Appendix CD

Double Depth Cabinet Installation Instructions

In this Appendix the salient differences between the Double Depth Cabinet and the Standard Rack are treated.

For common information please refer to the Appendix CC ***Rack and Cabinet Installation***.

ETS 300 119 Double Depth Cabinet Mechanical Structure

The double depth cabinet has the following mechanical characteristics (Fig. CD–1):

Dimensions

- *Height 2200mm*
- *Width 600mm*
- *Depth 600mm*

Weight

- *110kg (empty cabinet with two doors)*
- *16Kg (one door)*

The mechanical composition of this cabinet is similar to that of the ETS 300 119 cabinet already described.

However, the wired cabinet differs as follows:

- *double depth (600mm instead of 300mm)*
- *two doors (front and rear) to allow free access to the equipment*
- *there is no plastic raceway for the optical fiber cables on the left–hand upright*
- *the two front vertical supports are provided with threaded holes for fixing the subracks.*

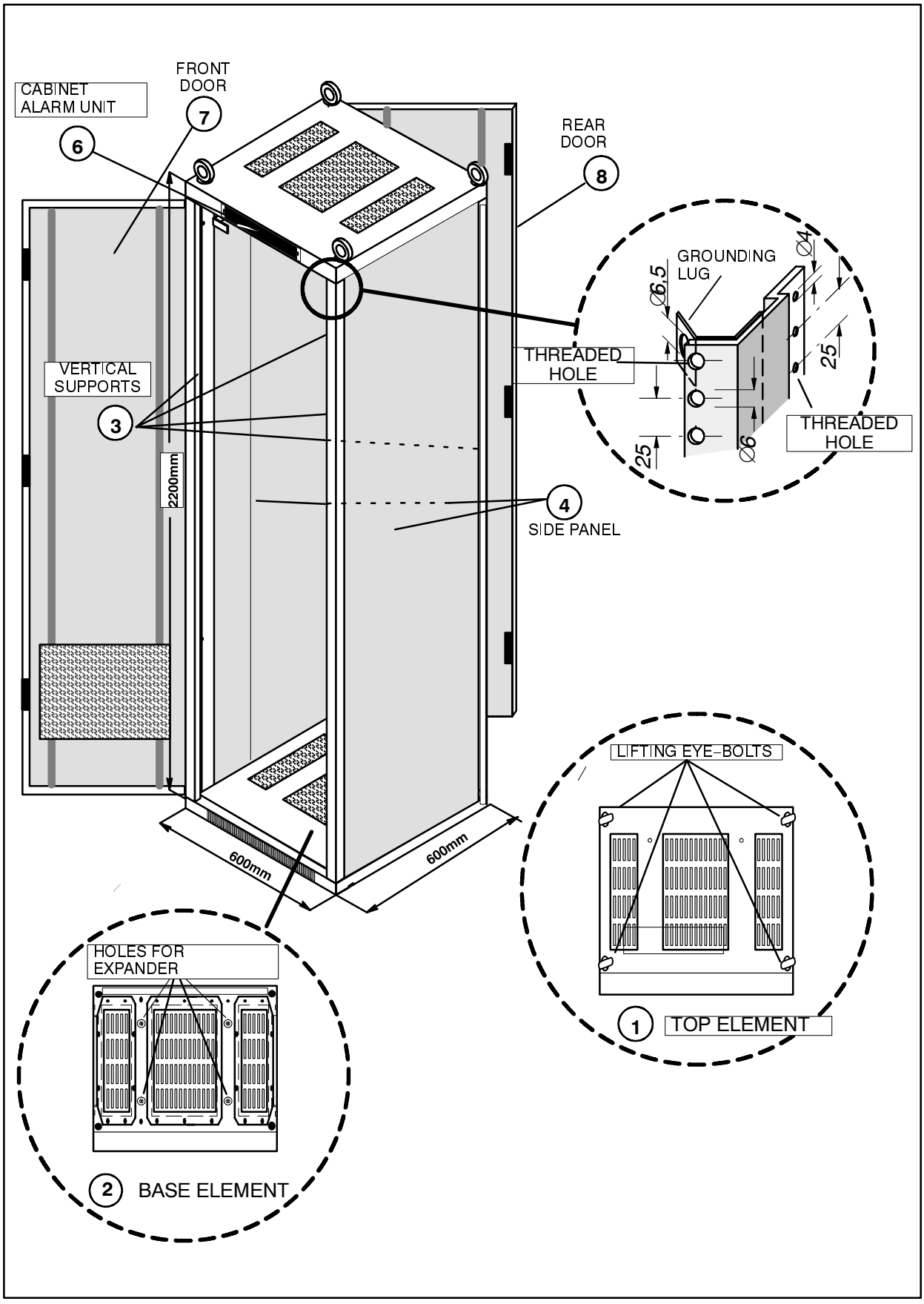

Fig. CD-1 *Mechanical structure of the double depth cabinet*

Double Depth Cabinet (2200x600x600) Installation

In the following example two wired double depth cabinets (2200x600x600) have to be installed.

They must be installed side by side and keeping into account the room spent to open the front and the rear doors.

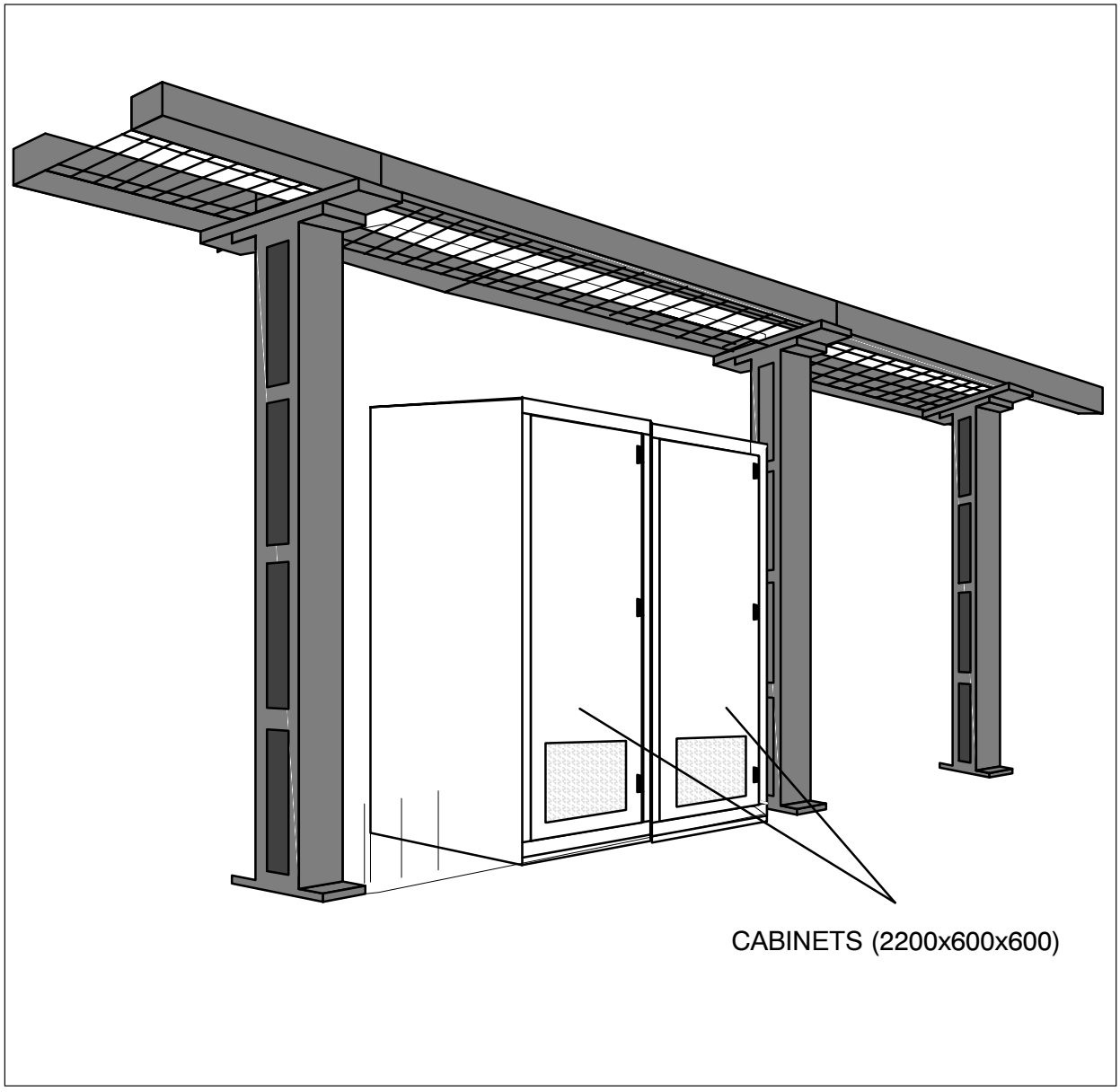

Fig. CD–2 *View of cabinets installed in an exchange with 2600mm structures*

In the following, methods are described to anchor the cabinet with regard in standard floors and raised floors. In this context no connection structure is requested to anchor the cabinet to the exchange metal bracket.

Standard Floor Mounting

Decide where you wish to install the cabinet and indicate the position of the four holes in the floor for the expansion bolts. Use the T–square to mark the positions for holes A for fixing the cabinet (Fig. CD–3).

Proceed as follows:

1. Using the square locate and mark on the floor the positions for the fixing holes 'A' for the rack base.
2. Drill the holes of a suitable diameter depending on the floor hardness; in case of a crumbly floor the hole must be larger so that can be filled with a quick–setting cement mixture in which M10 expander can be embedded.
3. Then fix a sling to the four lifting eyes located on the rack top and, by means of a hoisting device, lift the rack and place it back on the floor so that the holes in the cabinet base are directly above the holes in the floor.
4. Insert the expansion bolts with the spring cups into the holes of the rack base and partially screw them in the expanders.
5. Using the plumb line, check that the rack is perfectly vertical and, if required, suitably adjust the feet in the rack base using the adjustment screws (NO TAG).
6. Tighten all screws completely.

Raised Floor Mounting

Make all your calculations on the basis of the total weight of the equipped cabinet when assessing cabinet fixture.

The methods are the same of those used for the previous type of fixing.

Where the exchange structure requires that the exchange cables pass through the inter–space of the raised floor, it is necessary to make two holes in the floor through which the connection cables will pass.

Before fixing the base you must calculate the thickness of the floor and decide whether it would be suitable to use longer expansion bolts.

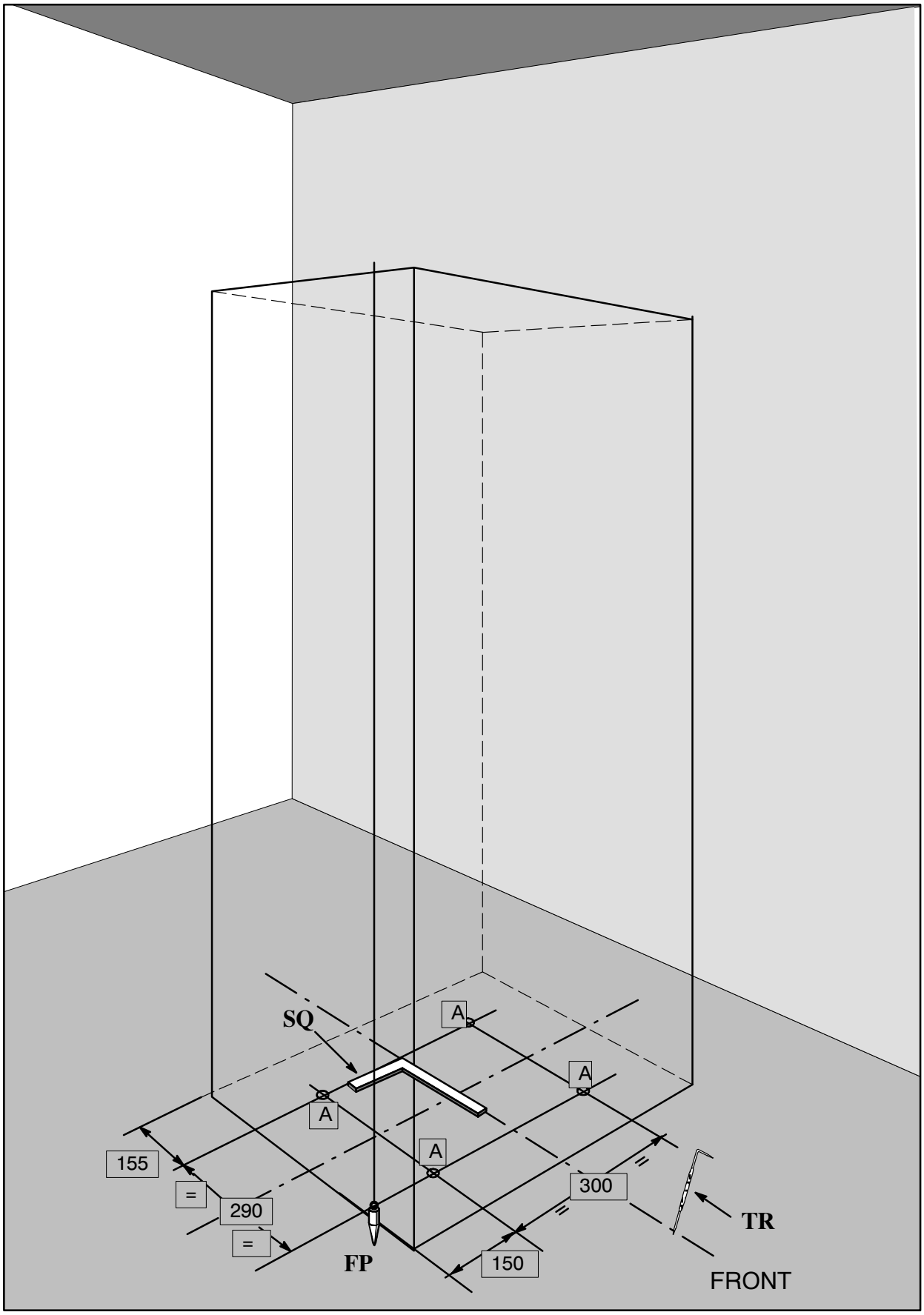

Fig. CD–3 *Mounting of the cabinet in the middle of the room*

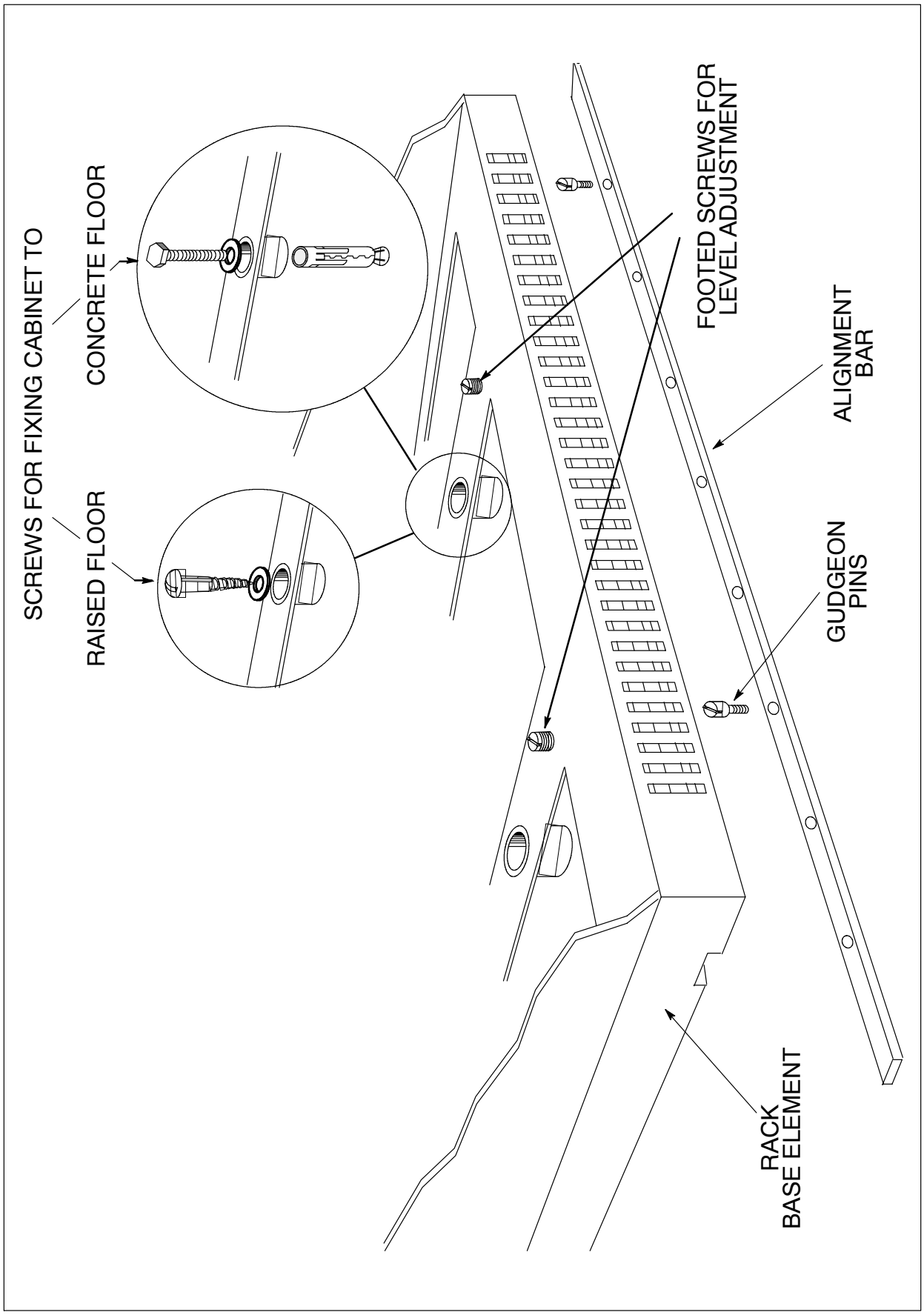

Fig. CD–4 *Cabinet mounting – view of cabinet base element – front or rear side*

Fastening Partitioning Strips

Proceed fixing the partitioning strips (contained in the set) to the left and right side of the cabinet. Fix the couple of partitioning strips few centimeters above the subracks.

——————— *The Chapter **Subrack Installation** contains information on the exact mounting position for the subracks and, therefore, the positions for partitioning strips.*

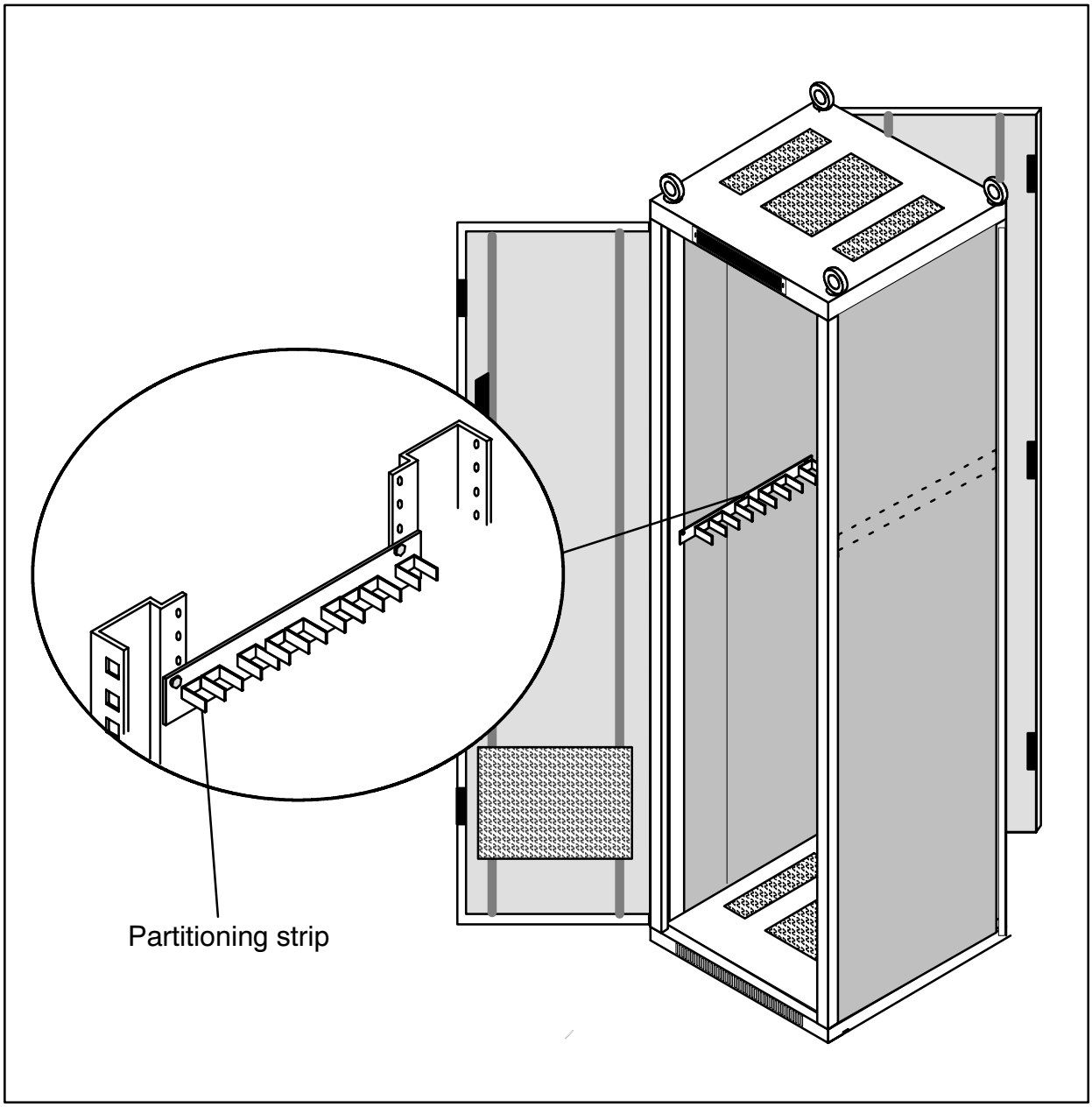

Fig. CD–5 *Partitioning Strips*

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