



5720 Series Installation Guide

Setup, Configuration, and Best Practices

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September 2025



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Abstract

This hardware installation guide for 5720 Series provides instructions for setting up switches, including site preparation, rack installation, power supply requirements, and cabling. It describes various switch models and their features, such as port configurations, cooling options, and power supply specifications. The guide covers management and interface options, including RJ45 and USB ports, as well as stack-building procedures. It also addresses environmental requirements, safety precautions, electrostatic discharge protection, and compliance with industry standards. The guide targets network administrators familiar with LAN, Ethernet, and SNMP concepts.



Introduction to the 5720 Series Installation Guide

This guide is intended for use by network administrators responsible for installing and setting up network equipment. It assumes a basic working knowledge of:

- Local area networks (LANs)
- Ethernet concepts
- Ethernet switching and bridging concepts
- Routing concepts
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- Basic equipment installation procedures

See the *Switch Engine User Guide* and the *Switch Engine Command References* for your version of the *Switch Engine* operating system for information about configuring Extreme Networks switches.



Note

If the information in an installation note or release note shipped with your Extreme Networks equipment differs from the information in this guide, follow the installation or release note.

Read the following topics to learn about:

- The meanings of text formats used in this document.
- Where you can find additional information and help.
- How to reach us with questions and comments.

Text Conventions

Unless otherwise noted, information in this document applies to all supported environments for the products in question. Exceptions, like command keywords associated with a specific software version, are identified in the text.

When a feature, function, or operation pertains to a specific hardware product, the product name is used. When features, functions, and operations are the same across an entire product family, such as Extreme Networks switches or routers, the product is referred to as *the switch* or *the router*.

Table 1: Notes and warnings






Icon	Notice type	Alerts you to...
	Tip	Helpful tips and notices for using the product
	Note	Useful information or instructions
	Important	Important features or instructions
	Caution	Risk of personal injury, system damage, or loss of data
	Warning	Risk of severe personal injury

Table 2: Text

Convention	Description
screen displays	This typeface indicates command syntax, or represents information as it is displayed on the screen.
The words <i>enter</i> and <i>type</i>	When you see the word <i>enter</i> in this guide, you must type something, and then press the Return or Enter key. Do not press the Return or Enter key when an instruction simply says <i>type</i> .
Key names	Key names are written in boldface, for example Ctrl or Esc . If you must press two or more keys simultaneously, the key names are linked with a plus sign (+). Example: Press Ctrl+Alt+Del
<i>Words in italicized type</i>	Italics emphasize a point or denote new terms at the place where they are defined in the text. Italics are also used when referring to publication titles.
NEW!	New information. In a PDF, this is searchable text.

Table 3: Command syntax

Convention	Description
bold text	Bold text indicates command names, keywords, and command options.
<i>italic text</i>	Italic text indicates variable content.

Table 3: Command syntax (continued)

Convention	Description
[]	Syntax components displayed within square brackets are optional. Default responses to system prompts are enclosed in square brackets.
{ x y z }	A choice of required parameters is enclosed in curly brackets separated by vertical bars. You must select one of the options.
x y	A vertical bar separates mutually exclusive elements.
< >	Nonprinting characters, such as passwords, are enclosed in angle brackets.
...	Repeat the previous element, for example, <i>member[member...]</i> .
\	In command examples, the backslash indicates a “soft” line break. When a backslash separates two lines of a command input, enter the entire command at the prompt without the backslash.

Documentation and Training

Find Extreme Networks product information at the following locations:

[Current Product Documentation](#)

[Release Notes](#)

[Hardware and Software Compatibility](#) for Extreme Networks products

[Extreme Optics Compatibility](#)

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[Extreme Portal](#)

Search the GTAC (Global Technical Assistance Center) knowledge base; manage support cases and service contracts; download software; and obtain product licensing, training, and certifications.

The Hub

A forum for Extreme Networks customers to connect with one another, answer questions, and share ideas and feedback. This community is monitored by Extreme Networks employees, but is not intended to replace specific guidance from GTAC.

Call GTAC

For immediate support: (800) 998 2408 (toll-free in U.S. and Canada) or 1 (408) 579 2800. For the support phone number in your country, visit www.extremenetworks.com/support/contact.

Before contacting Extreme Networks for technical support, have the following information ready:

- Your Extreme Networks service contract number, or serial numbers for all involved Extreme Networks products
- A description of the failure
- A description of any actions already taken to resolve the problem
- A description of your network environment (such as layout, cable type, other relevant environmental information)
- Network load at the time of trouble (if known)
- The device history (for example, if you have returned the device before, or if this is a recurring problem)
- Any related RMA (Return Material Authorization) numbers

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- Content errors, or confusing or conflicting information.

- Improvements that would help you find relevant information.
- Broken links or usability issues.

To send feedback, email us at Product-Documentation@extremenetworks.com.

Provide as much detail as possible including the publication title, topic heading, and page number (if applicable), along with your comments and suggestions for improvement.



New in this Guide

The following sections describe the recent documentation revisions for this guide. Use this information to locate the latest updates.

September 2025 Revisions

The following table lists the documentation updates for September, 2025.

Description	Section
Updates to stacking topics	Build Basic Stacks on page 42 Primary/Backup Switch Redundancy on page 43 Combine Switches from Different Series on page 53



Overview

[5720-24MW Switch Features](#) on page 19

[5720-24MXW Switch Features](#) on page 20

[5720-48MW Switch Features](#) on page 20

[5720-48MXW Switch Features](#) on page 21

The 5720 Series is a family of high-performance, feature-rich edge and aggregation switches. As a universal hardware platform, the 5720 Series offers a user-selectable choice of Extreme's flagship switch operating systems, Switch Engine and Fabric Engine. The 5720 Series includes 24- and 48-port 1/2.5/5 Multi-gig models, as well as 24- and 48-port 1/2.5/5/10 Multi-gig models. All models offer 90W PoE support, including *Perpetual PoE* and *Fast PoE*. The 5720 Series includes 10/25Gb and/or 100Gb modular uplink options for flexible linkage to other switches or devices.

Universal Hardware

The switch comes with a dual-persona capability, allowing you to choose your Operating System (OS). Either the Switch Engine (EXOS) or Fabric Engine (VOSS) OS can be selected at switch start-up or changed at a later time. The switch assumes the features and capabilities of the OS that is selected. Switch OS selection can also be automated with ExtremeCloud IQ so that the desired OS can be automatically loaded at switch start-up, which facilitates remote OS enablement.

Management

The switch supports connections using the RJ45 serial console port, the Ethernet management port, or the Micro-USB Type B port to view and manage the switch configuration. For more information on switch connection methods, see [Manage Your Switch](#). For switch connection details, see [Connect to a Management Console](#) on page 87.

After connecting to your switch, it can be flexibly configured and operated through the cloud, the network, or the command-line interface (CLI), either remotely or locally. You can access management functions on the switch using ExtremeCloud™ IQ or ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine, or manually through a web-based GUI or generic

command-line interface (CLI) client. For more information on switch configuration and operation methods, see [Manage Your Switch](#).

**Note**

There is also a Type A USB 2.0 port labeled USB on the front panel that can interface with USB storage devices.

Instant Onboarding

Switch onboarding to the cloud is a hands-off operation using zero touch provisioning. Unpack the switch and connect it to the network. It automatically finds a connection to the cloud and is ready to be provisioned. The ExtremeCloud Companion mobile app makes onboarding even easier with on-site cloud set-up and switch troubleshooting capabilities.

Cooling

Each switch is cooled by replaceable internal fan modules. The switch supports front-to-back airflow for switch cooling. Switch fans are not responsible for cooling the power supplies; power supplies have integrated cooling fans that operate independently of the switch fan.

For more information about the fan modules, see [Fan Modules for Use with Your Switch](#) on page 29.

Power Supplies

Each switch supports up to two hot-swappable internal modular AC power supplies that provide enough power for the needs of the switch. Power supplies have integrated cooling fans that operate independently of the switch fans for power supply cooling and are not responsible for cooling the switch. Power supplies are ordered separately.

The power supply units must be a matched pair with the same power rating, such as 715W, for long term use. You can remove one power supply without interrupting the switch's operation. The 5720 Series can support an unmatched pair of power supply units when you are upgrading or downgrading to matched pair with a different power rating.

For more information about the power supplies used in the switch, see [Power Supplies for Use with Your Switch](#) on page 30.

Expansion Modules

The switch supports hardware accessories that expand the capabilities of the switch. Collectively, they are referred to as *expansion modules*. The following expansion modules are compatible with the switch:

Versatile Interface Modules (VIMs)

A VIM is a plug-in expansion card used to add specific types of network ports and features. A VIM can be installed in the switch to provide dedicated high speed ports and flexible uplink capabilities with a single VIM slot.

Solid-State Drives (SSDs)

A solid-state drive is a storage device that uses integrated circuits and flash memory to store data instead of mechanical, spinning platters used by traditional hard disk drives (HDDs). The SSD can be installed in the switch to provide modular storage support.

LRM/MACsec Adapters

An LRM/MACsec adapter is an external adapter that can be used with the switch to add 10 Gigabit Long Reach Multimode (LRM) and/or MACsec link encryption to the switch. An LRM/MACsec adapter can be installed in the switch to enable either LRM or MACsec support on SFP/SFP+ switch ports that do not support these capabilities.

For more information, see [Expansion Modules for Use with Your Switch](#) on page 34.

Stacking Ports

Each switch comes equipped with two stacking ports, also referred to as Universal Ethernet ports. When running Switch Engine, these ports can be used in either stacking mode or Ethernet mode. When in stacking mode, up to eight systems can be stacked using qualified direct attach cables or optical transceivers. Fabric Engine does not support stacking; the stacking ports can be used as Ethernet ports if Fabric Engine is in non-fabric mode.



Note

5720 Series switches can stack with themselves and with other switches. See [Combine Switches from Different Series](#) on page 53 for more information.

- Stacking cables are ordered separately.
- For more information about stacking ports, see [Universal Ethernet Ports](#) on page 28.
- For information about optical modules, see the [Extreme Optics](#) website.
- For more information about stacking, see [Build Stacks](#) on page 41.

Instant Stack

Instant Stack simplifies cloud-based stack provisioning, enabling the entire switch stack to be set-up through a single push-button operation. Real-world stack information, including each switch model and their stack order, is captured and replicated in the cloud. Once set up, the entire stack is then ready to be cloud-provisioned.



Note

This feature is only supported on Switch Engine.

Instant Port

Instant Port automates the adds, moves or changes across switch ports, which eliminates the need for manual port configuration. The switch automatically detects the connected device type and applies the correct port parameters. The result is significant time savings when adding or moving devices across the wired network. There is a simple cloud interface which allows Instant Port definitions of customer designated device types that can then be applied across a single switch, a stack, or even all switches in the network.

**Note**

This feature is only supported on Switch Engine.

Instant Secure Port

Instant Secure Port utilizes ExtremeCloud Universal ZTNA for authentication and zero-trust policy enforcement across switch ports, while providing the same add, move, and change automation features of Instant Port. It simplifies switch security by using Universal ZTNA's cloud-based security capabilities, including Radius authentication, unified visibility and reporting, as well as policy enforced locally on switch ports. Instant Secure Port delivers a consistent and frictionless security experience for any user or device connecting through the switch.

**Note**

ExtremeCloud Universal ZTNA requires a separate license.
This feature is only supported on Switch Engine.

Secure Boot

Secure boot establishes a chain-of-trust relationship in the boot process. The chain-of-trust is established by cryptographic checks at each stage of the boot process to validate the integrity and authenticity of the next stage before it can execute. The current implementation validates boot images. It cannot be disabled after it has been programmed on the device. There is no command-line interface or commands to enable or disable secure boot. The status of the boot image verification can be monitored in the operating system.

For more information, see [Secure Boot](#) on page 25.

Operating Temperatures

All 5720 Series switches support an operating range from 0°C to 50°C.

Temperature restrictions apply for some models at high altitudes.

Feature Licensing

5720 Series switches support Unified Licensing, so that you can use them with multiple operating systems. There are two methods of acquiring feature licenses: manual or through ExtremeCloud IQ™ (XIQ).

For Switch Engine licensing, see the *Feature License Requirements* for your version of the Switch Engine operating system.

For Fabric Engine licensing, see the Licensing chapter in the *Fabric Engine User Guide* for your version of the Fabric Engine operating system.

For XIQ licensing, see [ExtremeCloud IQ](#).

5720-24MW Switch Features

The front panel of the 5720-48MXW switch includes:

- 1 = USB Micro-B console port
- 2 = USB Type-A port for management or external USB flash
- 3 = System LEDs
- 4 = Mode button
- 5 = 2 x QSFP28 Universal ports/Stacking ports (unpopulated)
- 6 = VIM slot (unpopulated)
- 7 = 24 x 100M/1/2.5/5Gbase-T 802.3bt PoE (90W) full-duplex MACsec capable ports

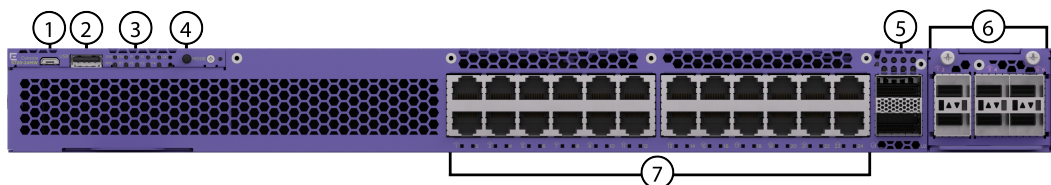


Figure 1: 5720-24MW Front Panel

The rear panel of the switch includes:

- 1 = SSD slot (not used)
- 2 = 4 x Fan modules
- 3 = 10/100/1000BASE-T Out-of-band management port
- 4 = x Power supply slots (unpopulated)
- 5 = Grounding lug
- 6 = Serial console port (RJ-45)
- 7 = USB Type-A port for management or external USB flash

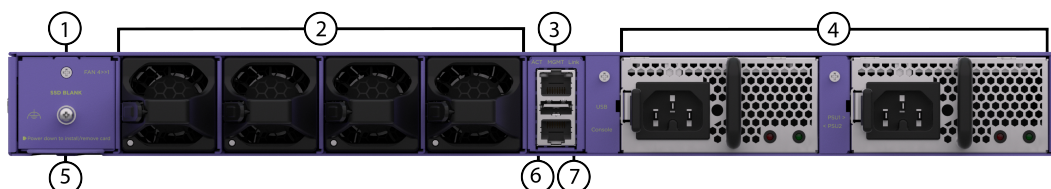


Figure 2: 5720-24MW Rear Panel

5720-24MXW Switch Features

The front panel of the 5720-24MXW switch includes:

- 1 = USB Micro-B console port
- 2 = USB Type-A port for management or external USB flash
- 3 = System LEDs
- 4 = Mode button
- 5 = 2 x QSFP28 Universal ports/Stacking ports (unpopulated)
- 6 = VIM slot (unpopulated)
- 7 = 24 x 100M/1/2.5/5/10Gbase-T 802.3bt PoE (90W) full-duplex MACsec capable ports

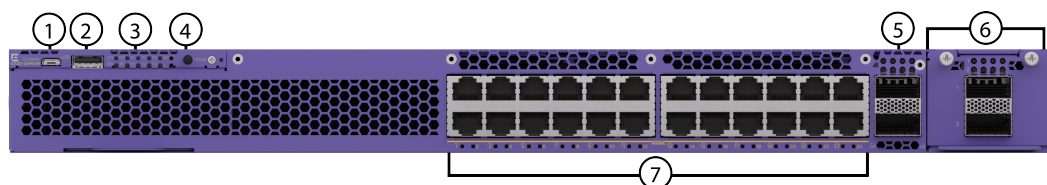


Figure 3: 5720-24MXW Front Panel

The rear panel of the switch includes:

- 1 = SSD slot (not used)
- 2 = 4 x Fan modules
- 3 = 10/100/1000BASE-T Out-of-band management port
- 4 = 2 x Power supply slots (unpopulated)
- 5 = Grounding lug
- 6 = Serial console port (RJ-45)
- 7 = USB Type-A port for management or external USB flash

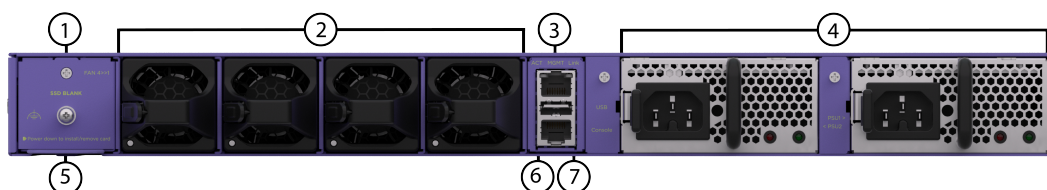


Figure 4: 5720-24MXW Rear Panel

5720-48MW Switch Features

The front panel of the 5720-48MW switch includes:

- 1 = USB Micro-B console port
- 2 = USB Type-A port for management or external USB flash
- 3 = System LEDs
- 4 = Mode button
- 5 = 2 x QSFP28 Universal ports/Stacking ports (unpopulated)
- 6 = VIM slot (unpopulated)
- 7 = 48 x 100M/1/2.5/5Gbase-T 802.3bt PoE (90W) full-duplex MACsec capable ports

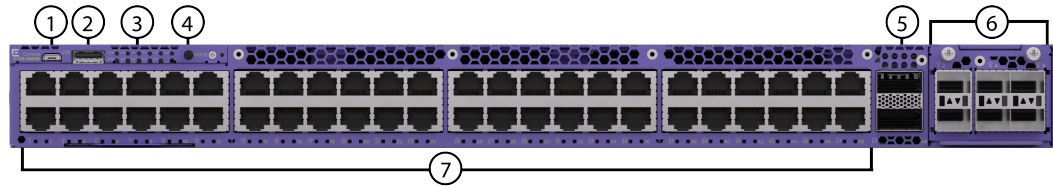


Figure 5: 5720-48MW Front Panel

The rear panel of the switch includes:

- 1 = SSD slot (not used)
- 2 = 4 x Fan modules
- 3 = 10/100/1000BASE-T Out-of-band management port
- 4 = 2 x Power supply slots (unpopulated)
- 5 = Grounding lug
- 6 = Serial console port (RJ-45)
- 7 = USB Type-A port for management or external USB flash

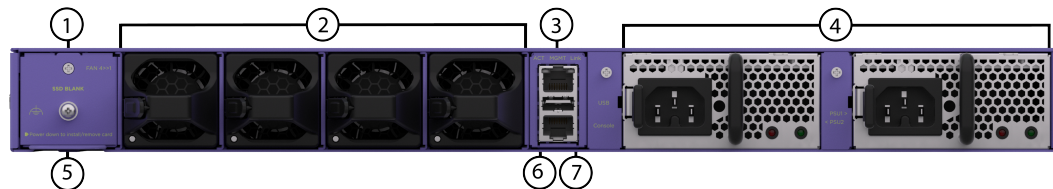


Figure 6: 5720-48MW Rear Panel

5720-48MXW Switch Features

The front panel of the 5720-48MXW switch includes:

- 1 = USB Micro-B console port
- 2 = USB Type-A port for management or external USB flash
- 3 = System LEDs
- 4 = Mode button
- 5 = 2 x QSFP28 Universal ports/Stacking ports (unpopulated)
- 6 = VIM slot (unpopulated)
- 7 = 48 x 100M/1/2.5/5/10Gbase-T 802.3bt PoE (90W) full-duplex MACsec capable ports

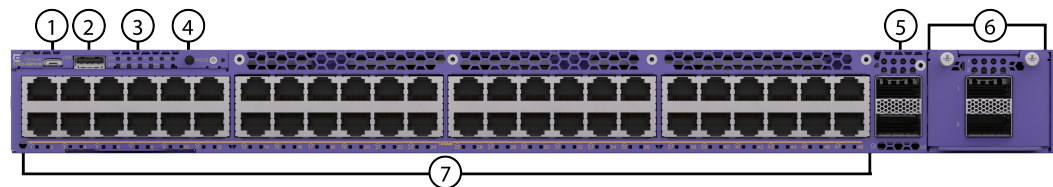


Figure 7: 5720-48MXW Front Panel

The rear panel of the switch includes:

- 1 = SSD slot (not used)
- 2 = 4 x Fan modules
- 3 = 10/100/1000BASE-T Out-of-band management port

4 = 2 x Power supply slots (unpopulated)

5 = Grounding lug

6 = Serial console port (RJ-45)

7 = USB Type-A port for management or external USB flash

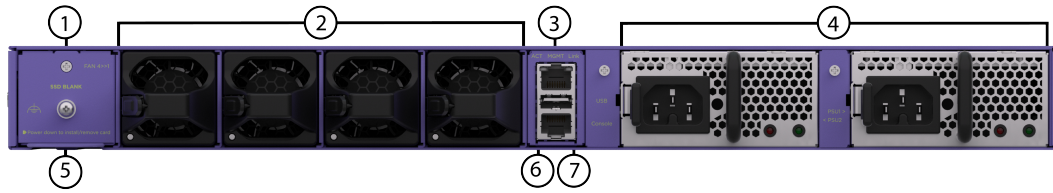
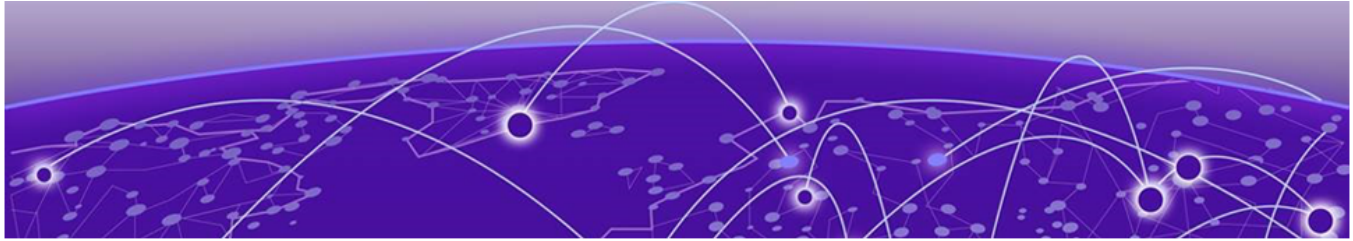


Figure 8: 5720-48MXW Rear Panel



Port Subdivisions

On some Extreme Networks switch models, you can configure QSFP28 ports either as single ports or as multiple, partitioned ports in Switch Engine, or channelized ports in Fabric Engine. In a partitioned or channelized port, with appropriate cabling, the original physical port can accommodate multiple data lanes at lower bandwidths. Ports are not partitioned by default.

The following options are available:

Table 4: Port Partitioning/Channelization

Device	Port Bandwidth	Port Partitions/Channels
5720 (all models) QSFP28 (U1 and U2 ports)	100 Gb	One U1 or U2 port with one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One 100 Gb port (default)• Two 50 Gb ports (Switch Engine only)• One 0 Gb port• Four 25 Gb ports• Four 10 Gb ports
5720-VIM-6YE SFP28	25 Gb	The 5720-VIM-6YE has two speed groups, each with three ports that can be partitioned with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three 1 Gb ports• Three 10 Gb ports• Three 25 Gb ports (default)
5720-VIM-2CE QSFP28	100 Gb	The 5720-VIM-2CE has two ports, each of which can be partitioned with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One 100 Gb port (default)• One 40 Gb port• Four 25 Gb ports• Four 10 Gb ports

For information about configuring partitioned ports, see the *Switch Engine Command References* for your version of the Switch Engine operating system, or the *Fabric Engine Command References* for your version of the Fabric Engine operating system.



Secure Boot

The status of the boot image verification can be monitored in the operating system.

Switch Engine

The Trusted Delivery field in the output of the `show switch` and `show system` commands in Switch Engine displays the status of the boot image verification. For example:

```
5720-24MXW-EXOS.2 # sh switch
SysName:          5720-24X-EXOS
SysLocation:
SysContact:        https://www.extremenetworks.com/support/
System MAC:        00:04:96:F2:F8:00
System Type:       5720-24MXW-EXOS
SysHealth check:   Enabled (Normal)
Recovery Mode:     All
System Watchdog:   Enabled
Trusted Delivery:  Boot Image Verified
Current Time:      Mon Jul 27 19:35:03 2020
Timezone:          [Auto DST Disabled] GMT Offset: 0 minutes, name is UTC.
Boot Time:         Mon Jul 27 19:31:50 2020
```

Trusted delivery can only be in one of two states:

- Boot Image Verified
- Boot Image Verification Failed

Secure Boot Troubleshooting

When there is a secure boot validation failure, the switch is booted to a recovery stage or halts. Contact GTAC for assistance with recovering the switch.



Manage Your Switch

Each switch can be flexibly managed through the cloud, the network, or the command-line interface (CLI), either remotely or locally.

Connect to Your Switch

You can use the following methods to connect to the switch.

RJ45 serial console port

Attach an RJ45 to DB9 adapter cable to the RJ45 serial console port on the switch to connect a terminal to manage the switch locally. The RJ45 serial console port is located on the rear panel of the switch.

Ethernet management port

Attach an Ethernet cable to the Ethernet management port to connect the system to an out-of-band management network to manage the switch. An Ethernet management port provides dedicated remote access to the switch using TCP/IP. The switch uses an Ethernet management port only for host operation, not for switching or routing.

Alternatively, attach an Ethernet cable directly to the Ethernet management port and a laptop to view and locally manage the switch configuration.

The Ethernet management port is located on the rear panel of the switch. It supports 10/100/1000 Mbps speeds.

Micro-USB Type B port

Attach the Micro-USB Type B end of a Micro-USB Type B to USB Type A cable to the Micro-USB Type B port on the switch, and the USB Type A end to a PC or laptop to view and locally manage the switch configuration. The Micro-USB Type B port is located on the front panel of the switch.

If the Micro-B USB console port is connected, it is selected over the RJ45 serial console port. The Micro-B USB console port disconnects when the switch is rebooted. You can re-connect the port if needed. When the Micro-B USB console is active, any messages from the switch to the client terminal are echoed to both the USB console and the RJ45 serial console port; however, no user input is accepted from the RJ45 serial console port.

For switch connection details, see [Connect to a Management Console](#) on page 87.

Configure and Operate Your Switch

The switch supports flexible configuration and operation through the following methods.

ExtremeCloud IQ or ExtremeCloud IQ Site Engine

ExtremeCloud IQ is a cloud-based enterprise network management application. It provides centralized management, monitoring, and control of network devices from the cloud. It is entirely cloud-hosted, meaning it does not require on-premises infrastructure for management.

ExtremeCloud IQ - Site Engine is an on-premises solution that extends the capabilities of ExtremeCloud IQ to manage a broader range of devices and provides additional features for comprehensive network management. ExtremeCloud IQ - Site Engine provides end-to-end network management, task automation, real-time analytics, and service assurance.

For more information, see [ExtremeCloud IQ](#).

Web-based GUI or generic command-line interface (CLI)

The command line interface (CLI) is a powerful tool for managing and configuring switches and network settings. The CLI interface can be accessed through the web-based GUI, or through Telnet, Secure Shell (SSH2), or SNMP using an SNMP manager. The web server must be enabled in the operating system on the switch in order to use the web-based GUI.



Universal Ethernet Ports

The Universal Ethernet ports, or stacking ports, are located on the front panel of the switch and are labeled U1 and U2. These ports can be used with Switch Engine as stacking ports, or as Ethernet ports with Switch Engine and Fabric Engine in non-fabric mode (Fabric Engine does not support stacking).

The Universal Ethernet ports operate as stacking ports by default. Use the `disable stacking-support` command to set the U1 and U2 ports in Ethernet mode.

When used as Ethernet ports, the U1 and U2 ports can support data rates of 100Gb, 1 x 40Gb, 4 x 25Gb, or 4 x 10Gb using QSFP+ optics.

When running Fabric Engine, the stacking ports are reserved for use by advanced features on the switch by default. For more information, see the `advanced-feature-bandwidth-reservation` Boot Flag documentation in the *Fabric Engine User Guide* for your version of the Fabric Engine operating system.

For information on switch stacking, see [Build Stacks](#) on page 41.



Fan Modules for Use with Your Switch

[Fan Modules](#) on page 29

The 5720 Series switch is designed to run with field-replaceable modular fans that provide the cooling needed for the switch to operate. The switch includes four fan modules. The switch can continue operating while a fan is being replaced (hot-swap). Switch fans are not responsible for cooling the power supplies; power supplies have integrated cooling fans that operate independently of the switch fan. Fan module slots are located on the rear panel of the switch.

Precautions Specific to Fan Modules



Warning

Be careful not to accidentally insert your fingers into the fan tray while removing it from the chassis. The fan may still be spinning at a high speed.



Caution

Disassembling any part of the power supply and fan assembly voids the warranty and regulatory certifications. There are no user-serviceable parts inside the power supply and fan assembly.



Caution

If you do not install a fan module or a power supply in a slot, you must keep the slot filler panel in place. If you run the chassis with an uncovered slot, the system will overheat.

Fan Modules

One replacement fan module option is supported on the switch.

- Part number XN-FAN-005-F provides front-to-back airflow for switch cooling

For information on installing or replacing a fan module, see [Replace Fan Modules](#) on page 98.

LEDs on the front panel of the switch provide information on the unit's operational status. See [Monitor the Switch](#) on page 107 for details.



Power Supplies for Use with Your Switch

[715 W AC Power Supplies](#) on page 31

[1100 W AC Power Supplies](#) on page 31

[2000 W AC Power Supply](#) on page 32

The 5720 Series switch is designed to run with two replaceable internal power supply units that provide all of the power needed for the switch to operate. The power supply units must be a matched pair with the same power rating, such as 715W, for long term use. The 5720 Series can support an unmatched pair of power supply units when you are upgrading or downgrading to matched pair with a different power rating. You can remove one power supply without interrupting the switch's operation (hot-swap).

Power supplies have integrated cooling fans that operate independently of the switch fans for power supply cooling and are not responsible for cooling the switch. Power supply slots are located on the rear panel of the switch.

Precautions Specific to Power Supply Modules



Warning

Make sure you use a power cord displaying the mark of the safety agency that defines the regulations for power cords in your country. The mark is your assurance that the power cord can be used safely with the device.



Warning

If the installation requires a different power cord than the one supplied with the device, make sure you use a power cord displaying the mark of the safety agency that defines the regulations for power cords in your country. The mark is your assurance that the power cord can be used safely with the device.



Caution

Disassembling any part of the power supply and fan assembly voids the warranty and regulatory certifications. There are no user-serviceable parts inside the power supply and fan assembly.



Caution

If you do not install a fan module or a power supply in a slot, you must keep the slot filler panel in place. If you run the chassis with an uncovered slot, the system will overheat.

715 W AC Power Supplies

Part number XN-ACPWR-715W-FB provides 715 W AC power with front-to-back airflow and is compatible with all 5720 Series switches.

The 715 W AC power supply has a (C16) power inlet that requires a (C15) power cord.

**Note**

AC power input cords are not provided with AC power supplies. You can order an appropriate cord from Extreme Networks or from your local supplier. The power cord must meet the requirements listed in [Power Cord Requirements for AC-Powered Switches and AC Power Supplies](#) on page 120.

The 715 W AC power supply has the status LEDs listed in the following table:

Table 5: 715 W AC Power Supply LED Status Indications

IN_OK (Green)	OUT_OK (Green or Red)	Description
Off	Off	No AC input power connection or low AC voltage.
On	Off	AC input good, 54V output disabled.
On	(Red) On	AC input good, output (54V) fault.
On	(Green) On	AC input good.

For information on installing or replacing a power supply, see [Replace Power Supplies](#) on page 94.

1100 W AC Power Supplies

Part number XN-ACPWR-1100W-FB provides 1100 W AC power with front-to-back airflow and is compatible with all 5720 Series switches.

The 1100 W AC power supply has a (C16) power inlet that requires a (C15) power cord.

**Note**

AC power input cords are not provided with AC power supplies. You can order an appropriate cord from Extreme Networks or from your local supplier. The power cord must meet the requirements listed in [Power Cord Requirements for AC-Powered Switches and AC Power Supplies](#) on page 120.

The 1100 W AC power supply has the status LEDs listed in the following table:

Table 6: 1100 W AC Power Supply LED Status Indications

IN_OK (Green)	OUT_OK (Green or Red)	Description
Off	Off	No AC input power connection or low AC voltage.
On	Off	AC input good, 54V output disabled.
On	(Red) On	AC input good, output (54V) fault.
On	(Green) On	AC input good.

For information on installing or replacing a power supply, see [Replace Power Supplies](#) on page 94.

2000 W AC Power Supply

Part number XN-ACPWR-2000W-FB provides 2000 W AC power with front-to-back airflow and is compatible with all 5720 Series switches.



Note

In order to obtain 2000W output from this power supply, the PSU must be connected to a 200-240VAC source.

The 2000 W AC power supply has a (C16) power inlet that requires a (C15) power cord.



Note

AC power input cords are not provided with AC power supplies. You can order an appropriate cord from Extreme Networks or from your local supplier. The power cord must meet the requirements listed in [Power Cord Requirements for AC-Powered Switches and AC Power Supplies](#) on page 120.



Note

The 2000W power supply unit with System Number 801098 has multiple hardware revisions that are indicated by the final two characters. Revisions 801098-00-AA and 801098-00-AB are not compatible with the 5720 Series. Those revisions are only compatible with the 5520 Series and VSP 4900 Series. To use the 2000W power supply with the 5720 Series, the revision must be 801098-AC or later.

The 2000 W AC power supply has the status LEDs listed in the following table:

Table 7: 2000 W AC Power Supply LED Status Indications

IN_OK (Green)	OUT_OK (Green or Red)	Description
Off	Off	No AC input power connection or low AC voltage.
On	Off	AC input good, 54V output disabled.
On	(Red) On	AC input good, output (54V) fault.
On	(Green) On	AC input good.

For information on installing or replacing a power supply, see [Replace Power Supplies](#) on page 94.



Expansion Modules for Use with Your Switch

[Versatile Interface Modules](#) on page 34

[Solid-State Drives](#) on page 37

[LRM/MACsec Adapter](#) on page 38

The switch supports hardware accessories that expand the capabilities of the switch. Collectively, they are referred to as *expansion modules*.

- You can install a versatile interface module (VIM) in the dedicated slot in the front panel of the switch. If no module is installed, the option slot is covered by a blank panel. The VIM provides dedicated 25/100G high speed ports.
- You can install a Solid-state Drive (SSD) to provide modular storage support.
- You can install LRM/MACsec Adapters that increase flexibility by supporting 10Gb Long Reach Multimode (LRM) connections. The adapter plugs into SFP+ ports that do not support LRM, effectively turning them into LRM-capable ports.

Versatile Interface Modules

The front panel of the switch provides one slot to install the following:

- A 5720-VIM-2CE versatile interface module that provides two 100-GbE (QSFP28) MACsec capable ports. Data rates of 10/25/40Gb are supported through port partitioning.
- A 5720-VIM-6YE versatile interface module that provides six 25-GbE (SFP28) MACsec capable ports. Data rates of 1/10/25Gb are supported.

The 5720-VIM-2CE ports are 1-2 on the 5720-VIM-2CE faceplate.

The 5720-VIM-6YE ports are 1-6 on the 5720-VIM-6YE faceplate.

In Fabric Engine, the 5720-VIM slot number is 2.

5720-VIMs are ordered separately. Each VIM label can be found on the bottom side of the device, as seen in the following figure:



Figure 9: 5720-VIM Label

Table 8: 5720-VIM Matrix

	5720-VIM-2CE	5720-VIM-6YE
Usable ports	2	6
Operational speeds	10/25/40/100Gbps	1/10/25Gbps
PHY present	Yes	Yes
1000BASE-T & 10GBASE-T	10GBASE-T only	Both
Mixed speeds	10/25/40Gbps	1/10/25Gbps
1G Auto-negotiation	Not supported	Not supported
10G Auto-negotiation	Not supported	Not supported
25G Auto-negotiation		
FEC	Supported CL74/CL91	Supported CL74/CL91
MACsec	128/256bit	128/256bit

5720-VIM-2CE Versatile Interface Module

The 5720-VIM-2CE versatile interface module provides two 100GbE QSFP28, MACsec capable ports. Data rates of 10/25/40Gb are supported through port partitioning.

For information about the supported optical modules, refer to the most recent version of the Extreme Optics website.

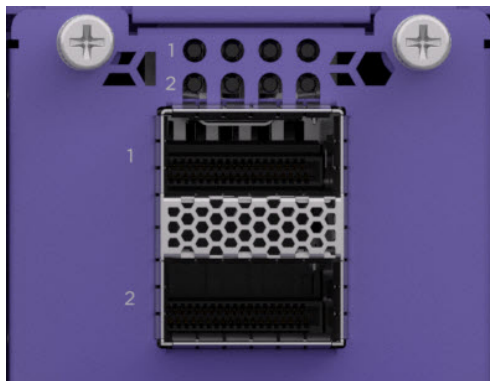


Figure 10: 5720-VIM-2CE Versatile Interface Module

Table 9: Port Numbers for Ports on the 5720-VIM-2CE Module

Switch Engine			Fabric Engine
24MW and 24 MXW models	1x100G (default) or 1x40G	27, 28	VIM slot number = 2 Interface names = 2/1-2/2
	4x10G or 4x25G	27:1, 27:2, 27:3, 27:4; 28:1, 28:2, 28:3, 28:4	
48MW and 48 MXW models	1x100G (default) or 1x40G	51, 52	
	4x10G or 4x25G	51:1, 51:2, 51:3, 51:4; 52:1, 52:2, 52:3, 52:4	

5720-VIM-6YE Versatile Interface Module

The 5720-VIM-6YE versatile interface module provides six 10/25GbE SFP28, MACsec capable ports. The six ports are divided into two groups which must be configured at the same speed. Ports 1, 2, and 3 are the first group and must be configured together at the same speed, such as 10 GbE. Ports 4, 5, and 6 are the second and must be configured together at the same speed, such as 25 GbE. Or Group 1 can be configured at 25 GbE and Group 2 can be configured at 10 GbE. See [Figure 11](#) for reference.

For information about the supported optical modules, refer to the most recent version of the Extreme Optics website.

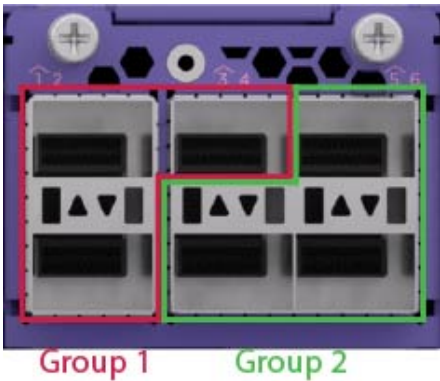


Figure 11: 5720-VIM-6YE Versatile Interface Module

Table 10: Port Numbers for Ports on the 5720-VIM-6YE Module

Switch Engine		Fabric Engine (all models)
24MW and 24MXW models	27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32	VIM slot number=2 Interface names=2/1-2/6
48MW and 48MXW models	51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56	

An LRM/MACsec adapter can be used with the 5720-VIM-6YE versatile interface module, but is only used for its LRM capability. MACsec is supported natively on the ports the LRM/MACsec adapter is connected to on the versatile interface module. The following table details the maximum number of LRM/MACsec adapters you can use. The maximum number varies according to:

- Whether you are running in LRM mode only, or in LRM plus MACsec mode.
- Whether you are using an auxiliary power (USB) cable to draw additional power beyond what is provided by the host switch.

Switch Model	Mode: LRM only		Mode: LRM and MACsec	
	Two ports no aux. power	Two ports 0.5A aux. power	Two ports aux. power ¹	One port one bypass aux. power ¹
5720-VIM-6YE	2	3	N/A	N/A

¹With 1W optics modules (SR, LR, LRM, 10 km bidirectional, AOC, DAC, and most 1 Gb optics), use 0.5A auxiliary power sources.

Solid-State Drives

Solid-state drives (SSDs) provide modular storage support. 5720-24MXW and 5720-48MXW models accommodate one SSD module using a reserved slot on the rear of the switch, which is supported on Fabric Engine 8.7 or later and Switch Engine 32.3 or later.

The following SSD module is available for 5720 Series switches:

SSD Module	Description	Compatible Switch Models
XN-SSD-002-120	Modular 120GB SSD	5720-24MXW and 5720-48MXW

**Note**

An SSD module is not supported on 5720-24MW and 5720-48MW models.

LRM/MACsec Adapter

Deploy the LRM/MACsec Adapter by connecting both ports – using a dedicated SFP cable called the *host cable* – to SFP or SFP+ ports on a switch that does not natively support LRM and MACsec connections. The switch is referred to as the *host switch*.

**Caution**

Connect the adapter to the host switch using only the host cable that is provided for this purpose. The use of other cables can damage the equipment.

The LRM/MACsec Adapter can be physically mounted on a standard equipment rack. You can also purchase a bracket that attaches to the rack and holds up to five adapters together.

The LRM/MACsec Adapter receives power through its connection to the host switch's SFP port. Auxiliary power is supplied through a USB (micro-B) cable that connects the adapter to a power source that is capable of providing at least 0.5A of current. The auxiliary power cable is required for MACsec connections. It is optional for LRM-only connections.

To use the LRM/MACsec Adapter, you must have at least Switch Engine version 32.3 or Fabric Engine 8.9 installed on the host switch to which the adapter is attached.

**Note**

LRM/MACsec Adapter initialization may take extended time - about 40-85 seconds per adapter plus 15-35 seconds per transceiver, depending on the platform type used with the adapter.

The front panel of the LRM/MACsec adapter includes:

- **1** = Auxiliary power connector
- **2** = SFP+ ports (connect to the network)
- **3** = SFP+ ports (connect to the host switch)

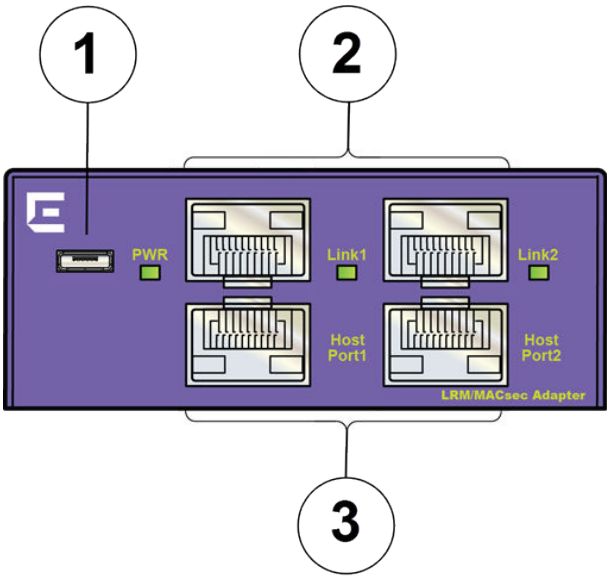


Figure 12: LRM/MACsec Adapter: Front Panel

Maximum Capacity for Using the LRM/MACsec Adapter

The following table details the maximum number of LRM/MACsec Adapters you can use. The maximum number varies according to:

- Whether you are running in LRM mode only, or in LRM plus MACsec mode.
- Whether you are using an auxiliary power (USB) cable to draw additional power beyond what is provided by the host switch.



Note

- The figures listed assume that, in every case, both adapter ports are connected to the host switch. The adapter will not operate properly if only one port is connected to the host switch.
- The LRM/MACsec Adapter is used only for its LRM capability. MACsec is supported natively on the ports the LRM/MACsec adapter is connected to. MACsec is not supported on the stacking ports.
- Corresponding 5720-VIM-6YE port groups need to be configured to 3x10G partitions to support an LRM/MACsec adapter and 10G-LRM optics.

Table 11: Maximum Number of LRM/MACsec Adapters, by Switch Model and Connection Type

Switch Model	Mode: LRM Only		Mode: LRM and MACsec	
	Two ports no aux. power	Two ports 0.5A aux. power	Two ports aux. power ¹	One port One bypass aux. power ¹
5720-VIM-6YE	2	3	N/A	N/A

¹With 1W optics modules (SR, LR, LRM, 10 km bidirectional, AOC, DAC, and most 1 Gb optics), use 0.5A auxiliary power sources.

Limitations for Some Optical Devices

Temperature Limitations

In most circumstances, the LRM/MACsec Adapter can operate at temperatures up to 45°C (113°F). However, the maximum operating temperature is 40°C (104°F) when the adapter is used with any of the following optical transceivers:

- 10Gb ER SMF (part no. 10309)
- 10Gb ZR SMF (part no. 10310)
- 10Gb Tunable DWDM ZR (part no. 10325)
- 1000BASE-BX-U bidirectional SFP 120 km (part no. MGBIC-BX120-U)
- 1000BASE-BX-D bidirectional SFP 120 km (part no. MGBIC-BX120-D)

You can find a complete listing of cables and optical transceivers that are compatible with the LRM/MACsec Adapter in the [Extreme Hardware/Software Compatibility and Recommendation Matrices](#).

LRM/MACsec Adapter LEDs

LRM/MACsec adapter front panel LEDs are described in the following table:

Table 12: LRM/MACsec Adapter LEDs

LED	Meaning
PWR	Green: Normal operation. The adapter is receiving power, either from the host switch or through the USB connector. Amber: The adapter is receiving insufficient power. Off: The adapter is not receiving power.
Link1	Steady green: The Link1 connection – from the host switch, through the adapter, to the network – is ready. Blinking green: Link1 is active. Off: Link1 is not ready.
Link2	Steady green: The Link2 connection – from the host switch, through the adapter, to the network – is ready. Blinking green: Link2 is active. Off: Link2 is not ready.



Build Stacks

[Introduction to Stacking](#) on page 41

[Plan to Create Your Stack](#) on page 51

[Set up the Physical Stack](#) on page 56

A stack consists of a group of up to eight switches that are connected to form a ring. The stack offers the combined port capacity of the individual switches; it operates as if it were a single switch, making network administration easier.

Stacking is facilitated by the SummitStack Native-V feature – part of the Switch Engine Basic License features.

This topic describes the supported configurations for stacking switches, the considerations for planning a stack, and the steps for setting up the hardware. Read this chapter before installing the switches that will make up the stack.

Refer to the "Stacking" chapter in the *Switch Engine User Guide* for your version of the Switch Engine operating system for information about configuring a stack, maintaining the stack configuration, and troubleshooting.

Introduction to Stacking

When stacking switches, the stack operates as if it were a single switch with a single IP address and a single point of authentication. One switch – called the primary switch – is responsible for running network protocols and managing the stack. The primary runs Switch Engine software and maintains all the software tables for all the switches in the stack.

All switches in the stack, including the primary switch, are called nodes. [Figure 13](#) shows four nodes in a stack, connected to each other by SummitStack cables.

All connections between stack ports must be directly between switches. A stacking connection cannot pass through a third device, for example a Virtual Port Extender or an LRM/MACsec Adapter.

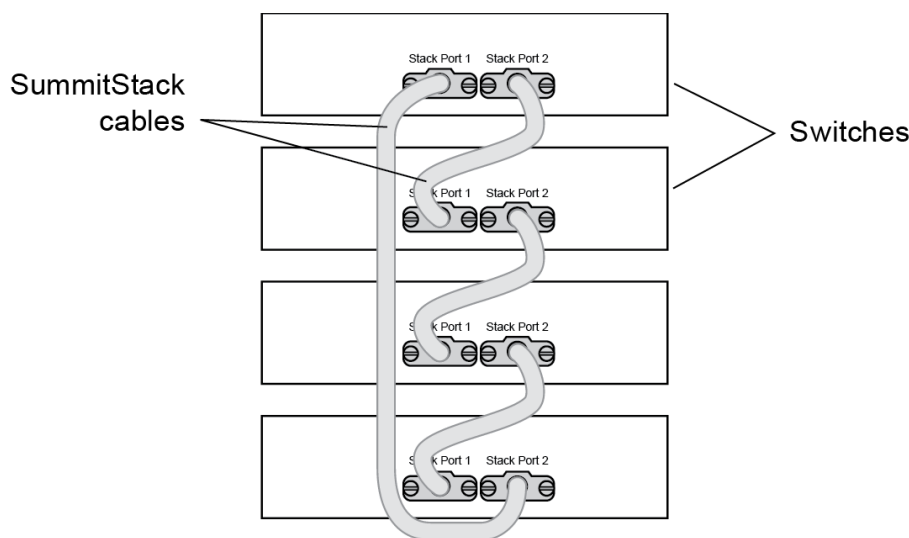


Figure 13: Switches Connected to Form a Stack

Using the SummitStack feature—part of the Switch Engine Edge/Base license—a stack can combine switches from different series, provided that every switch in the stack:

- Runs in the same partition (primary or secondary).
- Runs the same version of Switch Engine.
- Includes support for stacking.

See [Combine Switches from Different Series](#) on page 53 for information about which switch series can be combined to form a stack.

The following topics introduce you to the basic principles of stacking and provide recommendations for creating stacks.

More information to answer your questions about stacking and help you plan your configuration is available on the [Extreme Networks GTAC Knowledge Base](#).

Build Basic Stacks

A stack can be created in either of two ways:

- In *native stacking* mode, switches are connected using either designated Ethernet data ports or dedicated stacking connectors.
- In *alternate stacking* mode, switches are connected using Ethernet data ports that have been configured for stacking. These ports are located either on the switch itself or on option cards installed on either the front or the rear of the switch. Not all switches support alternate stacking mod.

The 5720 Series supports native stacking in Native-V400 stacking mode. The switch also supports Native-V400 Alternative Configuration stacking mode. The 5720 Series does not support alternate stacking. See [Combine Switches from Different Series](#) on page 53 for more information about cross-stacking 5720 Series switches with other switches.

When planning and building your stack, be sure to follow port compatibility and cabling recommendations as described in this chapter.

Slot Numbers in Stacks

A switch stack can be thought of as a virtual chassis. Each switch (node) operates as if it were occupying a slot in a chassis and is controlled by the primary. The high-speed stacking links function like the backplane links of a chassis.

Each switch in the stack is assigned a “slot number” during the initial software configuration of the stack. Starting at the switch with the console connection, numbers are assigned in numerical order following the physical path of the connected stacking cables. For example, if you follow the cabling recommendations presented in [Connect the Switches to Form the Stack Ring](#) on page 56 and configure a vertical stack from the console on the switch at the top of the physical stack, the switches will be assigned slot numbers 1 through 8 from the top down.

The top half of the number blinks if the switch is the primary, and the bottom half blinks if it is the backup. If the LED is steadily lit, the switch is a standby. If the LED is off the switch is not configured as a member of a stack.

The Mode button is used to cycle through three display modes for the port LEDs. After two presses of the Mode button, the port LEDs will enter the STK Display Mode, indicated by the STK LED. STK mode is used to indicate slot presence and slot number via the first eight port LEDs.

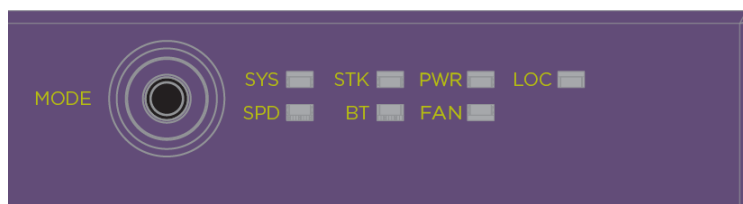


Figure 14: Mode Button with STK LED Example

The LED is steady green if the link is OK, blinking green if traffic is present, and off if no signal is present.

A quick way to verify that the cable connections match the software configuration is to check the stack number indicator on each switch. If the slot numbers do not line up in the order you arranged the switches, this might indicate that the stacking cable setup differs from what you intended when you configured the software. In this case, reconnect the cables in the correct order and perform the software configuration again.

Primary/Backup Switch Redundancy

When your stack is operational, one switch is the primary switch, responsible for running network protocols and managing the stack.

To provide recovery in case of a break in the stack connections, you can configure redundancy by designating a backup switch to take over as primary if the primary switch fails. When you perform the initial software configuration of the stack, the “easy setup” configuration option automatically configures redundancy, with slot 1 as the primary and slot 2 as the backup. You can also configure additional switches as

“primary-capable,” meaning they can become a stack primary in case the initial backup switch fails.

When assigning the primary and backup roles in mixed stacks, consider the feature scalability and the speed of each switch model. The easy setup configuration process selects primary and backup switches based on capability and speed. The following list shows the capabilities based on the ability to cross stack with other switch families. The most capable switches are shown at the top of each list:

1. 7520 Series, 7720 Series
2. 5720-MXW Series
3. 5720-MW Series
4. 5520 Series

5720 Series switches can be stacked with themselves. When creating a mixed stack of 5720-MXW and 5720-MW switches, the Primary and Backup nodes must be either 5720-MXW switches or 5720-MW switches, not a mix of both.

5720 Series switches can be stacked with 5520 Series switches. When creating a mixed stack of 5520 Series and 5720 Series switches, the Primary and Backup nodes must be 5720 Series switches and they must be configured for the Native V200 stacking method.

5720 Series switches can be stacked with Extreme 7520 and Extreme 7720 switches. When creating a mixed stack of 5720 Series switches and Extreme 7520 and/or Extreme 7720 switches, the Primary and Backup nodes should be Extreme 7520 and/or Extreme 7720 switches. The Primary and Backup nodes can be a mix of Extreme 7520 and Extreme 7720 switches. The 5720 Series can be a Standby node.

When easy setup compares two switches that have the same capability, the lower slot number takes precedence. Follow the same ranking hierarchy when you plan the physical placement of the switches in the stack.

SummitStack Topologies

Figure 15 presents a graphical representation of a stack and some of the terms that describe stack conditions.

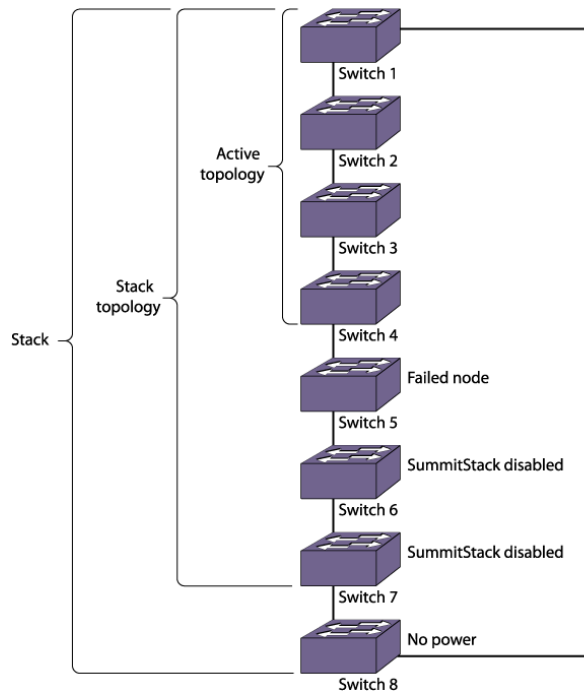


Figure 15: Example of a Stack, Showing the Active Topology and the Stack Topology

A stack is the collection of all switches, or nodes, that are cabled together to form one virtual switch using the Switch Engine SummitStack feature.

The maximum cable length supported between switches depends on the types of switches in your stack, the installed option cards, and the configured stacking ports.

A stack topology is the set of contiguous nodes that are powered up and communicating with each other. In the example shown, Switch 8 is not part of the stack topology because it is not powered up.

An active topology is the set of contiguous nodes that are active. An active node is powered up, is configured for stack operation, and is communicating with the other active nodes.

Switch 5 in the example has failed, stacking is disabled on Switches 6 and 7, and Switch 8 has no power. As a result, the active topology includes Switches 1 through 4 only.

For more information about SummitStack terminology, see [SummitStack Terms](#) on page 48.

Ring Topology: Recommended for Stacking

SummitStack nodes should be connected to each other in a ring topology. In a ring topology, one link is used to connect to a node and the other link is used to connect to another node. The result forms a physical ring connection. This topology is highly recommended for normal operation.

[Figure 16](#) represents a maximal ring topology of eight active nodes.

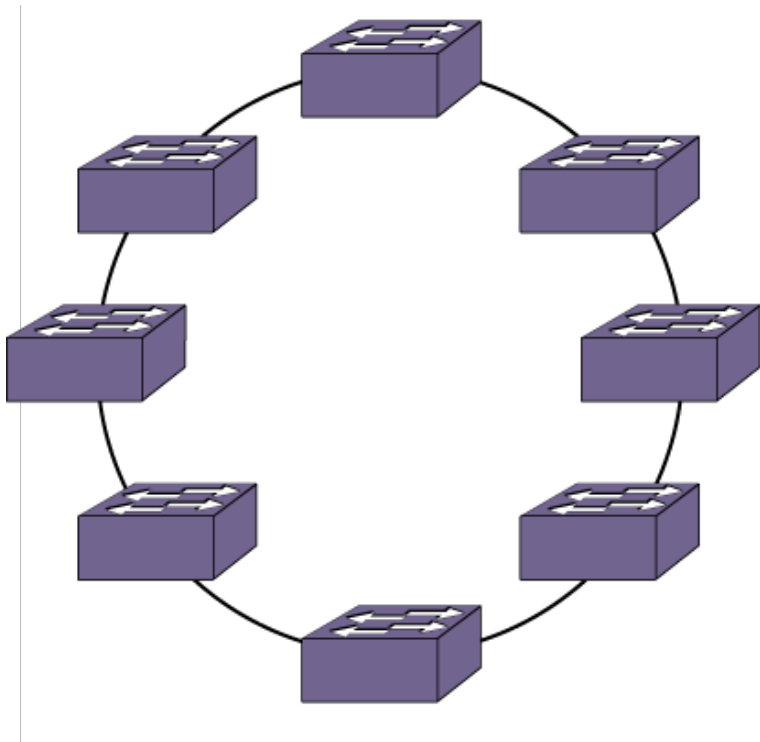


Figure 16: Graphical Representation of a Ring Topology

Figure 17 shows what the same ring topology would look in actual practice. Each switch in the rack is connected to the switch above it and the switch below it. To complete the ring, a longer cable connects Switch 1 with Switch 8.

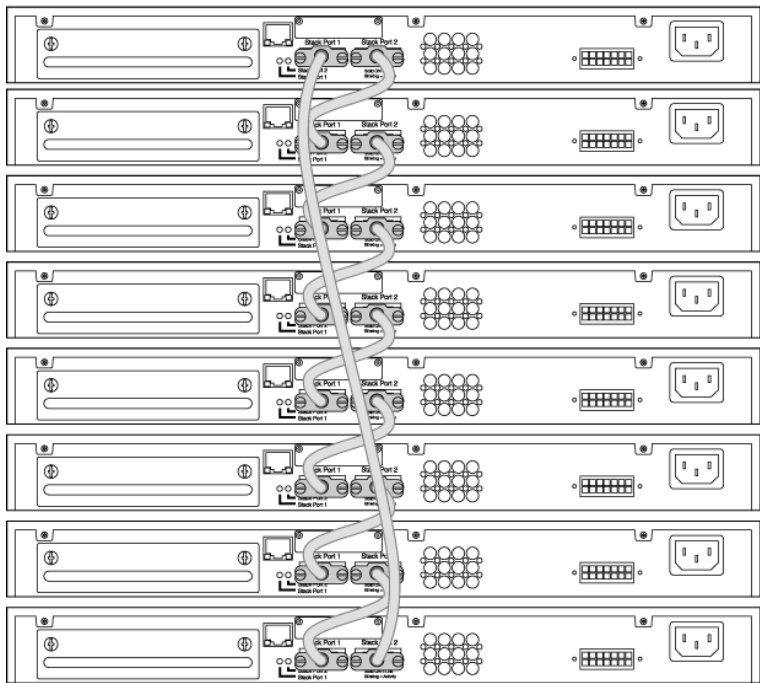


Figure 17: Switches Connected to Each Other in a Ring Topology

Note that, while a physical ring connection may be present, a ring active topology exists only when all nodes in the stack are active.

Daisy Chain Topology: Not Recommended for Stacking

Stackable switches can be connected in a daisy-chain topology. This is a [ring topology](#) with one of the links disconnected, inoperative, or disabled. A daisy chain can be created when a link fails or a node reboots in a ring topology, but the daisy chain topology is not recommended for normal operation.

Connect your stack nodes in a ring topology, not a daisy-chain topology, for normal operation.

In [Figure 18](#), the nodes delineated as the active topology are operating in a daisy-chain configuration, even though there is physically a ring connection in the stack.

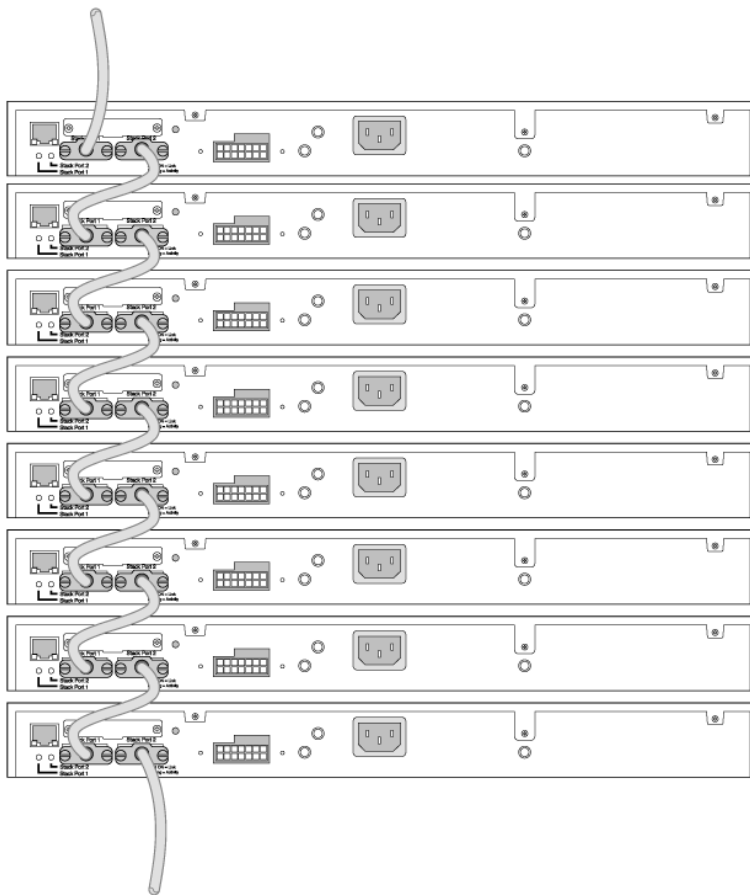


Figure 18: Daisy Chain Topology

You might need to use a daisy chain topology while adding a new node, removing a node, or joining two stacks.

If you are using a daisy chain topology, the possibility of a dual primary condition increases. Before you create a daisy chain topology, read "Managing a Dual Primary Situation" in the *Switch Engine User Guide* for your version of the Switch Engine operating system.

SummitStack Terms

Table 13 describes the terms used for the SummitStack feature. These terms are listed in the recommended reading sequence.

Table 13: List of Stacking Terms

Term	Description
Stackable switch	An Extreme Networks switch that provides two stacking ports and can participate in a stack.
Stacking port	A physical interface of a stackable switch that is used to allow the connection of a stacking link. Stacking ports are point-to-point links that are dedicated for the purpose of forming a stack.
Native stacking	A stacking configuration in which stack members are connected using either designated Ethernet data ports or dedicated stacking connectors.
Alternate stacking	A stacking configuration in which stack members are connected using 10-Gbps Ethernet data ports that have been configured for stacking. These ports are located either on the switch itself or on option cards installed on the rear of the switch.
Stacking link	A cable that connects a stacking port of one stackable switch to a stacking port of another stackable switch, plus the stacking ports themselves.
Node	A switch that runs the Switch Engine operating system and is part of a stack. Synonymous with <i>stackable switch</i> .
Stack	A set of stackable switches and their connected stacking links made with the intentions that: (1) all switches are reachable through their common connections; (2) a single stackable switch can manage the entire stack; and (3) configurable entities such as VLANs and link trunk groups can have members on multiple stackable switches. A stack consists of all connected nodes regardless of the state of the nodes.
Stack topology	A contiguously connected set of nodes in a stack that are currently communicating with one another. All nodes that appear in the <code>show stacking</code> command display are present in the stack topology.
Stack path	A data path that is formed over the stacking links for the purpose of determining the set of nodes that are present in the stack topology and their locations in the stack. Every node is always present in a stack path whether or not stacking is enabled on the node.
Control path	A data path that is formed over the stacking links that is dedicated to carrying control traffic, such as commands to program hardware or software image data for software upgrade. A node must join the control path to fully operate in the stack. A node that is disabled for stacking does not join the control path, but does communicate over the stack path.

Table 13: List of Stacking Terms (continued)

Term	Description
Active node	A node that has joined the control path. The active node can forward the control path messages or can process them. It can also forward data traffic. Only an active node can appear as a card inserted into a slot when the <code>show slot {slot} {detail} detail</code> command is executed on the primary node of the stack.
Active topology	A contiguous set of active nodes in a stack topology plus the set of stacking links that connect them. When an active topology consists of more than one node, each node in the active topology is directly and physically connected to at least one other node in the active topology. Thus, the active topology is a set of physically contiguous active nodes within a stack topology.
Candidate node	A node that is a potential member of an active topology, or an active node that is already a member of an active topology. A candidate node may or may not be an active mode – that is, it may or may not have joined the control path.
Node role	The role that each active node plays in the stack – either primary, backup, or standby.
Primary node	The node that is elected as the primary node in the stack. The primary node runs all of the configured control protocols such as OSPF (Open Shortest Path First), RIP (Routing Information Protocol), Spanning Tree, and EAPS (Extreme Automatic Protection Switching). The primary node controls all of its own data ports as well as all data ports on the backup and standby nodes. To accomplish this, the primary node issues specific programming commands over the control path to the backup and standby nodes.
Backup node	The node assigned to take over the role of primary if the primary node fails. The primary node keeps the backup node's databases synchronized with its own databases in preparation for such an event. If and when the primary node fails, the backup node becomes the primary node and begins operating with the databases it has previously received. In this way, all other nodes in the stack can continue operating.
Standby node	A node that is prepared to become a backup node in the event that the backup node becomes the primary node. When a backup node becomes a primary node, the new primary node synchronizes all of its databases to the new backup node. When a node operates in a standby role, most databases are not synchronized – except those few that directly relate to hardware programming.

Table 13: List of Stacking Terms (continued)

Term	Description
Acquired node	<p>A standby or backup node that is acquired by a primary node. This means that the primary node has used its databases to program the hardware of the standby or backup node. The standby or backup node has acted as a hardware programming proxy, accepting the instructions of the primary node to do so.</p> <p>An acquired backup node maintains the databases needed to reflect why the hardware is programmed as it is. However, a standby node does not. An acquired node can be re-acquired (without a reboot) by the backup node only when the backup node becomes the primary node, and only when both the backup and standby nodes were already acquired by the same primary node at the time of its failure.</p>
Data ports	The set of ports on a stackable switch that are available for connection to your data networks. Such ports can be members of a user-configured VLAN or trunk group. They can be used for Layer 2 and 3 forwarding of user data traffic, for mirroring, or other features you can configure. Data ports are different from stacking ports.
Failover	<p>The process of changing the backup node to the primary node when the original primary node has failed.</p> <p>When a primary node fails, if a backup node is present, and if that node has completed its initial synchronization with the primary node, then the backup node assumes the role of primary node. The standby nodes continue their operation and their data ports do not fail.</p>
Hitless failover	A failover in which all data ports in the stack, except those of the failing primary node, continue normal operation when the primary node fails.
Node address	The unique MAC address that is factory-assigned to each node.
Node role election	The process that determines the role for each node. The election takes place during initial stack startup and elects one primary node and one backup node. An election also takes place after a primary node failover, when a new backup node is elected from the remaining standby nodes.
Node role election priority	A priority assigned to each node, to be used in node role election. The node with the highest node role election priority during a role election becomes the primary node. The node with the second highest node role election priority becomes the backup.
Operational node	A node that has achieved operational state as a card in a slot. The operational state can be displayed using the <code>show slot {slot} {detail} detail</code> command.
System uptime	The amount of time that has passed since the last node role election. You can display the system uptime by entering the <code>show switch {detail}</code> command on the primary node.

Table 13: List of Stacking Terms (continued)

Term	Description
Stack segment	A collection of nodes that form a stack topology. The term is useful when a stack is severed. Each severed portion of the stack is referred to as a stack segment.
Stack state	A state assigned by the stack to a node. You can display the stack state by entering the <code>show stacking</code> command.
Easy Setup	A procedure that automatically configures the essential stacking parameters on every node for initial stack deployment, and then automatically reboots the stack to put the parameters into effect. The choice to run Easy Setup is offered when you run the <code>enable stacking {node-address node-address}</code> command and the essential stacking parameters are unconfigured or inconsistent. It can also be invoked directly by running the <code>configure stacking easy-setup</code> command.

Plan to Create Your Stack

Use the information in the following topics to plan the physical makeup of your stack – switches, versatile interface modules (VIMs), and cables – and the stacking protocols you will use. Included are:

- Guidelines and other information for each switch model in your stack
- Considerations for combining different switch models in a stack
- Information about stacking cables

Enable and Disable the Stacking Support Option

The stacking-support option is enabled by default. To disable stacking support, configure the switch data ports to use the Ethernet protocol instead of the stacking protocol. Use the following command:

```
disable stacking-support
```

To enable stacking-support, use the following command:

```
enable stacking-support
```

You must enable stacking-support individually for every switch in the stack that does not have stacking support enabled. The default stacking mode is Native-V400.

Recommendations for Placing Switches for Stacked Operation

For best results in a SummitStack configuration, follow these recommendations for physically situating your equipment:

- Use the shortest possible stacking cables to connect the switches in the stack. This reduces the likelihood that the stacking cables might accidentally be damaged or disconnected.
- When possible, place all switches for the stack in the same rack or in adjacent racks. This facilitates using shorter stacking cables.
- The primary switch, or node, is the switch through which you will perform the initial stack configuration, using the console port. For simplicity and ease of connecting the stacking cables, plan to designate the top switch in a vertical physical stack as the primary switch. If switches are installed in several adjacent racks, place the primary switch at one end of the row.
- Physically locate the intended primary and backup nodes adjacent to each other, and plan to connect these nodes to each other directly so that Switch Engine application synchronization traffic is localized to a single stack link.
- On the primary node, connect the Ethernet management port to your management network.
- To provide management access to the stack in case of a failure in the primary switch, connect all switches that will participate in redundancy to your management network using the Ethernet management port on each switch.
- Use stacking cables to interconnect the stack nodes into a ring topology (see [Ring Topology: Recommended for Stacking](#) on page 45). Include only the nodes that you expect to be active in the stack.

Follow the recommendations in [Recommendations for Configuring Stacks](#) on page 52 to configure the software for your stack.

The recommended procedures for installing and interconnecting a stack are found in [Set up the Physical Stack](#) on page 56.

Recommendations for Configuring Stacks

When deploying a new stack, follow these recommendations for configuring the software:

- Plan to use the stack as if it were a single multi-slot switch. You need to decide the number and type of stackable switches in the stack and how the stack ports will be connected to the network.
- You can physically connect the stack to your networks before the nodes are configured. However, the default configuration on a switch in non-stacking mode assumes a default untagged VLAN that contains all switch ports. When first powered on, the switch acts as a Layer 2 switch, possibly resulting in network loops.
- Make sure all nodes support the SummitStack feature and are running the same Switch Engine software version. (See the *Licensing Guide* for your version of the Switch Engine operating system.) To view the Switch Engine software version on a node, restart the node and run the command:


```
show version {detail | process name | images {partition partition}
{slot slot_number} } .
```

If any node does not have the right version, install the correct version on that node. Use the same image partition on all nodes. After stacking is enabled, images can be upgraded from the stack only if the same image is selected on all nodes.

- If you intend to deploy new units that might be part of a stack in the future, turn on stacking mode during initial deployment to avoid the need for a future restart. The only disadvantages of stacking mode are the loss of QoS (quality of service) profile QP7 and the reservation of some of the packet buffer space for stacking control traffic.
- You can configure the stack by logging into the primary node or any of the other nodes.
- If the primary-capable stackable switches have different purchased license levels, you might need to configure license level restrictions on some nodes before those nodes can join the stack. See the *Switch Engine User Guide* for your version of the Switch Engine operating system for more information about managing licenses.
- If the stack supports any feature pack license (such as MPLS or Direct Attach), that feature pack license must be installed on all primary-capable nodes to support that feature and to prevent traffic interruption if a failover event occurs.
- Most stacking specific configurations are effective only after a restart. However, most non-stacking configuration commands take effect immediately and require no restart.
- A basic stack configuration can be achieved by using the Easy Setup procedure, as described in the *Switch Engine User Guide* for your version of the Switch Engine operating system.
- If EAPS, Spanning Tree, or any Layer 2 redundancy protocol is not running on the network, make sure that your network connections do not form a network loop.

Follow the recommendations in [Recommendations for Placing Switches for Stacked Operation](#) on page 52 for physically situating your equipment.

Combine Switches from Different Series

5720 Series switches can stack with themselves and support data rates of 100Gbps on ports U1 and U2 using the Native-V400 stacking mode with QSFP28 cables, or Native-V400-Alternative-configuration with the long range AOC optics. The 5720 Series can also stack with 5520 Series, Extreme 7520, and Extreme 7720 switches.

- When stacking with 5520 Series switches, the 5720 Series supports data rates of 50Gbps on ports U1 and U2 using the Native-V200 stacking mode with QSFP28 cables.
- When stacking with Extreme 7520 and Extreme 7720 switches, the 5720 Series supports data rates of 100Gbps on ports U1 and U2 using the Native-V400 stacking mode with QSFP28 cables, or Native-V400-Alternative-configuration with the long range AOC optics.

Select Stacking Cables

Stacking connections using the native stacking ports require stacking cables that are specific to the type of stacking port. These cables are available from Extreme Networks in lengths from 0.5 meter to 40 kilometers.



Note

For the most recent information about available cables, contact your Extreme Networks sales representative or refer to the [Extreme Optics](#) website.



Caution

Use of non-recommended cables or optics could cause stack instability.

Use the Extreme Stacking Tool

The Extreme Stacking Tool provides an easy way to plan your stack. As you select various switches and stacking modes, the tool shows you:

- What switch models can be stacked together and which cannot.
- Statistics showing the routing options that are available with every stack combination.
- Recommendations about which switches should be the primary and backup nodes.
- Information about the supported versions of Switch Engine for every combination.

To use the Stacking Tool, follow these steps.

1. Open the Stacking Tool (<https://stackingtool.extremenetworks.com/StackingTool/>) in a web browser.



Note

The Stacking Tool is also available in the Support Tools section of the Extreme Portal.

2. Find a switch model in the **Switches** column.

Each switch model is represented by a rectangle, as shown in the example in the following figure. Each switch model is represented by a rectangle, as shown in the example in the following figure. In this example, stacking ports are represented by U1 and U2 on the right side.

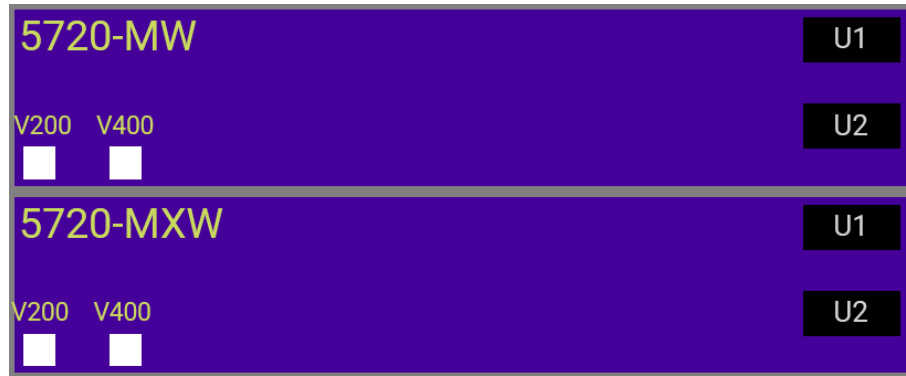


Figure 19: 5720 Switch Shown in the Stacking Tool



Tip

Select a rectangle to display more information about the switch model and the VIMs (if any) that it can use for stacking.

3. Drag the rectangle to the first slot in the Stack column in the middle of the page.

To the right of the Stack column, the tool displays statistics about available routes, supported software versions, and primary/backup recommendations.



Tip

If you do not see statistics and other information, select the arrow (> symbol) to the immediate right of the Stack column.

4. Use the tool in any of the following ways:
 - Select other switches and drag them to the slots in the stacking column.
 - For any switch in the stack, select the U1 and U2 symbols to choose stacking modes – for example, Native-V and Native-V80.
 - To remove a switch from the stack, drag it away from the stacking column.

Whenever you add or remove a switch from the stack, the statistics and recommendations update automatically.

In addition to statistics and recommendations, colors in the display show whether the selected switches and stacking modes are compatible.

Table 14: Colors in the Stacking Tool Display

Color	Meaning
Green	Compatible and preferred
Blue	Compatible
Yellow	Incompatible with the selected primary node
Red	Incompatible

Set up the Physical Stack

After you have installed the individual switches (see [Install Your Switch](#) on page 74), follow these steps to create the physical stack.

1. Connect the switches that will form the stack. See [Connect the Switches to Form the Stack Ring](#) on page 56.
2. Connect the switches to your management network. See [Connect Your Stack to the Management Network](#) on page 59.

After setting up and connecting the switches, perform software configuration for the stack. See "Configuring a New Stack" in the *Switch Engine User Guide* for your version of the Switch Engine operating system.

Connect the Switches to Form the Stack Ring

After you have installed the individual switches, connect them together using the stacking cables.

The examples in this section show cable connections and the recommended order for connecting ports to facilitate the easy setup configuration.

In general, it is best to connect Stack Port 2 on one switch to Stack Port 1 on the switch with the next higher slot number. Although you can connect the switches in any order, connecting them as shown in these examples will produce better predictability and easier software configuration.

All connections between stack ports must be directly between switches. A stacking connection cannot pass through a third device, for example a Virtual Port Extender or an LRM/MACsec Adapter.

It is essential to create an unbroken data path through all the switches in the stack.

Examples of Valid Stacking Configurations

The examples in the following sections show various physical stacking arrangements: all switches in a single rack, switches in two adjacent racks, and switches at the tops of several racks in a row.

Example: Basic Stack with Four Switches

This example shows a stack of four switches in a single rack.

The slot numbers presume a console connection to the switch at the top of the physical stack.

[Figure 20](#) shows cable connections for a 4-node stack using SummitStack 40G cables to connect switches with integrated SummitStack ports.

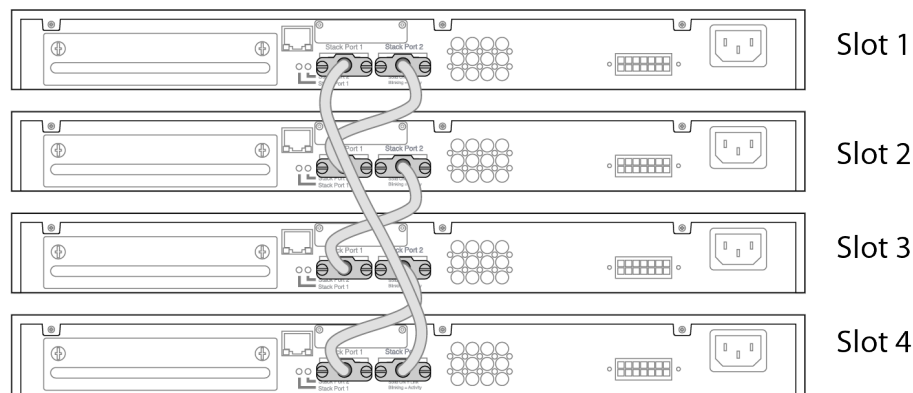


Figure 20: SummitStack Cable Connections Using Four Switches with Integrated SummitStack Ports

Table 15 lists the recommended order for connecting the stacking ports in this example.

Table 15: Basic Stack with Four Switches: Connections

Connect this slot and port To this slot and port	
Slot 1	Stack Port 2	Slot 2	Stack Port 1
Slot 2	Stack Port 2	Slot 3	Stack Port 1
Slot 3	Stack Port 2	Slot 4	Stack Port 1
Slot 4	Stack Port 2	Slot 1	Stack Port 1

Example: Basic Stack with Eight Switches

Figure 21 shows cable connections for an 8-node stack using SummitStack 40G cables to connect switches with integrated SummitStack ports.



Figure 21: SummitStack Cable Connections Using Eight Switches with Integrated SummitStack Ports

Table 16 lists the recommended order for connecting the stacking ports in this example.

Table 16: Basic Stack with Eight Switches: Connections

Connect this slot and port To this slot and port	
Slot 1	Stack Port 2	Slot 2	Stack Port 1
Slot 2	Stack Port 2	Slot 3	Stack Port 1
Slot 3	Stack Port 2	Slot 4	Stack Port 1
Slot 4	Stack Port 2	Slot 5	Stack Port 1
Slot 5	Stack Port 2	Slot 6	Stack Port 1
Slot 6	Stack Port 2	Slot 7	Stack Port 1
Slot 7	Stack Port 2	Slot 8	Stack Port 1
Slot 8	Stack Port 2	Slot 1	Stack Port 1

Example: Stacked Switches across Several Racks

Figure 22 shows five switches installed at the tops of five adjacent racks. To accommodate the shortest possible cables, immediately adjacent switches are not always connected together. Port 2 on one switch is connected to Port 1 on the next connected switch. If the easy setup feature is used to configure the stack parameters, the assigned slot numbers will be as shown in the figure.

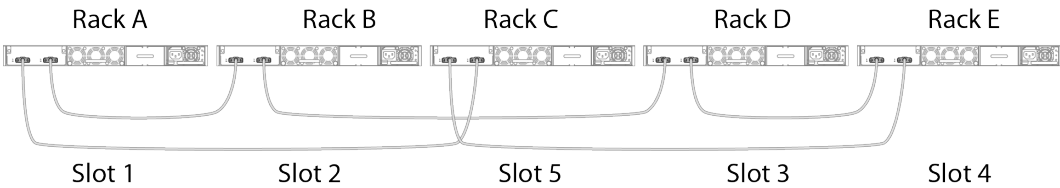


Figure 22: Top-of-Rack Stack Installation

Table 17 lists the recommended order for connecting the stacking ports in this example.

Table 17: Stacked Switches across Several Racks: Connections

Connect this slot and port To this slot and port		
Slot 1	Rack A	Port 2	Slot 2	Rack B	Port 1
Slot 2	Rack B	Port 2	Slot 3	Rack D	Port 1
Slot 3	Rack D	Port 2	Slot 4	Rack E	Port 1
Slot 4	Rack E	Port 2	Slot 5	Rack C	Port 1
Slot 5	Rack C	Port 2	Slot 1	(Rack A	Port 1

Connect Your Stack to the Management Network

Before you can configure Switch Engine for a new stack, your management console must be connected to at least one switch in the stack.

Connect your management console to a serial console port or the Ethernet management console port on the switch that will become the stack primary node. If you plan to configure redundancy, connect to the console ports of all switches in the stack that will be primary-capable.

If you followed the cabling examples in [Connect the Switches to Form the Stack Ring](#) on page 56, and if you use the Easy Setup configuration procedure, only slots 1 and 2 can become the primary node. However, you can connect all switch management ports in the stack if you choose to do so. There is an alternate IP address configuration that will enable you to log in directly to each switch in the stack through its Ethernet management port.

See the *Switch Engine User's Guide* for your version of Switch Engine for instructions to perform the software configuration for your stack.



Site Preparation

[Plan Your Site](#) on page 60

[Operating Environment Requirements](#) on page 61

[Rack Specifications and Recommendations](#) on page 64

[Evaluate and Meet Cable Requirements](#) on page 66

[Meet Power Requirements](#) on page 70

By carefully planning your site, you can maximize the performance of your existing network and ensure that it is ready to migrate to future networking technologies.

The information in this chapter is intended for the system administrator, network equipment technician, network manager, or facilities manager responsible for installing and managing the network hardware. The chapter assumes a working knowledge of local area network (LAN) operations, and a familiarity with communications protocols that are used on interconnected LANs.

Only qualified service personnel should install, maintain, or remove a switch, chassis, or its components. Qualified service personnel have had appropriate technical training and experience that is necessary to be aware of the hazards to which they are exposed when performing a task and of measures to minimize the danger to themselves or other people.



Note

Before installing or removing any components of the system, and before carrying out any maintenance procedures, read the safety information in the [Technical Specifications](#) on page 111 topic.

Plan Your Site

To install your equipment successfully, you should plan the site carefully. The site planning process has three major parts:

1. Meeting site requirements.

The physical installation site must meet the following requirements for a safe and successful installation:

- Building and electrical code requirements
- Environmental, safety, and thermal requirements for the equipment you plan to install
- Equipment rack requirements

2. Evaluating and meeting cable requirements.

After examining your physical site and verifying that all environment requirements are met, evaluate and compare your existing cable plant with the requirements of the Extreme Networks equipment to determine if you need to install new cables.

3. Meeting power requirements.

To run your equipment safely, you must meet the specific power requirements for each switch and external power supply unit installed in the system.

For power specifications of the switches, see the specific switch listings in [Technical Specifications](#) on page 111.

Operating Environment Requirements

Verify that your site meets all environmental and safety requirements.

Virtually all areas of the United States are regulated by building codes and standards. During the early planning stages of installing or modifying your network, it is important that you develop a thorough understanding of the regulations that pertain to your location and industry.

Meet Building and Electrical Codes

Building and electrical codes vary depending on your location. Comply with all code specifications when planning your site and installing cable. This section lists resources for obtaining additional information.

For information about major building codes, consult the following organization:

International Code Council (ICC)
5203 Leesburg Pike
Falls Church, VA 22041 USA
www.iccsafe.org

The organizations listed in [Table 18](#) are authorities on electrical codes.

Table 18: Authorities on Electrical Codes

Organization	Address	Web Site URL
National Electrical Code (NEC) Classification (USA only) Recognized authority on safe electrical wiring. Federal, state, and local governments use NEC standards to establish their own laws, ordinances, and codes on wiring specifications. The NEC classification is published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).	NFPA 1 Batterymarch Park Quincy, MA 02169 USA	www.nfpa.org/
Underwriters' Laboratory (UL) Independent research and testing laboratory. UL evaluates the performance and capability of electrical wiring and equipment to determine whether they meet certain safety standards when properly used. Acceptance is usually indicated by the words "UL Approved" or "UL Listed."	UL 333 Pfingsten Road Northbrook, IL 60062 USA	www.ul.com
National Electrical Manufacturing Association (NEMA) (USA only) Organization of electrical product manufacturers. Members develop consensus standards for cables, wiring, and electrical components.	NEMA 1300 N. 17th Street Rosslyn, VA 22209 USA	www.nema.org
Electronic Components Industry Association (ECIA) Trade association that develops technical standards, disseminates marketing data, and maintains contact with government agencies in matters relating to the electronics industry.	ECIA 111 Alderman Drive Suite 400 Alpharetta, GA 30005 USA	www.ecianow.org
Federal Communications Commission (FCC) (USA only) Commission that regulates all interstate and foreign electrical communication systems that originate in the United States according to the Communications Act of 1934. The FCC regulates all U.S. telephone and cable systems.	FCC 445 12th Street S.W. Washington, DC 20554 USA	www.fcc.gov

Set Up the Wiring Closet

Be aware of the following recommendations for your wiring closet:

- Make sure that your system is easily accessible for installation and service. See [Rack Specifications and Recommendations](#) on page 64 for more information.
- Use appropriate AC or DC power, power distribution, and grounding for your specific installation.

- Use a vinyl floor covering in your wiring closet. (Concrete floors accumulate dust, and carpets can cause static electricity.)
- Prevent unauthorized access to wiring closets by providing door locks. Install the equipment in a secured, enclosed, and restricted access location, ensuring that only qualified service personnel have access to the equipment.
- Provide adequate overhead lighting for easy maintenance.
- Be sure that each wiring closet has a suitable ground. All equipment racks and equipment installed in the closet should be grounded.
- Be sure that all system environmental requirements are met, such as ambient temperature and humidity.

**Note**

Consult an electrical contractor for commercial building and wiring specifications.

Control the Temperature

Extreme Networks equipment generates a significant amount of heat. It is essential that you provide a temperature-controlled environment for both performance and safety.

Install the equipment only in a temperature- and humidity-controlled indoor area that is free of airborne materials that can conduct electricity. Too much humidity can cause a fire. Too little humidity can produce electrical shock and fire.

Observe these additional thermal recommendations for the location where you plan to install your equipment:

- Ensure that the ventilation in the wiring closet is adequate to maintain a temperature below the maximum operating temperature for the equipment.
- Install a reliable air conditioning and ventilation system.
- Keep the ventilation in the wiring closet running during non-business hours; otherwise, the equipment can overheat.
- Maintain a storage temperature between -40°C (-40°F) and 70°C (158°F).

[Table 19](#) summarizes the behavior of Extreme Networks switches when they experience high operating temperatures.

Safeguards are built into all Extreme Networks switches and power supply units to minimize the risk of fire.

Table 19: Thermal Shutdown and Restart Behavior

Switch Model(s)	Behavior
All switches	<p>When internal system temperatures exceed the thermal shutdown temperature limit (typically about 20°C higher than normal system operating temperatures), the system's power supplies are turned off and the switch shuts down. The system remains in the OFF state until the system has sufficient time to cool and the internal thermal sensor measures a temperature lower than the maximum specified ambient temperature, at which time the system restarts automatically.</p> <p>Alternately, you can restart the system by removing and then restoring all line power to the system. The internal sensor must still measure a system temperature that is lower than the maximum specified ambient temperature, so recovery might not be immediate.</p>

Control the Humidity Level

To maximize equipment life, keep operating humidity between 50% and 70% relative humidity (non-condensing) during typical operation.

The equipment can operate between 5% and 95% relative humidity (non-condensing) for short intervals.

Protect Your System from ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

Your system must be protected from static electricity or ESD. Take the following measures to ensure optimum system performance:

- Remove materials that can cause electrostatic generation (such as synthetic resins) from the wiring closet.

Check the appropriateness of floor mats and flooring.

- Connect metal chassis, conduit, and other metals to ground using dedicated grounding lines.
- Use electrostatically safe equipment.

If you are working with pluggable interface modules, wear an ESD-preventive wrist strap and connect the metal end to a grounded equipment rack or other source of ground.

Rack Specifications and Recommendations

Racks should conform to conventional standards.

In the United States, use EIA Standard RS-310C: Racks, Panels, and Associated Equipment. In countries other than the United States, use IEC Standard 297. In addition,

verify that your rack meets the basic mechanical, space, and earthquake requirements that are described in this section.

Mechanical Recommendations for the Rack

Use equipment racks that meet the following mechanical recommendations:

- Use an open style, 19-inch rack to facilitate easy maintenance and to provide proper ventilation.
- Use a rack made of steel or aluminum.
- The rack should use the universal mounting rail hole pattern that is identified in IEC Standard 297.
- The rack should have designated earth grounding connections (typically on the base).
- The rack must meet earthquake safety requirements equal to that of the installed chassis.
- The mounting holes should be flush with the rails to accommodate the chassis.
- The rack should support approximately 270 kg (600 lb).

Ground the Rack

The rack must be properly grounded.

Use a rack grounding kit and a ground conductor that is carried back to earth or to another suitable building ground.

At a minimum, follow these guidelines to ground equipment racks to the earth ground:

- CAD weld appropriate wire terminals to building I-beams or earth ground rods.
- For a DC-powered switch, use a minimum 6 AWG stranded copper wire for grounding.

AC-powered switches do not need separate chassis grounding.

- Position the earth ground as close to the equipment rack as possible to maintain the shortest wiring distance possible.
- Use a ground impedance tester or micro-ohm meter to test the quality of earth ground connection at the chassis. This will ensure good grounding between the chassis, rack, and earth ground.



Note

Because building codes vary worldwide, consult an electrical contractor to ensure proper equipment grounding for your specific installation.

Provide Adequate Space for the Rack

Provide enough space in front of and behind the switch so that you can service it easily.

Allow a minimum of 48 inches (122 cm) in front of the rack and 30 inches (76 cm) behind the rack. When using a relay (two-post) rack, provide a minimum of 24 inches (61 cm) of space behind the mounted equipment. Extra room on each side is optional.

**Warning**

Extreme Networks switches do not have a switch for turning power to the unit on and off. For systems using an AC power supply, power to the switch is disconnected by removing the wall plug from the electrical outlet.

Be sure that cables and other equipment do not block the switch's air intake or outflow.

Depending on other conditions in the equipment room, it may be possible to install the switches closer to each other; consult your Extreme Networks Customer Support representative for guidance.

Secure the Rack

The rack should be attached to the wiring closet floor with 9.5 mm (3/8 in) lag screws or equivalent hardware. The floor under the rack should be level within 5 mm (3/16 in). Use a floor-leveling cement compound if necessary or bolt the racks to the floor as shown.

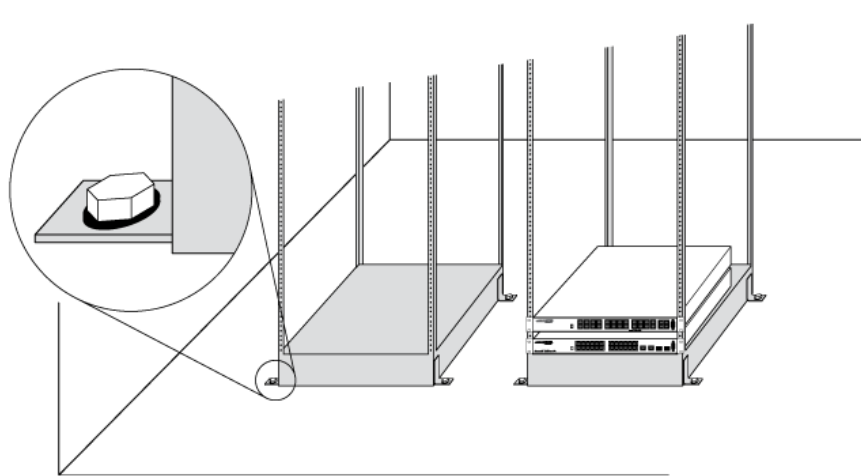


Figure 23: Properly Secured Rack

Brace open equipment racks if the channel thickness is less than 6.4 mm (1/4 in).

Evaluate and Meet Cable Requirements

Use professional consultants for site planning and cabling.

The Building Industry Consulting Service International (BICSI) Registered Communications Distribution Designer (RCDD), which is globally recognized as a standard in site planning and cabling, can be used.

For information, visit www.bicsi.org.

Label Cables and Keep Accurate Records

A reliable cable labeling system is essential when planning and installing a network.

Keeping accurate records helps you to:

- Relocate devices easily.
- Make changes quickly.
- Isolate faults in the distribution system.
- Locate the opposite end of any cable.
- Know the types of network devices that your cabling infrastructure can support.

Follow these guidelines when setting up a cable labeling system suitable for your installation:

- Identify cables by securely attaching labels to all cable ends.
- Assign a unique block of sequential numbers to the group of cables that run between each pair of wiring closets.
- Assign a unique identification number to each equipment rack.
- Identify all wiring closets by labeling the front panel of your Extreme Networks equipment and other hardware.
- Keep accurate and current cable identification records.
- Post records near each equipment rack. For each cable drop, include information about the cable source, destination, and jumper location.

Install Cable

When you connect cable to your network equipment, keep the following things in mind.

- Examine cable for cuts, bends, and nicks.
- Support cable using a cable manager that is mounted above connectors to avoid unnecessary weight on the cable bundles.
- Use cable managers to route cable bundles to the left and right of the network equipment to maximize accessibility to the connectors.
- Provide enough slack, approximately 5 to 7.5 cm (2 to 3 in), to provide proper strain relief as shown in [Figure 24](#) on page 68.
- Bundle cable using hook-and-loop straps to avoid injuring cables.
- If you build your own cable, be sure that connectors are properly crimped.
- When installing a patch panel using twisted pair wiring, untwist no more than 2.5 cm (1 in) of the cable to avoid radio frequency (RF) interference.
- Discharge the RJ45 Ethernet cable before plugging it into a port on the switch.



Caution

Unshielded twisted pair (UTP) cable can build up electrostatic charges when being pulled into a new installation. Before connecting any category 5 UTP cable to the switch, discharge ESD from the cable by plugging the RJ45 connector into a LAN static discharge device or use an equivalent method.

- Use plenum-rated cable when it is necessary for safety and fire rating requirements. Consult your local building codes to determine when it is appropriate to use plenum-rated cable, or refer to IEC standard 850.
- Keep all ports and connectors free of dust.

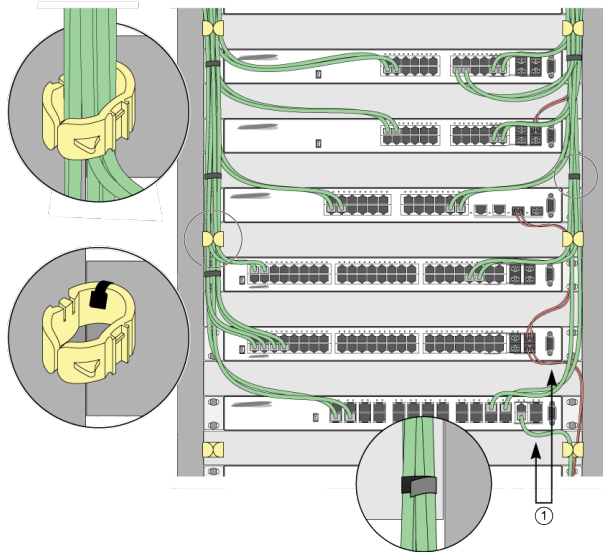


Figure 24: Properly Installed and Bundled Cable

1 = Ensure adequate slack and bend radius

Handle Fiber Optic Cable

Fiber optic cable must be handled carefully during installation.

Every cable has a minimum bend radius, and fibers will be damaged if the cables are bent too sharply. It is also important not to stretch the cable during installation. Ensure that the bend radius for fiber optic cables is equal to at least 5 cm (2 in) for each 90-degree turn as shown in [Figure 25](#).



Note

Kinks and sharp bends can destroy or impair the cable's ability to convey light pulses accurately from one end of the cable to the other. Use care in dressing the optical fiber cables: provide satisfactory strain relief to support the cable and maintain an adequate bend radius at all cable turns, particularly where the cable connects to the I/O module.

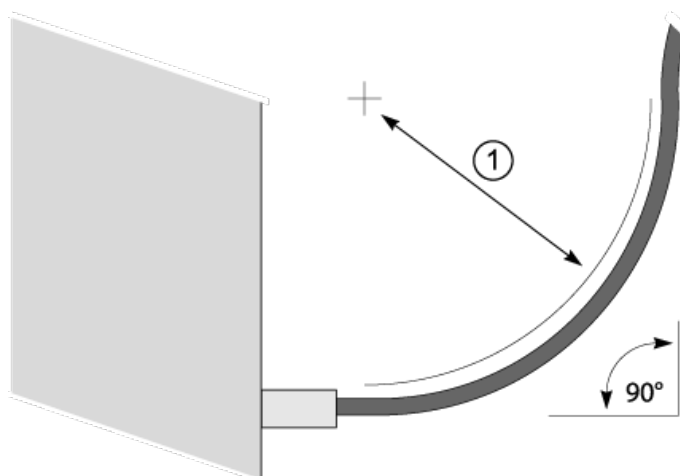


Figure 25: Bend Radius for Fiber Optic Cable

1 = Minimum 5 cm (2 in) radius in 90° bend

Cable Distances and Types

Refer to the [Extreme Optics](#) website for descriptions of optics and cables, as well as a complete list of supported cable lengths, and a list of the cable types that are compatible with your equipment.

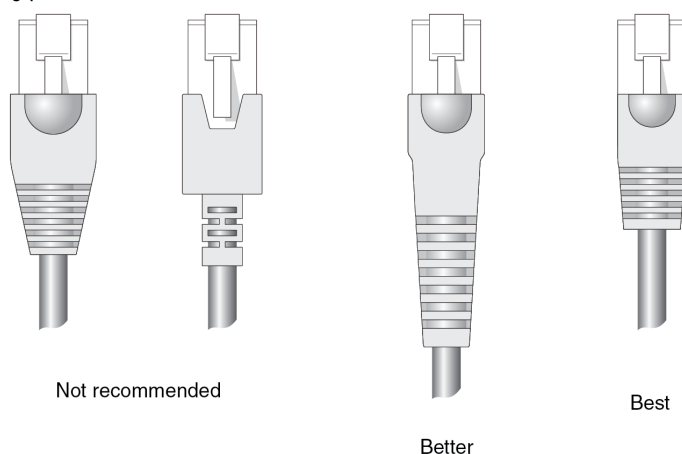
Use RJ45 Connector Jackets

Use RJ45 cable with connector jackets that are flush with the connector or that have connectors with a no-snag feature.

Using cable with jackets that are wider than the connectors can cause:

- Connectors that are not properly aligned with the port.
- Crowded cable installation, which can cause connectors to pop out of the port.

[Figure 26](#) shows examples of recommended and non-recommended connector jacket types.



SPQ_001

Figure 26: RJ45 Connector Jacket Types

Prevent Radio Frequency Interference (RFI)

If you use UTP cabling in an installation, take precautions to avoid radio frequency (RF) interference.

RF interference can cause degradation of signal quality, and, in an Ethernet network environment, can cause excessive collisions, loss of link status, or other physical layer problems that can lead to poor performance or loss of communication.

To prevent RF interference, avoid the following situations:

- Attaching UTP cable to AC power cables
- Routing UTP cable near antennas, such as a ham radio antenna
- Routing UTP cable near equipment that could exhibit RF interference, such as ARC welding equipment
- Routing UTP cable near electrical motors that contain coils
- Routing UTP cable near air conditioner units
- Routing UTP cable near electrical transformers

In areas or applications where these situations cannot be avoided, use fiber optic cabling or shielded twisted pair cabling.

Meet Power Requirements

Observe the following requirements and precautions for powering your hardware.

Requirements for PoE Devices

When connecting PoE devices to a PoE switch, all connections between the PoE device and the switch must remain within the same building and use a low-voltage power distribution system per IEEE 802.3af.

Power Supply Requirements

Follow these recommendations when you plan power supply connections for your equipment:

- Place the equipment in an area that accommodates the power consumption and component heat dissipation specifications.
- Be sure that your power supply meets the site DC power or AC power requirements of the network equipment.
- When you connect power to installed equipment, do not make this connection through an extension cord or power strip.
- If your switch includes more than one power supply, connect each power supply to a different, independent power source.

If a power source fails, it will affect only the switch power supply to which it is connected. If all switch power supplies are connected to a single power source, the entire switch is vulnerable to a power source failure.

- In regions that are susceptible to electrical storms, the best practice is to plug your system into a surge suppressor.

For detailed power specifications for your equipment, see [Technical Specifications](#) on page 111.

Power Cord Requirements

Most Extreme Networks switches do not ship with power cords. Visit www.extremenetworks.com/product/powercords/ for information on selecting and purchasing the correct power cords for use with specific Extreme Networks equipment. The web page provides specifications for power cords in each country so that you can purchase cords locally.

UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply) Requirements

A UPS (uninterruptible power supply) is a device that sits between a power supply (such as a wall outlet) and a device (such as a switch) to prevent outages, sags, surges, and bad harmonics from adversely affecting the performance of the device.

A UPS traditionally can perform the following functions:

- Absorb relatively small power surges.
- Smooth out noisy power sources.
- Continue to provide power to equipment during line sags.
- Provide power for a period of time after a blackout has occurred.

In addition, some UPS devices or UPS-plus-software combinations provide the following functions:

- Automatically shut down equipment during long power outages.
- Monitor and log power supply status.
- Display the voltage (current draw) of the equipment.
- Restart equipment after a long power outage.
- Display the voltage currently on the line.
- Provide alarms on certain error conditions.
- Provide short-circuit protection.

Select a UPS

To determine UPS requirements for your switch, answer these questions:

- What are the amperage requirements?
- What is the longest potential time period that the UPS would be required to supply backup power?

- Where will the UPS be installed?
- What is the maximum transition time that the installation will allow? (See [Provide a Suitable UPS Transition Time](#) on page 72.)

**Note**

Use a UPS that provides online protection.

Calculate Volt-Amperage Requirements

To determine the size of UPS that you need:

1. Locate the voltage and amperage requirements for each piece of equipment.

These numbers are usually found on a sticker on the back or bottom of your equipment.

2. Multiply the numbers together to get Volt-Amperes (VA):

$VA = \text{Volts} \times \text{Amperes}$

3. Add the VA from all the pieces of equipment together to find the total VA requirement.

To determine the minimum volt-amperage requirements for your UPS, add 30% to the total.

Provide a Suitable UPS Transition Time

UPS transition time is the time required for the UPS to change from providing AC power derived from the utility (or mains) supply to providing AC power derived from the battery backup. UPS transition time is sometimes called *UPS transfer time*.

UPS transition times vary between UPS models and implementations, but shorter transition times are preferred. For Extreme Networks stacking products, a UPS transition time of 20 milliseconds or less ensures optimum performance and minimizes service interruptions.

For high-availability and fault-tolerant installations in which the switches use redundant power supply units (PSUs), ensure that each PSU in a switch is connected to a different UPS and that each UPS is powered by an independent AC supply. This will prevent service interruptions when a power source is lost, or when a UPS unit fails. (Note that a single, appropriately sized UPS can power PSUs in multiple switches. The recommendation is simply that for any given switch, the two PSUs should be connected to different UPS units.)

Follow Applicable Industry Standards

Always follow applicable industry standards.

For more information, see the following ANSI/TIA/EIA standards:

- ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A—the six subsystems of a structured cabling system
- ANSI/TIA/EIA-569-A—design considerations

- ANSI/TIA/EIA-606—cabling system administration
- ANSI/TIA/EIA-607—commercial building grounding and bonding requirements

You can access these standards at: or .



Install Your Switch

- [Safety Considerations for Installation](#) on page 74
- [What You Will Need for the Installation](#) on page 75
- [Attach the Switch to a Rack or Cabinet](#) on page 76
- [Install Expansion Modules](#) on page 84
- [Install Optional Components](#) on page 84
- [Install Internal Power Supplies](#) on page 84
- [Connect Network Interface Cables](#) on page 85
- [Turn on the Switch](#) on page 85

Before you attempt to install or remove an Extreme Networks switch, read the precautions in [Safety Considerations for Installation](#) on page 74.

Extreme Networks switches fit into standard 19-inch equipment racks.

A four-post rack-mounting kit is provided with the switch. A two-post kit can be ordered separately.

The installation process includes the following tasks:

1. Prepare to install the switch. See [What You Will Need for the Installation](#) on page 75.
2. Install the switch in the rack. See [Attach the Switch to a Rack or Cabinet](#) on page 76.
3. Install expansion modules. See [Install Expansion Modules](#) on page 84.
4. Install optional components: optical transceivers and cables. See the instructions in [Install Optional Components](#) on page 84.
5. If your switch does not come with an installed internal power supply, install one or two power supplies. See [Install Internal Power Supplies](#) on page 84.
6. Connect network interface cables. See [Connect Network Interface Cables](#) on page 85.
7. Power up the switch. See [Turn on the Switch](#) on page 85.
8. Perform initial network connection and configuration. See [Activate and Verify the Switch](#) on page 87.

Safety Considerations for Installation

Read the information in this chapter thoroughly before you attempt to install or remove an Extreme Networks switch.

Ensure that proper ESD (electrostatic discharge) controls are in use before switch maintenance is performed. This includes but is not limited to wrist straps that are grounded to the switch housing and earth grounds.

**Warning**

Connect the chassis ground wire **before** you connect any power cables.
Disconnect the ground wire **after** you disconnect all power cables.

Take care to load the equipment rack so that it is not top-heavy. Start installing equipment at the bottom of the rack and work up.

Do not cover vents that would restrict airflow.

**Note**

See [Safety and Regulatory Information](#) for additional safety and regulatory information. See [Technical Specifications](#) on page 111 for additional information regarding regulatory compliance certifications.

What You Will Need for the Installation

Ensure that you have followed the guidance in [Site Preparation](#) on page 60, and ensure that you have the appropriate people and tools on hand.

Installing Extreme Networks switches is easiest when there are two people to maneuver the switch and attach mounting hardware.

Provide enough space in front of and behind the switch so that you can service it easily. Ensure that a minimum of 122 cm (48 in) in front of the rack and 76 cm (30 in) behind the rack.

If your switch has internal power supplies, make sure they have the same airflow direction as the fans in the switch.

Check the *Quick Reference Guide* for your switch to see what hardware is provided in the switch packaging.

You need the following additional tools and equipment. These are not provided with your switch:

- Screwdriver for securing the rack mounting screws.
- #2 Phillips magnetic screwdriver to attach bracket screws that are provided with the switch.
- ESD-preventive wrist strap for installing optional ports at the back of the switch.

Attach the Switch to a Rack or Cabinet

The 5720 Series switch can be attached to a standard 19-inch equipment rack, in either of the following ways:

- Four-post rack, using the mounting kit provided (part number XN-4P-RKMT302). The kit includes:
 - Two mounting brackets, known as *inner members* in the instruction sheet. These pieces attach directly to both sides of the switch housing.
 - Two slider assemblies, one for each side of the switch. Each slider assembly consists of an outer piece that is secured to the rack and a sliding rail to which you will attach the corresponding mounting bracket. These pieces are known on the instruction sheet as the *outer member* and *intermediate member*.
 - Mounting ears - Black rack ears with a thumb screw in the middle (2 count)
 - Black mounting ear screws (6 count)

The four-post rack mount kit can be used to front-mount or rear-mount the switch to the rack.

- Two-post rack, using mounting brackets (part number XN-4P-RKMT298) to attach the front or the middle of the switch to the posts (not provided). The two-post rack mounting kit can be ordered separately.



Note

Take care to load the rack so that it is not top-heavy. Start installing equipment at the bottom and work up.

Four-Post Rack Mount

To attach your switch to a four-post rack, follow these steps:

1. Separate the inner sliding rails from the outer rails by extending the rails and pulling on the disconnect latch. Note which direction the sliding rails slide from the outer rails for correct installation.

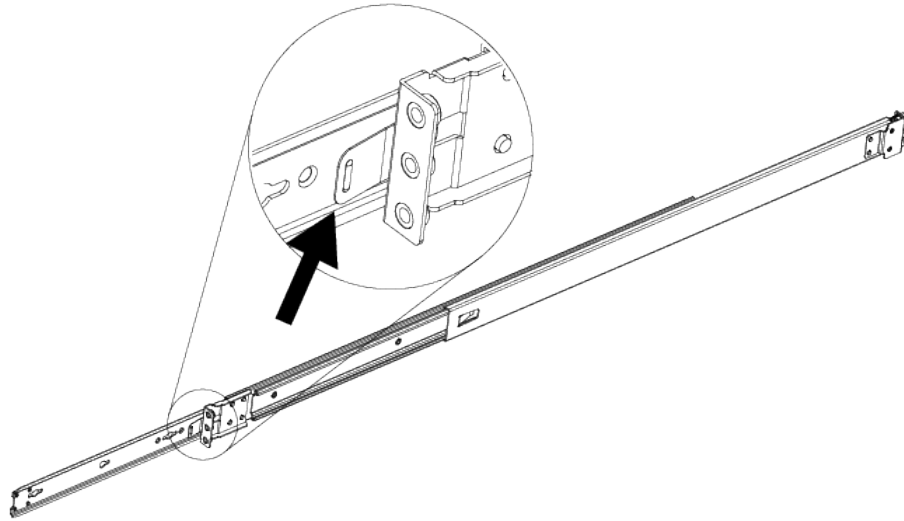


Figure 27: Separating the Inner Sliding Rails

2. Attach the outer rail (bracket) to the rack, securing it with the M5 screws.

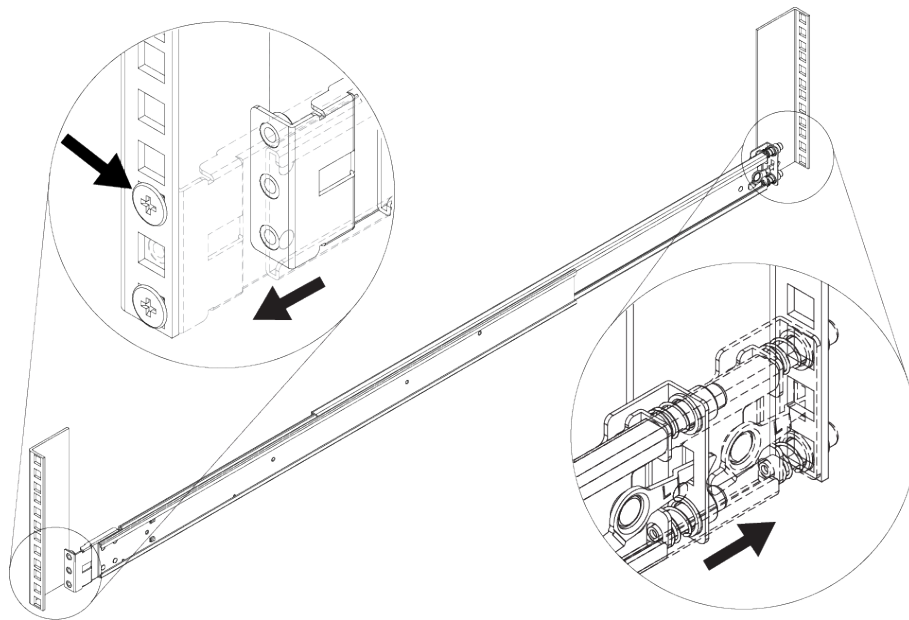


Figure 28: Attaching the Outer Rail

3. Attach an inner rail to the side of the device, using the M4 screws.
 - If you are using the 1U long rack ears (already attached to the inner rail): Ensure that the rack ear is flush with the either the front or the rear panel of the unit and continue to step 4 on page 79.

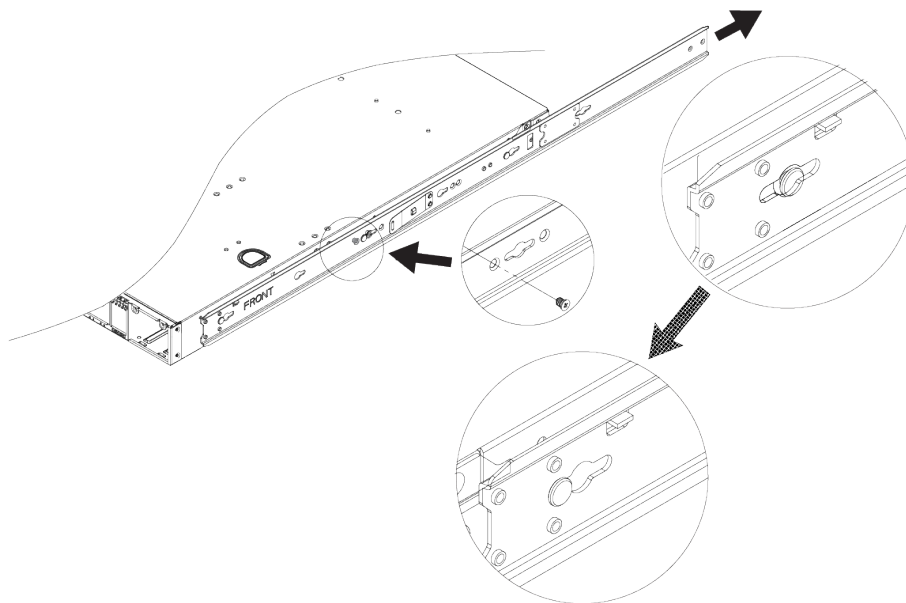


Figure 29: Front Installation: Attaching the Inner Rail

- If using the 1U or 2U short rack ears, attach one to the side of the device using the #6-32 screws, so that the rack ear is flush with either the front or the rear panel of the device.

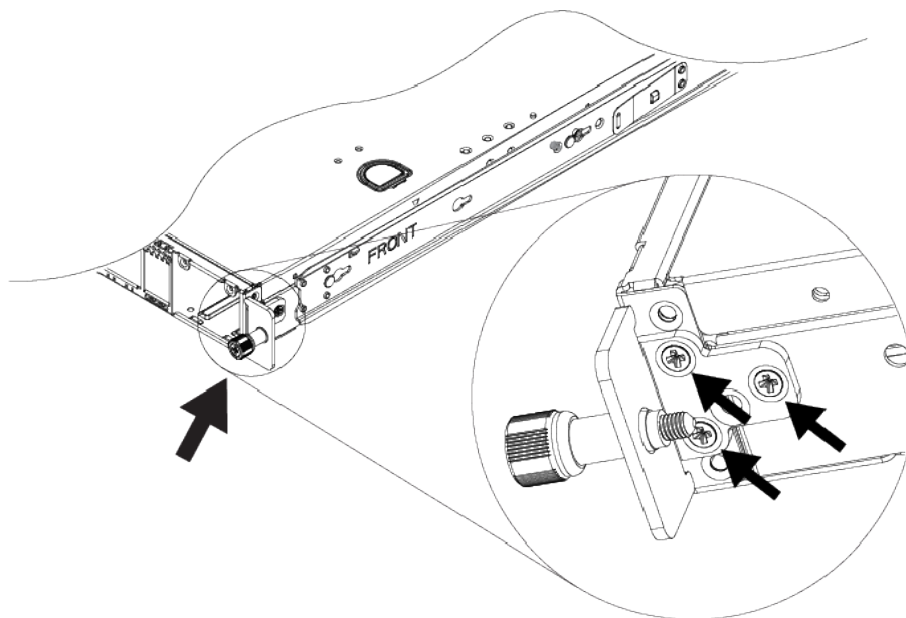


Figure 30: Front Installation: Attaching a Rack Ear

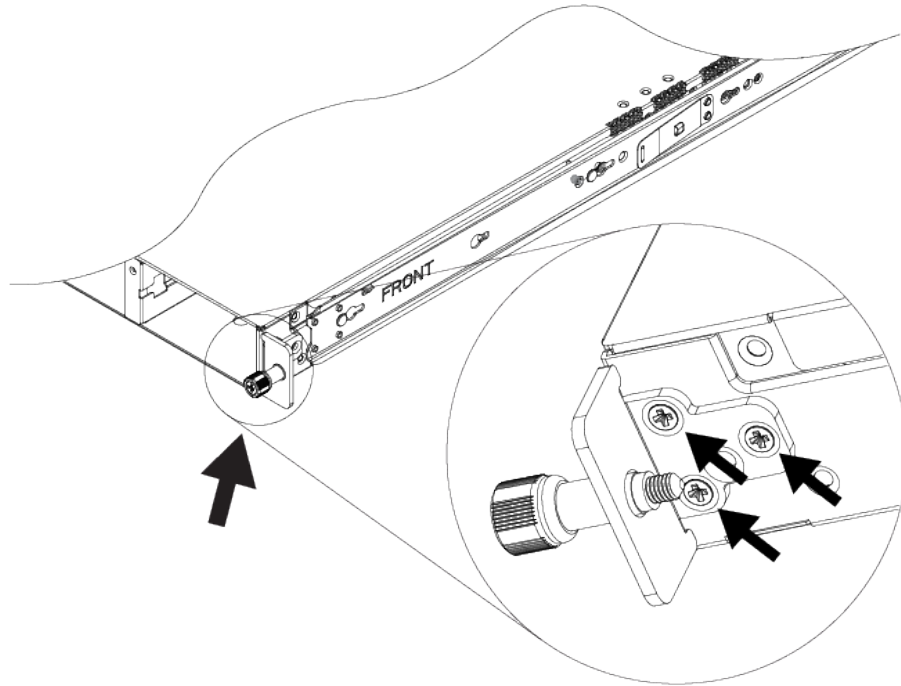


Figure 31: Rear Installation: Attaching a Rack Ear

4. Repeat steps 2 on page 77 and 3 for the other side of the device.
5. Insert the device into the rail kit. To install the device in the front of the rack, slide the device into the outer rails in the front of the rack.

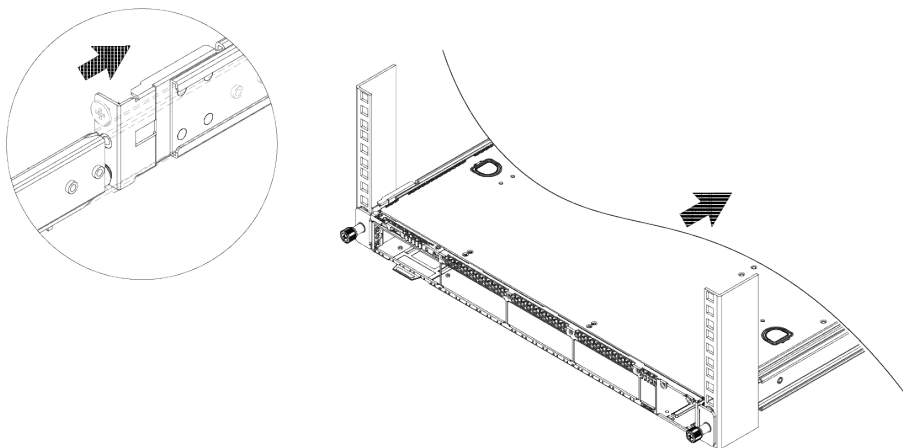


Figure 32: Front Installation: Inserting the Device

To install the device in the rear of the rack, slide the device into the outer rails in the rear of the rack.

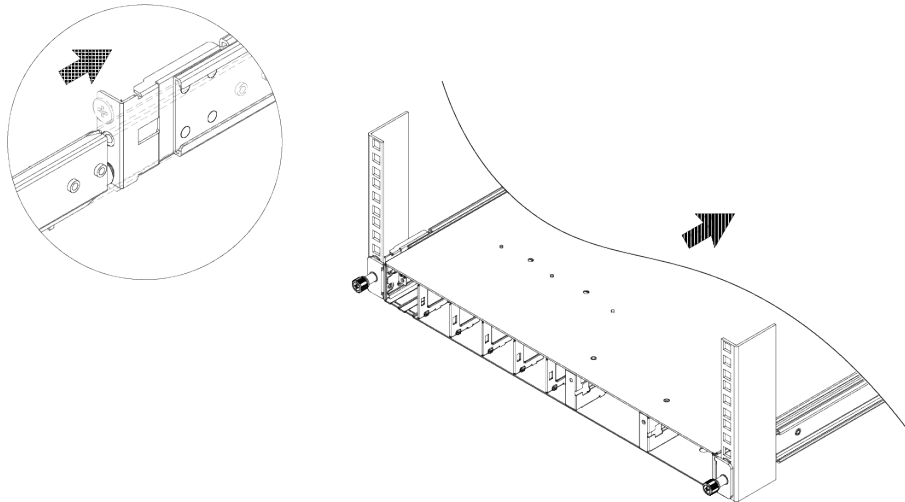


Figure 33: Rear Installation: Inserting the Device

Secure the device to the rack using the thumb screws on the mounting ears.

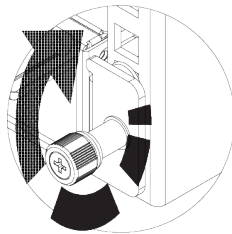


Figure 34: Secure the Device

Two-Post Rack Mount

You can attach the switch to a two-post rack in either of two configurations:

- Front mount
- Mid-mount

The side of the switch has different sets of holes for attaching mounting brackets in either configuration. Brackets for a two-post mount are not included in the box with the switch. However, they can be ordered separately.

To attach the switch to a two-post rack, follow these steps:

1. On one side of the switch, attach one of the short mounting brackets to the device.
 - a. For a front mount, position the bracket over the holes so that the flange (ear) is even with the front of the device, as shown in the figure below:

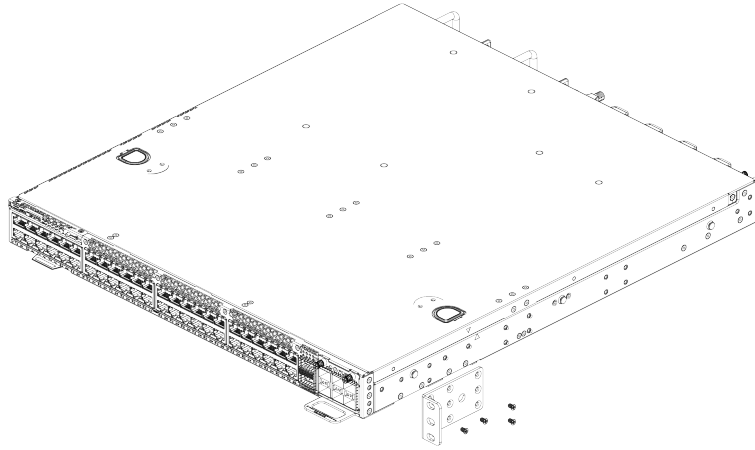


Figure 35: Attaching a Short Mounting Bracket (Ear): Front of Switch

- b. For a mid-mount, position the bracket so that the flange (ear) is positioned slightly more than halfway between the front and back of the device, as shown in figure below:

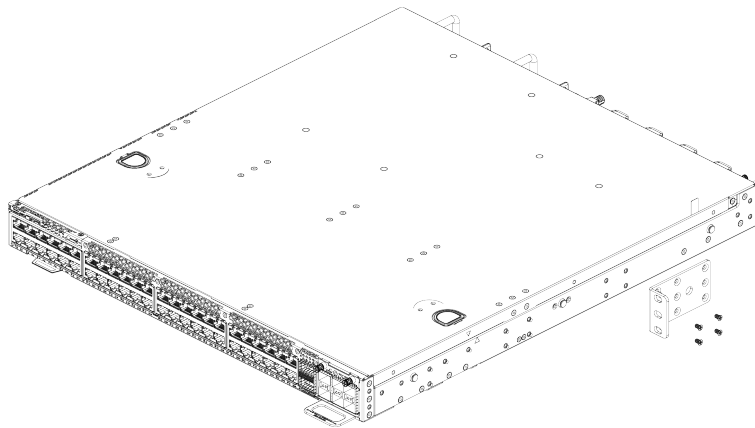


Figure 36: Attaching a Short Mounting Bracket (Ear): Middle of Switch

- c. Use four small mounting screws (provided) to attach the bracket to the device.
2. Attach the other short mounting bracket to the other side of the device, as you did in step [1.a](#) on page 80.
3. Attach a long mounting bracket to one side of the switch housing and to the rack post.
 - a. Position the long bracket over the holes between the front and the middle of the switch. Orient it so that its flange (ear) rests against the rack post. See Figure 37 and Figure 38.

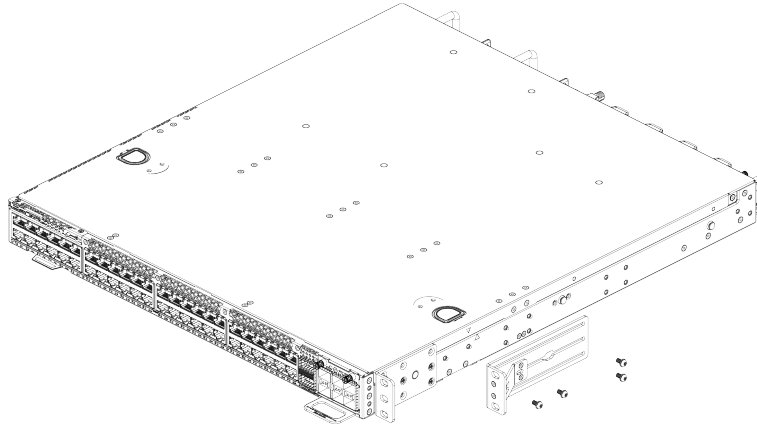


Figure 37: Attaching a Long Mounting Bracket: Front of Switch

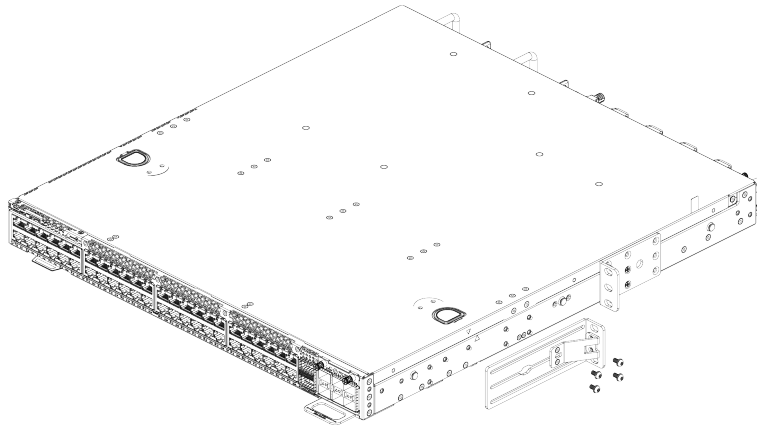


Figure 38: Attaching a Long Mounting Bracket: Middle of Switch

- b. Use four small mounting screws (provided) to attach the bracket to the switch.
- c. Secure the long bracket to the rack post. (Rack-mounting screws are not provided.)
4. Repeat step 3 to attach the other long bracket on the other side of the switch.
5. Tilting the switch slightly, lift it into the rack so that the mounting brackets align with the rack posts.

If the switch cannot be tilted (because other equipment is mounted directly above and below), remove one or both short mounting brackets from the switch. Lift the switch into position, secure the flanges (ears) on the long brackets to the rack posts, and then reattach the short brackets.

6. Secure the flanges (ears) on both sides of the switch to the rack posts, using screws that are appropriate for the rack. (Rack-mounting screws are not provided.) See [Figure 39](#) and [Figure 40](#) for the completed installations.

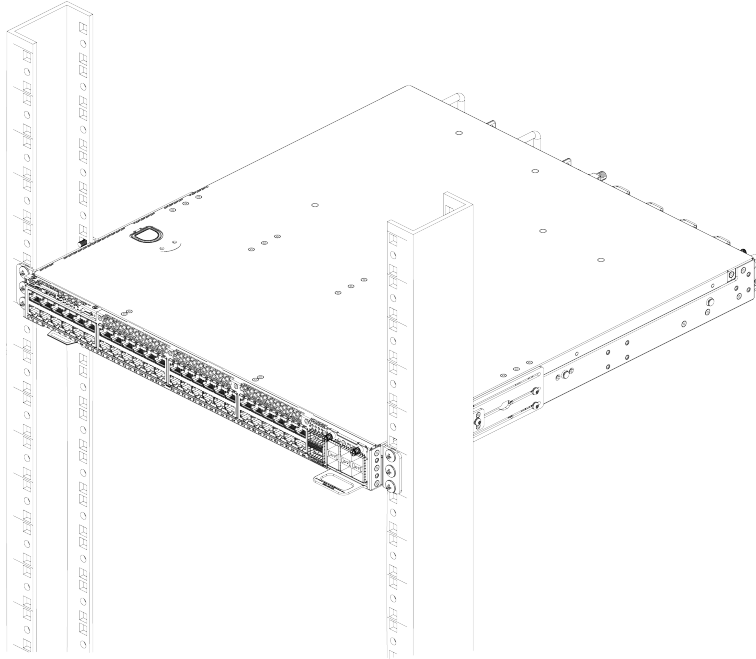


Figure 39: Two-Post Front Mount: Complete

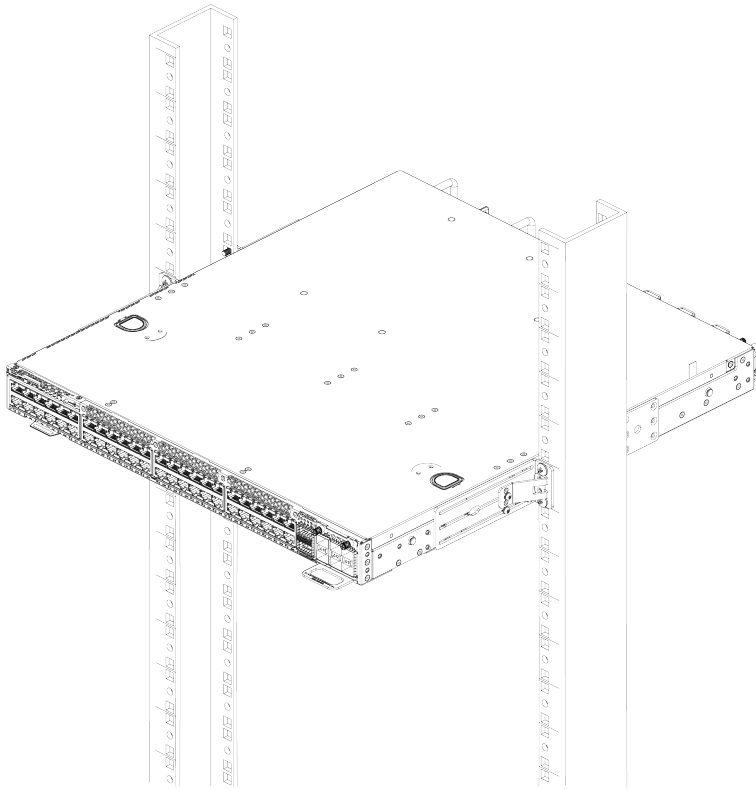


Figure 40: Two-Post Mid-Mount: Complete

7. Verify that the switch is level and is firmly attached to the rack.

If the switch comes with installed power supplies, skip to the [Turn on the Switch](#) on page 85 topic.

If the switch does not have an installed power supply, install one or two power supplies using the instructions in [Install Internal Power Supplies](#) on page 84.

Install Expansion Modules

The switch supports hardware accessories that expand the capabilities of the switch. Collectively, they are referred to as *expansion modules*. The 5720 Series supports versatile interface modules (VIMs), solid-state drives (SSDs), and LRM/MACsec adapters. For installation instructions, see [Replace Expansion Modules](#) on page 100.

Install Optional Components

After the switch is secured to the rack, install optional components.

Extreme Networks switches support the use of pluggable transceivers and cables in the SFP, SFP+, SFP28, QSFP-DD, QSFP+, and QSFP28 formats.

For a list of the optical components supported with Extreme Networks devices, see the [Extreme Optics](#) website.

Pluggable Transceiver Modules

Extreme Networks offers several optical transceiver modules for transmitting and receiving data over optical fiber rather than through electrical wires.



Note

A small flat-blade screwdriver can be used to free an obstructed bale clasp on an optical module.

Optical Cables

Direct-attach copper and fiber cables provide connections between populated SFP, SFP+, SFP28, QSFP-DD, QSFP+, and QSFP28 ports.

Install Internal Power Supplies

If your switch does not come with an installed power supply, you can install one or two power supplies. All installed power supplies must blow air in the same direction and must match the airflow direction of the installed fan modules. 5720 Series switches are only available with front-to-back airflow.

For installation instructions, see [Replace Power Supplies](#) on page 94.

Connect Network Interface Cables

Use the appropriate type of cable to connect the ports of your switch to another switch or router.

Cable Type	Maximum Distance
CAT5E	55 meters
CAT6	55 meters
CAT6A	100 meters

Working carefully, one port at a time, do the following:

1. Verify that you have identified the correct cable for the port.
2. Use an alcohol wipe or other appropriate cleaning agent to clean the cable connectors; make sure they are free of dust, oil, and other contaminants.
3. If you are using optical fiber cable, align the transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) connectors with the correct corresponding connectors on the switch or the I/O module.
4. Press the cable connectors into their mating connectors on the switch or I/O module until the cable connector is firmly seated.
5. Repeat the preceding steps for the remaining cables on this or other switches or I/O modules.
6. Dress and secure the cable bundle to provide appropriate strain relief and protection against bends and kinks.

Turn on the Switch

Use the following instructions to turn on the switch

**Note**

The switch does not have a power button, so connecting the power cable at both ends turns the switch on.

Connect AC Power

An AC power cord is not included with the AC power supply. You can purchase AC power cords for use in the US and Canada from Extreme Networks or from your local supplier. The cord must meet the requirements listed in [Power Cord Requirements for AC-Powered Switches and AC Power Supplies](#) on page 120.

To turn on the switch, connect one end of the power cord to the AC power input socket on the device and connect the other end to an AC power outlet.

**Note**

The grounding connection in the power receptacle and in the power cord properly ground the power supply and extend that grounding to the switch.

If the power supply LEDs do not turn green, refer to [System Status LEDs](#) on page 107 for troubleshooting information.

When the power supply LED has turned green, follow the instructions in [Activate and Verify the Switch](#) on page 87.



Activate and Verify the Switch

[Connect to a Management Console](#) on page 87

[Log In for the First Time on Switch Engine](#) on page 87

[Configure the Switch's IP Address for the Management VLAN](#) on page 89

[Change the Switch OS via the Bootloader Menu](#) on page 89

[Change the Switch OS via the Startup Menu](#) on page 90

[Log In for the First Time on Fabric Engine](#) on page 90

Operating system selection and activation can be done via the following:

1. XIQ - automatically by pre-selecting the preferred switch OS
2. Bootloader menu - option to change the switch OS on initial activation only
3. Startup menu in Switch Engine CLI - post-Bootloader menu prompt

Refer to *Read Me First - Switch OS Selection for Universal Hardware* shipped with your switch, or visit <https://www.extremenetworks.com/support/switch-os-selection/> for information on changing your switch OS after initial activation.

Otherwise, use the instructions in the following topics to configure the software on the switch and prepare it for use.

Connect to a Management Console

Connect each switch's serial console interface (an RJ45 jack) to a PC or terminal. The PC or terminal serves as the *management console*, used to monitor and configure the switch.

The default communication protocol settings for the serial console interface are:

- Baud rate: 115200
- Data bits: 8
- Stop bit: 1
- Parity: None

Log In for the First Time on Switch Engine

Onboard your switch with ExtremeCloud™. Log in or create your XIQ administrator account in order to select your switch operating system with XIQ at <https://extremecloudiq.com>

Switch Engine is the default operating system. If you want to run Fabric Engine, see [Change the Switch OS via the Bootloader Menu](#) on page 89 or [Change the Switch OS via the Startup Menu](#) on page 90.

Before logging in, verify that the switch LEDs are on (solid green or blinking green) and that it is connected to a management console as described in [Connect to a Management Console](#) on page 87.

To perform the initial login and complete initial configuration tasks, follow these steps.

1. Use a terminal emulator such as PuTTY or TeraTerm, connect to the switch using the serial port connection. You can also connect to the switch via telnet or SSH.

Be sure that your serial connection is set properly:

- Baud rate: Baud rate: 115200
 - Data bits: 8
 - Stop bit: 1
2. At the management console, press **[Enter]** one or more times until you see the login prompt.
 3. At the login prompt, log in using the default user name admin.

For example:

```
login: admin
```

**Note**

For the initial password, simply press **[Enter]**.

When you have successfully logged on to the system, the command line prompt displays the system name (for example, 5720-24MW-SwitchEngine#) in its prompt. You are logged in with administrator privileges, which gives you access to all switch functions.

4. Respond to the screen prompts to configure the level of security you need.

**Note**

For more information about logging in to the switch and configuring switch management access, see the *Switch Engine User Guide* for your version of the Switch Engine operating system.

5. Enter `show version`.

The switch serial number is displayed, as highlighted in the following example. Make a note of this number for future reference.

```
5720-48MW-SwitchEngine.1 # show ver
Switch : 801131-00-01 AR032207Q-40019 Rev 01 BootROM: N/A IMG: 32.1.0.359
```

**Note**

Software upgrade is required.

Configure the switch's IP address for the management virtual LAN (VLAN) by following the steps in the [Configure the Switch's IP Address for the Management VLAN](#) on page 89.

Configure the Switch's IP Address for the Management VLAN

You can configure the switch's IP address for the management virtual LAN (VLAN).



Note

The management port is part of the mgmt VLAN. This VLAN membership cannot be changed.

Log in to the management console, connect to the switch, and follow these steps.

1. Assign a name, IP address, and default subnetwork mask for the VLAN as shown in the following example:

```
configure vlan vlan_name ipaddress nn.nn.nn.nn 255.255.255.0
```

Your changes take effect immediately.

2. Enter `save` to save your configuration changes so that they will be in effect after the next system reboot.



Note

For more information about saving configuration changes, see the *Switch Engine User Guide* for your version of the Switch Engine operating system.

The configuration is saved to the configuration database of the switch.

Change the Switch OS via the Bootloader Menu

Onboard your switch with ExtremeCloud™. Log in or create your XIQ administrator account in order to select your switch operating system with XIQ at <https://extremecloudiq.com>

Switch Engine is the default operating system for the Universal Hardware switch. If you take no action during the initial bootup, you can change the switch OS from the Bootloader menu on initial activation only by completing the following steps:

1. Using a terminal emulator such as PuTTY or TeraTerm, connect to the switch using the serial port connection.

Be sure that your serial connection is set properly:

- Baud rate: Baud rate: 115200
 - Data bits: 8
 - Stop bit: 1
2. Once the switch is powered on, after seeing the "5720 Boot Menu" screen, press the **[spacebar]** key within 30 seconds.

3. Use the **down-arrow** key to select Change the switch OS to Fabric Engine, then select **Enter**.

The switch installs Fabric Engine, then resets. Once the NOS is selected, the "5720 Boot Menu" only waits for 3 seconds before continuing.

To change the switch OS if you take no action during the initial boot, see [Change the Switch OS via the Startup Menu](#) on page 90.

Change the Switch OS via the Startup Menu

Onboard your switch with ExtremeCloud™. Log in or create your XIQ administrator account in order to select your switch operating system with XIQ at <https://extremecloudiq.com>

Switch Engine is the default operating system for the Universal Hardware switch. If you take no action during the initial bootup, you can change the switch OS from the Startup menu on initial activation only by completing the following steps:

1. Connect to the switch via telnet, SSH, or console with a baud rate of 115200.
2. At the login prompt, log in using the default user name admin.

For example:

```
login: admin
```



Note

For the initial password, simply press **[Enter]**.

3. The switch prompts you to choose which switch personality you want to use:

```
This switch can alternatively run the Fabric Engine Network Operating System.
If you answer yes, all data including configurations, logs and debugs will be
cleared, except for the license activation status, Fabric Engine
will be installed, and Switch Engine will be removed.
Would you like to change the switch OS to Fabric Engine? [y/N/q]:
```

The switch installs Fabric Engine, then resets.

After resetting, your switch boots with Fabric Engine. See [Log In for the First Time on Fabric Engine](#) on page 90.

Log In for the First Time on Fabric Engine

Onboard your switch with ExtremeCloud™. Log in or create your XIQ administrator account in order to select your switch operating system with XIQ at <https://extremecloudiq.com>

Before logging in, verify that the switch LEDs are on (solid green or blinking green) and that it is connected to a management console as described in [Connect to a Management Console](#) on page 87.

To perform the initial login and complete initial configuration tasks, follow these steps.

1. Using a terminal emulator such as PuTTY or TeraTerm, connect to the switch using the serial port connection.

Be sure that your serial connection is set properly:

- Baud rate: 115200
- Data bits: 8
- Stop bit: 1

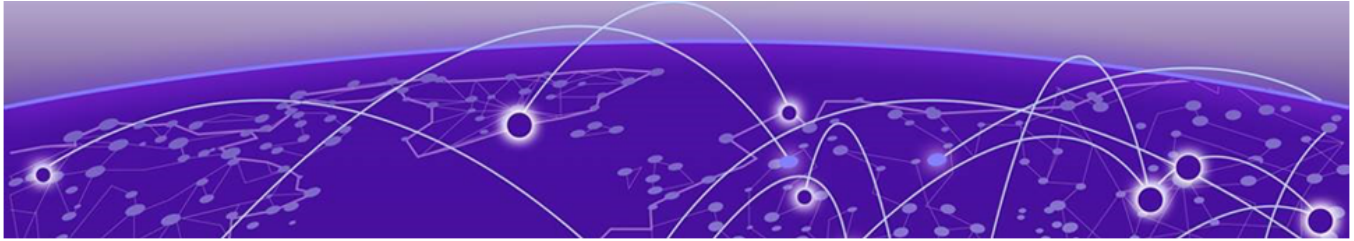
2. Press **[Enter]** one or more times until you see the login prompt.
3. At the login prompt, log in using the default user name `rwa`.

For example:

```
login: rwa
```

When prompted for the password, enter `rwa`.

When you are logged in with the role-based authentication level of `rwa`, you can configure the login and password values for the other role-based authentication levels.



Remove and Replace Components

[Remove the Switch from a Rack](#) on page 92

[Replace Power Supplies](#) on page 94

[Replace Fan Modules](#) on page 98

[Replace Expansion Modules](#) on page 100

Use the information in the following topics to remove or replace components.

Remove the Switch from a Rack

These procedures assume that you have attached the device to the rack as described in [Attach the Switch to a Rack or Cabinet](#) on page 76.



Note

Read all of the information in this chapter thoroughly before attempting to remove a switch from a rack.

Remove a Device from a Four-Post Rack

Use the following instructions to remove a device from a four-post rack.

1. Disconnect the device from its power source or sources.
2. Remove all cables and transceivers.
3. To remove a device from a four-post rack, do the following:
 - a. Unsecure the device from the rack by unscrewing the thumb screws on the mounting ears.

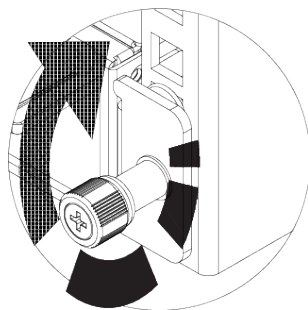


Figure 41: Unscrew Thumb Screws

- b. Fully extend the device on the rails and push the disconnect latch to release the device.

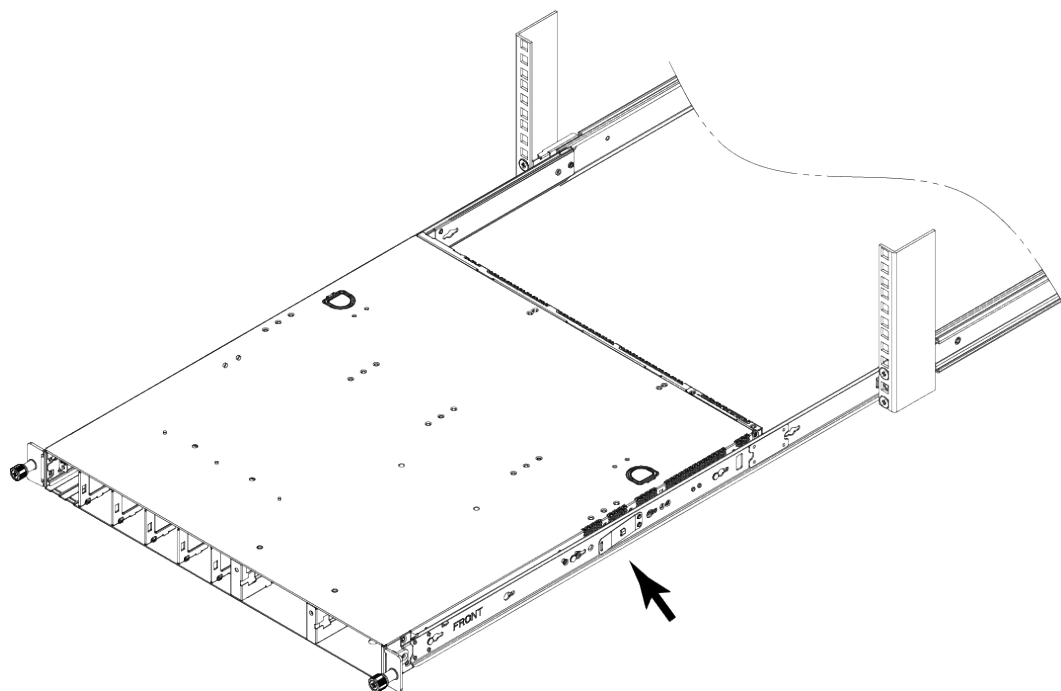


Figure 42: Disconnect latch for removal

- c. Carefully slide the device out of the slider assembly and place it on a flat surface.
You can leave the slider assemblies in place. If you want to remove them, continue with the next step.
- d. On one of the slider assemblies, remove the outer rail (bracket) from the rack by removing the M5 screws.

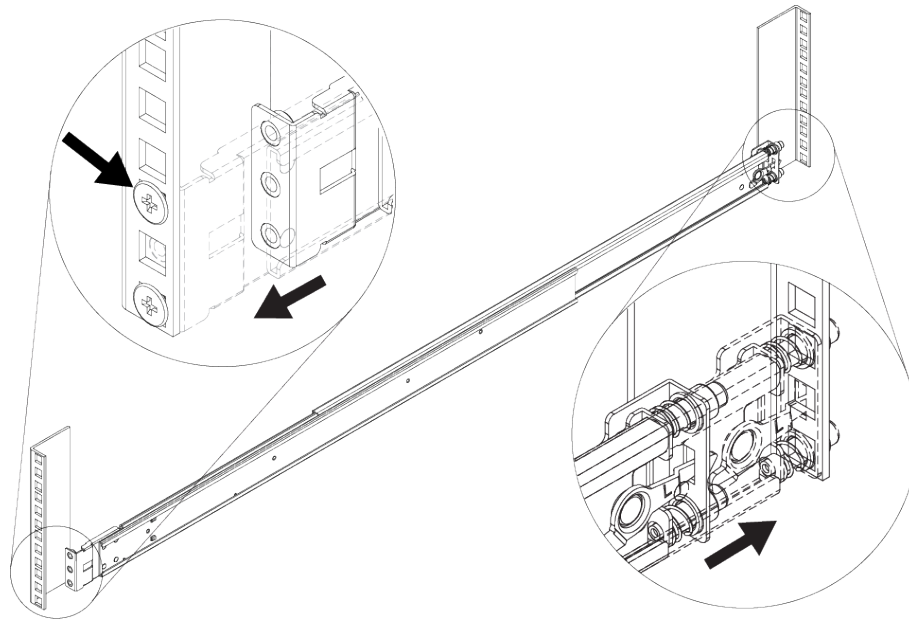


Figure 43: Removing the Outer Rail

- e. Repeat step 3.d to remove the second slider assembly.

If you plan to use the device again later, store it with the mounting brackets attached.

Remove a Switch from a Two-Post Rack

Use the following instructions to remove a switch from a two-post rack.

1. Disconnect the device from its power source or sources, then disconnect the ground, if there is a ground.
2. Remove all cables and transceivers.
3. Unscrew the mounting brackets from the rack while carefully supporting the weight of the device.
4. Tilt the device so that the brackets are clear of the rack posts, and carefully lift it out of the rack.

If the device cannot be tilted (because other equipment is mounted directly above and below), remove one or two mounting brackets from the device and then slide the device out.

If you plan to use the device again later, store it with the mounting brackets attached.

Replace Power Supplies

For switches with replaceable power supplies, refer to the following information to replace the power supplies. The switches have two power supply slots. In a switch with a redundant power configuration, you can replace one power supply without powering

down the switch ("hot swapping"). Power supply slots are located on the rear panel of the switch.

**Caution**

Power supplies that support PoE cannot be installed in switches that do not support PoE. The switch operating system prevents PoE power contribution from a power supply that is not listed for use with that particular switch model.

Images in this topic might show switches that are not identical to the ones you are using. However, the procedure for replacing a power supply is the same for all Extreme Networks switches.

**Note**

Read all of the information in this chapter thoroughly before attempting to replace a power supply.

Power Supply Airflow Direction Requirements

All installed power supplies must blow air in the same direction and must match the airflow direction of the installed fan modules.

- 5720 Series switches are only available with front-to-back airflow.

Replace a Power Supply

5720 Series switches support the following power supplies:

- Part number XN-ACPWR-715W-FB provides 715 W AC power with front-to-back airflow
- Part number XN-ACPWR-1100W-FB provides 1100 W AC power with front-to-back airflow
- Part number XN-ACPWR-2000W-FB provides 2000 W AC power with front-to-back airflow

All power supplies provide front-to-back airflow for switch cooling.

Pre-Installation Requirements

You need the following tools and materials to replace a power supply:

- Thermal protective gloves
- AC power cord, if you are not re-using the cord from the removed power supply

Remove a Power Supply

**Caution**

Disconnect the AC power cord from the wall outlet and from the power supply before removing an AC power supply.

Use the following instructions to remove a power supply.

1. Attach an ESD-preventive wrist strap to your bare wrist and connect the metal end to an appropriate ground point on the rack.

**Caution**

Power supplies can become very hot during operation. Wear thermal protective gloves when you remove a power supply from an operating switch.

2. Note the orientation and the airflow direction of the installed power supply, and the location of the latching tab on the power supply.
3. Push the latching tab toward the power supply handle and pull outward on the handle to disengage the power supply internal connectors.

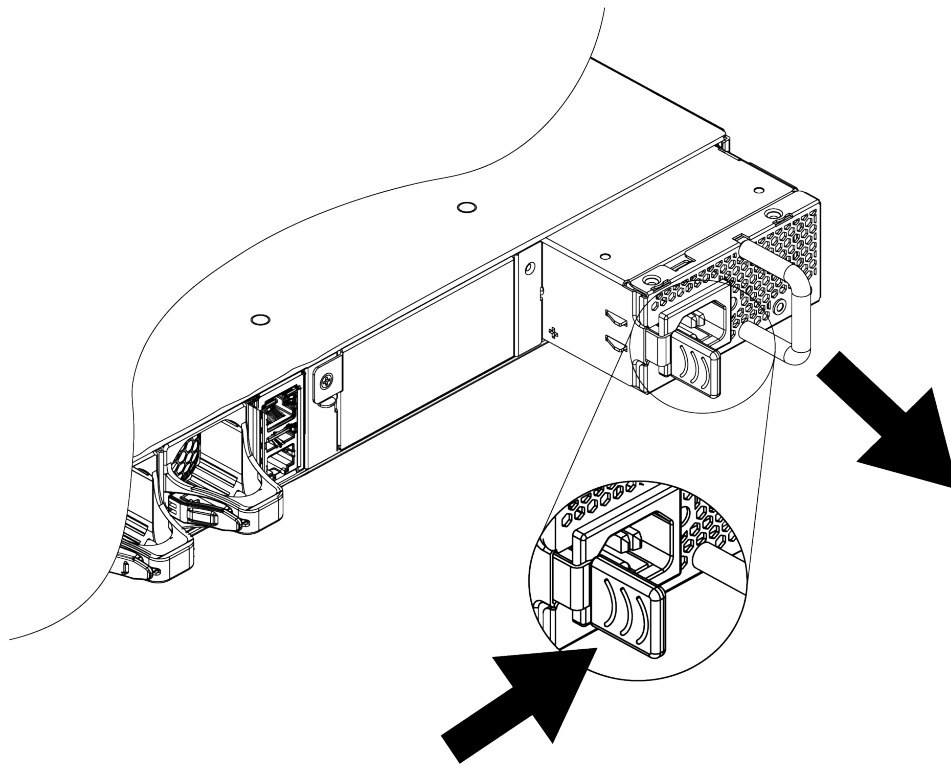


Figure 44: Remove a Power Supply

**Note**

If you are not installing a replacement power supply, install a cover over the unoccupied power supply bay. Unoccupied bays must always be covered to maintain proper system ventilation and EMI levels.

Replace or Install a Power Supply

Use the following instructions to replace or install a power supply.

1. Attach an ESD-preventive wrist strap to your bare wrist and connect the metal end to an appropriate ground point on the rack.
2. If necessary, remove a blank panel from the back of the switch.

3. Ensure that the orientation of the power supply is correct, and that the new power supply's airflow direction (front-to-back or back-to-front) is compatible with the installed fan modules and any other installed power supplies.
4. Carefully slide the power supply all the way into the power supply slot.

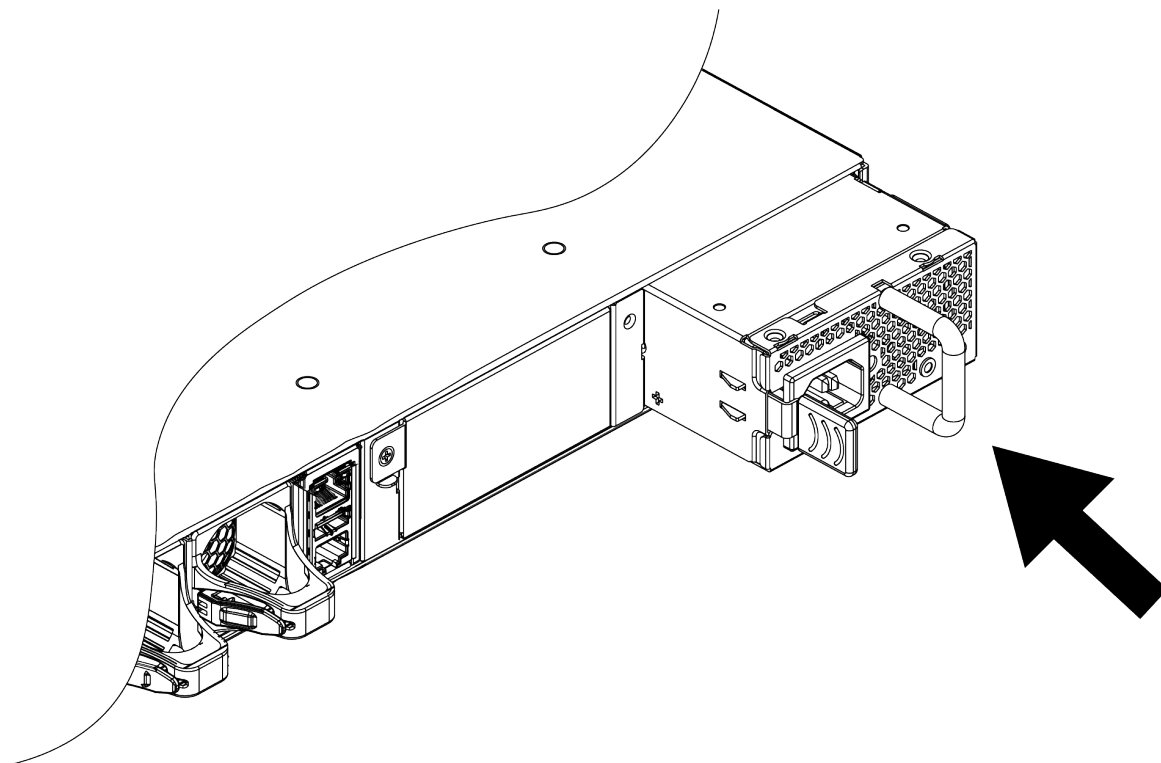


Figure 45: Install a Power Supply

5. Push the power supply in until the latch snaps into place.

Do not slam the power supply into the switch.



Note

Be sure to install a cover over any unoccupied power supply slots. Unoccupied power supply slots must always be covered to maintain proper system ventilation and EMI levels.

To install or replace a second power supply repeat this procedure.

- After installing an AC power supply, connect the power cord to the power supply and to a grounded AC power outlet.



Warning

Always make sure that the source outlet is properly grounded before plugging the AC power cord into the AC power supply.

If the power supply is equipped with a power cord retainer, use the retainer to secure the power cord to the power supply.

Replace Fan Modules

For switches with replaceable fan modules, refer to the following information to replace the fan modules. You can replace fan modules as needed while the switch is operating ("hot swapping"). Fan module slots are located on the rear panel of the switch.

Do not operate a chassis for more than a few minutes with a missing fan module. To ensure internal chassis air pressure is maintained and to avoid loss of traffic due to modules overheating and shutting down, leave a failed fan module installed until you have a replacement.

Images in this topic might show switches that are not identical to the ones you are using. However, the procedure for replacing a fan module is the same for all Extreme Networks switches.



Note

Read all of the information in this chapter thoroughly before attempting to replace a fan module.

Fan Airflow Direction Requirements

All installed fan modules must blow air in the same direction and must match the airflow direction of the installed power supplies. Before you begin, have the replacement fan module on hand so that you can complete the replacement promptly. The switch can overheat if left without adequate cooling for an extended time.

- A fan labeled **Air Out** provides front-to-back airflow for switch cooling. 5720 Series switches are only available with front-to-back airflow.

Replace a Fan Module

5720 Series switches support the following fan module:

- Part number XN-FAN-005-F provides front-to-back airflow for switch cooling

Pre-Installation Requirements

You need a 1/4-inch flat-blade screwdriver to replace a fan module.



Caution

Be sure to finish the replacement procedure promptly. The switch could overheat if left without cooling for an extended period.

Remove a Fan Module

Use the following instructions to remove a fan module.

1. Push the latching tab toward the fan module handle and pull outward on the handle to disengage the fan module internal connectors, as shown in .

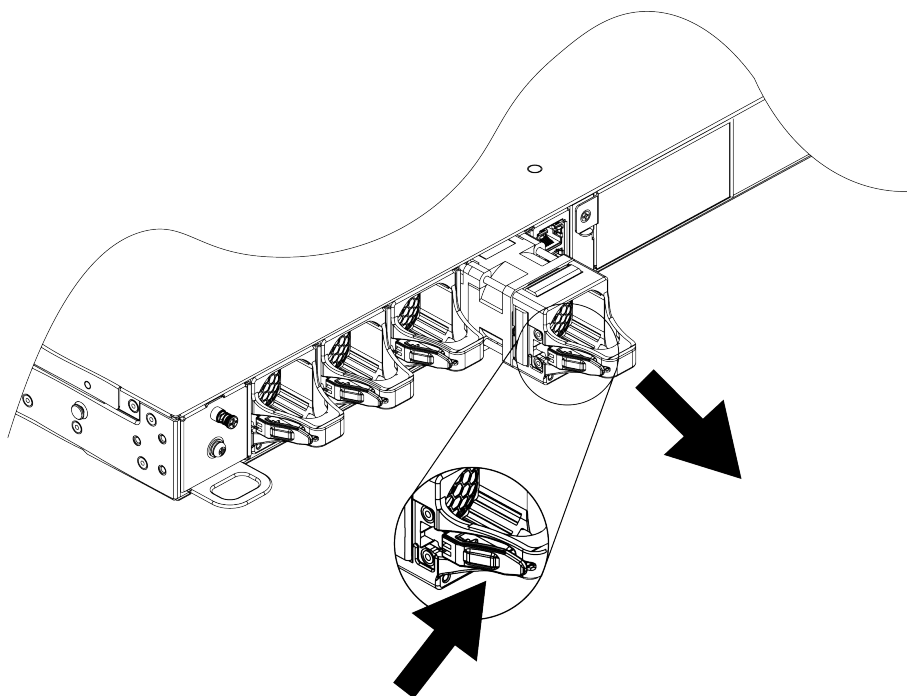


Figure 46: Removing a Fan Module

2. Carefully slide the fan module the rest of the way out of the switch.



Note

If you are not installing a replacement fan module, install a cover over the unoccupied fan module slot. Unoccupied slots must always be covered to maintain proper system ventilation.

Install a Fan Module

Use the following instructions to install a fan module.

1. Verify that the airflow direction on the replacement fan module matches that of the installed fan modules.

Fan modules labeled **Air Out** provide front-to-back airflow.

2. Carefully slide the replacement fan module all the way into the fan module slot, as shown in .

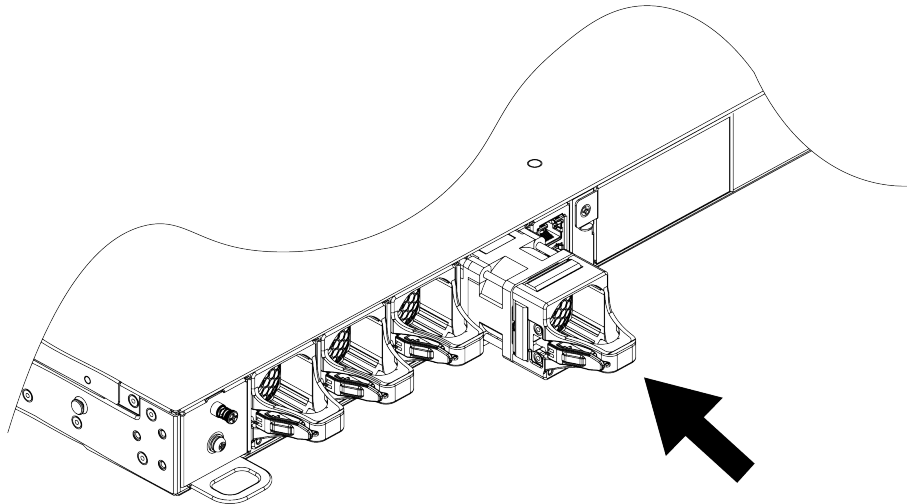


Figure 47: Installing a Fan Module

3. Push the fan module in until the latch snaps into place.



Caution

Do not slam the fan module into the switch.

Replace Expansion Modules

The switch supports hardware accessories that expand the capabilities of the switch. Collectively, they are referred to as *expansion modules*. The 5720 Series supports versatile interface modules (VIMs), solid-state drives (SSDs), and LRM/MACsec adapters.



Note

Read the information in this chapter thoroughly before trying install or remove an expansion module.

Replace Versatile Interface Modules

5720 Series switches support the following versatile interface modules (VIMs):

- A 5720-VIM-2CE versatile interface module that provides two 100-GbE (QSFP28) MACsec capable ports.
- A 5720-VIM-6YE versatile interface module that provides six 25-GbE (SFP28) MACsec capable ports.

You need the following tools and materials to install a VIM module:

- ESD-preventive wrist strap
- Phillips head screwdriver

Remove a VIM module

Use the following instructions to remove a VIM module.

1. Attach the ESD wrist strap to your wrist and connect the metal end to an appropriate ground point on the rack.
2. Ensure that the switch is completely powered down.
3. Remove the screws that secure the VIM module in the VIM slot using the Phillips head screwdriver.

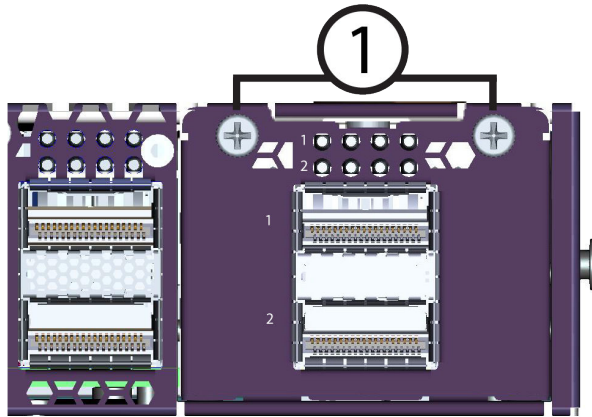


Figure 48: VIM Module Inserted in Slot

1 = VIM module retaining screw locations

4. Slide the VIM module out of the VIM slot and set it aside.

Replace a VIM module

Use the following instructions to replace a VIM module.

1. Attach the ESD wrist strap to your wrist and connect the metal end to an appropriate ground point on the rack.
2. Ensure that the switch is completely powered down.
3. Remove the VIM cover (if necessary) by removing the screws that hold the cover plate over VIM slot, using the Phillips head screwdriver.

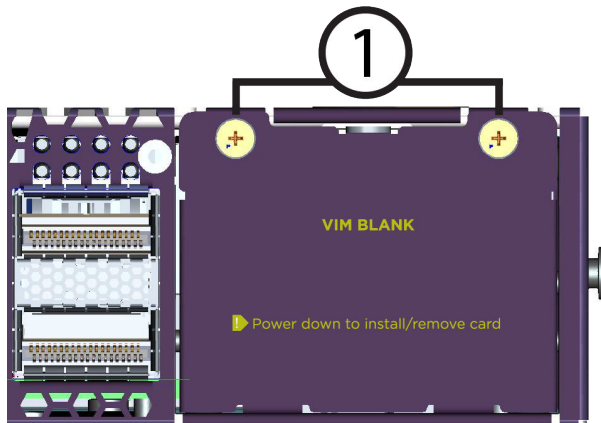


Figure 49: Removing a slot Cover Plate (VIM slot cover shown)

- 1 = VIM module retaining screw locations
4. Remove the new VIM module from its anti-static packaging.
 5. Install the VIM module in the switch:
 - a. Carefully slide the VIM module into the switch.
 - b. Insert and tighten the retaining screws you previously removed, using the Phillips head screwdriver.

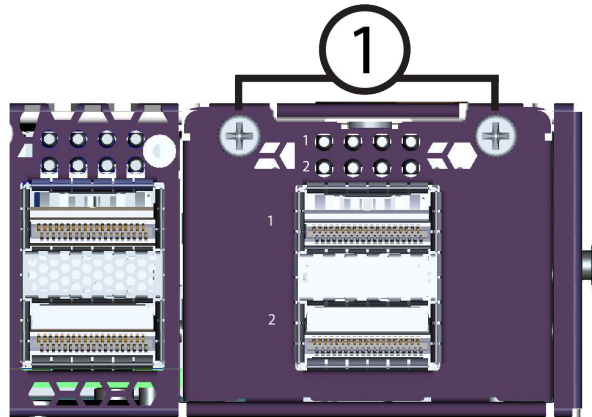


Figure 50: VIM Module Inserted in Slot

1 = VIM module retaining screw locations

Replace Solid-State Drives

5720 Series switches support the XN-SSD-002-120 solid-state drive (SSD).



Note

Only the The 5720-24MXW and 5720-48MXW switches support SSD modules.

You need the following tools and materials to install an SSD module:

- ESD-preventive wrist strap
- #2 Phillips head screwdriver



Warning

To prevent damage to the switch or SSD module, the switch must be powered OFF when removing or installing SSD modules. SSD modules are not hot-swappable.

Remove an SSD

1. Attach the ESD wrist strap to your wrist and connect the metal end to an appropriate ground point on the rack.
2. Ensure that the switch is completely powered down.
3. Remove the screws that secure the SSD module in the SSD slot in the rear of the switch using the #2 Phillips head screwdriver.

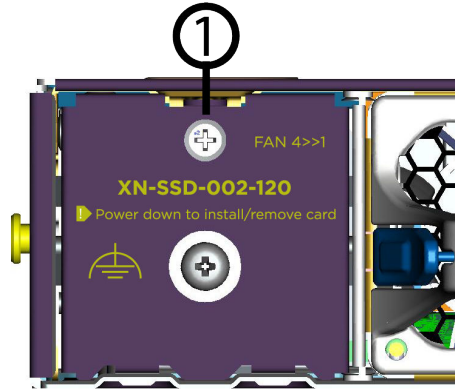


Figure 51: SSD Module Inserted in Slot

1 = SSD blank retaining screw location

4. Slide the SSD module out of the SSD slot and set it aside.

Replace an SSD

1. Attach the ESD wrist strap to your wrist and connect the metal end to an appropriate ground point on the rack.
2. Ensure that the switch is completely powered down.
3. Remove the rear panel SSD module blank (if necessary) by removing the screws that hold the SSD module blank over the SSD module slot, using the #2 Phillips head screwdriver.

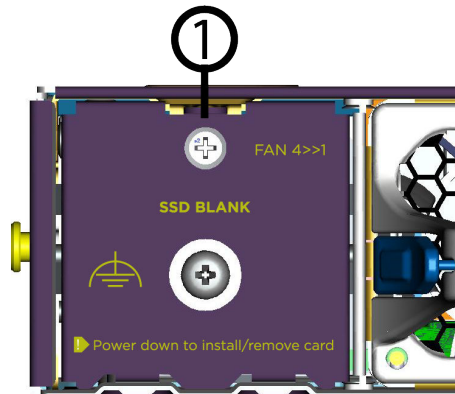


Figure 52: SSD Rear Panel Blank

1 = SSD blank retaining screw location

4. Remove the new SSD module from its packaging.
5. Install the SSD module in the switch:
 - a. Carefully slide the SSD module into the slot on the rear panel until it is firmly in place.
 - b. Secure the SSD module using the screw provided.

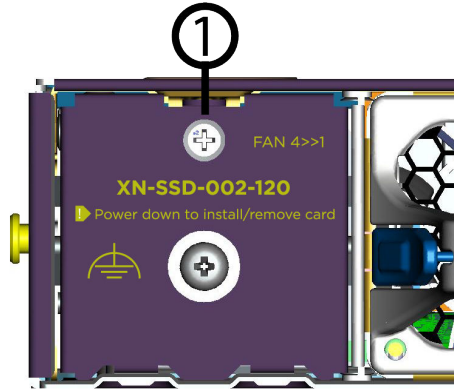


Figure 53: SSD Module Inserted in Slot

1 = SSD module retaining screw location

Replace LRM/MACsec Adapters

The 5720 Series supports LRM/MACsec adapters.

Remove a LRM/MACsec Adapter

Use the following instructions to remove a LRM/MACsec adapter.

1. If a USB cable is used to supply power to the adapter, unplug the USB cable from the adapter.
2. Disconnect any network cables or transceivers from the Link1 and Link2 slots on the front of the adapter.
3. Disconnect the SFP cables from the HostPort1 and HostPort2 slots on the front of the adapter.
4. Carefully holding the adapter, loosen and remove the screws that secure the adapter to the rack posts or to the five-slot bracket.
5. Remove the adapter.



Caution

Connect the adapter to the host switch using only the SFP cable that is provided for this purpose. The use of other cables can damage the equipment.

Replace or Install a LRM/MACsec Adapter

There are three options for attaching the LRM/MACsec adapter to a standard equipment rack. The adapter can be installed so that it is oriented horizontally or vertically. The adapter can also be attached to an adapter rack (part number 10966) horizontally with up to five other LRM/MACsec adapters.

Use the following instructions to replace or install a LRM/MACsec adapter that is oriented horizontally.

1. Using two small M 4 x 6.5 mm screws (included), attach the bracket to the holes in one side of the adapter so that the mounting ear extends away from the adapter.
2. Using two rack mounting screws (not included) attach the mounting ear to the rack. The adapter ports should face toward the front.

3. Connect the adapter to the switch.

Use the following instructions to replace or install a LRM/MACsec adapter that is oriented vertically.

1. Using two rack mounting screws (not included), attach the vertical mounting bracket to the rack so that the mounting ear extends outward from the front of the rack.
2. Using two small M4 x 6.5 mm screws (included), attach the bracket to the holes in the bottom of the adapter. The adapter ports can face upward or downward as needed.
3. Connect the adapter to the switch.

Use the following instructions to replace or install a LRM/MACsec adapter in an adapter rack.

1. Using standard rack mounting screws (not included), secure the bracket to the rack.
2. Set an LRM/MACsec adapter in one of the bracket slots.
3. Secure the adapter to the bracket using one of the M4 x 6.5 mm screws provided with the bracket.
4. Mount up to four additional LRM/MACsec Adapter units on the bracket, as described in steps 2 and 3.
5. Connect the adapter to the switch.

Connect the LRM/MACsec Adapter to the Switch and to Power

The LRM/MACsec adapter connects to two ports the switch, providing LRM and/or MACsec functionality for those ports. The adapter also draws power from the host switch.

**Note**

Connect the adapter to the host switch using only the SFP cable that is provided for this purpose. The use of other cables can damage the equipment.

Use the following instructions to connect the LRM/MACsec adapter to the switch and to power.

1. Insert one of the 50 cm SFP cables, included with the adapter, into Host Port1 on the front of the LRM/MACsec Adapter.

This SFP cable is provided especially for use with the LRM/MACsec Adapter, and is labeled as such. It is not a standard SFP cable.

2. Insert the other end of the cable into an SFP port on the switch.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 to connect Host Port2 to the switch.

Both Host Port1 and Host Port2 must be connected to the same host switch.

4. If additional power is needed, attach a USB cable to the adapter's USB connector and to a power source.

The LRM/MACsec Adapter receives power through its connection to the switch's SFP port. Additional power is supplied through a USB cable that connects the adapter to

a power source. The USB cable is required for MACsec connections. It is optional for LRM-only connections.

5. When the LRM/MACsec Adapter is connected to the switch, verify that the adapter's power LED turns on.

If the power LED does not turn on, recheck the connections from the adapter to the switch and to the optional power source.

Refer to the user guide for your version of the operating system for information about configuring the switch to work with the LRM/MACsec adapter.



Monitor the Switch

[System Status LEDs](#) on page 107

The following topics help you monitor the status of the switch as it is running.

System Status LEDs

System status LEDs are located on the panel front of the switch. The following table describes the colors and the states for the LEDs.

Table 20: 5720 Series Port LEDs

LED	Color/State	Port State
SYStem status LED Note: The system status LED is solid green to indicate normal operation when the switch is running Fabric Engine. (Legacy MGMT function)	Slow blinking green	POST Passed, normal operation, blinks on standalone switch, stack primary, and backup nodes in a stack; off for standby nodes in a stack
	Blinking green	POST in progress
	Blinking amber	POST failed or overheat
PSU status LEDs (P1/P2)	Solid green	Power On
	Off	Power off and no power attached
	Blinking amber	Power supply failures
Fan status LEDS (F1/F2/F3/F4)	Solid green	Normal operation
	Blinking amber	Fan failure
Bluetooth Status LED (BT)	Blinking green	Bluetooth pairing in progress
	Solid green	Bluetooth connected
Locator LED (LOC)	Blinking blue	Locator function

Port LEDs can display in three different modes: SYS (the default mode), SPD (speed) and STK (stacking). The Mode button cycles through the three display modes. In the default SYS mode, SPD and STK are off. The port LEDs enter SPD display mode, indicated by the SPD LED, after pressing the Mode button one time. SPD mode helps to determine the operational speed of a port. The port LEDs enter the STK display mode, indicated by the STK LED, after pressing the Mode button a second time. STK

mode is used to indicate slot presence and slot number through the first eight port LEDs. SPD and STK display modes expire after 30 seconds, and the display mode reverts back to the default SYS mode. A long press of the Mode button when in any mode other than STK mode initiates Bluetooth pairing. Figure 54 shows the two alternate mode LEDs: SPD and STK.



Figure 54: 5720 Series Mode and System Status LEDs

The Mode button also supports the instant stacking feature. To instantly stack switches, first ensure that the SPD/STK LED is on STK by pressing the Mode button until the LED is green. Press and hold the Mode button for at least five seconds, then release the Mode button after five seconds. The front panel port LEDs on the primary node flash in an alternating pattern followed by a delayed reboot of all of the switches. The LEDs flash for approximately 15 seconds prior to the reboot. After the reboot completes, the switches are stacked.



Note
Front-panel PoE ports use Amber to indicate PoE states.

Port LEDs in Default (SYS) Mode

In the default SYS mode, SPD and STK are OFF. Port status displays behavior for link, traffic, and PoE as described in the following table:

Table 21: Port LEDs in SYS Mode (default)

Solid green	Link is OK; port is not PoE powered
Solid amber	Link is OK; port is PoE powered; no traffic
Blinking green	Link is OK and transmitting packets; port is not PoE powered
Blinking amber	Link is OK and transmitting packets; port is PoE powered
Slow blinking amber	No link, or disabled port; port is PoE powered
Alternating amber and green	Port has a power fault
Off	Port is not PoE powered, has no link, or is disabled

Port LEDs in SPD Mode

SPD mode helps to determine the operational speed of a port.

RJ45 and SFP ports have a single LED per port. QSFP ports have four LEDs because QSFP ports can be divided into four different channels, each of which can indicate link

and activity independent of the other channels. When a QSFP port is divided, each LED indicates the rate of an individual channel. When a QSFP port is used as single port, all of the channel LEDs indicate the rate of the single port. Color and blink pattern indicate speeds, as referenced by the following table:

Table 22: Port LEDs in SPD Mode

Color/State	Speed
Fast blinking green	100Mbps
Solid green	1Gbps
Slow blinking amber	2.5Gbps
Fast blinking amber	5Gbps
Slow blinking green	10Gbps
Fast blinking green	25Gbps
Fast blinking green	40Gbps
Fast blinking green	50Gbps
Fast blinking green	100Gbps

Port LEDs in STK Mode

STK mode indicates slot presence and slot number through the first eight port LEDs, as referenced by the following table.

Table 23: Port LEDs in STK Mode

Port 1-8 Color/State	Speed
Solid green	Slot corresponding to the port number of the LED is present
Blinking green	Slot number corresponding to the port number of the blinking LED

Management Port LEDs

The management port uses two LEDs to indicate port activity and link status, as referenced by the following table

Table 24: Management Port LEDs

LED	State	Description
Link/Speed	Off	Operating at 10Mbps
	Solid amber	Operating at 100Mbps
	Solid green	Operating at 1Gbps

Table 24: Management Port LEDs (continued)

LED	State	Description
Act	Off	No link
	Solid green	Link is OK; no traffic
	Blinking green	Link is OK and transmitting packets

Locator LED

The blue LED labeled LOC on the front panel is the locator LED, which is controlled by using the CLI commands

```
[enable | disable] led locator.
```



Technical Specifications

[5720 Series Technical Specifications](#) on page 112
[Acoustic Noise and Fan Speed](#) on page 113
[CPU and Memory](#) on page 114
[Mean Time Between Failures](#) on page 114
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[LRM/MACsec Adapter Technical Specifications](#) on page 116
[Environmental](#) on page 118
[Standards](#) on page 118
[EMI/EMC Standards](#) on page 119
[Power Cord Requirements for AC-Powered Switches and AC Power Supplies](#) on page 120
[Console Connector Pinouts](#) on page 120

The following topics contain technical specifications for the hardware products described in this document.

5720 Series Technical Specifications

External Interfaces

Switch Model	Interfaces
5720-24MW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 x 100M/1/2.5/5GBASE-T 802.3bt (90W) ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Full-Duplex ◦ MACsec-capable • 2 x Stacking/QSFP28 ports (unpopulated) • 1 x Serial console port (RJ-45) • 1 x 10/100/1000BASE-T out-of-band management port • 2 x USB A ports for management or external USB flash • 1 x USB Micro-B console port • 1 x VIM slot
5720-48MW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 x 100M/1/2.5/5GBASE-T 802.3bt (90W) ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Full-Duplex ◦ MACsec-capable • 2x Stacking/QSFP28 ports (unpopulated) • 1x Serial console port (RJ-45) • 1x 10/100/1000BASE-T out-of-band management port • 2x USB A ports for management or external USB flash • 1x USB Micro-B console port • 1 x VIM slot
5720-24MXW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 x 100M/1/2.5/5/10GBASE-T 802.3bt (90W) ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Full-Duplex ◦ MACsec-capable • 2x Stacking/QSFP28 ports (unpopulated) • 1x Serial console port (RJ-45) • 1x 10/100/1000BASE-T out-of-band management port • 2x USB A ports for management or external USB flash • 1x USB Micro-B console port • 1 x VIM slot • 1 x SSD slot
5720-48MXW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 x 100M/1/2.5/5/10GBASE-T 802.3bt (90W) ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Full-Duplex ◦ MACsec-capable • 2x Stacking/QSFP28 ports (unpopulated) • 1x Serial console port (RJ-45) • 1x 10/100/1000BASE-T out-of-band management port • 2x USB A ports for management or external USB flash • 1x USB Micro-B console port • 1 x VIM slot • 1 x SSD slot

Switch Model	Interfaces
5720-VIM-6YE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 x 1/10/25G SFP28 ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MACsec-capable
5720-VIM-2CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x 100Gb QSFP28 ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MACsec-capable 10/25/40Gb data rates supported via channelization

Weights and Dimensions

Part Number	Weight	Physical Dimensions
5720-24MW	8.05 kg (17.75 lb.)	Height: 43.2 mm (1.7 in.) Width: 444.5 mm (17.5 in.) Depth: 525.8 mm (20.7 in.)
5720-48MW	8.55 kg (18.85 lb.)	
5720-24MXW	8.05 kg (17.75 lb.)	
5720-48MXW	8.55 kg (18.85 lb.)	
5720-VIM-6YE	0.24 kg (0.53 lb.)	Height: 40.6 mm (1.6 in.) Width: 50.8 mm (2.0 in.) Depth: 175.3 mm (6.9 in.)
5720-VIM-2CE	0.22 kg (0.49 lb.)	

Part Number	Weight	Physical Dimensions
XN-ACPWR-715W-FB (715 W AC Power Supply)	2.55 lb (1.12 kg)	Height: 1.57 inches (4.0 cm) Width: 3.25 inches (8.3 cm) Length: 10.22 inches (26.0 cm)
XN-ACPWR-1100W-FB (1100 W AC Power Supply)		
XN-ACPWR-2000W-FB (2000 W AC Power Supply)	2.95 lb (1.34 kg)	With handle: Height: 1.57 inches (4 cm) Width: 3.25 inches (8.25 cm) Length: 11.51 inches (29.25 cm) Without handle: Height: 1.57 inches (4 cm) Width: 3.25 inches (8.25 cm) Length: 10.25 inches (26.05 cm)

Acoustic Noise and Fan Speed

Switch Model	Bystander Sound Pressure (dB)	Weighted Sound Power level (B)
5720-24MW	48.8	6.3
5720-24MXW	55.1	6.7

Switch Model	Bystander Sound Pressure (dB)	Weighted Sound Power level (B)
5720-48MW	48.5	6.3
5720-48MXW	54.7	6.7

**Note**

All ports link up with full traffic, 50% PoE Budget Load, Dual 2000W PSU, 25°C

Fan Speed	Fan Module RPM (typical)		Power
	Inlet Fan	Outlet Fan	Typical
Full (100%)	22500 (typ)	19500 (typ)	12V ¹ 2.3A=27.6W
Low (30%)	7000 (typ)	6100 (typ)	12V*0.2A=2.4W per module

¹ Some units are equipped with (3) fan modules, while others are equipped with 4. Total fan power is equal to the number of installed fan modules multiplied by the fan power for each module.

Fan Speed and Temperature Variation

The speed of the fan increases only when the temperature of the device increases. Fan speed is not dependent on any fan failures.

CPU and Memory

Model	CPU	DRAM	SSD	eMMC and BIOS Flash
5720-24MW 5720-48MXW	2-core, 2.2 GHz x86 Denverton CPU	2 GB DDR4 ECC memory	none	8 GB eMMC Flash Memory 16 MB BIOS flash
5720-24MW 5720-48MXW	4-core, 2.1 GHz x86 Denverton CPU	8 GB DDR4 ECC memory	1 x 120 GB	

Mean Time Between Failures

Ambient Temp = 25°C	5720-24MW	5720-24MXW	5720-48MW	5720-48MXW
System base	460,603	351,532	417,583	325,908

Power Specifications

Power Supply Specifications

	715W AC PSU	1100W AC PSU	2000W AC PSU ¹
Voltage Input Range (Nominal)	100-127/200-240 VAC	100-127/200-240 VAC	100-127/200-240 VAC
Line Frequency Range	50Hz to 60Hz	50Hz to 60Hz	50Hz to 60Hz
Power Supply Input Socket	IEC/EN60320 C16	IEC/EN60320 C16	IEC/EN60320 C16
Power Cord Input Plug	IEC/EN60320 C15	IEC/EN60320 C15	IEC/EN60320 C15
Operating Temperature	0°C to 55°C (32°F to 131°F) Normal Operation	0°C to 50°C (32°F to 122°F) Normal Operation	0°C to 50°C (32°F to 122°F)

¹ 200-240 VAC is required to achieve full 2000W output. If run at 100-120VAC, output is limited to 1100W.



Note

- The ambient temperature of the operating environment must not exceed 45°C at sea level when using the 1100W or 2000W power supplies.
- The ambient temperature of the operating environment must not exceed 40°C at 1,500 meters.
- The ambient temperature of the operating environment must not exceed 35°C at 3,000 meters.
- The ambient temperature of the operating environment can be in the range of 0°C to 50°C at sea level to 3,000 meters when using 5720 models with the 715W power supply.

Minimum/Maximum Power Consumption and Heat Dissipation

Switch Model	Minimum Power Consumption (W)	Minimum Heat Dissipation (BTU/hr)	Maximum Power Consumption (W) ¹	Maximum Heat Dissipation (BTU/hr) ²
5720-24M W	86	293	2549	389
5720-24MX W	105	359	2576	416
5720-48M W	103	354	4078	543
5720-48MX W	105	359	4096	561

¹ Includes maximum PoE load (W) through the switch

² Does not include PoE load heat dissipated through external electronic load

PoE Power Budget

Switch Model	1 x 715W	2 x 715W	1 x 1100W	2 x 1100W	1 x 2000W @ 110-132V AC	2 x 2000W @ 110-132V AC	1 x 2000W @ 220-264V AC	2 x 2000W @ 220-264V AC
5720-24M W	450W	1093 W	835W	1825W	835W	1825W	1735W	2160W
5720-24M XW	450W	1093 W	835W	1825W	835W	1825W	1735W	2160W
5720-48M W	450W	1093 W	835W	1825W	835W	1825W	1735W	3535W
5720-48M XW	450W	1093 W	835W	1825W	835W	1825W	1735W	3535W



Note

It is recommended that primary and secondary power supply units (PSUs) be of the same type to support optimal PoE operation.

LRM/MACsec Adapter Technical Specifications

The LRM/MACsec Adapter (part no. 10965) can be attached to switch ports that are not LRM or MACsec capable, using a cable that is specifically designed for this purpose.

Table 25: LRM/MACsec Adapter Packaged Dimensions

Height	3.00 cm (1.18 in)
Width	7.60 cm (2.99 in)
Length	12.35 cm (4.86 in)
Weight	300 g (0.66 lb)

LRM/MACsec Adapter Environmental Data and Standards

Table 26: Environmental Data

Operating temperature	0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F) when used with the following optics modules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tunable DWDM SFP+ (part no. 10325) • ER SFP+ (part no. 10309) • ZR SFP+ (part no. 10310) • Bidirectional 120 km SFP (part nos. MGBIC-BX120-U and MGBIC-BX120-D) 0°C to 45°C (32°F to 113°F) when used with all other supported optics modules
Storage and transportation temperature	-40°C to 70°C (-40°F to 158°F)
Humidity	10% to 95% relative humidity, non-condensing
Altitude	0 to 3,000 meters (9,850 feet)

Table 27: Safety Standards

North American Safety of ITE	UL 62368-1:2014, Listed Device (US) UL 60950-1 2nd Ed., A2:2014, Listed Device (US) CAN/CSA 22.2 #62368-1-14:2014 Canada)
European Safety of ITE	EN 62368-1:2014 EN 60950-1:2006+A11+A1+A12+A2 IEC 62368-1:2014 IEC 60950-1:2005 2nd+A1:2009+A2:2013 2014/35/EU Low Voltage Directive

Five-Slot Bracket

Table 28: Five-Slot Bracket for LRM/MACsec Adapter: Specifications

Part no.	10966
Height	4.32 cm (1.70 in)
Width	48.26 cm (19.00 in)
Length	5.00 cm (1.97 in)
Weight	487 g (1.07 lb)

Environmental

Environmental Specifications

EN/ETSI 300 019-2-1 v2.1.2 - Class 1.2 Storage
EN/ETSI 300 019-2-2 v2.1.2 - Class 2.3 Transportation
EN/ETSI 300 019-2-3 v2.1.2 - Class 3.1e Operational
EN/ETSI 300 753 (1997-10) - Acoustic Noise
ASTM D3580 Random Vibration Unpackaged 1.5 G

Environmental Compliance

EU RoHS - 2011/65/EU
EU WEEE - 2012/19/EU
EU REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Reporting
China RoHS - SJ/T 11363-2006
Taiwan RoHS - CNS 15663(2013.7)

Environmental Operating Conditions

Temp: 0° C to 50° C (32° F to 122° F)
Humidity: 5% to 95% relative humidity, non-condensing
Altitude: 0 to 3,000 meters (9,850 feet)
Shock (half sine) 0m/s² (3G), 11ms, 60 shocks
Random vibration: 3Hz to 500Hz at 1.5 G rms

Packaging and Storage Specifications

Temp: -40° C to 70° C (-40° F to 158° F)
Humidity: 5% to 95% relative humidity, non-condensing
Packaged Shock (half sine): 180 m/s² (18 G), 6 ms, 600 shocks
Packaged Vibration: 5 to 62 Hz at velocity 5 mm/s, 62 to 500 Hz at 0.2 G
Packaged Random Vibration: 5 to 20 Hz at 1.0 ASD w/-3 dB/oct. from 20 to 200 Hz
Packaged Drop Height: 14 drops minimum on sides and corners at 42 inches (<15 kg box)

Standards

North American ITE

UL 60950-1
UL/CuL 62368-1 Listed
Complies with FCC 21CFR 1040.10 (U.S. Laser Safety)
CDRH Letter of Approval (US FDA Approval)
CSA 22.2 No. 60950-1 2nd edition 2014 (Canada)

European ITE

EN 60950-1 2nd Edition
EN 62368-1
EN 60825-1 Class 1 (Lasers Safety)
2014/35/EU Low Voltage Directive

International ITE

CB Report & Certificate per IEC 62368-1
CB Report & Certificate IEC 62368-1
AS/NZS 60950-1 (Australia /New Zealand)

EMI/EMC Standards

North American EMC for ITE

FCC CFR 47 Part 15 Class A (USA)
ICES-003 Class A (Canada)

European EMC Standards

EN 55032 Class A
EN 55024
EN 61000-3-2,2014 (Harmonics)
EN 61000-3-3 2013 (Flicker)
EN 300 386 (EMC Telecommunications)
2014/30/EU EMC Directive

International EMC Certifications

CISPR 32, Class A (International Emissions)
AS/NZS CISPR32
CISPR 24 Class A (International Immunity)
IEC 61000-4-2/EN 61000-4-2 Electrostatic Discharge, 8kV Contact, 15 kV Air, Criteria B
IEC 61000-4-3 /EN 61000-4-3 Radiated Immunity 10V/m, Criteria A
IEC 61000-4-4/EN 61000-4-4 Transient Burst, 2 kV, Criteria B
IEC 61000-4-5 /EN 61000-4-5 Surge, 2 kV L-L, 2 kV L-G, Level 3, Criteria B
IEC 61000-4-6 Conducted Immunity, 0.15-80MHz, 10Vrms, 80%AM (1kHz), Criteria A
IEC/EN 61000-4-11 Power Dips & Interruptions, >30%, 25 periods, Criteria C

Country Specific

VCCI Class A (Japan Emissions)
ACMA RCM (Australia Emissions)
CCC Mark (China)

KCC Mark, EMC Approval (Korea)
BSMI Mark (Taiwan)
Anatel (Brazil)
NoM (Mexico)
EAC (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan)
NRCS (South Africa)

IEEE 802.3 Media Access Standards

IEEE 802.3ab 1000BASE-T
IEEE 802.3bz 2.5G/5G/10GBASE-T
IEEE 802.3bt Type 4 PoE
IEEE 802.3ae 10GBASE-X
IEEE 802.3by 25GBASE-X
IEEE 802.3ba/802.3bm 40GBASE-X and 100GBASE-X
IEEE 802.3az Energy Efficient Ethernet

Power Cord Requirements for AC-Powered Switches and AC Power Supplies

An AC power cord is not included with the AC power supply.

Power cords used with AC-powered switches or AC power supplies must meet the following requirements:

- The power cord must be agency-certified for the country of use.
- The power cord must have an appropriate AC connector for connection to the switch or power supply. See the power supply documentation for the appropriate power cord.
- The power cord must have an appropriately rated and approved wall plug applicable to the country of installation.
- For cords up to 6 feet (2 m) long, the wire size must be 18 AWG (.75 mm²) minimum; over 6 feet, the minimum wire size is 16 AWG (1.0 mm²).

For details about obtaining AC power cords for use in your country, refer to <http://www.extremenetworks.com/product/powercords/>.

Console Connector Pinouts

Table 29 describes the pinouts for a DB-9 console plug connector.

Table 29: Pinouts for the DB-9 Console Connector

Function	Pin Number	Direction
DCD (data carrier detect)	1	In
RXD (receive data)	2	In
TXD (transmit data)	3	Out

Table 29: Pinouts for the DB-9 Console Connector (continued)

Function	Pin Number	Direction
DTR (data terminal ready)	4	Out
GND (ground)	5	-
DSR (data set ready)	6	In
RTS (request to send)	7	Out
CTS (clear to send)	8	In

Figure 55 shows the pinouts for a 9-pin to 25-pin (RS-232) null-modem cable.

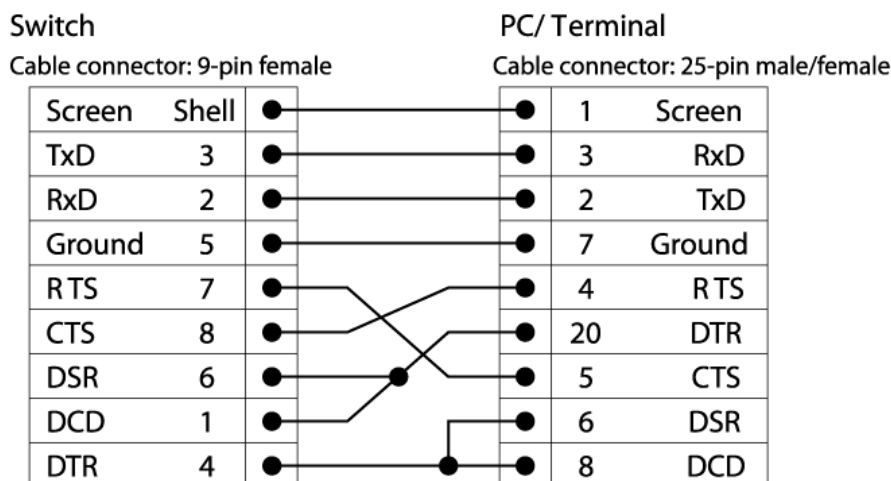
**Figure 55: Null-Modem Cable Pinouts**

Figure 56 shows the pinouts for a 9-pin to 9-pin (PC-AT) null-modem serial cable.

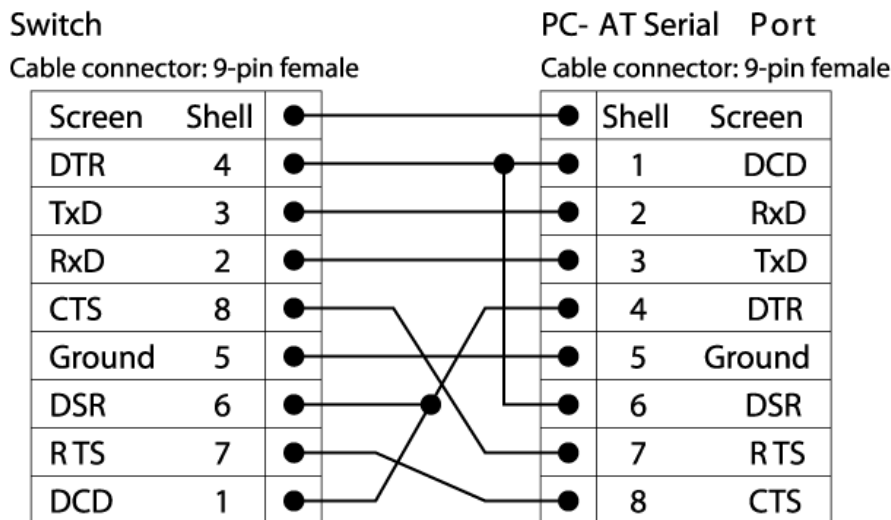
**Figure 56: PC-AT Serial Null-modem Cable Pinouts**

Table 30 shows the pinouts for the RJ45 console port on the ExtremeSwitching switches.

Table 30: RJ45 Console Port on Switch

Function	Pin Number	Direction
RTS (request to send)	1	Out
DTR (data carrier detect)	2	Out
TXD (transmit data)	3	Out
GND (ground)	4	—
GND (ground)	5	—
RXD (receive data)	6	In
DSR (data set ready)	7	In
CTS (clear to send)	8	In

Table 31 shows the pinouts for an RJ45-to-DB-9 adapter.

Table 31: Pinouts for an RJ45 to DB-9 Adapter

Signal	RJ45 Pin	DB-9 Pin
CTS (clear to send)	1	8
DTR (data carrier detect)	2	6
TXD (transmit data)	3	2
GND (ground)	4	5
GND (ground)	5	5
RXD (receive data)	6	3
DSR (data set ready)	7	4
RTS (request to send)	8	7



Safety and Regulatory Information

[Considerations Before Installing](#) on page 123
[General Safety Precautions](#) on page 124
[Maintenance Safety](#) on page 125
[Fiber Optic Ports and Optical Safety](#) on page 125
[Cable Routing for LAN Systems](#) on page 126
[Install Power Supply Units and Connect Power](#) on page 127
[Select Power Supply Cords](#) on page 128
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[Battery Warning - Taiwan](#) on page 129
[EMC Warnings](#) on page 129
[Japan \(VCCI Class A\)](#) on page 129
[Korea EMC Statement](#) on page 130



Warning

Read the following safety information thoroughly before installing Extreme Networks products. Failure to follow this safety information can lead to personal injury or damage to the equipment.

Only trained and qualified service personnel (as defined in IEC 60950-1 and AS/NZS 3260) should install, replace, or perform service to Extreme Networks and their components. Qualified personnel have read all related installation manuals, have the technical training and experience necessary to be aware of the hazards to which they are exposed in performing a task, and are aware of measures to minimize the danger to themselves or other persons.

If you are located in the United States, install the system in accordance with the U.S. National Electrical Code (NEC).

Considerations Before Installing

Consider the following items before you install equipment.

- For equipment designed to operate in a typical Telco environment that is environmentally controlled, choose a site that has the following characteristics:
 - Temperature-controlled and humidity-controlled, such that the maximum ambient room temperature shall not exceed 50°C (122°F).
 - Clean and free from airborne materials that can conduct electricity.
 - Well ventilated and away from sources of heat including direct sunlight.

- Away from sources of vibration or physical shock.
- Isolated from strong electromagnetic fields produced by electrical devices.
- For equipment designed to be installed in environments that are not environmentally controlled, such as outdoor enclosures, see the product data sheet or for environmental conditions, temperature, and humidity.
- Establish at least 3 inches clearance on all sides for effective ventilation. Do not obstruct the air intake vent on the front, side, or rear ventilation grills. Locate the system away from heat sources.
- Make sure that your equipment is placed in an area that accommodates the power consumption and component heat dissipation specifications.
- Make sure that your power supplies meet the site DC power or AC power requirements of all the network equipment.
- Racks for Extreme Networks equipment must be permanently attached to the floor. Failure to stabilize the rack can cause the rack to tip over when the equipment is removed for servicing.
- Do not operate the system unless all modules, faceplates, front covers, and rear covers are in place. Blank faceplates and cover panels are required for the following functions:
 - Preventing exposure to hazardous voltages and currents inside the equipment
 - Containing electromagnetic interference (EMI) that might disrupt other equipment
 - Directing the flow of cooling air through the equipment
- Ultimate disposal of this product should be handled according to all national laws and regulations.

General Safety Precautions

Follow these guidelines:

- Do not try to lift objects that you think are too heavy for you.
- When you install equipment in a rack, load heavier devices in the lower half of the rack first to avoid making the rack top-heavy.
- Use only tools and equipment that are in perfect condition. Do not use equipment with visible damage.
- Route cables in a manner that prevents possible damage to the cables and avoids causing accidents, such as tripping.
- Do not place a monitor or other objects on top of the equipment. The chassis cover is not designed to support weight.
- To reduce the risk of fire, use only #26 AWG or larger telecommunications line cord. Use only copper conductors.
- Do not work on the system or connect or disconnect cables during periods of lightning activity.
- This equipment must be grounded. Never defeat the ground conductor or operate the equipment in the absence of a suitably installed ground conductor.

Maintenance Safety

When you perform maintenance procedures on Extreme Networks equipment, follow these recommendations:

- Use only authorized accessories or components approved for use with this system. Failure to follow these instructions may damage the equipment or violate required safety and EMC regulations.
- This system contains no customer serviceable components. Do not attempt to repair a chassis, power supply, module, or other component. In the event of failure, return the defective unit to Extreme Networks for repair or replacement, unless otherwise instructed by an Extreme Networks representative.
- To remove power from the system, you must unplug all power cords from wall outlets. The power cord is the disconnect device to the main power source.
- Disconnect all power cords before working near power supplies, unless otherwise instructed by a product-specific maintenance procedure.
- Replace a power cord immediately if it shows any signs of damage.
- When you work with optical devices, power supplies, or other modular accessories, put on an ESD-preventive wrist strap to reduce the risk of electronic damage to the equipment. Connect the other end of the strap to an appropriate grounding point on the equipment rack or to an ESD jack on the chassis if one is provided. Leave the ESD-preventive wrist strap permanently attached to the equipment rack or chassis so that it is always available when you need to handle components that are sensitive to ESD.
- Install all cables in a manner that avoids strain. Use tie wraps or other strain relief devices.

Fiber Optic Ports and Optical Safety

The following safety warnings apply to all optical devices used in Extreme Networks equipment that are removable or directly installed in an I/O module or chassis system.

Such devices include but are not limited to gigabit interface converters (GBICs), small form factor pluggable (SFP) modules (or mini-GBICs), QSFP+ modules, XENPAK transceivers, and XFP laser optic modules.



Warning

Laser optic modules become very hot after prolonged use. Take care when removing a laser optic module from the module or option card. If the laser optic module is too hot to touch, disengage the laser optic module and allow it to cool before removing it completely.

When working with laser optic modules, always take the precautions listed below to avoid exposure to hazardous radiation.

- Never look at the transmit LED/laser through a magnifying device while the transmit LED is powered on.
- Never look directly at a fiber port on the switch or at the ends of a fiber cable when they are powered on.

- Invisible laser radiation can occur when the connectors are open. Avoid direct eye exposure to the beam when optical connections are unplugged.
- Never alter, modify, or change an optical device in any way other than suggested in this document.

GBIC, SFP (Mini-GBIC), QSFP+, XENPAK, and XFP Regulatory Compliance

Extreme Networks pluggable optical modules and direct-attach cables meet the following regulatory requirements:

- Class 1 or Class 1M Laser Product
- EN60825-1:2007 2nd Ed. or later, European standard
- FCC 21 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter J in accordance with FDA & CDRH requirements
- Application of CE Mark in accordance with 2014/30/EU EMC Directive and the 2014/35/EU Low Voltage Directives
- UL and/or CSA registered component for North America
- 47 CFR Part 15, Class A when installed into Extreme products

Cable Routing for LAN Systems

Extreme Networks equipment meets the requirements for LAN system equipment.

LAN systems are designed for intra-building installations; that is, cable runs between devices must be in the same building as the connected units, except under the conditions listed in the next paragraph.

As allowed in the USA by the National Electrical Code (NEC), this equipment can be connected between buildings if any one of the following conditions is true:

- Cable runs between buildings are less than 140 feet long.
- Cable runs between buildings are directly buried.
- Cable runs between buildings are in an underground conduit, where a continuous metallic cable shield or a continuous metallic conduit containing the cable is bonded to each building grounding electrode system.



Caution

Failure to follow these requirements for cable routing conditions may expose the user to electrical shock and expose the unit to damage that can cause errors.

**Warning**

The Ethernet ports of the equipment and its sub-assemblies are suitable only for intra-building connections (within the same building) or for connections to unexposed wiring or cabling. (See the conditions listed above.) The Ethernet ports of this equipment or its sub-assemblies must not be metallically connected to interfaces that connect to the outside plant (OSP) or its wiring. Ethernet interfaces are designed for use only as intra-building interfaces (described as Type 2 or Type 4 ports in GR-1089-CORE, Issue 6) and require isolation from the exposed OSP wiring. The addition of Primary Protectors is not sufficient protection to connect these interfaces metallically to OSP wiring.

Install Power Supply Units and Connect Power

For the ratings and power input requirements of each power supply unit, see [Technical Specifications](#) on page 111 or the data sheet for the power supply at www.extremenetworks.com.

**Warning**

Be sure to satisfy the requirements listed in this section when you install Extreme Networks power supplies or connect power.

When you install any power supply:

- Do not use excessive force when you insert a power supply into the bay.
- Do not attempt to open the power supply enclosure for any reason; the power supply does not contain user-serviceable parts. In the event of failure, return the defective power supply to Extreme Networks for repair or replacement.
- Do not put your hand into an open power supply bay when a power supply is not present.
- Before you work on equipment that is connected to power lines, remove all jewelry, including watches. Metal objects heat up when they are connected to power and ground and can cause serious burns or weld the metal object to the terminals.
- An electrical arc can occur when you connect or disconnect the power with power applied. This could cause an explosion in hazardous area installations. Be sure that power is removed from the device.
- When you install or replace equipment, always make the ground connection first and disconnect the ground connection last.

When you install DC power supplies or connect DC power:

- Extreme Networks DC power supplies do not have switches for turning the unit on and off. Make sure that the DC circuit is de-energized before connecting or disconnecting the DC power cord at the DC input power socket.

- Connect the system or power supply only to a DC power source that complies with the safety extra-low voltage (SELV) requirements in IEC 60950-based safety standards.

**Note**

Because building codes vary worldwide, consult an electrical contractor to ensure proper equipment grounding and power distribution for your specific installation and country.

**Warning**

Extreme Networks power supplies do not have switches for turning the unit on and off. Disconnect all power cords to remove power from the device. Make sure that these connections are easily accessible.

Extreme Networks alimentations n'ont pas de contact pour mettre l'appareil sous et hors tension. Débranchez tous les cordons d'alimentation pour couper l'alimentation de l'appareil. Assurez-vous que ces connexions sont facilement accessibles.

Select Power Supply Cords

A power cord is not included in the product box.

You can purchase a power cord for your product and for your specific country from your local Extreme Networks Channel Account Manager or Sales Manager, or you can purchase a cord from your local supplier. Requirements for the power cord are listed in the Technical Specifications for your product.

To locate a Sales Manager or Partner in your region, visit www.extremenetworks.com/partners/where-to-buy.

**Note**

This equipment is not intended to be directly powered by power distribution systems where phase-phase voltages exceed 240 VAC (2P+PE), such as those used in Norway, France, and other countries. For these applications, use a transformer to step down the voltage to < 240 VAC from phase-phase, or make a connection to a (P+N+PE) power distribution where voltages do not exceed 240 VAC.

All installations should confirm that the product is reliably grounded according to the country's local electrical codes.

Battery Notice



Warning: This product contains a battery used to maintain product information. If the battery should need replacement it must be replaced by Service Personnel. Please contact Technical Support for assistance.

Risk of explosion if battery is replaced by an incorrect type.
Dispose of expended battery in accordance with local disposal regulations.



Attention: Ce produit renferme une pile servant à conserver les renseignements sur le produit. Le cas échéant, faites remplacer la pile par le personnel du service de réparation. Veuillez communiquer avec l'assistance technique pour du soutien.

Il y a risque d'explosion si la pile est remplacée par un type de pile incorrect. Éliminez les piles usées en conformité aux règlements locaux d'élimination des piles.

Battery Warning - Taiwan

警告

如果更換不正確之電池型式會有爆炸的風險，
請依製造商說明書處理用過之電池。

EMC Warnings

Taiwan BSMI Warning

警告:為避免電磁干擾,本產品不應安裝
或使用於住宅環境。

China CQC Warning

警告:在居住环境中，运行此设备可能
会造成无线电干扰。

Japan (VCCI Class A)



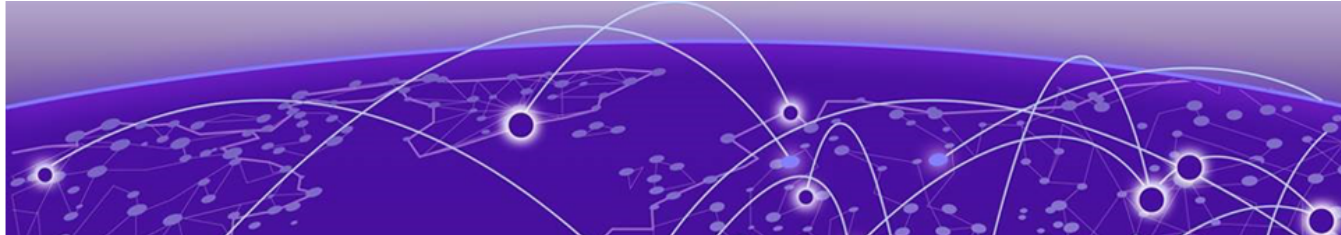
Warning

This is a Class A product based on the standard of the VCCI Council. If this equipment is used in a domestic environment, radio interference may occur, in which case the user may be required to take corrective actions.

この装置は、クラスA機器です。この装置を住宅環境で使用すると電波妨害を引き起こすことがあります。この場合には使用者が適切な対策を講ずるよう要求されることがあります。 VCCI-A

Korea EMC Statement

이 기기는 업무용 환경에서 사용할 목적으로 적합성평가를 받은 기기로서 가정용 환경에서 사용하는 경우 전파간섭의 우려가 있습니다.



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