

**SECTION 27 11 00**  
**COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT ROOM FITTINGS**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. This section specifies equipment cabinets, interface enclosures, relay racks, and associated hardware in service provider DEMARC, computer and telecommunications rooms.
- B. Telephone system is defined as an Emergency Critical Care Communication System by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Adhere to Seismic reference standards for systems connecting to or extending telephone system and cabling.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Wiring devices: Section 26 27 26, WIRING DEVICES.
- B. General electrical requirements that are common to more than one section in Division 27: Section 27 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNICATIONS INSTALLATIONS.
- C. Requirements for personnel safety and to provide a low impedance path for possible ground fault currents: Section 27 05 26, GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.
- D. Conduits for cables and wiring: Section 27 05 33, RACEWAYS AND BOXES FOR COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.
- E. Low voltage cabling system infrastructure: Section 27 10 00, CONTROL, COMMUNICATION AND SIGNAL WIRING.

**1.3 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 27 05 11, REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNICATIONS INSTALLATION.
- B. Separate submittal into sections for each subsystem containing the following:
  - 1. Pictorial layouts of each Telecommunications Room and Cross Connection Space (VCCS, and HCCS termination cabinets), each distribution cabinet layout, and TCO as each is expected to be installed and configured.
  - 2. Equipment technical literature detailing electrical and technical characteristics of each item of equipment to be furnished.
- C. Environmental Requirements: Identify environmental specifications for housing system as initial and expanded system configurations.
  - 1. Floor loading for batteries and cabinets.
  - 2. Minimum floor space and ceiling height.

3. Minimum door size for equipment passage.

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS**

A. Provide components of cabinet system (cabinet, thermal, cable and power management accessories) from a single manufacturer.

B. Equipment Standards and Testing:

1. Equipment must be listed by a NRTL where a UL standard is in existence; active and passive equipment must conform with each UL standard in effect for equipment, on the submittal date.
2. Each item of electronic equipment must be labeled by a NRTL that warrants equipment has been tested in accordance with and conforms to specified standards.

C. Equipment Cabinets (Enclosures):

1. Fully enclose and physically secure internally mounted and connected, active and passive equipment.
2. Types of Equipment Enclosures accepted for specific VA Spectrum Management, FMS and OI&T applications in CFM and Facility Projects:

CABINET	FUNCTION
Communications	FMS Special Communications Equipment
Seismic	Either FMS or OI&T use, specify need
Environmental	Either FMS or OI&T use, specify need

3. Each cabinet to be:

- a. Provided in each TR Room at a minimum.
  - b. Fabricated with minimum 1.59 mm (16 gauge) steel.
  - c. Provided with manufacturer's standard painted finish in a color accepted by COR with concurrence from FMS Service Chief.
  - d. Mounted on floor or wall as indicated on plans and details.
  - e. Lockable; tubular locks keyed alike. Provide six keys to COR for each cabinet.
4. Provide equipment mounting shelves; attach to front and rear mounting rails and allowing equipment to be secured to respective mounting rails.
5. Each enclosure to include:
- a. Floor or wall mounting as indicated on plans and details.
  - b. Knock out holes for conduit connections or cable entrance.
  - c. Front and rear locking doors; wall mounted cabinets require only front locking door.

- d. Power outlet strips.
- 6. Provide quiet ventilation fan with non-disposable locally cleanable air filter.
- 7. Size each cabinet in order to contain and maintain internal mounted equipment items.
- 8. Provide OEM's fully assembled unit.
- 9. Provide OEM assembled side-by-side enclosures in a single unit, at locations requiring more than two enclosures.
- 10. Provide minimum one cabinet with blank rack space, for additional system expansion equipment.
- 11. Bond to communications circulating grounding system.
- 12. Technical Characteristics:
  - a. External:
    - 1) Overall Height:
      - a) Communications/Server: Maximum 2,184 mm (86 inches).
      - b) Seismic: Maximum 1,905 mm (75 inches).
    - 2) Overall Depth:
      - a) Communications/Server: Maximum 914 mm (36 inches).
      - b) Seismic: Maximum 762 mm (30 inches).
    - 3) Overall Width - All: Maximum 864 mm (34 inches).
  - b. Front Panel Openings:
    - 1) Width:
      - a) Communications: 482.6 mm (19 inches), per EIA.
      - b) Server: 483 mm (19 inches), per EIA/ECA 310.
      - c) Seismic: 483 mm (19 inches), per EIA/ECA 310.
    - 2) Height:
      - a) Communications/Server: Maximum 2,000 mm (78-3/4 inches or 45 Rack Units RU), per EIA/ECA 310.
      - b) Seismic: Maximum 1,689 mm (66-1/2 inches or 38 RUs, per EIA/ECA 310).
  - c. Heavy Duty Cycle: Maximum 544 kilograms (1,200 pounds) capacity.
  - d. Certification:
    - 1) NRTL (i.e. UL): For communications and server cabinets.
    - 2) Telcordia Technologies: #63-GR-CORE, (2012) for seismic cabinets.
    - 3) Seismic: Provide cabinet OEM constructed to seismic design category.
- 13. Cabinet Internal Components:

a. AC Power:

1) Standard "Quad AC Box":

- a) Power capacity: 20 Ampere, single phase, 120 VAC continuous duty.
- b) Wire gauge: #12 AWG, solid copper, connected to room's internal AC Power Panel, or as directed by COR.
- c) Number of AC power outlets: Minimum 4 receptacles.
- d) Enclosure: Fully self-contained, metal 102 mm (4 inch) x 102 mm (4 inches) x 64 mm (2-1/2 inches) with cover
- e) Connection: Minimum 25.4 mm (1 inch) conduit connected to room's AC Power Panel, or as directed by COR
- f) Number of boxes: One.
- g) Compliance: NRTL (i.e. UL); NPFA - 70 (NEC).

b. AC Outlet Strips:

- 1) Power Capacity: 15 Ampere, single phase, 120 VAC continuous duty.
- 2) Wire Gauge: Minimum #12 AWG, solid copper.
- 3) Number of AC Power Outlets: Minimum 10 "U" grounded.
- 4) Enclosure: Fully self-contained; typically metal.
- 5) Connecting Wire: Minimum 2 m (6 feet) long, with three prong self-grounding AC plug connected to cabinet's internal AC "Quad" box.
- 6) Number of Strips: 2.
- 7) Certification: NRTL (i.e. UL).

c. AC Power Line Surge Protector and Filter Construction:

- 1) Input Voltage Range: 120 VAC + 15 percent at 50/60 Hz, single phase.
- 2) Power Service Capacity: 20 AMP, 120 VAC.
- 3) Voltage Output Regulation: +5.0 percent, instantaneous of input.
- 4) Circuit Breaker: 15 AMP; may be self-contained.
- 5) AC Outlets: Minimum four duplex grounded NEMA 5-20R.
- 6) Response Time: 5.0 nanosecond.
- 7) Suppression: Isolate and filter any noise, surge spikes
  - a) Surge: Minimum 20,000 AMP.
  - b) Noise:
    - 1) Common: -40 dB.
    - 2) Differential: -45 dB.

- 8) Clamping Voltage: Minimum 300 V.
  - 9) Enclosure: One; self-contained.
  - 10) Mounting: Internal to cabinet floor or on internal mounting rail shelf, allowing two plugs from two plug strips.
  - 11) AC Power Cord: Required; minimum 1,628 mm (6 feet), three wire (green ground); minimum #14 AWG stranded.
  - 12) Compliance: NRTL (i.e. UL60950-1).
- d. Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS): Provide each cabinet with an internal UPS which may be combined with surge protector and filter if system's 50 percent expansion requirement is met. Provide at least two hour continuous full load uninterruptible system primary AC Power, with a 50 percent 30 min reserve capacity, in the event of facility primary or emergency AC power failure.
- 1) UPS to include:
    - a) On-Off Switch: This function is required to be a part of system's electronic supervision requirements.
    - b) First/Fast Charge Unit: Must provide clean predicable charge voltage/current. Function is required to be a part of system's electronic supervision requirements.
    - c) Over Voltage/Current Protect: Cannot short circuit AC power line at any time. This function is required to be a part of system's electronic supervision requirements.
    - d) Trickle Charge Unit: Must be capable of maintaining a suitable internal battery charge without damaging batteries.
    - e) Mounting: Provide per OEM's direction.
    - f) Proper Ventilation: Do not override cabinets' ventilation system.
    - g) Power Change from AC Input: Accomplish change without interruption to communications link or subsystem being protected. Generate visual and aural alarms in electrical supervision system, local and remote, to annunciating panels via direct connection for trouble indication.
  - 2) Specific requirements for current and surge protection to include:
    - a) Voltage Protection: Threshold, line to neutral, starts at maximum 200 Volts peak. Transient voltage cannot exceed 330

Volts peak. Furnish documentation on peak clamping Voltage as a function of transient waveform.

- b) Peak Power Dissipation: Minimum 35 Joules per phase, as measured for 1.0 millisecond at sub branch panels, 100 Joules per phase at branch panels and 300 Joules per phase at service entrance panels. Typically, power dissipation is 12,000 Watts (W) for 1.0 mS (or 12 Joules). Provide explanation of how ratings were measured or empirically derived.
- c) Surge Protector (may be combined with On-Off switch of UPS): Must not short circuit AC power line at any time.
  - 1) Components must be minimum silicon semi-conductors.
  - 2) Secondary stages, if used, may include other types of rugged devices.
  - 3) Indicators: Provide visual device indicating surge suppression component is functioning.
  - 4) Electrical Supervision: Required; must be audible and visual, local, and remote to annunciating panels via direct connection for trouble indication.
- d) Provide current and surge protection on ancillary equipment.
- e) Equip each cabinet with the following:
  - 1) Equipment Mounting Rails (Front & Rear): Fully adjustable internal equipment mounting rails allowing front or rear equipment mounting with pre-drilled EIA/ECA 310-E Standard tapped holes. Support entire equipment by supplementary support in addition to face mounting screws on rails.
  - 2) Cabinet Ground: Stainless steel adjustable, lug connected to cabinet's main structure providing an internal cabinet ground for all installed equipment properly bolted to rail and with ground wire connected.
  - 3) Grounding Terminals: A separate mounting hole on equipment mounting rail, with stainless steel connecting bolt bonded by minimum #10 AWG copper wire to cabinet's internal grounding lug.

14. Ground Interconnection: Bond cabinet's common grounding lug to room's communications circulating ground busbar with a minimum #4 AWG stranded copper wire.
  15. Blank Panels: Provide at every unused rack space.
    - a. Match cabinet color.
    - b. Provide panels of 3 mm (1/8 inch) thick aluminum with vertical dimensions in increments of one rack unit (RMU) or 45 mm (1-3/4 inch) with mounting holes spaced to correspond to EIA/ECA 310-E Standard 483 mm (19 inch) rack dimensions.
    - c. Fill large unused openings with single standard large panel instead of numerous types.
    - d. Leave one blank rack space (RMU), covered with a blank panel, between each item of equipment, for minimum internal air flow.
    - e. Leave 356 mm (14 inches) (8.0 RMU) open space, covered with blank cover panel, for additional expansion equipment.
    - f. Wire Management: System that connects each item of installed equipment to room wire management system.
    - g. Knock-out Holes: Provide for cable entrance/exits via conduits, cable duct/trays.
- D. Wall Mounted Distribution or System Interface Cabinet:
1. Construct of minimum 1.59 mm (16 gauge) cold rolled steel, with top, side, and bottom panels.
  2. Provide double-hinged front door and main cabinet body allowing access to all internal equipment and wiring; mount to solid walls or internal studs.
  3. Provide baked-on iron phosphate primer and baked enamel paint finish in a color to be selected by the using FMS Chief or COR.
  4. Provide integral and adjustable EIA/ECA 310 standard predrilled rack mounting rails to allow front panel equipment mounting and access.
  5. After equipment, doors and panels are installed, snap-in-place chrome trim strip covers all front panel screw fasteners.
  6. Provide full-length vertical piano hinge to allow entire front portion of cabinet to "swing out" from wall for access to installed equipment, wires and cable; maintain minimum OSHA Safety clearances and NFPA operational functions.
  7. Provide an OEM's fully assembled unit enclosure.

8. Equip these cabinets same as equipment cabinets, except mount UPS on floor below cabinet with AC power connection in conduit to AC service panel.

9. Technical Characteristics:

- a. Overall Height: Maximum 1,218 mm (48 inches).
- b. Overall Depth: Maximum 558 mm (22 inches).
- c. Overall Width: Maximum 610 mm (24 inches).
- d. Front Panel Horizontal: Maximum width 483 mm (19 inches).
- e. Capacity: Maximum 180 kilograms (400 pounds).
- f. Lockable:
  - 1) Tubular lock with 7-pin security.
  - 2) Key cabinets alike.

E. Stand Alone Open Equipment Rack:

- 1. Construct of minimum 1.59 mm (16 gauge) cold rolled steel with manufacturer's standard paint finish, in a color to be selected by COR with concurrence from facility's FMS Service Chief.
- 2. Floor-mount as directed by COR with concurrence from facility's FMS Service Chief.
- 3. Equip rack same as equipment cabinet, except mount UPS with additional support for weight and AC power connection in conduit to AC service panel.
- 4. Provide an OEM fully assembled unit.
- 5. Technical Characteristics:
  - a. Overall Height: Maximum 2,180 mm (85-7/8 inches).
  - b. Overall Width: Maximum 535 mm (21-1/16 inches).
  - c. Front Panel Opening: 483 mm (19 inches), EIA/ECA 310 horizontal width.
  - d. Hole Spacing: Per EIA/ECA 310.
  - e. Load Capacity: Maximum 680.4 kg (1,500 lbs).
  - f. Certifications:
    - 1) EIA/ECA: 310-E.
    - 2) NRTL (i.e. UL): OEM specific.

F. Wire Management Equipment:

- 1. Provide an orderly horizontal and vertical interface between outside and inside wires and cables, distribution and interface wires and cables, interconnection wires and cables and associated equipment, jumper cables, and provide a uniform connection media for system fire-retardant wires and cables and other subsystems.



2. Interface to each cable tray, duct, wireway, or conduit used in the system.
  3. Interconnection or distribution wires and cables must enter system at top (or from a wireway in the floor) via overhead protection system and be uniformly routed down both sides at same time, of the frames side protection system, then laterally for termination on rear of each respective terminating assembly.
- G. Vertical Cable Managers:
1. Use same make, style, and size of vertical cable manager on rack/frame or in between racks/frames when more than one cable manager is used on a rack/frame or group of racks/frames.
  2. Match color and cover style of racks/frames and cable managers.
- H. Horizontal Cable Managers:
1. Use same make and style of cable manager on rack/frame or racks/frames, when more than one horizontal cable manager is used on a rack/frame or group of racks/frames.
  2. Match color of racks/frames and cable managers.
- I. Provide gas protection devices on all circuits and cable pairs serving building distribution frames, located in buildings other than building in which termination is located, or in any area served by an unprotected distribution system (maintenance hole, manhole, aerial, etc.).
- J. Provide installation hardware when enclosures or racks are attached to structural floor.
- K. Provide noise filters and surge protectors for each equipment interface cabinet, switch equipment cabinet, control console, and local and remote active equipment locations to ensure protection from input primary AC power surges so as consequence noise glitches are not induced into low voltage data circuits.

### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

#### **3.1 PREPARATION**

- A. Coordinate cabinet installation such that doors fully close and lock, with active and passive equipment installed and connected.
- B. Verify equipment dimensions and brackets allow mounting with cabinet doors closed. Front door or rear door of any cabinet that does not close and lock may result in immediate cancellation of inspections or tests.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

#### A. Equipment Cabinets:

1. Install cabinets in a manner that complies with OEM instructions, requirements of this specification, and in a manner which does not constitute a safety hazard.
2. Install equipment indoors in NEMA 4 rated metal cabinets with hinged doors and locks with two keys.

#### B. Grounding:

1. Bond equipment, including identified Government furnished equipment, to ground so total ground resistance measures maximum 0.1 Ohm.
  - a. Install lightning arrestors and grounding in accordance with NFPA.
  - b. Install gas protection devices at nearest point of entrance in buildings where protection is required and on same circuits as MDF in telephone switch room.
  - c. Do not use AC neutral, including in power panel or receptacle outlet, for system control, subcarrier, or audio reference ground.
  - d. Use of conduit, signal duct or cable trays as system or electrical ground is not permitted.
2. Connect each equipment grounding terminal to a separate mounting hole on equipment mounting rail, to right as one looks at it from rear, with a minimum #12 AWG stranded copper wire with protective green jacket.
3. Extend common ground bus of minimum #10 AWG solid copper wire throughout each equipment cabinet and bond to TGB. Provide a separate isolated ground connection from each equipment cabinet ground bus to system ground. Do not tie equipment ground buses together.
4. Bond equipment to cabinet bus with copper braid equivalent to #12 AWG. Self-grounding equipment enclosures, racks, or cabinets, that provide OEM certified functional ground connections through physical contact with installed equipment, are acceptable alternatives.
5. Bond cable shields to cabinet ground bus with minimum #12 AWG stranded copper wire at only one end of cable run. Insulate cable shields from each other, faceplates, equipment racks, consoles, enclosures, or cabinets, except at system common ground point. Bond

coaxial and audio cables only at source; in all cases, keep cable shield ground connections to a minimum.

C. Equipment Assembly:

1. Cabinets:

- a. Install and adjust cabinet/frame accessories to position, including thermal management accessories, vertical cable managers, vertical power managers and equipment-mounting rails, using manufacturer's installation instructions prior to buying or placing cabinet for attachment to building and before installing any rack-mount equipment into cabinet. Shelves, horizontal cable managers and filler panels (rack-mount accessories), if used, may be installed after cabinet is placed.
- b. When used in a multi-cabinet bay, attach cabinets side-by-side using buying kits according to manufacturer's instructions.
- c. Attach overhead ladder rack or cable tray to ceiling or top of cabinet. Maintain minimum 75 mm (3 inches) clearance between top of cabinet and bottom of ladder rack/cable tray. Position ladder rack/cable tray so that it does not interfere with hot air exhaust through cabinet's top panel. Use radius drops where cable enters or exits ladder rack/cable tray.
- d. In seismic areas, install additional bracing as required by building codes and recommendations of a licensed structural engineer.
- e. Install ladder rack with side stringers facing rack or cabinet so that ladder forms an inverted U-shape and so that welds between stringers (sides) and cross members (middle) face away from cables.
- f. Secure ladder rack to tops of equipment racks or cabinets using manufacturer's recommended supports and appropriate hardware.
- g. Attach bonding conductor sized per TIA-607-B between telecommunications grounding busbar and cabinet. Attach bonding conductor to cabinet using a ground terminal block according to manufacturer's installation instructions.
- h. Provide bonding conductor and other hardware required to make connections between cabinet and telecommunications grounding busbar.
- i. Install rack mounted equipment normally requiring adjustment or observation so operational adjustments can be conveniently made.

- j. Mount heavy equipment with rack slides or rails to allow servicing from front of enclosure. Provide support in addition to front panel mounting screws for heavy equipment.
  - k. Provide with cable slack to permit servicing by removal of installed equipment from front of enclosure.
  - l. Install color-matched blank panel spacer 44 mm (1.75 inches) high between each piece of active and passive equipment to ensure adequate air circulation for efficient equipment cooling and air ventilation.
  - m. Provide quiet fans and non-disposable air filters at each console or cabinet.
  - n. Install enclosures and racks plumb and square, permanently attached to building structure and held in place.
  - o. Provide 381 mm (15 inches) of front vertical space opening for additional equipment.
  - p. Install equipment located indoors in metal racks or enclosures with hinged doors to allow access for maintenance without causing interference to other nearby equipment.
  - q. Cables must enter equipment racks or enclosures in such a manner to allow doors or access panels to open and close without disturbing or damaging cables.
  - r. Mount distribution hardware in a manner that allows access to connections for testing and provides room for doors or access panels to open and close without disturbing the cables.
2. Racks:
- a. Assemble racks according to manufacturer's instructions.
  - b. Verify that equipment mounting rails are sized properly for rack-mount equipment before attaching rack to floor.
  - c. Attach assembled racks to floor in four places using appropriate floor mounting anchors. When placed over a raised floor, threaded rods should pass through raised floor tile and be secured in structural floor below.
  - d. Bond racks to telecommunications grounding busbar using appropriate hardware provided by contractor.
  - e. In seismic areas, install additional bracing as required by building codes and recommendations of a licensed structural engineer.

- f. Ladder rack may be attached to top of rack to deliver cables to rack. Do not drill rack to attach; use appropriate hardware from rack manufacturer.
  - g. Provide radius drops to guide cable where cable exits or enters side of overhead ladder rack to access a rack, frame, cabinet or wall-mounted rack, cabinet, or termination field.
  - h. Evenly distribute equipment load on rack. Place large and heavy equipment towards bottom of rack. Secure equipment to rack with equipment mounting screws. In seismic areas, secure equipment to shelves with additional bracing.
3. Vertical Cable Managers:
- a. Provide vertical managers so number of cables in each manager does not exceed OEM fill capacity.
  - b. Attach vertical cable managers to side of rack/frame using manufacturer's installation instructions and hardware.
  - c. Attach vertical cable manager to both racks/frames when a single vertical cable manager is used between two racks/frames.
  - d. Dress cables through openings in between T-shaped guides on manager so that cables make gradual bends as they exit or enter cable manager into rack-mount space (RMU). Do not twist, coil or make sharp bends in cables.
  - e. Attach doors to cable manager in closed position after cabling is complete.
4. Horizontal Cable Managers:
- a. Attach horizontal cable managers to rack/frame with minimum four screws according to manufacturer's installation instructions. Center each cable manager within allocated rack-mount space (RMU).
  - b. Provide horizontal managers located so number of cables each manager supports is less than cable manager's cable fill capacity.
  - c. Dress cables through openings in between T-shaped guides on cable manager so that cables make gradual bends as they exit or enter cable manager into rack-mount space (RMU). Do not twist, coil, or make sharp bends in cables.
  - d. Attach covers to cable manager in closed position after cabling is complete.

D. Labeling: Permanently label each enclosure in accordance with TIA-606-B using laser printers ; handwritten labels are not acceptable.

1. Equipment: Label system equipment with contrasting plastic laminate or bakelite material on face of unit corresponding to its source.
2. Conduit, Cable Duct, and/or Cable Tray: Label conduit, duct and tray, including utilized GFE, with permanent marking devices or spray painted stenciling a minimum of 3 m (10 feet), identifying system.

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