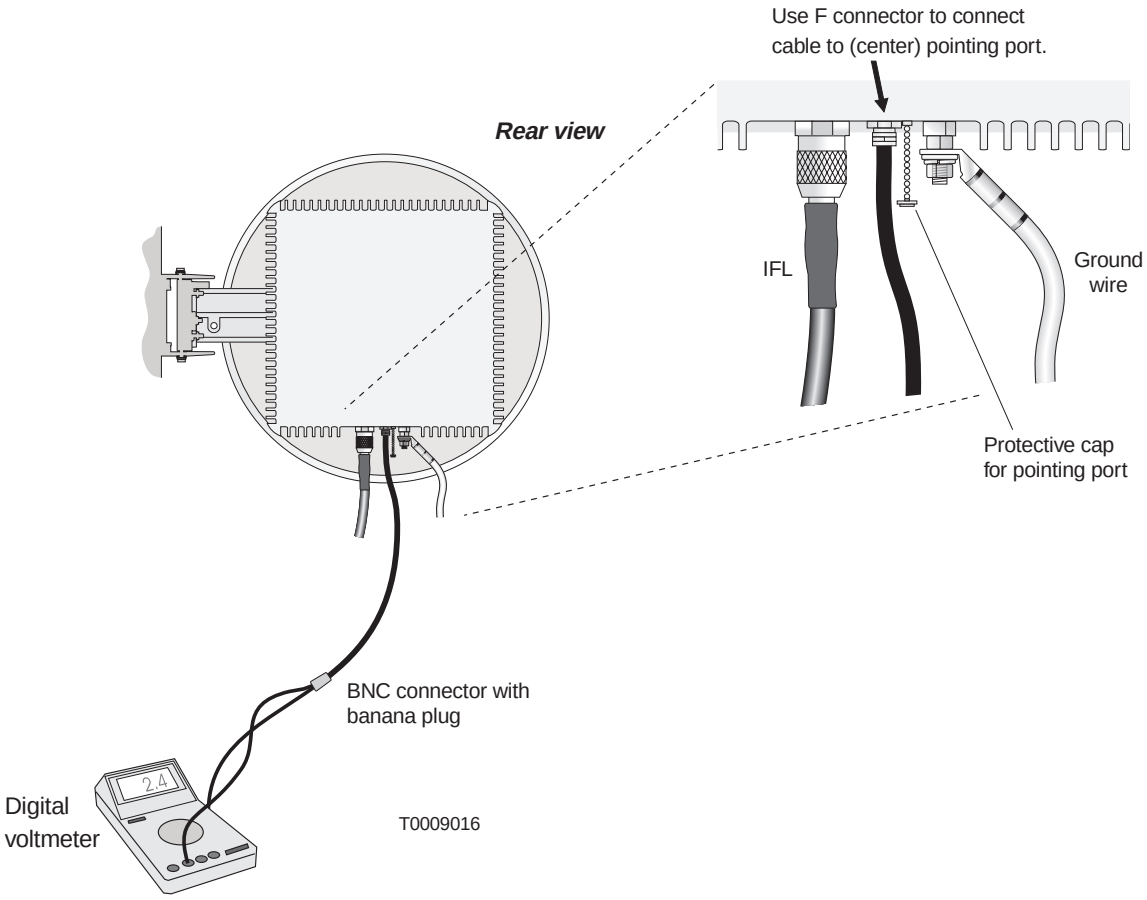


Figure 7-6 Connecting the digital voltmeter to the ODU

10. Observe the reading on the voltmeter as you fine adjust the azimuth and elevation (steps 11 and 12):
11. Fine adjust the azimuth:
    a. Using a wrench, slowly rotate the fine azimuth adjuster (shown in figure 7-7).
    b. Adjust until you see the highest obtainable voltage reading on the voltmeter.

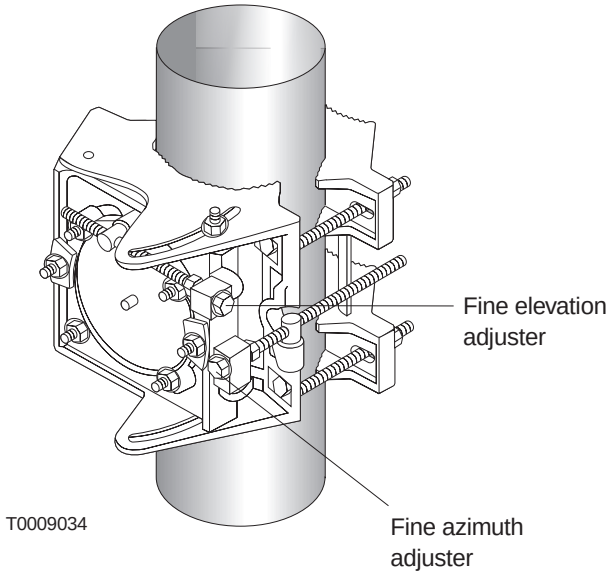


Figure 7-7 Fine azimuth adjuster and fine elevation adjuster

12. Fine adjust the elevation:
    a. Using a wrench, slowly rotate the fine elevation adjuster (shown in figure 7-7).
    b. Adjust until you see the highest obtainable voltage reading on the voltmeter.

       The antenna is properly pointed when the peak voltage is between 0.2 volts and 3.9 volts, with no oscillation.
    c. When the peak voltage reading remains steady between 0.2 volts and 3.9 volts, tighten the azimuth and elevation locking nuts (figure 7-5) to 16 foot–pounds (21.7 Newton–meters) torque.

       If you cannot obtain a steady voltmeter reading between 0.2 volts and 3.9 volts, refer to table 7-1 for the appropriate corrective action.

Table 7-1 Voltage indications for RT antenna pointing

Peak voltmeter reading	Indication	Corrective action
Current voltage level with oscillation up to 4.1 V. *(The reading intermittently peaks at the current voltage level for 2 seconds and then rises to 4.1 V for 1 second.)*	HT not acquired	HT acquisition has not occurred. Continue pointing the antenna.
0.2 V to 3.9 V with no oscillation	**Correct HT acquired**	**(Corrective action is not required.) Continue with the installation.**
3.9 V to 4.1 V with no oscillation	Correct HT acquired	HT acquisition has occurred but you must install a mechanical attenuator before continuing with the installation, refer to section 6.8.
Current voltage level with oscillation to 0 V. *(The reading intermittently peaks at the current voltage level for 2 seconds and then drops to 0 V for 1 second.)*	Wrong HT acquired	RT has been denied acquisition by the wrong HT. You must follow the procedures listed in *Repointing the RT antenna* below before proceeding.

When you finish pointing, make sure all of the azimuth and elevation locking nuts are tightened to 16 foot–pounds (21.7 Newton–meters).

Repointing the RT antenna

Follow the steps below to repoint the RT antenna ***only if the ODU has acquired the wrong HT.***

(If you have successfully pointed the antenna—with a steady voltmeter reading between 0.2 volts and 3.9 volts—you ***do not*** need to follow steps 1 and 2 below; go on to section 7.5.)

1. Repeat steps 7 through 12 (voltmeter pointing and final adjustments).
2. If you cannot obtain the correct voltmeter readings because the antenna is grossly mispointed, you may have to repeat the azimuth and elevation adjustment procedures explained in sections 6.6 and 6.7 (respectively).

Troubleshooting

If you encounter problems in pointing the antenna that are not addressed above, refer to chapter 9. See the chart titled *Troubleshooting: RT antenna pointing.*

7.5

Verifying HT acquisition

Return to the IDU location to verify that the RT has acquired the HT:

1. Observe the CCM LCD to verify that the RT has successfully acquired the HT frequency.
   The following display indicates that the RT has successfully acquired the HT.

Install Acq Ack: HT nnn

   nnn = HT ID

   Note: The LCD will display Acq Deny (acquisition denied) if:

   - The RT's ESN has not been entered in the EMS database, *or*
   - The RT is pointed toward the wrong HT.

7.6

Entering an attenuator value

Specify the appropriate attenuator value, and then take the IDU out of Install mode:

1. Scroll to the attenuator option:

Install Mech Attn

2. Scroll to the attenuator selection display:

Mech Attn 20 dB

3. Scroll until the LCD shows the size of the installed mechanical attenuator. If no attenuator is installed, select 0 dB. Press ENTER.

4. Take the IDU out of Install mode: Select Exit and press ENTER.

Install Exit

Checking component status

Use the LCD Status option to check the status of the CCM, SSIs, and ODU, as explained in the following sections.

Note: You can only perform the CCM, SSI, and ODU status checks after the HT has been acquired.

Check CCM status

Check the CCM status as follows:

1. Press ENTER on the CCM front panel.

   The LCD shows:

   ```
   Main Menu
   Install
   ```

2. Use the NEXT button to scroll to:

   ```
   Main Menu
   Status
   ```

3. Press ENTER, to go to (select) the Status menu:

   ```
   Status
   CCM
   ```

4. Press ENTER to show the CCM status:

   ```
   CCM
   OK
   ```

   The possible status conditions for CCMs, SSIs, and the ODU are:

OK	The component is operational.
Degraded	The component is not fully operational.*
Failed	The component has failed.
Unknown	The CCM cannot communicate with the component.

Action for "Failed" or "Degraded"status

If the LCD shows Failed **for any component, replace the component.**

If you see Degraded during installation, replace the component. However, if you see Degraded while the system is operational, under some circumstances you may not need to replace the component (for example, if a failed port is not needed).

Check SSI status

Check the status of the installed SSIs as follows:

(Note that SSIs are not required for commissioning. They can be installed after RT commissioning.)

1. From the Status / CCM display, shown below,

Status CCM

   press the NEXT button to scroll to the SSI status menu:

Status SSI 1

2. Use the NEXT or PREV button to scroll to the SSI you want to check:

Status SSI 2

   Note: SSIs are numbered SSI 1 through SSI 4, according to their positions in the IDU chassis:

Chassis slot	SSI number
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
Slot 1 is occupied by the CCM.	

3. Press ENTER to show the status of the selected SSI:

SSI 2 OK

   The possible status conditions for SSIs are:

   OK
   Degraded
   Failed
   Unknown

   (as explained on page 7–14)

Check the status of each installed SSI.

Check ODU status

Check the status of the ODU as follows:

1. From the Status / SSI 1 display, shown below,

Status SSI 1

   press NEXT to scroll to the ODU status menu:

Status ODU

2. Press ENTER to show the ODU status:

ODU OK

   The possible status conditions for the ODU are:

   OK
   Degraded
   Failed
   Unknown

   (as explained on page 7–14)

   Note: You will not see ODU status information if the ODU is not connected (via the IFL) to the IDU. The status will be Unknown.

If a failure is indicated for any component, replace the failed component. Run SUDS, and check the status of the new component.

3. Exit the Status menu: Scroll to:

Status Exit

   and then press ENTER.

4. Exit the Main Menu: Scroll to:

Main Menu Exit

   and then press ENTER.

Verifying the RT's operational state

After acquiring the HT, the CCM automatically loads its software and configuration data and becomes operational. This is indicated by RT Enabled on the LCD.

Before performing the RT to HT connection tests described in section 7.9, make sure the LCD shows:

The RT Enabled message indicates that the equipment is operational.

If SSIs are installed but not yet configured through the EMS, the operational status will be RT Disabled.

The possible operational states are:

Enabled	RT is ready for service.
Disabled	Equipment is operational, but RT is not ready for service.
Degraded	One or more components is not fully operational.
Enabled Degraded	RT is ready for service, but one or more components is not fully operational.
Enabled In Test	All of the RT's SSIs are in test mode.

At this point, RT commissioning is complete, except for the RT to HT tests described in section 7.9. You may or may not be able to complete these tests, depending on whether or not other network components are installed and operational. (See the test requirements listed in section 7.9.)

Leave the RT powered on for testing and operation.

RT to HT connection tests

Perform the applicable tests described below if the newly installed RT meets the listed requirements. If the RT/network does not yet meet these requirements, perform the tests at a later time.

DS1 test

This test verifies the DS1 connection from the RT to the HT.

Requirements

The DS1 test described below requires the following:

- The RT must be fully installed, commissioned (except for tests), and in contact with the EMS through the hub.
- The HT must be operational and in contact with the EMS.
- DS1 services must be configured and provisioned.
- There must be no alarms present at the RT location.
- A loopback connector must be connected to the input/out port of the patch panel, as illustrated in figure 7-8.

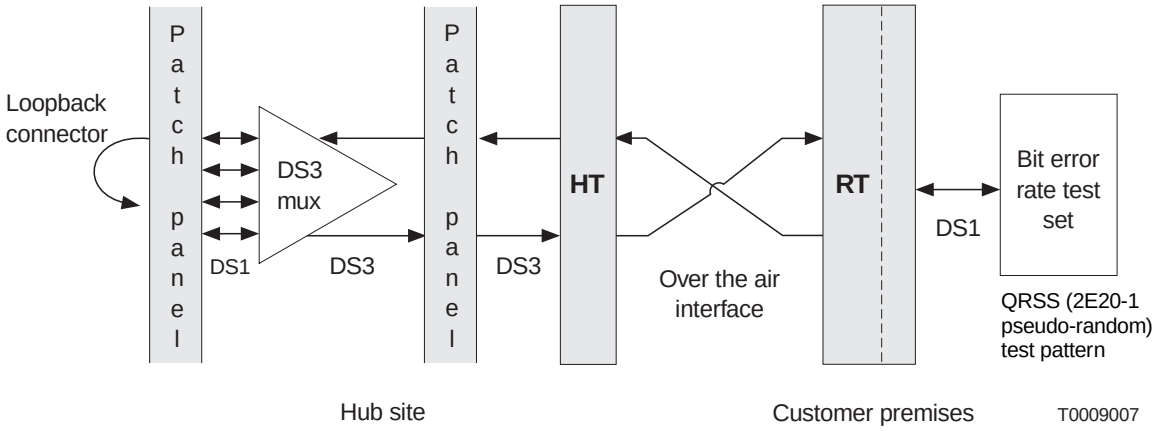


Figure 7-8 RT to HT connection test setup

Test procedure

1. Connect a DS1 test set to the out/input points at DS1 RJ–48 port on the SSI board.
2. Select:
   - QRSS (quasi random signal source) test pattern
   - Recovered clock
   - DS1 interface
3. Run the test for 1 hour.

Results

The RT passes if there are no errors and no clock or frame slips during the test.

Record the results on the form on the following page (or make a photocopy).

RT to HT DS1 test results

RT location: _____

Test successful? ___ Yes ___ No RSSI _____

If not successful, complete:

Bit error rate _____ Frame slips _____

Frame errors _____ Clock slips _____

Trouble report generated? ___ Yes ___ No

If yes, report number: _____

If applicable: Faulty module part number _____

Serial number _____

If applicable: Replacement board part number _____

Serial number_____

BER test printout attached? ___ Yes ___ No

Comments:

_____

_____

Tested by (print name and sign): _____

Customer (print name and sign): _____

Date _____

DS3 test

This test verifies the DS3 connection from the RT to the HT.

Requirements

The DS3 test described below requires the following:

- The RT must be fully installed, commissioned (except for tests), and in contact with the EMS through the hub.
- The HT must be operational and in contact with the EMS.
- DS3 services must be configured and provisioned.
- There must be no alarms present at the RT location.
- A loopback connector must be connected to the input/out port at the patch panel nearest to the HT. (Figure 7-8 indicates a loopback connector but also shows the patch panel nearest to the HT.)

Test procedure

1. Connect a DS1 test set to the out/input connector on the Universal SSI board.
2. Select:
   - Correct coding
   - Correct framing
   - Recovered clock
   - DS1 interface

   The configured DS0 may be dropped from the DS1 data stream and tested using QRSS test patten.
3. Run the test for 1 hour.

Results

The RT passes if there are no errors and no clock or frame slips during the test.

Record the results on the form on the following page (or make a photocopy).

RT to HT DS3 test results

RT location: _____

Number of configured DS0: _____

Test successful? ___ Yes ___ No RSSI _____

If not successful, complete:

Bit error rate _____ Frame slips _____

Frame errors _____ Clock slips _____

Trouble report generated? ___ Yes ___ No

If yes, report number: _____

If applicable: Faulty module part number _____

Serial number _____

If applicable: Replacement board part number _____

Serial number_____

BER test printout attached? ___ Yes ___ No

Comments:

_____

_____

Tested by (print name and sign): _____

Customer (print name and sign): _____

Date _____

Fractional DS3 test

This test verifies the fractional DS3 connection from the HT to the RT.

Requirements

The fractional DS3 test described below requires the following:

- The RT must be fully installed, commissioned (except for tests), and in contact with the EMS through the hub.
- The HT must be operational and in contact with the EMS.
- Fractional DS3/DS1 services must be configured and provisioned.
- There must be no alarms present at the RT location.
- A loopback connector must be connected at the HT, either at the input/out port connector of the HT DS3 SSI or at the DS3 patch panel. (Refer to figure 7-8.)

Test procedure

1. Connect a DS3 test set to the out/input connector on the RT DS3 SSI.
2. Select:
   - C bit framing
   - Recovered clock
   - DS3 interface

   Fractional DS1 services may be dropped from the DS3 data stream and tested using QRSS test pattern.
3. Run the test for 1 hour.

Results

The RT passes if there are no errors and no clock or frame slips during the test.

Record the results on the form on the following page (or make a photocopy).

RT to HT fractional DS3 test results

RT location: _____

Number of DS1s tested _____

Test successful? ___ Yes ___ No RSSI _____

If not successful, complete:

Bit error rate _____ Frame slips _____

Frame errors _____ Clock slips _____

Trouble report generated? ___ Yes ___ No

If yes, report number: _____

If applicable: Faulty module part number _____

Serial number _____

If applicable: Replacement board part number _____

Serial number_____

BER test printout attached? ___ Yes ___ No

Comments:

_____

_____

Tested by (print name and sign): _____

Customer (print name and sign): _____

Date _____

Chapter 8

Final steps

This chapter describes the final steps to take before you leave the customer site after completing the installation:

Safety warnings

Observe these safety warnings while performing final inspections and related tasks:

DANGER

Do not work on a ladder or roof without first reading the safety warnings on page x of this manual. Failure to observe these warnings could result in personal injury or death.

WARNING

Potential radio frequency (RF) hazard:

- **Keep away from the front of the outdoor unit (ODU) antenna while the ODU is operating. Note that you cannot tell from outward appearance whether the ODU is operating or not.**
- **Be careful with respect to the ODU you are installing and ODUs that may already be operating in the installation area.**

Failure to observe these warnings could result in injury to eyes or other personal injury.

Weatherproofing

After the RT has been successfully commissioned, go to the ODU and seal all outdoor IFL connections (including connections to the lightning arrestor assembly). Use weatherproofing compound and waterproof tape to protect against moisture penetration:

See figure 8-1.

1. Starting at the connector end, wrap waterproof electrical tape around the connector and part of the cable.
2. Cover the electrical tape with weatherproofing compound, and work the compound into all joints and cracks where water could enter.
3. Smooth the weatherproofing compound, giving the connection a tapered appearance, as shown in figure 8-1.
4. Again starting at the connector end, wrap a second layer of electrical tape around (on top of) the weatherproofing compound.
5. Press the tape into the weatherproofing compound.

   The resulting seal should be tight and compact, with no loose tape ends.

CAUTION

Outdoor connectors are subject to moisture contamination. Even minute amounts of water vapor can condense and cause a short circuit. Thoroughly seal all outdoor IFL connections with weatherproofing compound and tape.

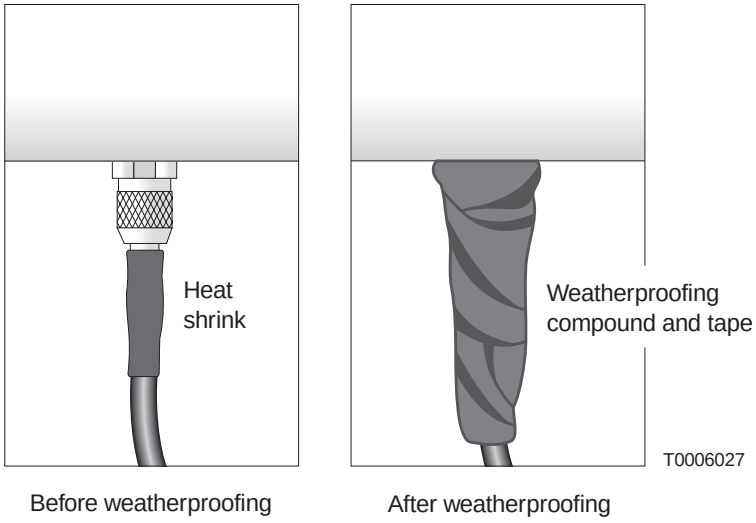


Figure 8-1 Applying weatherproofing compound and tape

8.2

Inspection, cleanup, and sign–off

After all equipment is installed and commissioned, visit each installation area to inspect the equipment and make sure the area is left clean and orderly.

Inspection

Inspect all equipment to make sure:

- All cables are dressed (as necessary) and not bent excessively.
- All connections are secure.
- IFL connections are properly waterproofed.
- IDUs, racks, and ODUs are properly grounded.
- Antenna mount bolts are tightened.
- ODU adjusters and the temporary installation collar have been removed for future use.

Cleanup

Clean up all installation areas:

- Make sure no tools or other objects are left on or near the equipment.
- Remove or neatly store any excess materials.
- Remove all debris.

Customer sign–off

Before leaving the site, notify the appropriate customer representative that the work has been completed. Ask the representative to sign the work order, indicating that the equipment has been installed and has passed the initial loopback verification test(s).

8.3

Connecting customer equipment

The customer is responsible for connecting customer equipment to the AIReach Broadband equipment through connections to service–specific interface modules (SSI) modules. Refer to section 3.5 for information on the services and specific interfaces provided by each SSI type.

Chapter 9
Troubleshooting

This chapter includes:

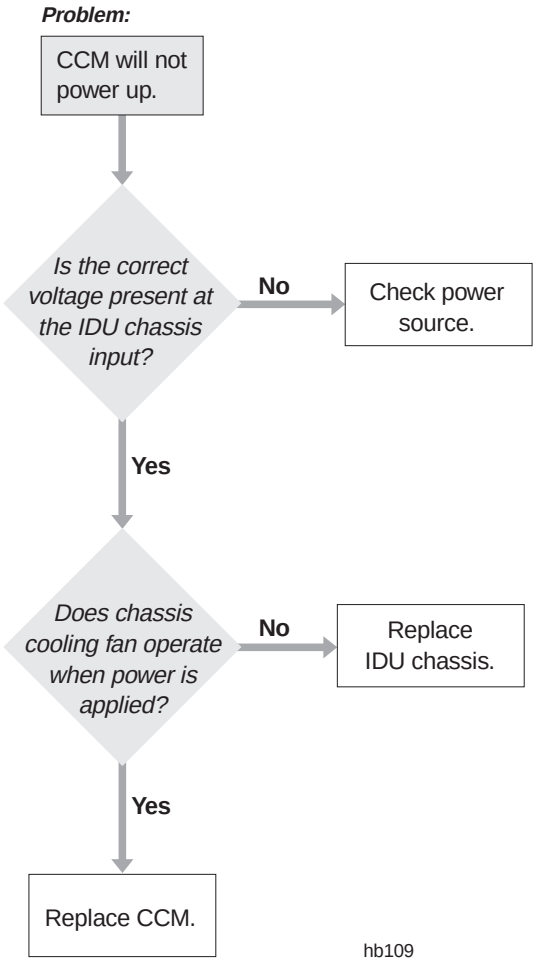
9.1 Troubleshooting flow charts

The troubleshooting flow charts in this chapter will help isolate most problems you might encounter during installation and operation of the AIReach Broadband system.

Each flow chart begins with a specific problem, then leads you to specific corrective actions you should take. **Where actions are numbered in these charts, you many not need to perform all of the actions.** Perform the actions in order, and check after each action to see if the problem has been resolved. **Proceed to the next action only if the previous action did not correct the problem.**

The information in this chapter is intended for use by technicians experienced in electronics troubleshooting. Therefore, it suggests corrective actions but does not include detailed instructions for each action.

Troubleshooting the CCM



Problem:

CCM failed startup diagnostics (SUDS).

↓

Replace CCM.

Problem:

During CCM bootup / hardware initialization, LCD displays any of the following messages, indicating a device failure:

- Host Cfg Failed
- PLX Failed
- PLX IO Failed
- LAN Failed
- RCC FPGA Failed
- BSB FPGA Failed
- QPIG FPGA Failed
- Tim syn Failed

↓

Replace CCM.

hb110

Troubleshooting: RT antenna pointing

Problem:

Cannot find the HT.

Can you detect voltage at the ODU pointing connector?

No

1. Select Install from the LCD Main Menu.
2. Point the RT antenna in the direction of the HT.
3. Enter the RT serial number in the EMS database.
4. Make sure the RT ODU frequency is selected via the LCD Freq function.
5. Check IFL cable for continuity, and check IFL connectors.
6. Replace CCM.
7. Replace ODU.

Yes

1. Read voltage on voltmeter; refer to table 7-1 .
2. Move the antenna in azimuth. If the voltage does not vary as you move the antenna, the CCM may be faulty. Continue with the steps below.
3. Select Install from the LCD Main Menu. Check the ODU frequency via the LCD Freq function. Power the CCM off and then on (by removing it and then reinserting it); then make sure the ODU frequency is still correct.
4. Replace CCM.

rt068

Troubleshooting: CCM won't download

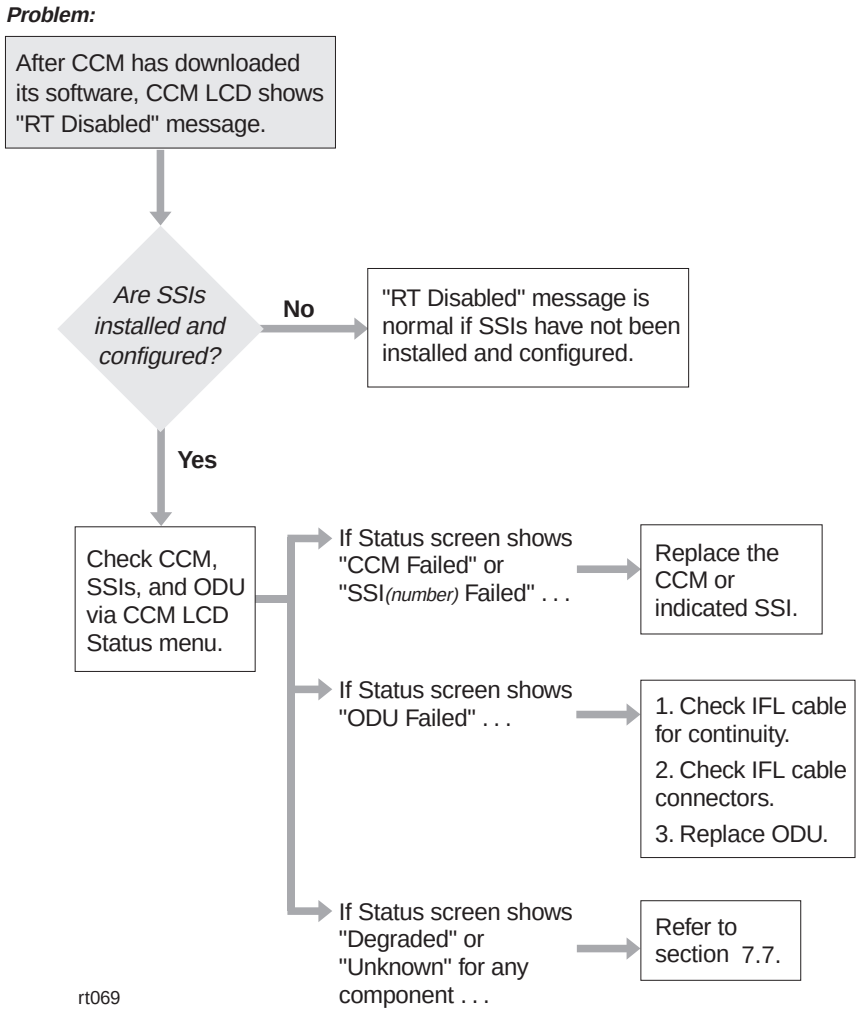
Problem:

CCM will not download its software over the air (No "Loading Software" message on LCD.)

1. Replace ODU.
2. Replace CCM.

rt070

Troubleshooting: "RT Disabled"



9.2

Additional troubleshooting information

IDU chassis fan doesn't work. If the chassis is a dc powered unit, make sure the polarity of the wires to the power supply is not reversed.

9.3

Repair or replacement service

If you find a faulty component, contact your contract administer to arrange for repair or replacement.

Chapter 10
Maintenance

The AIReach Broadband physical system requires no routine maintenance. However, to facilitate expansion, reconfiguration, or repairs, you may need to add, move, or replace components. This chapter includes instructions for:

Adding or moving SSIs

Notify the EMS operator before you add or move SSIs. Make sure the EMS operator has performed any prerequisite steps that may be necessary before you add or move an SSI.

For instructions on replacing SSIs, see section 10.6.

CAUTION

Always wear a new or recently tested electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap (figure 3-14) when handling circuit modules. Failure to use a wrist strap may result in damage to components.

Adding SSIs

You can install additional SSIs while the system is powered on. To add an SSI, follow the instructions in section 3.5 (page 3–27).

After installing an SSI, use the CCM LCD Status function to check its operational status. The LCD should display OK. (For an explanation of the CCM LCD Status function, see section 7.7.)

Moving SSIs

SSIs are hot–swappable, meaning you can move them from one slot to another or to another chassis while the chassis are powered on.

To move an SSI:

1. Loosen the thumbscrews at each end of the SSI.
2. Using an ESD wrist strap connected to a chassis ground terminal, slide the SSI out of its slot.
3. Move the SSI to its new location and insert it into the slot.
4. Tighten the thumbscrews at each end of the SSI.
5. Use the CCM LCD to check the SSI status. (For details, see section 7.7).

10.2

Replacing components

The following RT components can be replaced at the installation site if a problem is attributed to the component:

- ODU
- IDU chassis
- CCM
- SSIs
- IFL

Specific instructions for replacing each component follow, in sections 10.3 through 10.7.

10.3

Replacing the ODU

If the ODU is faulty, you normally replace the transceiver only (which contains the ODU electronics). Replace the antenna only if it is physically damaged (for example, wind or water damage) or has some other known problem.

DANGER

Do not work on a ladder or roof without first reading the safety warnings on page x of this manual. Failure to observe these warnings could result in personal injury or death.

WARNING

Potential radio frequency (RF) hazard:

- **Keep away from the front of the outdoor unit (ODU) antenna while the ODU is operating. Note that you cannot tell from outward appearance whether the ODU is operating or not.**
- **Be careful with respect to the ODU you are installing and ODUs that may already be operating in the installation area.**

Failure to observe these warnings could result in injury to eyes or other personal injury.

Replacing the transceiver

To replace the transceiver, follow these steps:

Removing the existing transceiver

1. **Make sure the EMS operator has taken the RT out of service.**
2. *At the IDU location*: **Remove power from the IDU chassis power supply.**
3. *On the roof:* Disconnect the ground cable and IFL from the ODU transceiver, as shown in figure 10-1.

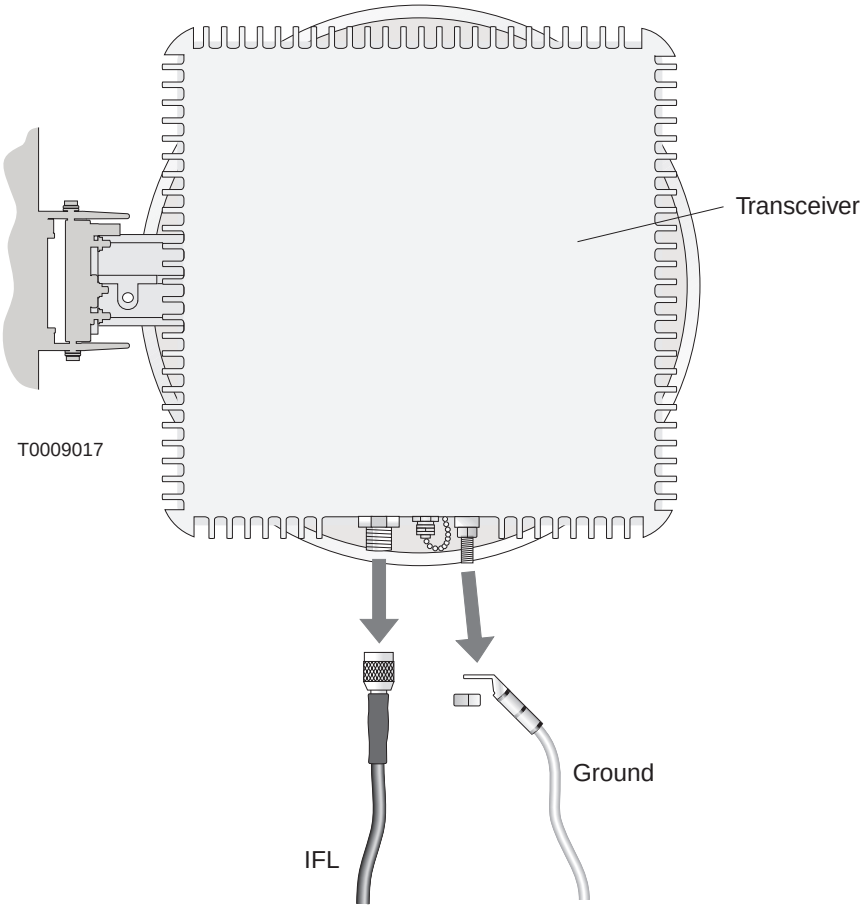


Figure 10-1 Disconnecting the ODU ground and IFL cables

4. Loosen the four transceiver mounting bolts (shown in figure 10-2).

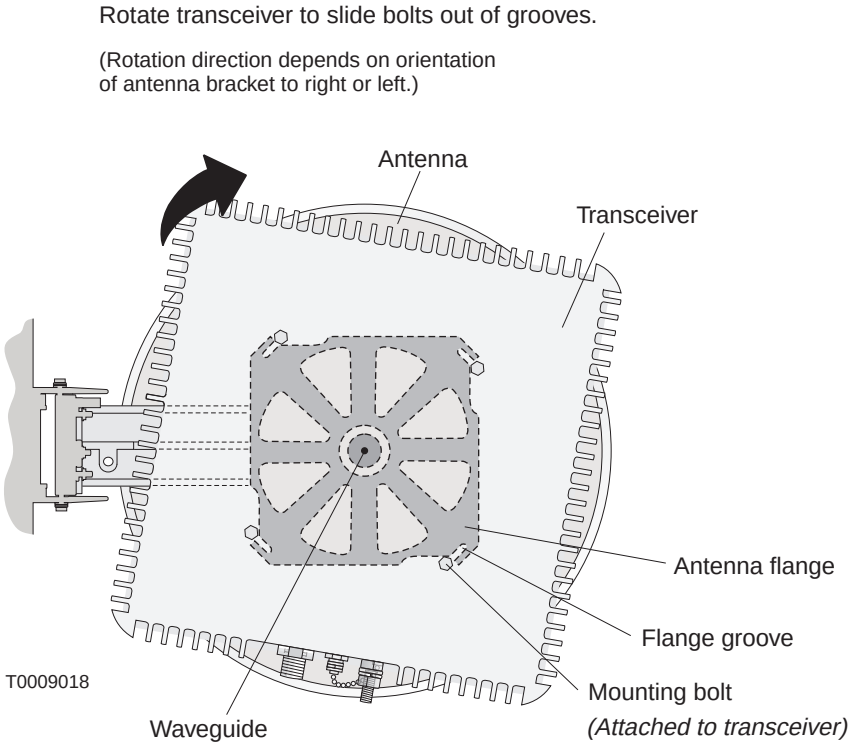


Figure 10-2 Removing the transceiver

5. Rotate the transceiver until the bolts slide out of the four grooves in the antenna bracket. (The direction of rotation depends on the orientation of the antenna bracket—to the right or left.) If the mounting bolts will not slide into the grooves, loosen the bolts. See figure 10-2.

   Important: A mechanical attenuator may be installed (previously) in the antenna waveguide. If an attenuator is installed, make sure it does not get lost or misplaced. Leave the attenuator in the waveguide.

CAUTION

Do not allow dirt, dirt, moisture, or other contaminants to enter the waveguide.

6. Cover the transceiver coupling (center hole) with a plastic coupling plug (if available) or tape to prevent contamination.

Installing the replacement transceiver

7. To install the replacement transceiver, follow the steps in section 6.9 (page 6–21).

   Important: If a mechanical attenuator was previously installed in the antenna waveguide, make sure it is still in place in the waveguide before you attach the transceiver to the antenna.

8. Connect the IFL cable to the IFL connector on the transceiver.

9. Ground the ODU, as explained in section 6.10 (page 6–23).

10. After you replace the transceiver:

    - Go to the next subsection *(Replacing the antenna) only if* you need to replace the antenna.
    - Apply power to the IDU chassis power supply.
    - Use a voltmeter to check the ODU pointing voltage, as explained in section 7.4.
    - Use the CCM LCD to check the ODU status. (For details, see section 7.7).
    - Notify the EMS operator that the RT is ready to resume service.

If you are replacing the transceiver only, you should not need to repoint the antenna.

Replacing the antenna

If you need to replace the antenna, follow these steps:

Removing the existing antenna

1. Remove the transceiver (steps 1 through 6 above, beginning on page 10–4). **Be sure to remove power from the IDU chassis power supply.**

   Important: A mechanical attenuator may be installed (previously) in the antenna waveguide. If an attenuator is installed, make sure it does not get lost or misplaced. Leave the attenuator in the waveguide.

CAUTION

Do not allow dirt, dust, moisture, or other contaminants to enter the waveguide.

2. Loosen the four antenna bracket locking nuts.

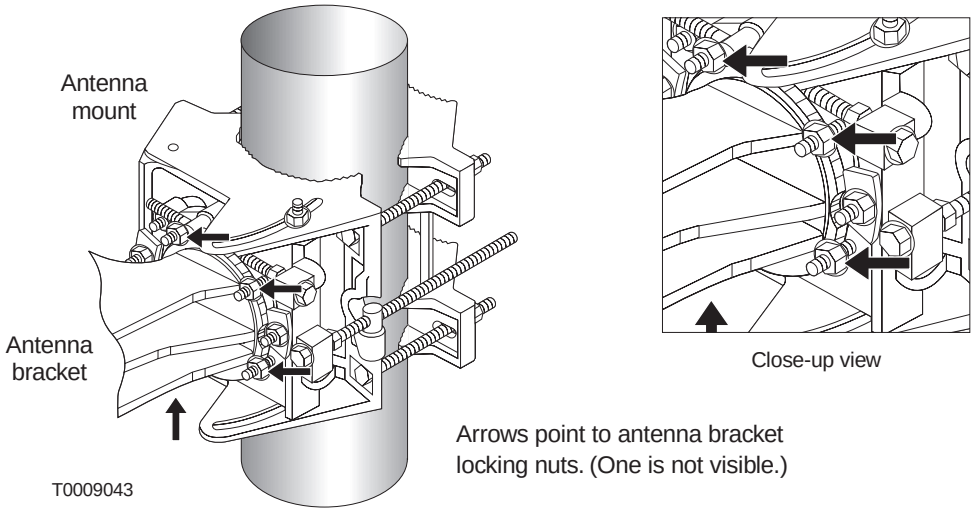


Figure 10-3 Antenna bracket locking nuts

3. Rotate the antenna (clockwise or counterclockwise) until the antenna bracket reliefs (curved indentations) are aligned with the four nuts on the mast interface, as shown in figure 10-4.

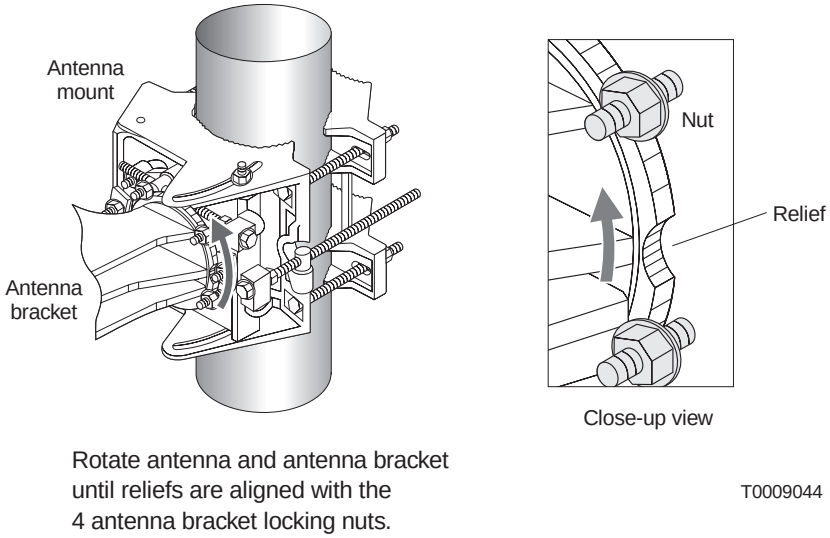


Figure 10-4 Removing the antenna

4. Move the antenna away from the mast interface.
5. Cover the antenna waveguide (center hole) with a plastic plug or tape to protect against contamination.

Installing the replacement antenna

6. Attach the replacement antenna to the mount, as explained in section 6.5 (page 6–10).
7. Point the replacement antenna by adjusting the azimuth and elevation as detailed in chapter 6.
8. Attach the transceiver to the antenna, as explained in section 6.9 (page 6–21).

   Important: If a mechanical attenuator was previously installed in the antenna waveguide, make sure it is still in place in the waveguide before you attach the transceiver to the antenna.
9. Connect the IFL cable to the IFL connector on the transceiver.
10. Ground the ODU, as explained in section 6.10 (page 6–23).
11. Apply power to the IDU chassis power supply (section 3.3, page 3–8).
12. Use the CCM LCD to check the ODU status. (For details, see section 7.7).
13. Re–point the antenna with a voltmeter as explained in chapter 7.
14. Notify the EMS operator that the RT is ready to resume service.

Replacing the IDU chassis

Do not attempt to service or replace the IDU chassis power supply. **If there is a problem with the power supply, replace the entire IDU chassis.**

To replace the IDU chassis, follow these steps:

If you need additional details concerning the instructions below, see chapter 3.

Removing the existing IDU chassis

1. **Make sure the EMS operator has taken the RT out of service.**
2. **Remove power from the IDU chassis power supply.**
3. Mark each cable or otherwise note where each cable is connected.
4. Remove all cables from all modules.
5. Remove the CCM:
   a. Loosen the thumbscrews at each end.
   b. Using an ESD wrist strap connected to a chassis ground terminal, slide the CCM out of its slot, as shown in figure 10-5.

CAUTION

Always wear a new or recently tested electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap (figure 3-14) when handling circuit modules. Failure to use a wrist strap may result in damage to components.

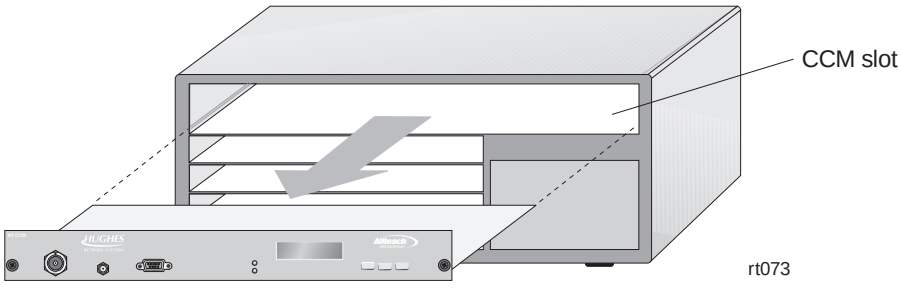


Figure 10-5 Removing the CCM

6. Place the CCM in its ESD protective packaging.
7. Remove all SSIs:
    a. Using a piece of tape on the SSI front panel, mark the slot number where each SSI was installed.
    b. Loosen the thumbscrews at each end.
    c. Using an ESD wrist strap connected to a chassis ground terminal, slide the SSI out of its slot.
8. Place each SSI in ESD protective packaging.
9. If the IDU chassis is rack mounted, remove the four mounting screws and remove the chassis from the rack.
10. Remove the rack mounting brackets from the chassis.

Installing the replacement IDU chassis

Refer to the instructions in chapter 3 to:

11. Install the replacement chassis in a rack, if the original chassis was installed in a rack (section 3.2).
12. Re–connect power to the IDU chassis power supply (section 3.3).
13. Conduct a power–on test (section 3.3).
14. Re–install the CCM (section 3.4).
15. Re–install the SSIs (section 3.5).
    Install each SSI in the slot it was in before. Refer to the slot numbers you marked on the tape on each SSI.
16. Re–connect the IFL cable and all other cables to the CCM and SSIs.

Replacing the CCM

If you need to replace the CCM, follow these steps:

If you need additional details concerning the instructions below, see section 3.4 (page 3–23).

Removing the existing CCM

1. **Make sure the EMS operator has taken the RT out of service.**
2. **Remove power from the IDU chassis power supply.**
3. Loosen the thumbscrews at each end of the (existing) CCM.
4. Using an ESD wrist strap connected to a chassis ground terminal, slide the CCM out of its slot, as shown in figure 10-6.

CAUTION

Always wear a new or recently tested electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap (figure 3-14) when handling circuit modules. Failure to use a wrist strap may result in damage to components.

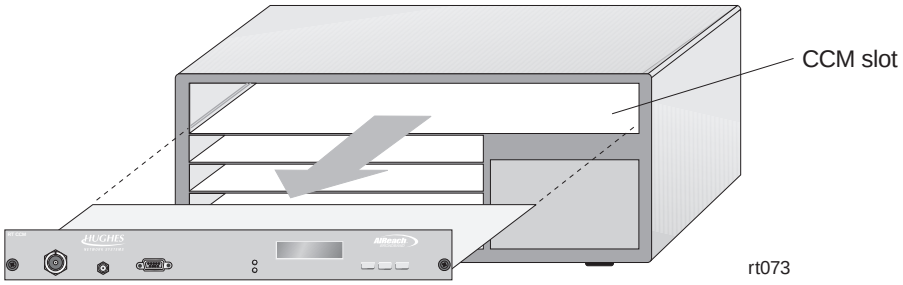


Figure 10-6 Removing the CCM

5. Place the CCM in ESD protective packaging.

Installing the replacement CCM

6. Slide the replacement CCM into the CCM slot (slot 1).
7. Tighten the thumbscrews at each end of the CCM.
8. Apply power to the IDU chassis power supply.
9. Use the CCM LCD to check the CCM status. (For details, see section 7.7).
10. Notify the EMS operator that the RT is ready to resume service.

Replacing SSIs

To replace an SSI, follow the steps below.

SSIs are hot swappable, so you do not need to power off the IDU to replace an SSI. *If you need additional details concerning the instructions below, see section 3.5 (page 3–27).*

Removing the SSI

1. Note which slot the SSI to be replaced is in.
2. Loosen the thumbscrews at each end of the SSI.
3. Using an ESD wrist strap connected to a chassis ground terminal, slide the SSI out of its slot.

CAUTION

Always wear a new or recently tested electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap (figure 3-14) when handling circuit modules. Failure to use a wrist strap may result in damage to components.

4. Place the SSI in ESD protective packaging.

Installing the replacement SSI

5. Slide the replacement SSI into the slot from which you removed the previously installed SSI.
6. Tighten the thumbscrews at each end of the SSI.
7. Use the CCM LCD to check the SSI status. (For details, see section 7.7).
8. Notify the EMS operator that the replacement SSI is ready for service.

Replacing the IFL

If you suspect problems with the IFL, check all IFL connections and then test the IFL. Replace the IFL only if there is a known problem that cannot be corrected any other way.

DANGER

Do not work on a ladder or roof without first reading the safety warnings on page x of this manual. Failure to observe these warnings could result in personal injury or death.

WARNING

Potential radio frequency (RF) hazard:

- **Keep away from the front of the outdoor unit (ODU) antenna while the ODU is operating. Note that you cannot tell from outward appearance whether the ODU is operating or not.**
- **Be careful with respect to the ODU you are installing and ODUs that may already be operating in the installation area.**

Failure to observe these warnings could result in injury to eyes or other personal injury.

Environments where IFL cables are installed vary widely. Therefore, use the general instructions below as guidelines.

If you need to replace the IFL:

1. **Make sure the EMS operator has taken the RT out of service.**
2. **Remove power from the IDU chassis power supply.**
3. Disconnect all four IFL N connectors, as shown in figure 10-7:
   - 1 connector at the IDU
   - 1 connector at the ODU
   - 2 connectors at the lightning arrestor

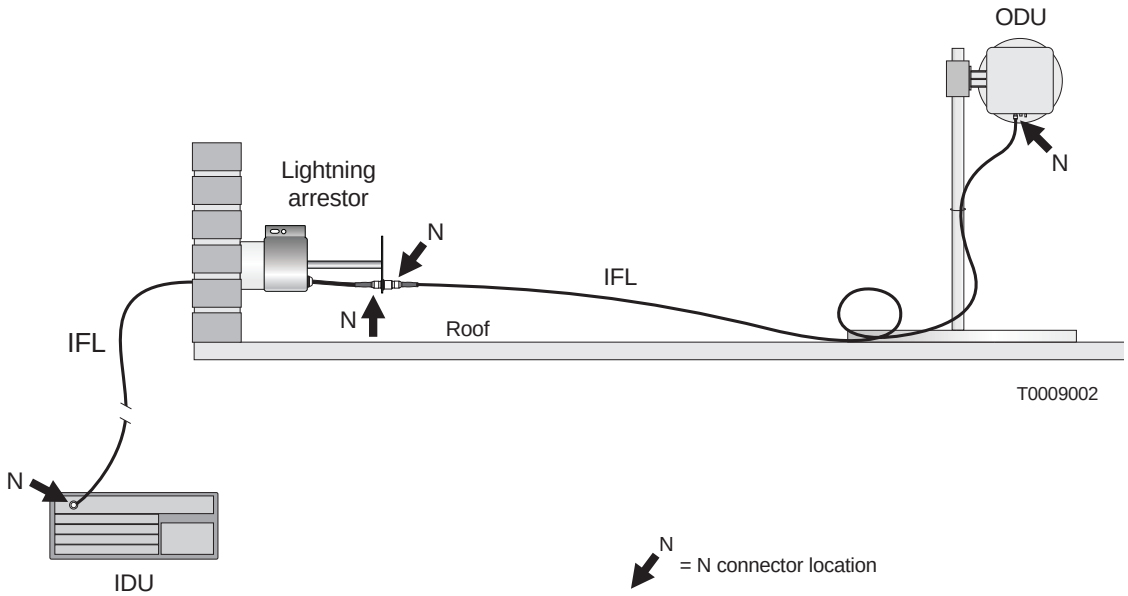


Figure 10-7 Disconnect N connectors at the four locations shown here

4. Remove the two IFL cable segments:
   - From IDU to the lightning arrestor
   - From the lightning arrestor to the ODU
5. Install the replacement IFL cable according to the instructions in chapter 4.

Dismantling an RT

If you need to dismantle an entire RT, follow the steps below.

DANGER

Do not work on a ladder or roof without first reading the safety warnings on page x of this manual. Failure to observe these warnings could result in personal injury or death.

WARNING

Potential radio frequency (RF) hazard:

- **Keep away from the front of the outdoor unit (ODU) antenna while the ODU is operating. Note that you cannot tell from outward appearance whether the ODU is operating or not.**
- **Be careful with respect to the ODU you are installing and ODUs that may already be operating in the installation area.**

Failure to observe these warnings could result in injury to eyes or other personal injury.

Follow these steps:

1. **Make sure the EMS operator has taken the RT out of service.**
2. **Remove power from the IDU chassis power supply.**
3. *On the roof:* Disconnect the IFL and ground cable from the ODU. See section 10.3.
4. Remove the transceiver. See section 10.3.
5. Remove the antenna. See section 10.3.
6. Disassemble the mast and mast mount.
7. *At the IDU location:* Remove all cables from all modules.

   If the cables will be reused, mark them to identify them.
8. *Optional:* Remove the CCM and SSIs from the chassis. (Depending on what you will do with the equipment, you might want to leave the CCM and SSIs installed.) See sections 10.5 and 10.6.
9. Remove the IDU chassis.
10. Remove the IFL cable and lightning arrestor (unless the lightning arrestor is being used for another RT or will be reused).

Appendix A

Acronyms and abbreviations

ac – alternating current
ATM – asynchronous transfer mode
AWG – American wire gauge

BER – bit error rate
BSP – baseband signal processor

C – Celsius
CCM – channel and control module
cm – centimeter
CMR – communication riser
CPU – central processing unit

dB – decibel
dc – direct current
DRAM – dynamic RAM

EIDU – expansion indoor unit
EMS – Element Management System
ESD – electrostatic discharge
ESN – electronic serial number

F – Fahrenheit
FCC – Federal Communications Commission
FEM – fiber extender module
FRAD – frame relay access device
ft – foot

HNS – Hughes Network Systems
HT – hub terminal
Hz – hertz

ID – identification
IDU – indoor unit
IEC – International Electrotechnical Commission
IF – intermediate frequency
IFL – intrafacility link
in. – inch
LAN – local area network
lb – pound(s)
LCD – liquid crystal display
LED – light emitting diode

LOS – line of sight

m – meter
MAC – media access control
mm – millimeter

NEBS – Network Equipment Building Standards
NEC – National Electric Code
NEMA – National Electrical Manufacturing Association
NFPA – National Fire Protection Association

ODU – outdoor unit

PC – personal computer
PCI – PC interface
PMP – point–to–multipoint

QRSS – quasi random signal source

RAM – random–access memory
RF – radio frequency
ROM – read–only memory
RSSI – received signal strength indication
RT – remote terminal

SC – signaling controller
SDRAM – static dual port RAM
SSI – service–specific interface
SUDS – startup diagnostics

TAC – Technical Assistance Center
TDM – time division multiplexing

UL – Underwriters Laboratories

V – volt
Vac – volt, alternating current
Vdc – volt, direct current
VSAT – very small aperture terminal

WND – Wireless Networks Division
WDT – watch dog timer

Appendix B

Standards compliance

This appendix includes standards compliance information for the AIReach Broadband outdoor unit (ODU) and ac power indoor unit (IDU). Information is included for:

- Interference standards compliance
- Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., safety compliance
- RF, electrical fast transient, and ESD immunity

Outdoor unit

This section provides information on the AIReach Broadband **outdoor unit (ODU).**

FCC compliance

This equipment complies with Part 15 of United States Federal Communication Commission (FCC) Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a **Class A digital device**, pursuant to Part 15 of FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment.

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with this instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at the user's own expense.

Type acceptance: FCC Part 101

Canadian interference compliance

This class A digital apparatus meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference–Causing Equipment Regulations.

Cet appareil numérique de la Classe A respecte toutes les exigences du Règlement sur le matériel brouilleur du Canada.

Underwriters Laboratories (UL)

This equipment has been evaluated by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) and determined to be in compliance with the Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment, **UL 1950**, third edition; and Canadian Standards Association **CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 950–95**, third edition. This equipment is UL listed and UL certified for Canada as Information Technology Equipment.

National Electric Code (NEC)

The ODU complies with requirements of the National Electric Code (NEC), article 800.

Emissions

The ODU complies with EN 55022.

Indoor unit (ac)

This section provides information on the AIReach Broadband **ac power indoor unit (IDU)**.

FCC compliance

This equipment complies with Part 15 of United States Federal Communication Commission (FCC) Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a **Class A digital device**, pursuant to Part 15 of FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment.

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with this instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at the user's own expense.

Canadian interference compliance

This class A digital apparatus meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference–Causing Equipment Regulations.

Cet appareil numérique de la Classe A respecte toutes les exigences du Règlement sur le matériel brouilleur du Canada.

Underwriters Laboratories (UL)

This equipment has been evaluated by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) and determined to be in compliance with the Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment, **UL 1950**, third edition; and Canadian Standards Association **CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 950–95**, third edition. This equipment is UL listed and UL certified for Canada as Information Technology Equipment.

Immunity

The ODU complies with the following immunity standards of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC):

- Radio frequency immunity – IEC 801–3 (3 V/m)
- Electrical fast transient immunity – IEC 801–4
- Electrostatic discharge immunity – 25 KV level tested using method in IEC 801–2

Emissions

The ODU complies with EN 55022.

Appendix C

Terminating the IFL cable

This appendix explains in detail how to terminate the IFL cable ends by attaching an N–type connector. It includes:

As part of the RT IFL installation, you attach N connectors in four locations, as shown in figure 4-3 (on page 4–4):

- One N connector at the IDU location
- Two N connectors to connect to the lightning arrestor assembly
- One N connector at the ODU location

Important: Sound IFL cable connections are critical for proper operation of the AIReach Broadband system. Therefore, be very careful in terminating the cable. If you are unsure about the success of any of the following steps, repeat them.

Attach N connectors *after* you route and install the cable, not before.

Note: The instructions below are for the connectors in HNS kit 9006284–0002. If you use a different N–type connector, follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Cable parts and terminology

Figure C-1 shows the main cable components.

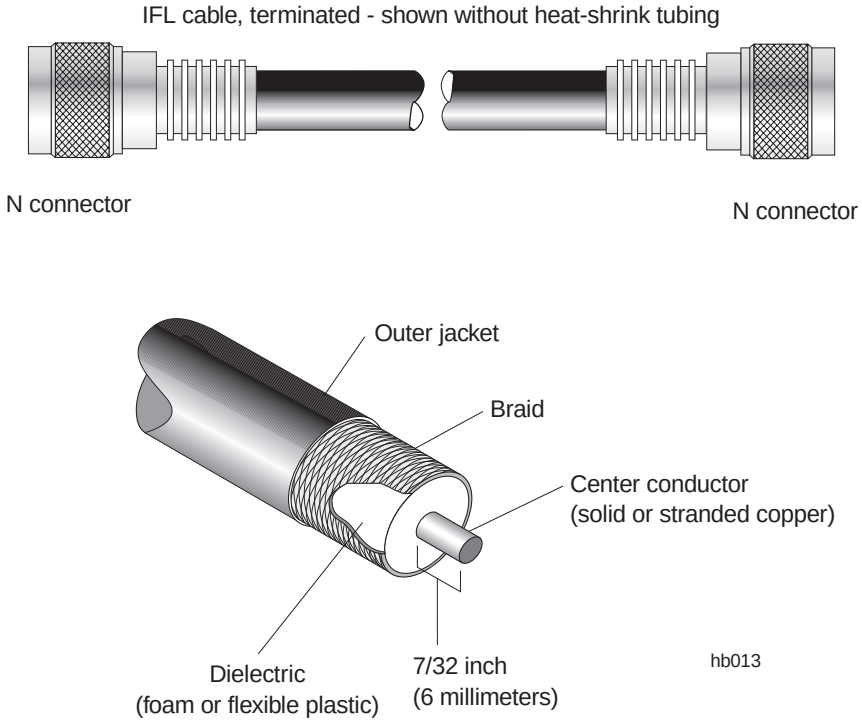


Figure C-1 IFL cable components

HNS kit 9006284–0002 contains two N connectors.

Preparing the cable end

Prepare the cable end as follows:

1. Inspect the cable end for damage from handling and trim off any damaged portions.
2. Cut the cable as cleanly and squarely as possible.
3. Slip the crimp ring and a piece of heat–shrink tubing (HNS9007488–0005) onto the cable, as shown in figure C-2.

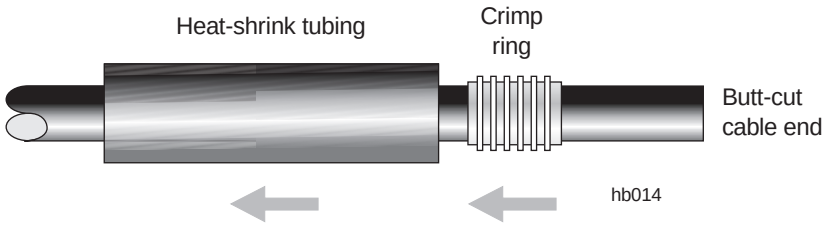


Figure C-2 Slipping the crimp ring and heat–shrink tubing onto the cable

4. Use the spin–stripping tool (Excelta CX 1–78–1, gold color–coded) to remove the cable jacket and dielectric, leaving about 7/32 inch (6 millimeters) of the center conductor exposed, as shown in figure C-3.
   a. Open the stripping jaws of the spin–stripping tool enough to allow the cable end to enter the cable barrel fully. (See figure C-3.)
   b. While holding the cable firmly in the tool and tightly against the cable stop, squeeze the stripper jaws.
   c. Rotate the tool around the cable two or three times until the outer cable jacket and dielectric are completely cut through, but *do not score the center conductor.* Rotate the tool in the direction indicated in figure C-3.
   d. Remove the cut–off end of the cable jacket and dielectric.

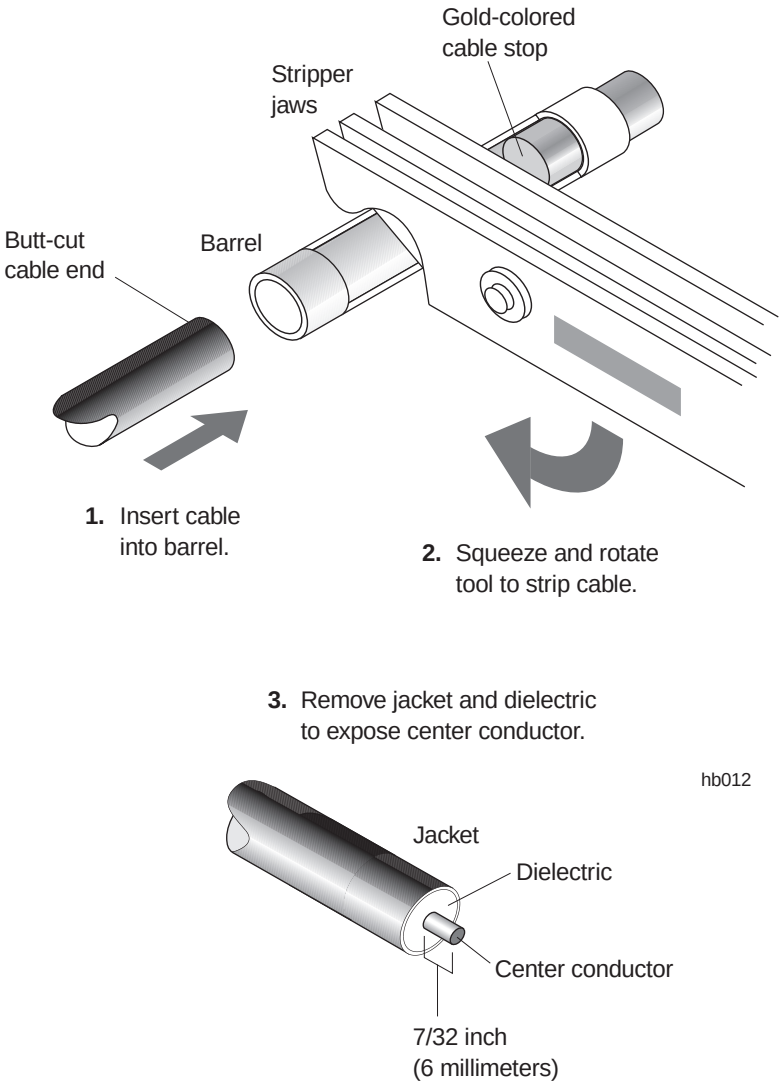


Figure C-3 Using the spin–stripping tool to expose the center conductor

5. Using a razor knife, *carefully* slit the outer jacket as shown in figure C-4.

   Cut around the cable; then cut from the cable end to the first cut. Cut completely through the jacket, *but do not cut into the braid*.

6. Using the razor knife or a pair of diagonal cutters, lift the jacket and peel it away as shown in figure C-4.

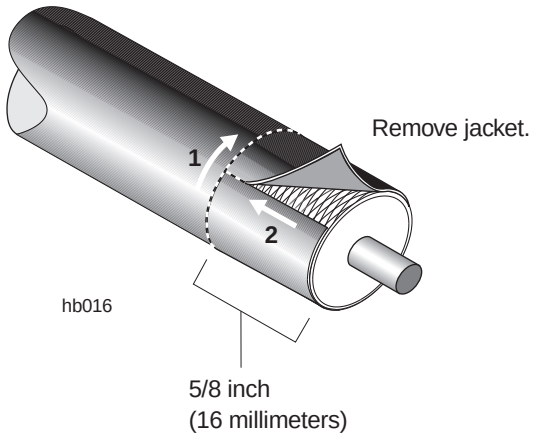


Figure C-4 Cutting and removing the jacket

7. Check:
   - Braid for nicked or broken strands
   - Dielectric end for a straight cut
   - Center conductor for nicks and a straight cut

   If you see significant damage to the braid, dielectric, or conductor, you must cut the cable and start over. (Start with step 1.)

8. Flare the braid *slightly* and trim to 7/16 inch (11 millimeters), as shown in figure C-5.

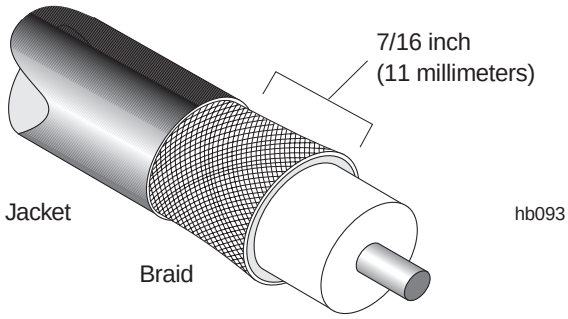


Figure C-5 Braid, flared and trimmed

9. Cut approximately 1/4 inch (6 millimeters) of the excess braid so that all braids will be under the crimp ring when the connector is completed.

C.3

Attaching the connector

The following steps explain how to attach the IFL (N) connector. The same type of connector is used at both ends. The connector includes a plastic guide pin to protect the dielectric during installation, as shown in figure C-6.

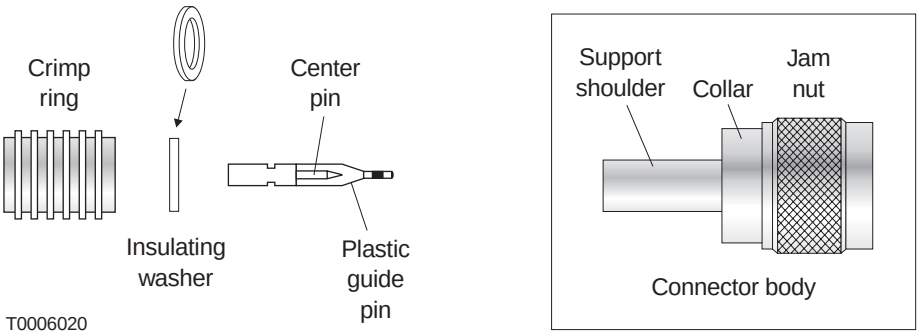


Figure C-6 IFL (N) connector (HNS 9006284–0002)

Do not remove the plastic guide pin until instructed to do so (step 4 on page C–8).

CAUTION

Do not install the center pin without the plastic guide pin—doing so will damage the dielectric material inside the connector body.

To install the cable connector, follow these steps.

1. Place the insulating washer against the dielectric.
2. Push the center pin (with guide pin attached) over the cable center conductor, as shown in figure C-7.

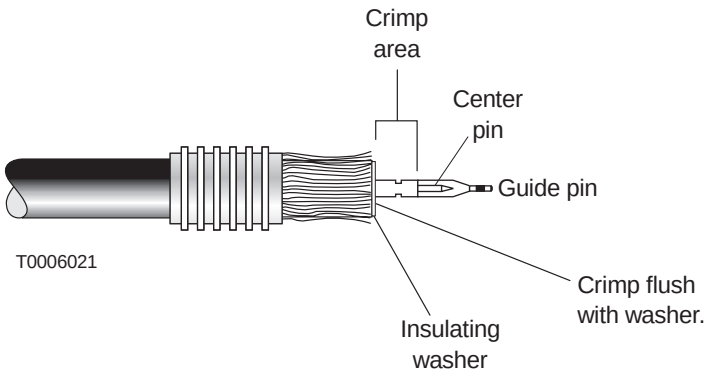


Figure C-7 Installing the insulator and center pin

3. Use the HCT–231 crimp tool (figure C-8) to crimp the center pin flush with the washer, as shown in figure C-7.

   If the center pin is bent after crimping, cut the cable, re–strip it, and attach a new center pin.

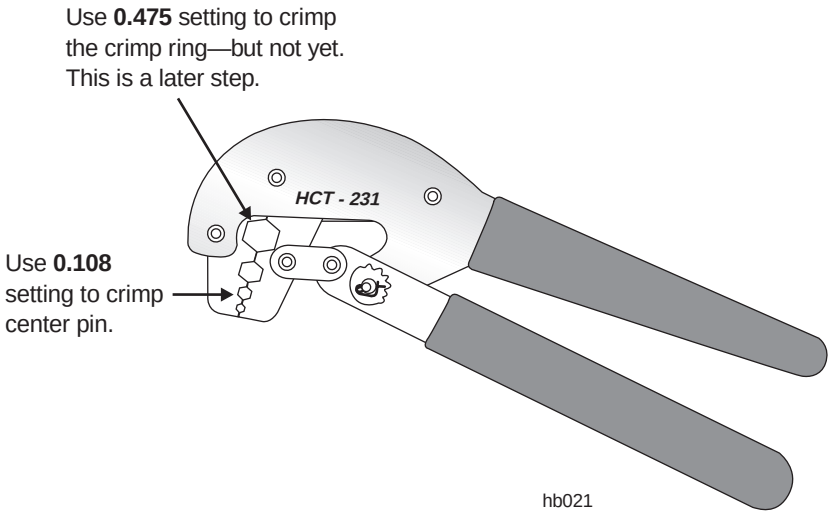


Figure C-8 Crimping tool

4. Follow the instructions in figure C-9 to install the connector body and crimp ring, and remove the guide pin.

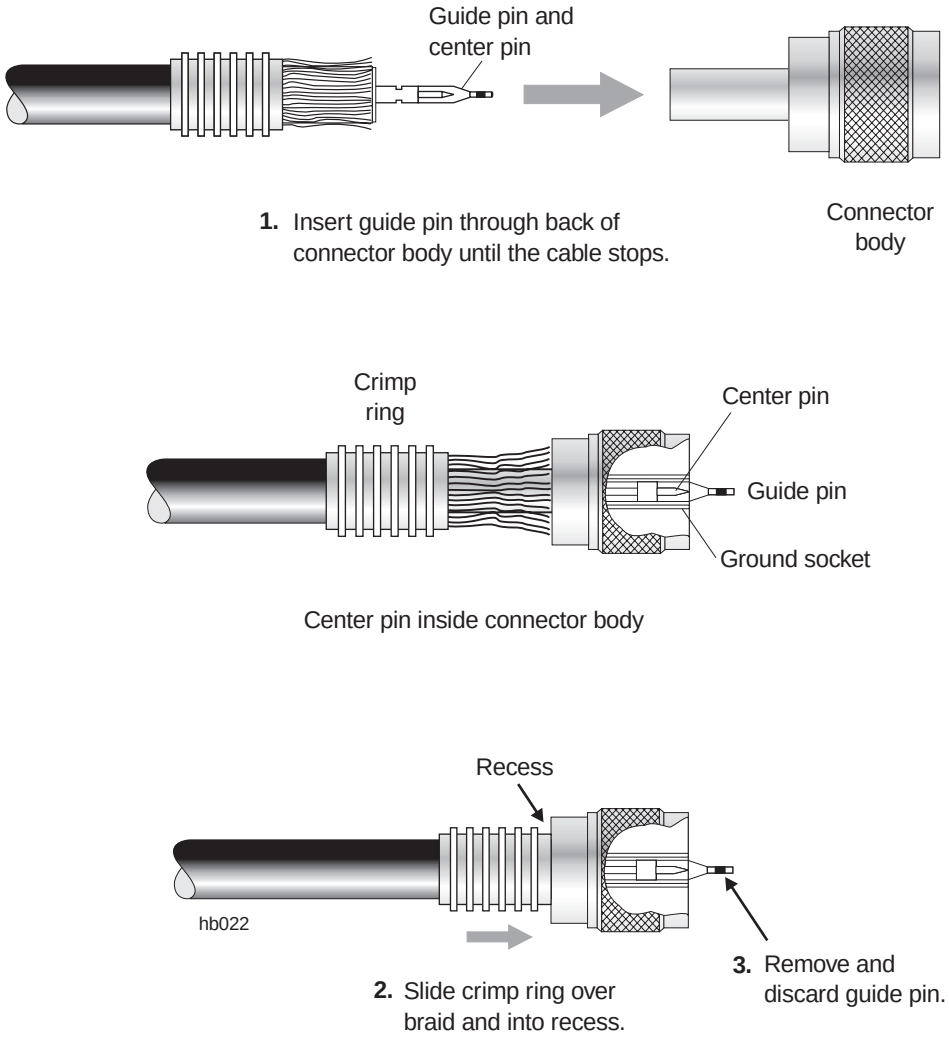


Figure C-9 Installing the connector body and crimp ring

5. **Important: Verify that the center pin aligns flush or within 1/64–inch from the ground socket edge.**
   If the pin is not flush or within this range, the connection will probably be faulty.

6. *Comb the braid only if the crimp ring will not fit over the shoulder and braid.* **If the crimp ring fits over the shoulder and braid, skip to step 7).**

   a. Insert a pick or scribe into the braid and carefully comb the strands as shown in figure C-10.

      Start combing at the cut end. Comb the strands around the entire perimeter. Work backward, from the cut end toward the jacket—but always combing away from the jacket, as shown in figure C-10.

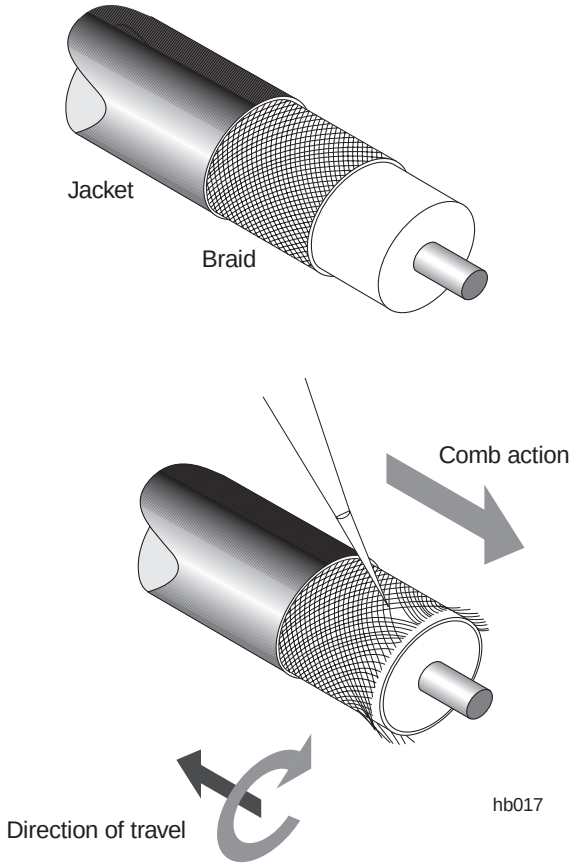


Figure C-10 Combing the braid

Note: Comb the braid all the way back to the jacket. If part of the braid is uncombed at the jacket end, stretching will cause the jacket and center pin to become loose, resulting in poor conductivity.

   b. Re–trim the braid to 7/16 inches (6 millimeters), as shown in figure C-5.

7. While holding the connector assembly together snugly, position the HCT–231 crimping tool, at setting 0.475, onto the area shown in figure C-11 and securely crimp the crimp ring into place.

CAUTION

To avoid damaging the connector body, make sure the crimping tool does not touch the connector jam nut.

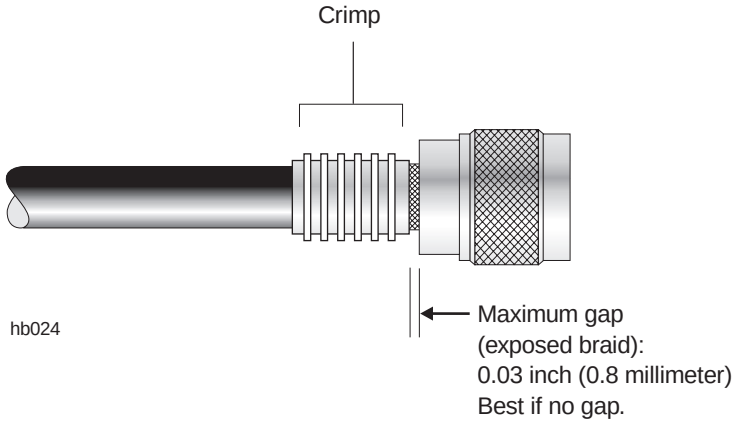


Figure C-11 Crimp location

Note: If the crimp ring slips and results in a gap greater than 0.03 inch (0.8 millimeter) between the crimp ring and the connector collar, reject the connection. Cut off the connector and start over.

Applying heat–shrink tubing

Apply the heat–shrink tubing as follows:

1. Position the heat–shrink tubing near (but not touching) the jam nut, so it covers the crimp ring and a portion of the connector collar, as shown in figure C-12.

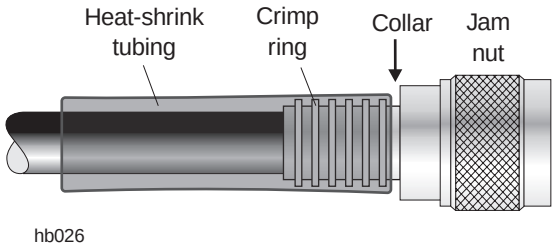


Figure C-12 Heat–shrink tubing, properly placed for shrinking

2. Using a heat gun, heat-shrink the tubing until it snugly fits around the cable, crimp ring, and part of the connector collar.

   Point the connector upward. Begin heating at the connector end, and work toward the cable. The adhesive should flow away from the jam nut.

CAUTION

Do not allow the cable jacket and dielectric to overheat. This can damage the cable and cause cable failure.

During heating, the tubing may shift and the adhesive lining may bleed. Make sure the adhesive does not bleed onto the jam nut and damage the connector.

To install another N connector, repeat all steps above, beginning with the section Preparing the cable ends *(page C–3).*

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