## FIBER OPTIC A/B/C/D SWITCH (MULTIMODE LATCHING)



## Specifications

## Connectors

(5 pairs) ST, (1) $3.5-\mathrm{mm}$ power input
Also available with SC connectors-Please call!
Indicators:
(4) LEDs for indicating connection state
(1) LED for indicating power

## Data Rates

Transparent to signal rates, protocols, \& formats

## Switching Speed

less than 1 sec typical
Optical Wavelength
800 to 1600 nanometers

## Insertion Loss

3.0 dB maximum

## Optical Isolation

35 dB minimum
Operating Temperature
32 to $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0\right.$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

## Storage Temperature

14 to $158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-10\right.$ to $\left.+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

## Relative Humidity Tolerance

up to $80 \%$, non-condensing

## Mean Time Between Failures

100,000 hours or $1,000,000$ cycles

## Power

100-240 VAC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ wall-mount PSU, 12 VDC out

## Approvals

CE, and FCC
Size
2.5 "H x 8 " W x $6.3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}(6.4 \times 20.3 \times 16 \mathrm{~cm})$

## Weight

4 lb . $(1.8 \mathrm{~kg})$

## Introduction

The latching Fiber Optic A/B/C/D Switch is a full-duplex, optical 4 port switch. It can be used to connect one workstation to four different networks (one at a time) or to other remote devices. A front panel rotary style knob allows the user to select which of four ports ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$ or D ) is connected to the COMMON port on the switch. The switch operates using a unique all-optical micro-mirror movement. When you turn the rotary knob on the front of the switch to select a network, the internal micro-mirror movement redirects the optical beam from one network port to another network port by rotating a miniature mirror. This technique eliminates the need to convert optical signals to electronic signals to for switching and it is therefore transparent to data rates and protocols.

This switch is perfectly suited for applications where a selected connection must be maintained in the event of a power failure. You should use a non-latching fiber optic switch like Model \# SW1006A for applications requiring a switch that falls back to pre-determined connection during the loss of AC power. These latching switches use power only for switching the selected connection. No power is required to pass data through the switches.

## Installation

Place the switch in a convenient stable location and connect the power supply unit to a reliable source of AC power that meets the requirements shown in the Specifications section of this manual. Then change the front panel rotary knob to switch between the different connection states to ensure that the latching fiber optic switch modules are in a known position before connecting the switch to your fiber optic devices.

Connect the two fiber leads from the device to be shared to the switch port labeled COMMON. Connect the networks or other devices to the user selectable output ports labeled A, B, C and D.

Your installation of this switch is now complete.

## Operation

Operation is easy. Simply turn the knob on the switch front panel to route the signals. Turning the knob to "A" will route signals between the COMMON Port and Port A. Selecting "B" routes the signals between the COMMON Port and Port B, and so on....

The switch uses an internal mirror to switch between ports. The mirror directs a light beam from the COMMON Port to Port A, or to Port B, C or D. There's no optical-to-electrical conversion between the fiber optic connections. Although power is required to change the selected connection, the latching optical switches continue to pass optical data if power is lost or removed.

## Troubleshooting

There are no user-repairable components in this switch. If service or technical support is required, please contact technical support for assistance.

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION <br> AND <br> INDUSTRY CANADA RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE STATEMENTS

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio-frequency energy, and if not installed and used properly, that is, in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, may cause interference to radio communication. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A computing device in accordance with the specifications in Subpart B of Part 15 of FCC rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference, in which case the user at his own expense will be required to take whatever measures may be necessary to correct the interference.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class A limits for radio noise emission from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulation of Industry Canada.

Le présent appareil numérique n'émet pas de bruits radioélectriques dépassant les limites applicables aux appareils numériques de la classe A prescrites dans le Règlement sur le brouillage radioélectrique publié par le Industrie Canada.

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