

# Cisco 6260 Chassis Clinch Nut Field Replacement Procedures

#### April 2, 2001

#### Product number for replacement kit: 6260-CN-KIT=

This document presents procedures to replace the clinch nut on a Cisco 6260 chassis.

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# **Overview**

The Cisco 6260 chassis bezel connects to the clinch nut, a threaded, barrel-shaped insert affixed to the metal chassis tab. The metal chassis tab is located on the front of the Cisco 6260 chassis, between the right fan tray and the right air filter. Figure 1 depicts the metal chassis tab location.



Figure 1 Metal Chassis Tab Location on the Cisco 6260



The bezel must be removed from the front of the Cisco 6260 chassis in order to perform routine maintenance on the fan trays, air filters, and power entry modules (PEMs), as shown in Figure 2.

While replacing the bezel, however, overtightening the bezel captive screw into the clinch nut can strip the threads on both the captive screw and the clinch nut, making routine removal of the bezel impossible.

Note

In some instances, overtightening the bezel captive screw causes the clinch nut to break free from the metal chassis tab.

#### Figure 2 Bezel Removal



# **Tool and Equipment Requirements**

The following tools and equipment are required to replace the Cisco 6260 chassis clinch nut:

- Replacement kit, includes replacement bezel and U-clip (Cisco part number 53-1791-01)
- Vise-grip pliers
- No. 1 Phillips-head screwdriver
- Flat-head screwdriver

- Wire cutters
- Vacuum
- Necessary equipment for ESD protection—Required whenever you handle Cisco equipment, which includes the chassis, trays, and cards



Only trained and qualified personnel should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment.

# **General Safety Precautions**

Before working on the equipment, be aware of standard safety guidelines and the hazards involved in working with electrical circuitry to prevent accidents. Adhere to the following cautions and warnings for safe and hazard-free installation.

1 Note

To see translations of the warnings that appear in this publication, refer to the *Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information for the Cisco 6260 System* document that accompanied your Cisco 6260 system.

Caution

Before you start the replacement procedures, read the entire document for important information and safety warnings.

Caution

Proper ESD protection is required whenever you handle Cisco digital subscriber line access multiplexer (DSLAM) equipment. Installation and maintenance personnel should be properly grounded using ground straps to eliminate the risk of ESD damage to the equipment. Modules are subject to ESD damage whenever they are removed from the chassis.



It is important that the chassis cooling fans run continuously while the system is powered.



This warning symbol means *danger*. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury. Before you work on any equipment, be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and be familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents.



Only trained and qualified personnel should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment.









During line card installation, wear grounding wrist straps to avoid ESD damage to the card. Do not directly touch the backplane with your hand or any metal tool, or you could shock yourself.

# Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage

Proper ESD protection is required whenever you handle Cisco equipment. ESD damage, which can occur when electronic cards or components are improperly handled, results in complete or intermittent failures. Use an antistatic strap during handling.

Follow these guidelines to prevent ESD damage:

- Always use an ESD wrist or ankle strap and ensure that it makes good skin contact.
- Connect the equipment end of the strap to the ESD jack on the front right side of the Cisco 6260 card cage.



**n** Periodically check the resistance value of the antistatic strap. Ensure that the measurement is between 1 and 10 megohms.

# Replacing the Cisco 6260 Chassis Clinch Nut

The following sections detail the procedures for replacing the Cisco 6260 chassis clinch nut.



Following these procedures for replacing the Cisco 6260 chassis clinch nut will cause a temporary loss of subscriber service.



Only trained and qualified personnel should be allowed to install, replace, or service this equipment.

# **Replacement Checklist**

When you replace the Cisco 6260 chassis clinch nut, be sure that you follow the replacement procedures in the proper sequence. Table 1 is a checklist of the replacement steps in the order in which they should occur.



Proper ESD protection is required whenever you handle Cisco DSLAM equipment. Installation and maintenance personnel should be properly grounded using ground straps to eliminate the risk of ESD damage to the equipment. Modules are subject to ESD damage whenever they are removed from the chassis.

Check	Replacement Procedure
	1. Remove the power from the system.
	1. Disconnect the network cables.
	2. Remove the bezel and clinch nut.
	3. Remove the fan trays and PEMs.
	4. Install the U-clip and replace the chassis components.
	5. Reconnect the network cables.
	6. Apply power.

#### Table 1 Replacement Checklist

# **Replacement Procedures**

The following sections detail the replacement procedures for the Cisco 6260 chassis clinch nut.

### **Remove System Power**

The system should not be powered while you remove and replace the Cisco 6260 system hardware components.

<u>_/!\</u>
Caution

Removing power from the Cisco 6260 system will cause a service interruption to connected subscribers.

Follow these steps to remove power to the system:

- Step 1 Turn off the circuit breakers on the fuse and alarm panel.
- Step 2 Remove the fuses from the fuse and alarm panel.
- Step 3 Turn the circuit breaker on both PEMs to the OFF (0) position.
- **Step 4** Use a flat-head screwdriver to turn all three screws on the left PEM terminal block counterclockwise to open the terminal connectors, + (positive), (negative), and ground.
- Step 5 Disconnect the two wires coming from the fuse and alarm panel to the left PEM.
- Step 6 Disconnect the grounding wire from the left PEM.
- Step 7 Repeat Step 4 through Step 6 for the right PEM.

### **Disconnect the Network Cables**

Follow these steps to remove the Cisco 6260 network cables:



If the clinch nut on your Cisco 6260 chassis has broken free, skip to the "Remove the Fan Trays and PEMs" section on page 13.

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Cisco recommends that you label each cable and wire at both ends to identify its destination.

Step 1 Connect a grounding strap to the ESD grounding jack that is located on the top right of the Cisco 6260 card cage.

Step 2 Using a flat-head screwdriver, remove the retaining screws fastening the ten RJ-21 (Champ) connectors to the chassis backplane. Using wire cutters or scissors, cut the champ connector tie wraps, and disconnect the cables from the chassis.

Step 3 Disconnect the E3 BNC transmit (TX) and receive (RX) connectors from P1 (the ATM switch connection) on the E3 I/O module, if applicable.

### **Remove the Bezel and Clinch Nut**

Follow these steps to remove the Cisco 6260 chassis bezel and clinch nut:

- **Step 1** Verify that the power has been removed from the system.
- Step 2 Using a small flat-head screwdriver, pry the right end of the bezel away from the chassis until you can grasp it with pliers.
- Step 3 Bend the bezel away from the chassis at the bezel captive screw location, as shown in Figure 3, until the metal chassis tab and clinch nut become accessible.



Figure 3 Bending the Bezel to Access the Clinch Nut

- Step 4 Using vise-grip pliers, reach behind the bezel and grasp the clinch nut firmly.
- Step 5 With a Phillips-head screwdriver, turn the bezel screw counterclockwise to remove the bezel and clinch nut.

# Remove the Fan Trays and PEMs

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Follow these steps to remove the Cisco 6260 fan trays and PEMs:

Step 1	Connect a grounding strap to the ESD grounding jack that is located on the top right of the Cisco 6260 card cage.
Step 2	Verify that the power has been removed from the system, as described in the "Remove System Power" section on page 11.
Step 3	Use a Phillips-head screwdriver to loosen the two screws on the left fan tray.
Step 4	Grasp the left fan tray by the handle and remove it from the chassis.
<u>_!</u> Caution	The fans may continue to turn at high speed for several seconds after the fan tray is removed from the chassis. To avoid injury to your hands, touch the fan tray only by its handle until the fans have stopped.
Step 5	Inspect the fan tray for loose metal particles, and use a vacuum to remove the particles as necessary. After you remove the particles, place the fan tray on an antistatic surface.
Step 6	Hold the extraction handle on the front of the left PEM and carefully remove the module from the chassis.
Step 7	Inspect the PEM thoroughly for loose metal particles that may have fallen into the PEM top grill cover. Use a vacuum to remove any loose particles on the surface of the PEM, as necessary. Turn the module upside down and shake gently, to remove particles from inside the sheet metal PEM cage that the vacuum cannot reach. Place the PEM on an antistatic surface.
Step 8	Repeat Step 3 through Step 7 to remove the fan tray and PEM from the right of your Cisco 6260 chassis.
Step 9	After you have removed the fan trays and PEMs, thoroughly inspect the PEM slots for loose metal particles, using a vacuum to remove the particles as necessary.

### Install the U-clip and Replace the Chassis Components

Follow these steps to install the U-clip and replace the Cisco 6260 chassis components:

- Step 1 Install the U-clip over the right edge of the metal chassis tab, ensuring that the clip is centered over the chassis tab, as shown in Figure 4.
  - Figure 4 Install the U-clip on the Chassis Tab



- Step 2 Horizontally align the edge of the left PEM with the module guides at the right and left of the slot in the Cisco 6260.
- **Step 3** Hold the extraction handle on the front of the left PEM and gently apply pressure while carefully pushing the module into the slot.

• Forcefully inserting the PEM in the slot could cause damage to the EMI gasket located on the top of the faceplate.

- **Step 4** Insert the left fan tray into the compartment above the PEM. Make sure that the pins in the lower lip of the fan tray front panel engage with the holes in the PEM below.
- Step 5 Use a flat-head or Phillips-head screwdriver to attach the two fan tray screws to the Cisco 6260 chassis.
- Step 6 Repeat Step 2 through Step 5 to replace the fan tray and PEM on the right side of the Cisco 6260 chassis.
- Step 7 Use a Phillips-head screwdriver to tighten the 6-32 captive screw to attach the replacement bezel to the chassis.



Cisco recommends that you use a maximum of 8.75 inch pounds of torque to tighten the replacement bezel captive screw.



When you are installing the unit, the ground connection must always be made first and disconnected last.

Note

**Step 8** Use a flat-head screwdriver to turn all three screws on the terminal block counterclockwise to open the terminal connectors, + (positive), - (negative), and ground. This step ensures that the correct opening is presented for the wires. See Figure 5.

#### Figure 5 Positioning the Power and Ground Terminals to Accept Wires



- Step 9 Insert the end of the grounding wire into the grounding receptacle, which is the bottom receptacle in the terminal block on the PEM (see Figure 6). The stripped part of the wire must be fully inserted into the terminal block, so that no bare wire is exposed.
- Step 10 Ensure that no wire strands are left outside the connector.
- Step 11 Use the screwdriver to tighten the ground screw in the terminal block to a torque of 1.5 to 1.8 newton meters (13.28 to 15.93 inch-pounds). Tighten in a clockwise direction.
- **Step 12** Pull on the wire to verify that it is held firmly in place.
- Step 13 Make sure that the other end of the grounding wire is connected to ground at the DC power source.
- Step 14 Repeat Step 8 through Step 13 for the second PEM.



Figure 6 Inserting the Grounding Wire into the Grounding Receptacle



- ning Only a DC power source that is isolated from the AC main power source with reinforced insulation, and that complies with the other safety extra-low voltage (SELV) requirements in UL1950, CSA 950 3rd Edition, EN 60950, and IEC950, can be connected to a Cisco 6260 system. This requirement ensures that in a catastrophic power source fault condition, hazardous voltages are not present on power terminals and connectors.
- Step 15 After connecting the battery return wire to the external power source, insert the other end into the receptacle labeled + (positive) on the terminal block on the first PEM. The stripped part of the wire must be fully inserted, so that no bare wire is exposed. Use the screwdriver to tighten the terminal screw to a torque of 1.5 to 1.8 newton meters (13.28 to 15.93 inch-pounds). Tighten the screws clockwise.





- Step 16 After connecting the power lead to the external -48V power source, insert the other end of the wire into the receptacle labeled – (negative) on the terminal block of the first PEM. The stripped part of the wire must be fully inserted, so that no bare wire is exposed. Use the screwdriver to tighten the terminal screw to a torque of 1.5 to 1.8 newton meters (13.28 to 15.93 inch-pounds). Tighten the screws clockwise.
- Step 17 Repeat Step 15 and Step 16 for the second PEM.



Be sure that the chassis is connected to earth ground as described in the Cisco 6260 Note Hardware Installation Guide. The Cisco 6260 requires two or three ground connections, one to the side of the chassis and one to each PEM.

Step 18 Use a voltmeter to check the voltage at the terminal block. Connect the voltmeter positive contact to the positive (+) terminal on the Cisco 6260 terminal block. Connect the voltmeter negative contact to the negative (-) terminal on the Cisco 6260 terminal block. If the power is wired correctly, you will see a reading of +48V on the voltmeter.

#### **Reconnect the Network Cables**

Follow these steps to reconnect the Cisco 6260 network cables.

Step 1 Connect the ten champ connectors to the chassis, as shown in Figure 8. Use a flat-head screwdriver to replace the retaining screws and fasten the champ connectors to the chassis backplane. Ensure that you replace the tie wraps on all the Champ connectors.



Step 2 Reconnect the E3 ATM trunk cables, if you have an E3 I/O module.

- Reconnect the ATM switch receive trunk coaxial cable to the TX BNC connector on P1. a.
- b. Reconnect the ATM switch transmit trunk coaxial cable to the RX BNC connector on P1.

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### **Apply Power**

Follow these steps to apply power to the Cisco 6260:

- **Step 1** Reinsert the fuses in the fuse and alarm panel.
- Step 2 Turn on the breakers in the fuse and alarm panel.
- **Step 3** Turn the circuit breaker on each PEM to the ON (1) position.



When the power is on, you will hear the fans start to turn. The fault light for the fan trays will stay on until the fans reach full speed, which takes several seconds. (Fan fault LEDs are Fan 1 and Fan 2 on the NI-2 card, and Fan Tray 1 and Fan Tray 2 on the PEM.)

Step 4 Verify that the PEM LED is green. If it is not green, refer to the *Cisco 6260 System Hardware Installation Guide* for troubleshooting procedures.

# **Related Documentation**

A complete list of all DSL product related documentation is available on the World Wide Web at http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/dsl\_prod/index.htm

# **Obtaining Documentation**

The following sections provide sources for obtaining documentation from Cisco Systems.

# World Wide Web

You can access the most current Cisco documentation on the World Wide Web at the following sites:

- http://www.cisco.com
- http://www-china.cisco.com
- http://www-europe.cisco.com

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#### Contacting TAC by Using the Cisco TAC Website

If you have a priority level 3 (P3) or priority level 4 (P4) problem, contact TAC by going to the TAC website:

http://www.cisco.com/tac

P3 and P4 level problems are defined as follows:

- P3—Your network performance is degraded. Network functionality is noticeably impaired, but most business operations continue.
- P4—You need information or assistance on Cisco product capabilities, product installation, or basic
  product configuration.

In each of the above cases, use the Cisco TAC website to quickly find answers to your questions.

To register for Cisco.com, go to the following website:

http://www.cisco.com/register/

If you cannot resolve your technical issue by using the TAC online resources, Cisco.com registered users can open a case online by using the TAC Case Open tool at the following website:

http://www.cisco.com/tac/caseopen

### Contacting TAC by Telephone

If you have a priority level 1(P1) or priority level 2 (P2) problem, contact TAC by telephone and immediately open a case. To obtain a directory of toll-free numbers for your country, go to the following website:

http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/687/Directory/DirTAC.shtml

P1 and P2 level problems are defined as follows:

- P1—Your production network is down, causing a critical impact to business operations if service is not restored quickly. No workaround is available.
- P2—Your production network is severely degraded, affecting significant aspects of your business operations. No workaround is available.

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