

SM4T4DPA

Managed Layer 2 Gigabit Ethernet Switch
(4) 10/100/1000Base-T Ports + (4) 100/1000Base-X SFP Slots

Install Guide

Part Number 33867
Revision A August 2023

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Revision History

Date	Rev	Description
8/21/23	A	Initial Lantronix release at FW v 2.66.

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Product Description

This switch is a high performance Layer 2 managed switch with (4) 10/100/1000Base-T copper ports and (4) dual speed 100/1000Base-X SFP slots.

Ordering Information

SM4T4DPA	Managed Layer 2 Gigabit Ethernet Switch with (4) 10/100/1000Base-T Ports + (4) 100/1000Base-X SFP Slots.
SFP Modules	See Lantronix full line of SFP transceivers on our SFP webpage .
RMSM4-01	19" Rack Mount Bracket.
BRSM8-01	Wall Mount Bracket.
Power Cord Included	To order the corresponding country specific power cord, add the appropriate extension to the end of the SKU: -NA = North America, -LA = Latin America, -EU = Europe, -UK = United Kingdom, -SA = South Africa, -JP = Japan, -OZ = Australia, or -BR = Brazil.

About this Manual

This guide gives specific information on how to install, set up, and troubleshoot the switch. The manual is intended for use by network administrators who are responsible for installing and maintaining network equipment; consequently, it assumes a basic working knowledge of general switch functions, the Internet Protocol (IP), Ethernet switches and networking, and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). Transition Networks is now Lantronix. Some products/firmware items are still in process of being re-branded and may still reflect the Transition Networks name/logo

Related Manuals

- SM4T4DPA Web User Guide, 33868
- SM4T4DPA CLI Reference, 33869
- Software Release Note (version specific)

For More Information

For Lantronix Documentation, Firmware, App Notes, etc. go to <https://www.lantronix.com/technical-support/>. Note that this manual provides links to third party web sites for which Lantronix is not responsible.

Features

- Supports Jumbo Frame up to 9K bytes
- Authentication – RADIUS IEEE 802.1X, TACACS+
- Security - supports SSH/SSL
- Port based or tagged (IEEE 802.1Q) VLAN, QinQ double tag VLAN, Guest VLAN
- Bandwidth Allocation Ingress and Egress
- DHCP Snooping including option 82
- IP-MAC binding for security
- ACL based on Ethernet Type / ARP / IPv4 for packets permit or deny, rate limitation and port copy
- LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol)
- Syslog for device management
- IEEE 802.3az Energy Efficiency
- Single IP management
- Web Management, SNMP V1/V2c/V3, Telnet, CLI
- Supports IEEE 802.3ad port trunk with link aggregation control protocol (LACP)

- Supports IGMP Snooping V1/V2/V3, IGMP Proxy and GVRP
- Supports 8 hardware queues with Strict priority and WRR. Per port bandwidth management
- Supports IEEE 802.1s MSTP, IEEE 802.1w RSTP and IEEE 802.1D STP Compliant
- Port Based VLAN, IEEE 802.1Q tag-based, 4096 VLAN entries, MACbased VLAN, Private VLAN Edge, Priority VLAN override
- Firmware Update, configure backup/restore through Web GUI and TFTP
- Support IPv4/IPv6 dual protocol stack
- Redundant Ring Protection Protocol

Specifications

Standards: IEEE 802.3, IEEE 802.3u, IEEE 802.3z, IEEE 802.3x, IEEE 802.3ad, IEEE 802.1D, IEEE 802.1w, IEEE 802.1s, IEEE 802.1Q, IEEE 802.1p, IEEE 802.1ad, IEEE 802.1AB, IEEE 802.3az, IEEE 802.1X

Connectors: (1) RJ-45 console port, (4) 10/100/1000 RJ-45 ports, (4) 100/1000 SFP slots

Protocols: CSMA/CD

Technology: Store-and-forward switching architecture

MAC Address: 8K MAC address table

Backplane: 16 Gbps

Dimensions: Width: 8.66" [220 mm] x Depth: 6.26" [159 mm] x Height: 1.69" [44 mm]

Power Input: Internal power: 100-240VAC

Operating Temp.: 0°C to 40°C

Humidity: 5% to 90% (non-condensing)

Weight: 3.85 lbs. [1.75 kg]

Certifications: Safety: LVD. Emissions: FCC Class A, CE.

Warranty: Lifetime

Cautions and Warnings

Cautions indicate that there is the possibility of poor equipment performance or potential damage to the equipment. **Warnings** indicate that there is the possibility of injury to person.

Cautions and Warnings appear here and may appear throughout this manual where appropriate. Failure to read and understand the information identified by this symbol could result in poor equipment performance, damage to the equipment, or injury to persons.



Caution: While installing or servicing the power supply module, wear a grounding device and observe all electrostatic discharge precautions. Failure to observe this caution could result in damage to, or failure of the power module.



Warning: Do not connect the power module to an external power source before installing it into the chassis. Failure to observe this warning could result in an electrical shock, even death.

Warning: Equipment grounding is vital to ensure safe operation. The installer must ensure that the power module is properly grounded during and after installation. Failure to observe this warning could result in an electric shock, even death.

Warning: A readily accessible, suitable National Electrical Code (NEC) or local electrical code approved disconnect device and branch-circuit protector must be part of the building's installed wiring to accommodate permanently connected equipment. Failure to observe this warning could result in an electric shock, even death.

Warning: Turn any external power source OFF and ensure that the power module is disconnected from the external power source before performing any maintenance. Failure to observe this warning could result in an electrical shock, even death.

Warning: Ensure that the disconnect device for the external power source is OPEN (*turned OFF*) before disconnecting or connecting the power leads to the power module. Failure to observe this warning could result in an electric shock, even death.

Hardware Description

Switch Architecture

The switch provides a wire-speed, non-blocking switching fabric. This allows wire-speed transport of multiple packets at low latency on all ports simultaneously. The switch also features full-duplex capability on all ports, which effectively doubles the bandwidth of each connection.

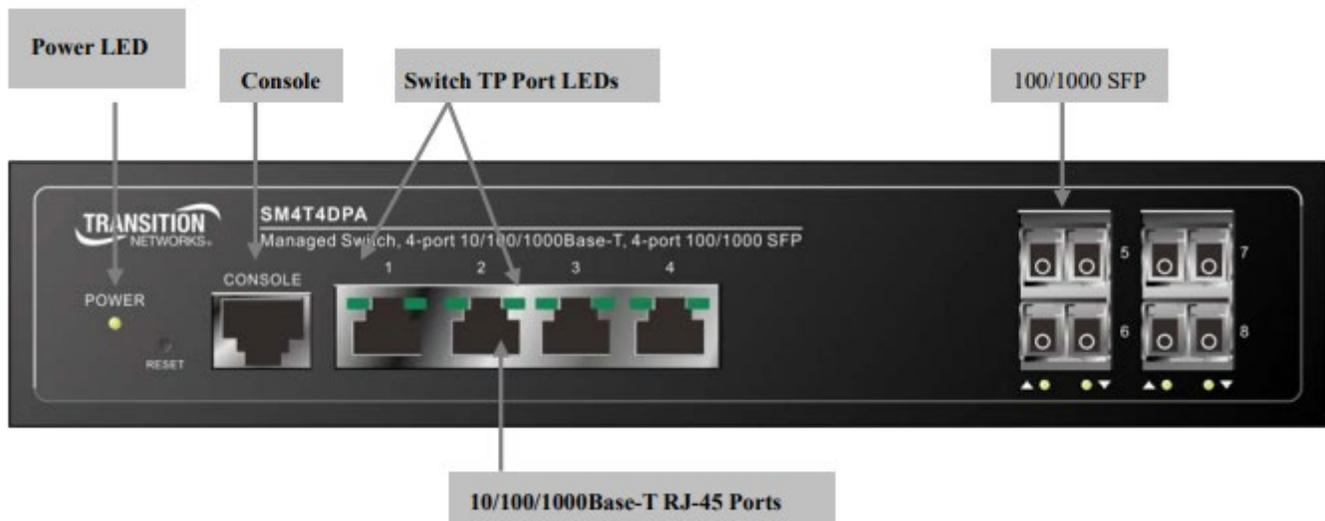
This switch uses store-and-forward technology to ensure maximum data integrity. With this technology, the entire packet must be received into a buffer and checked for validity before being forwarded. This prevents errors from being propagated throughout the network.

Network Management Options

The switch can be managed over the network with a web browser or Telnet application. The switch includes a built-in network management agent that allows it to be managed in-band using SNMP or RMON (Groups 1, 2, 3, 9) protocols. It also has an RJ45 console port connector on the front panel for out-of-band management. A PC may be connected to this port for configuration and monitoring out-of-band via a null-modem serial cable. (See Appendix B for wiring options.)

Note: For a detailed description of the management features, refer to the related manual.

Front Panel



Back Panel



1000BASE-T Ports

The switch contains 4 10/100/1000BASE-T RJ-45 ports. All RJ-45 ports support automatic MDI/MDI-X operation, auto-negotiation and IEEE 802.3x auto-negotiation of flow control, so the optimum data rate and transmission can be selected automatically.

SFP Transceiver Slots

SM4T4DPA supports the Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) transceiver. Please visit our [SFP webpage](#) for details on the optional SFP modules.

Port and System Status LEDs

The SM4T4DPA switch includes a display panel for system and port indications that simplify installation and network troubleshooting. The LEDs, which are located on left hand side of the front panel for easy viewing. Details are shown below and described in the following tables.

Table 1: Port Status LEDs

<u>LED</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Status</u>
TP (Link/ACT)	Green	Lit Green when TP link good Blinks when any traffic is present
TP SPEED	Green	Lit Green when TP link on 1000Mbps Blinks when TP link on 100Mbps Off when TP link on 10Mbps
SFP (Link/ACT)	Green/Amber	Lit Green when SFP link on 1000Mbps speed Lit Amber when SFP link on 100Mbps speed Blinks when any traffic is present

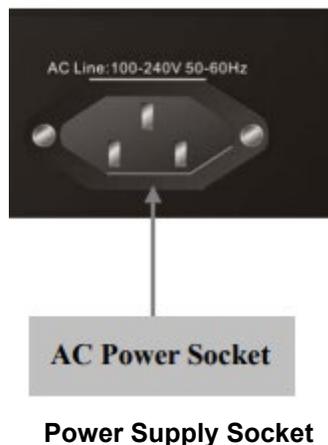
Table 2: System Status LEDs

<u>LED</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Status</u>
Power	Green	OFF Lit when power is coming up

AC Input

There is a power sockets on the rear panel of the switch. For normal power supply, the Switch has a standard power socket for the AC power cord.

Figure 3: Power Supply Socket



Network Planning

Introduction to Switching

A network switch allows simultaneous transmission of multiple packets; it can partition a network more efficiently than bridges or routers. Thus the switch has been recognized as one of the most important device for today's networking technology.

When performance bottlenecks are caused by congestion at the network access point such as file server, the device can be connected directly to a switched port. And, by using full-duplex mode, the bandwidth of the dedicated segment can be doubled to maximize throughput.

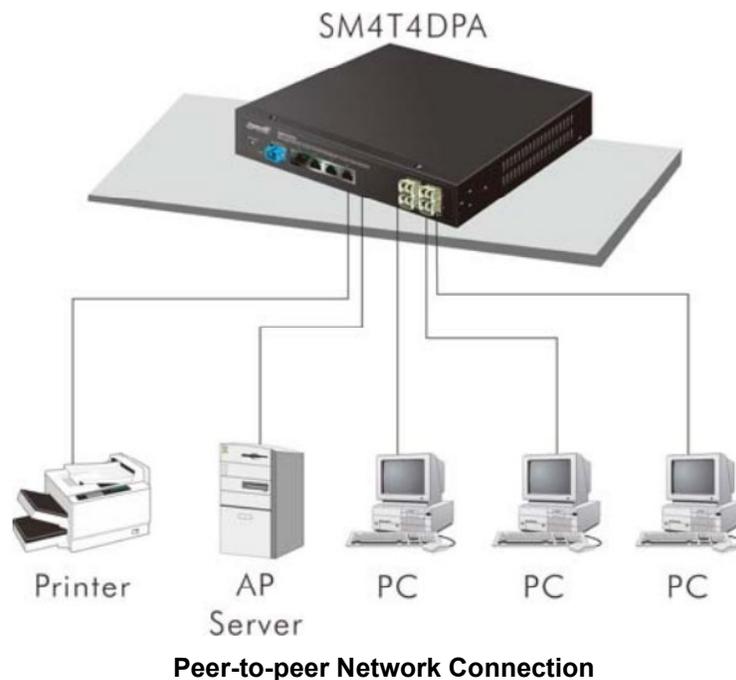
When networks are based on repeater (hub) technology, the distance between end stations is limited by a maximum hop count. However, a switch can subdividing the network into smaller and more manageable segments, and linking them to the larger network than it turns the hop count back to zero and removes the limitation.

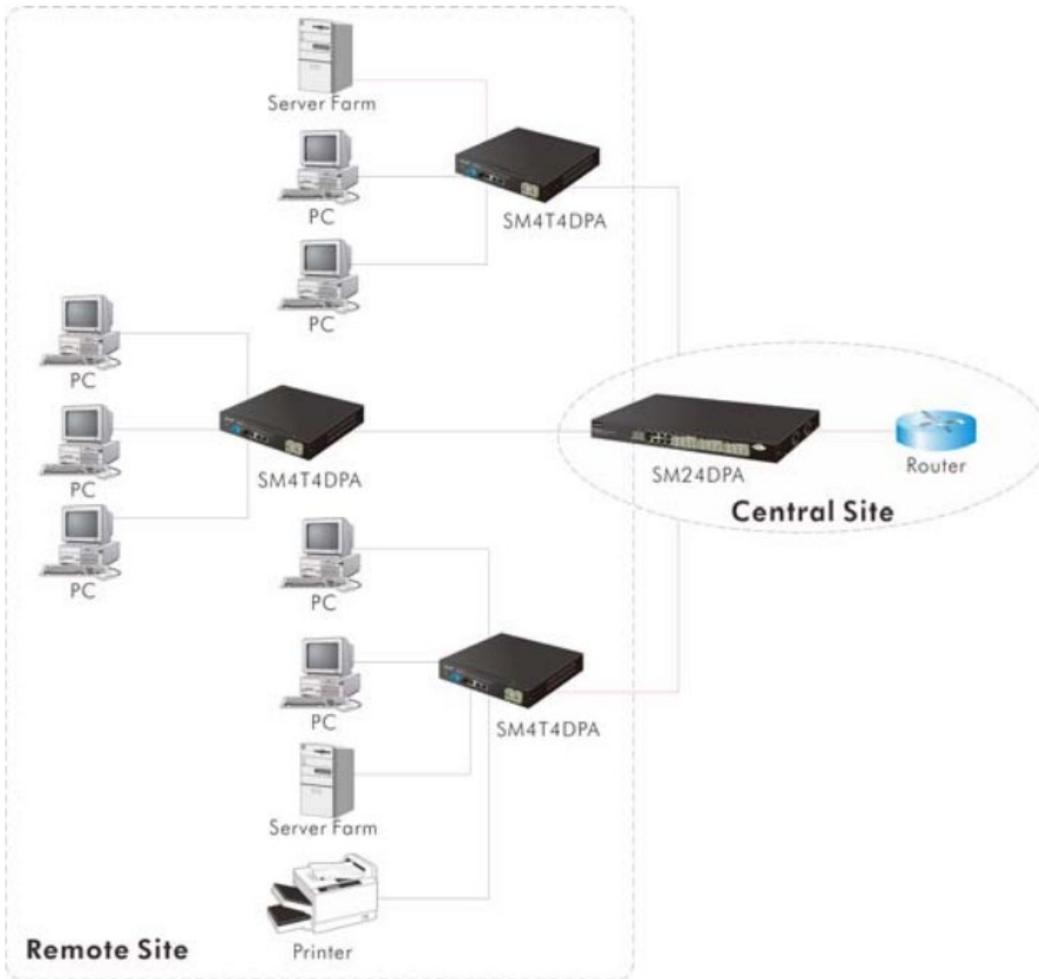
A switch can be easily configured in any Ethernet, Fast Ethernet, or Gigabit Ethernet network to significantly increase bandwidth while using conventional cabling and network cards.

Application Examples

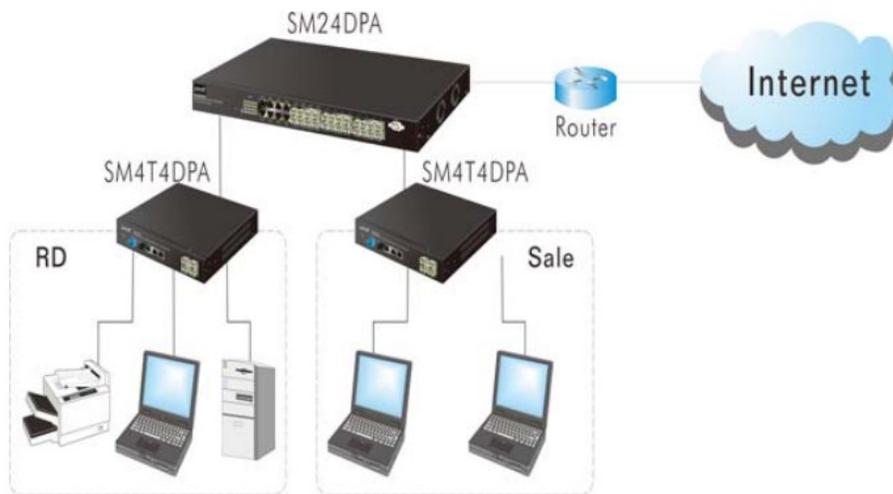
The Switch implements 4 Gigabit Ethernet TP ports and 4 slots for the removable SFP module which supports comprehensive types of fiber connection, such as LC and BiDi-LC modules. It is not only designed to segment your network, but also to provide a wide range of options in setting up network connections. Some typical applications are described below.

- Remote site application is used in Enterprise or SMB
- Peer-to-peer application is used in two remote offices
- Office network
- High Performance Requirement environment
- Advance Security for network safety application
- Suitable for data/ voice and video conference application





Network Connection between Remote Site and Central Site



Office Network Connection

Installation

Selecting a Site

The Switch can be mounted in a standard 19-inch equipment rack (Via Optional Rack mount Kit) or on a flat surface. Be sure to follow the guidelines below when choosing a location.

◆ The site should:

- Be at the center of all the devices you want to link and near a power outlet.
- Be able to maintain its temperature within 0 to 40°C (32 to 104 °F) and its humidity within 10% to 90%, non-condensing.
- Be accessible for installing, cabling and maintaining the devices.
- Allow the status LEDs to be clearly visible.

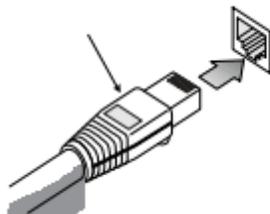
◆ Make sure the twisted-pair Ethernet cable is always routed away from power lines, radios, transmitters or any other electrical interference.

◆ Make sure that SM4T4DPA Switch is connected to a separate grounded power outlet that provides 100 to 240 VAC, 50 to 60 Hz.

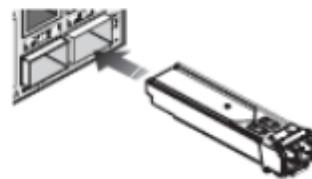
Ethernet Cabling

To ensure proper operation when installing the switch into a network, make sure that the current cables are suitable for 100BASE-TX or 1000BASE-T operation. Check the following criteria against the current installation of your network:

- ◆ Cable type: Unshielded twisted pair (UTP) or shielded twisted pair (STP) cable with RJ-45 connectors; Category 5 or Category 5e with maximum length of 100 meters is recommend 100BASE-TX, and Category 5e or 6 with maximum length of 100 meters is recommend for 1000BASE-T.
- ◆ Protection from radio frequency interference emissions.
- ◆ Electrical surge suppression.
- ◆ Separation of electrical wires and data based network wiring.
- ◆ Safe connections with no damaged cables, connectors or shields.



RJ-45 Connections



SFP Transceiver

Equipment Checklist

After unpacking this switch, please check the contents to be sure you have received all the components. Then, before beginning the installation, be sure you have all other necessary installation equipment.

Package Contents

- SM4T4DPA Management Switch
- Four adhesive rubber feet
- Mounting Accessory (for 19" Rack Shelf, Optional)
- This Installation Guide
- One AC Power Cord
- One RS-232 to RJ-45 Console Cable

Note: Notify your sales representative immediately if any of the aforementioned items is missing or damaged.

Warning: The mini-GBICs are Class 1 laser devices. Avoid direct eye exposure to the beam coming from the transmit port.

Mounting

The switch can be mounted in a standard 19-inch equipment rack or on a desktop or shelf. Mounting instructions for each type of site as follows.

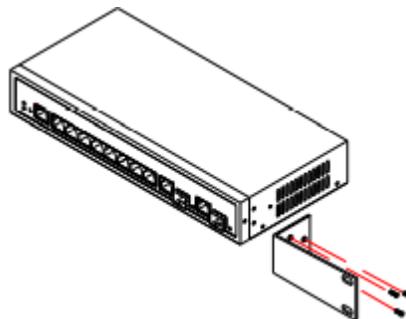
Rack Mounting

Before rack mounting the switch, please pay attention to the following factors:

- Temperature: Since the temperature within a rack assembly may be higher than the ambient room temperature, check that the rack-environment temperature is within the specified operating temperature range (0 to 40 °C).
- Mechanical Loading: Do not place any equipment on top of a rack-mounted unit.
- Circuit Overloading: Be sure that the supply circuit to the rack assembly is not overloaded.
- Grounding: Rack-mounted equipment should be properly grounded.

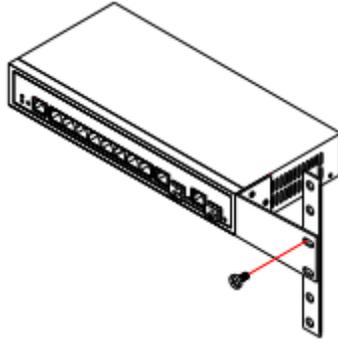
To Rack-mount Devices:

Step 1. Attach the brackets to the device using the screws provided in the Mounting Accessory.



Attaching the Brackets

Step 2. Mount the device in the rack (Via Optional Rack-Mount kit), using four rack-mounting screws (not provided). Be sure to secure the lower rack-mounting screws first to prevent the brackets being bent by the weight of the switch.



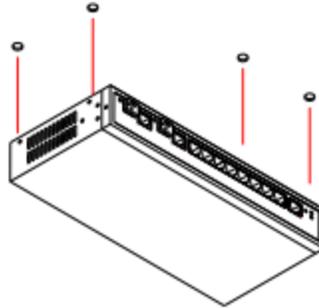
Installing the switch in a Rack

Step 3. If installing a single switch only, turn to “Connection to a Power Source” at the end of this chapter.

Step4. If installing multiple switches, mount them in the rack, one below the other, in any order.

Desktop or Shelf Mounting

Step 1. Attach the four adhesive rubber feet to the bottom of the first switch.



Attaching the Adhesive Rubber Feet

Step 2. Set the device on a flat surface near an AC power source, making sure there are at least two inches of space on all sides for proper air flow.

Step 3. If installing a single switch only, go to “Connecting to a Power Source” at the end of this Chapter.

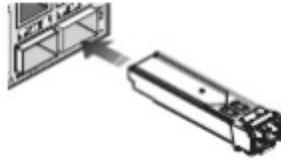
Step4. If installing multiple switches, attach four adhesive feet to each one. Place each device squarely on top of the one below, in any order.

Installing an Optional SFP Transceiver

You can install or remove a mini-GBIC SFP from a mini-GBIC slot without having to power off the switch.

Note:

- The SFP ports operate only at full duplex. Half duplex operation is not supported.
- Ensure the network cable is NOT connected when you install or remove an SFP.



Inserting an SFP Transceiver into a Slot

To install a SFP transceiver, do the following:

Step 1. Consider network and cabling requirements to select an appropriate SFP transceiver type.

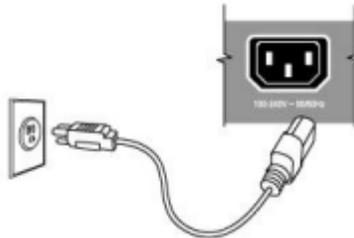
Step 2. Insert the transceiver with the optical connector facing outward and the slot connector facing down. Note that SFP transceivers are keyed so they can only be installed in one orientation.

Step 3. Slide the SFP transceiver into the slot until it clicks into place.

Note: SFP transceivers are not provided in the switch package.

Connecting to a Power Source

You can plug or remove the power cord from AC power socket to switch the power on and off.



Inserting the Power Cord to AC Power Socket

Step 1. Insert the power cable plug directly into the AC Socket located at the back of the switch.

Step 2. Plug the other end of the cable into a grounded, 3-Pin, AC power source.

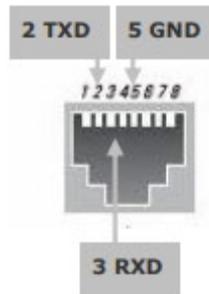
Step 3. Check the front-panel LEDs as the device is powered on to be sure the POWER LED is lit. If not, check that the power cable is correctly plugged in.

Warning: For International use, you may need to change the AC line cord. You must use a line cord set that has been approved for the socket type in your country.

Connecting to the Console Port

The RJ-45 serial port on the switch’s front panel is used to connect to the switch for out-of-band console configuration.

The command-line-driven configuration program can be accessed from a terminal or a PC running a terminal emulation program. The pin assignments used to connect to the serial port are provided below.



Serial Port (RJ-45) Pin-Out

Wiring Map for the Serial Cable

Table 3: Serial Cable Wiring

<u>Switch’s 8-Pin Serial Port</u>	<u>Null Modem Cable</u>	<u>PC’s 9-Pin DTE Port</u>
2 RXD (receive data)	←-----	3 TXD (transmit data)
3 RXD (receive data)	-----→	2 RXD (receive data)
5 SGND (Signal ground)	-----	5 SGND (Signal ground)

Note: No other pins are used.

Plug in the Console Port

The serial port’s configuration requirements are as follows:

- ◆ Default Baud rate—115,200 bps
- ◆ Character Size—8 Characters
- ◆ Parity—None
- ◆ Stop bit—One
- ◆ Data bits—8
- ◆ Flow control—none



Operation of Web-based Management

The default values of the managed switch are listed below:

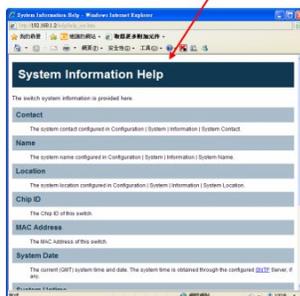
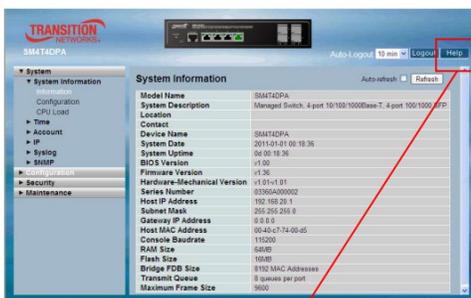
- IP Address 192.168.1.77
- Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0
- Default 192.168.1.254
- Username admin
- Password admin

After the switch has finished configuration in the CLI via the switch's serial interface, you can browse it. For instance, type `http://192.168.1.77` in the address row in a browser, and it will show the following screen and ask you to enter a username and password in order to login and access authentication. The default username and password are both "admin". For first time use, enter the default username and password, and then click the <Login> button. The login process now is completed.

SM4T4DPA Web User Interface:



Note: If you need to set other parameters, refer to the detail in the related. You can also access the Switch and click the "help" button under the web GUI and the switch will pop-up help content on how to set the parameters:



Making Network Connections

Connecting Network Devices

The switch is designed to be connected to 10, 100 or 1000Mbps network cards in PCs and servers, as well as to other switches and hubs. It may also be connected to remote devices using optional SFP transceivers.

Twisted-Pair Devices

Each device requires an unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) cable with RJ-45 connectors at both ends. Use Category 5, 5e or 6 cable for 1000BASE-T connections, Category 5 or better for 100BASE-TX connections.

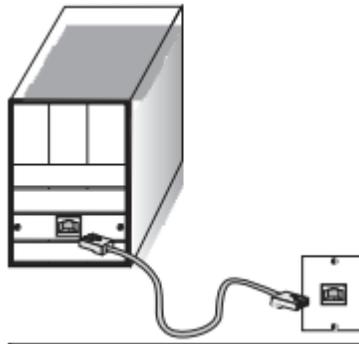
Cabling Guidelines

The RJ-45 ports on the switch support automatic MDI/MDI-X pinout configuration, so you can use standard straight-through twisted-pair cables to connect to any other network device (PCs, servers, switches, routers, or hubs). See Appendix B for further information on cabling.

Caution: Do not plug a phone jack connector into an RJ-45 port. This will damage the switch. Use only twisted-pair cables with RJ-45 connectors that conform to FCC standards.

Connecting to PCs, Servers, Hubs and Switches

Step 1. Attach one end of a twisted-pair cable segment to the device's RJ-45 connector.



Making Twisted-Pair Connections

Step 2. If the device is a network card and the switch is in the wiring closet, attach the other end of the cable segment to a modular wall outlet that is connected to the wiring closet. (See the section “Network Wiring Connections.”) Otherwise, attach the other end to an available port on the switch.

Make sure each twisted pair cable does not exceed 100 meters (328 ft) in length.

Note: Avoid using flow control on a port connected to a hub unless it is actually required to solve a problem. Otherwise, back pressure jamming signals may degrade overall performance for the segment attached to the hub.

Step 3. As each connection is made, the Link LED (on the switch) corresponding to each port will light green (1000 Mbps) or amber (100 Mbps) to indicate that the connection is valid.

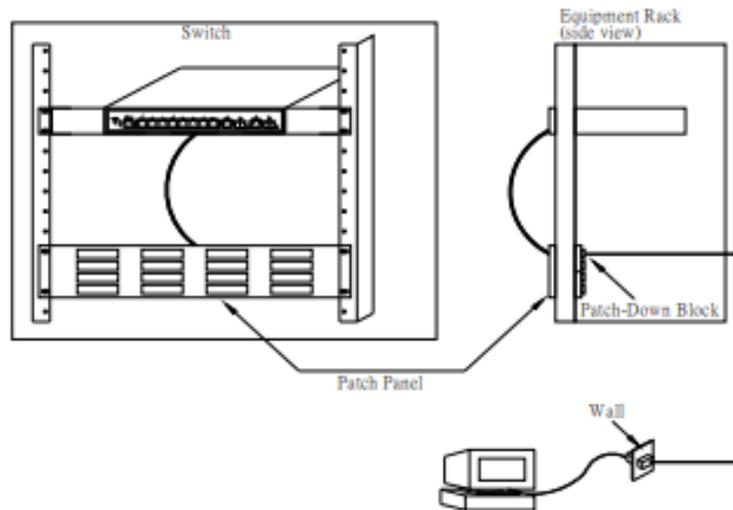
Network Wiring Connections

The punch-down block is an integral part of many of the newer equipment racks. It is actually part of the patch panel. Instructions for making connections in the wiring closet with this type of equipment follows.

Step 1. Attach one end of a patch cable to an available port on the switch, and the other end to the patch panel.

Step 2. If not already in place, attach one end of a cable segment to the back of the patch panel where the punch-down block is located, and the other end to a modular wall outlet.

Step 3. Label cables to simplify future troubleshooting. See “[Cable Labeling and Connection Records](#)” on page 24.



Network Wiring Connections

Fiber Optic SFP Devices

An optional Gigabit SFP transceiver can be used for a backbone connection between switches, or for connecting to a high-speed server.

Each single-mode fiber port requires 9/125 micron single-mode fiber optic cable with an LC connector at both ends. Each multimode fiber optic port requires 50/125 or 62.5/125 micron multimode fiber optic cabling with an LC connector at both ends.

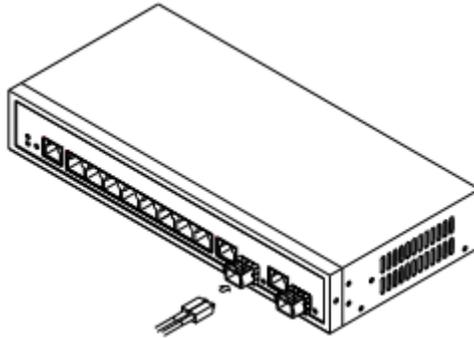
Warning: This switch uses lasers to transmit signals over fiber optic cable. The lasers are inherently eye safe in normal operation. However, user should never look directly at a transmit port when it is powered on.

Warning: When selecting a fiber SFP device, considering safety, make sure that it can function at a temperature that is not less than the recommended maximum operational temperature of the product. You must also use an approved Laser SFP transceiver.

Step 1. Remove and keep the LC port's rubber plug. When not connected to a fiber cable, the rubber plug should be replaced to protect the optics.

Step 2. Check that the fiber terminators are clean. You can clean the cable plugs by wiping them gently with a clean tissue or cotton ball moistened with a little ethanol. Dirty fiber terminators on fiber optic cables will impair the quality of the light transmitted through the cable and lead to degraded performance on the port.

Step 3. Connect one end of the cable to the LC port on the switch and the other end to the LC port on the other device. Since LC connectors are keyed, the cable can be attached in only one orientation.



Making Fiber Port Connections

Step 4. As a connection is made, check the Link LED on the switch corresponding to the port to be sure that the connection is valid.

The fiber optic ports operate at 1 Gbps. The maximum length for fiber optic cable operating at Gigabit speed will depend on the fiber type as listed under “[1000 Mbps Gigabit Ethernet Collision Domain](#)” on page 22.

Connectivity Rules

When adding hubs to your network, please note that because switches break up the path for connected devices into separate collision domains, you should not include the switch or connected cabling in your calculations for cascade length involving other devices.

1000BASE-T Cable Requirements

All Category 5 UTP cables that are used for 100BASE-TX connections should also work for 1000BASE-T, providing that all four wire pairs are connected. However, it is recommended that for all critical connections, or any new cable installations, Category 5e or Category 6 cable should be used. The Category 5e and 6 specifications include test parameters that are only recommendations for Category 5. So the first step in preparing existing Category 5 cabling for running 1000BASE-T is a simple test of the cable installation to be sure that it complies with the IEEE 802.3-2005 standards.

Cable Labeling and Connection Records

When planning a network installation, it is essential to label the opposing ends of cables and to record where each cable is connected. This will allow user to easily locate inter-connected devices, isolate faults and change your topology without need for unnecessary time consumption.

To best manage the physical implementations of your network, follow these guidelines:

- Clearly label the opposing ends of each cable.
- Using your building’s floor plans, draw a map of the location of all network-connected equipment. For each piece of equipment, identify the devices to which it is connected.
- Note the length of each cable and the maximum cable length supported by the switch ports.
- For ease of understanding, use a location-based key when assigning prefixes to your cable labeling.
- Use sequential numbers for cables that originate from the same equipment.
- Differentiate between racks by naming accordingly.
- Label each separate piece of equipment.
- Display a copy of your equipment map, including keys to all abbreviations at each equipment rack.

Troubleshooting

Basic Troubleshooting Tips

Most problems are caused by the following situations. Check for these items first to start your troubleshooting:

Connecting to devices with a fixed full-duplex configuration: The RJ-45 ports are configured as “Auto”. That is, when connecting to attached devices, the switch will operate in one of two ways to determine the link speed and the communication mode (half duplex or full duplex):

- If the connected device is also configured to Auto, the switch will automatically negotiate both link speed and communication mode.
- If the connected device has a fixed configuration, for example 100Mbps, at half or full duplex, the switch will automatically sense the link speed, but will default to a communication mode of half duplex.

Because the SM4T4DPA behave in this way (in compliance with the IEEE802.3 standard), if a device connected to the switch has a fixed configuration at full duplex, the device will not connect correctly to the switch. The result will be high error rates and very inefficient communications between the switch and the device.

Make sure all devices connected to the SM4T4DPA Switch devices are configured to auto negotiate or are configured to connect at half duplex (all hubs are configured this way, for example).

Faulty or loose cables. Look for loose or obviously faulty connections. If they appear to be OK, make sure the connections are snug. If that does not correct the problem, try a different cable.

Non-standard cables: Non-standard and miswired cables may cause network collisions and other network problems, and can seriously impair network performance. Use a new correctly-wired cable. For pinouts and correct cable wiring. A category 5 cable tester is a recommended tool for every 100Base-TX and 1000Base-T network installation.

Improper Network Topologies: It is important to make sure you have a valid network topology. If you no longer experience the problems, the new topology is probably at fault. In addition, you should make sure that your network topology contains no data path loops.

Check the port configuration: A port on your Switch may not be operating as you expect because it has been put into a “ blocking” state by Spanning Tree, GVRP (automatic VLANs), or LACP (automatic trunking). Note that the normal operation of the Spanning Tree, GVRP, and LACP features may put the port in a blocking state. Or the port just may have been configured as disabled via software.

Troubleshooting Chart

<u>Symptom</u>	<u>Action</u>
POWER LED is Off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Check connections between the switch, the power cord and the wall outlet. ◆ Contact your dealer for assistance.
Link LED is Off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Verify that the switch and attached device are powered on. ◆ Be sure the cable is plugged into the switch and corresponding device. ◆ If the switch is installed in a rack, check the connections to the punch-down block and patch panel. ◆ Verify that the proper cable types is used and its length does not exceed specified limits. ◆ Check the adapter on the attached device and cable connections for possible defects. Replace the defective adapter or cable if necessary

Power and Cooling Problems

Installation: If the power indicator does not turn on when the power cord is plugged in, you may have a problem with the power outlet, power cord, or internal power supply. However, if the unit powers off after running for a while, check for loose power connections, power losses or surges at the power outlet.

If you still cannot isolate the problem, the internal power supply may be defective. Verify that all system components have been properly installed. If one or more components appear to be malfunctioning (such as the power cord or network cabling), test them in an alternate environment where you are sure that all the other components are functioning properly.

In-Band Access: You can access the management agent in the switch from anywhere within the attached network using Telnet, a web browser. However, you must first configure the switch with a valid IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway. If you have trouble establishing a link to the management agent, check to see if you have a valid network connection. Then verify that you entered the correct IP address. Also, be sure the port through which you are connecting to the switch has not been disabled. If it has not been disabled, then check the network cabling that runs between your remote location and the switch.

Note: The management agent accepts up to four simultaneous Telnet sessions. If the maximum number of sessions already exists, an additional Telnet connection will not be able to log into the system.

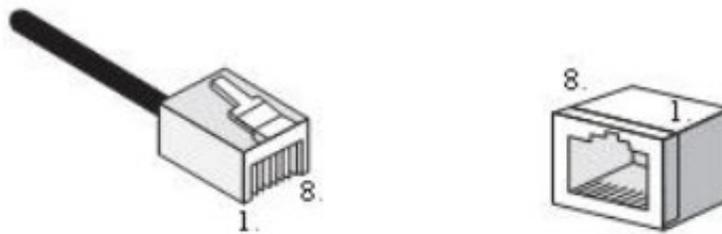
Cables

Twisted-Pair Cable and Pin Assignments

For 10/100BASE-TX connections, the twisted-pair cable must have two pairs of wires. For 1000BASE-T connections the twisted-pair cable must have four pairs of wires. Each wire pair is identified by two different colors. For example, one wire might be green and the other, green with white stripes. Also, an RJ-45 connector must be attached to both ends of the cable.

Caution: DO NOT plug a phone jack connector into any RJ-45 port. Use only twisted-pair cables with RJ-45 connectors that conform with FCC standards.

Caution: Each wire pair must be attached to the RJ-45 connectors in a specific orientation. The figure below illustrates how the pins on the RJ-45 connector are numbered. Be sure to hold the connectors in the same orientation when attaching the wires to the pins.



RJ-45 Connector Pin Numbers

10BASE-T/100BASE-TX Pin Assignments

Use unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) or shielded twisted-pair (STP) cable for RJ-45 connections: 100-ohm Category 3 or better cable for 10 Mbps connections, or 100-ohm Category 5 or better cable for 100 Mbps connections. Also be sure that the length of any twisted-pair connection does not exceed 100 meters (328 feet).

The RJ-45 ports on the switch base unit support automatic MDI/MDI-X operation, so you can use straight-through cables for all network connections to PCs or servers, or to other switches or hubs. In straight-through cable, pins 1, 2, 3, and 6, at one end of the cable, are connected straight through to pins 1, 2, 3, and 6 at the other end of the cable. When using any RJ-45 port on this switch, you can use either straight-through or crossover cable.

10/100BASE-TX MDI and MDI-X Port Pinouts

<u>Pin</u>	<u>MDI Signal Name</u>	<u>MDI-X Signal Name</u>
1	Transmit Data plus (TD+)	Receive Data plus (RD+)
2	Transmit Data minus (TD-)	Receive Data minus (RD-)
3	Receive Data plus (RD+)	Transmit Data plus (TD+)
6	Receive Data minus (RD-)	Transmit Data minus (TD-)
4, 5, 7, 8	Not used	Not used

Note: The “+” and “-” signs represent the polarity of the wires that make up each wire pair.

Straight-Thru Wiring

If the twisted-pair cable is to join two ports and only one of the ports has an internal crossover (MDI-X), the two pairs of wires must be straight-through. (When auto-negotiation is enabled for any RJ-45 port on this switch, you can use either straight-through or crossover cable to connect to any device type.)

You must connect all four wire pairs as shown in the following diagram to support Gigabit Ethernet.

EIA/TIA 568B RJ-45 Wiring Standard
10/100BASE-TX Straight-through Cable



Straight-through Wiring

Crossover Wiring

If the twisted-pair cable is to join two ports and either both ports are labeled with an "X" (MDI-X) or neither port is labeled with an "X" (MDI), a crossover must be implemented in the wiring. (When auto-negotiation is enabled for any RJ-45 port on this switch, you can use either straight-through or crossover cable to connect to any device type.)

You must connect all four wire pairs as shown in the following diagram to support Gigabit Ethernet.



1000BASE-T Pin Assignments

All 1000BASE-T ports support automatic MDI/MDI-X operation, so you can use straight-through cables for all network connections to PCs or servers, or to other switches or hubs.

The table below shows the 1000BASE-T MDI and MDI-X port pinouts. These ports require that all four pairs of wires be connected. Note that for 1000BASE-T operation, all four pairs of wires are used for both transmit and receive.

Use 100-ohm Category 5, 5e, or 6 unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) or shielded twisted-pair (STP) cable for 1000BASE-T connections. Also, be sure that the length of any twisted-pair connection does not exceed 100 meters (328 feet).

1000BASE-T MDI and MDI-X Port Pinouts

<u>Pin</u>	<u>MDI Signal Name</u>	<u>MDI-X Signal Name</u>
1	Bi-directional Pair A Plus (BI_DA+)	Bi-directional Pair B Plus (BI_DB+)
2	Bi-directional Pair A Minus (BI_DA-)	Bi-directional Pair B Minus (BI_DB-)
3	Bi-directional Pair B Plus (BI_DB+)	Bi-directional Pair A Plus (BI_DA+)
4	Bi-directional Pair C Plus (BI_DC+)	Bi-directional Pair D Plus (BI_DD+)
5	Bi-directional Pair C Minus (BI_DC-)	Bi-directional Pair D Minus (BI_DD-)
6	Bi-directional Pair B Minus (BI_DB-)	Bi-directional Pair A Minus (BI_DA-)
7	Bi-directional Pair D Plus (BI_DD+)	Bi-directional Pair C Plus (BI_DC+)
8	Bi-directional Pair D Minus (BI_DD-)	Bi-directional Pair C Minus (BI_DC-)

Cable Testing for Existing Category 5 Cable

Installed Category 5 cabling must pass tests for Attenuation, Near-End Crosstalk (NEXT), and Far-End Crosstalk (FEXT).

This cable testing information is specified in the ANSI/TIA/EIA-TSB-67 standard. Additionally, cables must also pass test parameters for Return Loss and Equal-Level Far-End Crosstalk (ELFEXT). These tests are specified in the ANSI/TIA/EIA-TSB-95 Bulletin, "The Additional Transmission Performance Guidelines for 100 Ohm 4-Pair Category 5 Cabling."

Note: When testing your cable installation, be sure to include all patch cables between switches and end devices.

Adjusting Existing Category 5 Cabling to Run 1000BASE-T

If your existing Category 5 installation does not meet one of the test parameters for 1000BASE-T, there are basically three measures that can be applied to try and correct the problem:

1. Replace any Category 5 patch cables with high-performance Category 5e or Category 6 cables.
2. Reduce the number of connectors used in the link.
3. Reconnect some of the connectors in the link.

Fiber Standards: The International Telecommunication Union (ITU-T) has standardized various fiber types for data networks. These are summarized in the following table.

ITU-T Standard	Description	Application
G.651	Multimode Fiber 50/125-micron core	Short-reach connections in the 1300- nm or 850-nm band
G.652	Non-Dispersion-Shifted Fiber Single-mode, 9/125-micron core	Longer spans and extended reach. Optimized for operation in the 1310- nm band. but can also be used in the 1550-nm band
G.652.C	Low Water Peak Non-Dispersion-Shifted Fiber Single-mode, 9/125-micron core	Longer spans and extended reach. Optimized for wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM) transmission across wavelengths from 1285 to 1625 nm. The zero dispersion wavelength is in the 1310-nm region.
G.653	Dispersion-Shifted Fiber Single-mode, 9/125-micron core	Longer spans and extended reach. Optimized for operation in the region from 1500 to 1600-nm.
G.654	1550-nm Loss-Minimized Fiber Single-mode, 9/125-micron core	Extended long-haul applications. Optimized for high-power transmission in the 1500 to 1600-nm region, with low loss in the 1550-nm band.
G.655	Non-Zero Dispersion-Shifted Fiber Single-mode, 9/125-micron core	Extended long-haul applications. Optimized for high-power dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) operation in the region from 1500 to 1600-nm.

Specifications

Physical Characteristics

Ports	4 port 10/100/1000Mbps TP, 4 port 100/1000Mbps SFP Fiber ports
Network Interface	Ports 1-4: RJ-45 connector, auto MDI/X 10BASE-T: RJ-45 (100-ohm, UTP cable; Category 3 or better) 100BASE-TX: RJ-45 (100-ohm, UTP cable; Category 5 or better) 1000BASE-T: RJ-45 (100-ohm, UTP or STP cable; Category 5, 5e or 6) *Maximum Cable Length - 100 m (328 ft) Ports 5-8: 100/1000M SFP ports
Buffer Architecture	1392KB on-chip frame buffer
Aggregate Bandwidth	16 Gbps
Switching Database	8K MAC address entries
LEDs	System: POWER TP Port: status (LINK/ACT), 10/100/1000M SFP Port: status (LINK/ACT/SPD), 100/1000M
Weight	WEIGHT 1.35 kg (2.97 lbs.)
Dimensions	44(H) x 220(W) x 178(D)mm
Temperature	Operating: 0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)
Humidity	Operating: 5% to 90% (non-condensing)
Power Input	100~240VAC, 50~60Hz
Power Supply	Internal, auto-ranging transformer: 100 to 240 VAC, 50 to 60 Hz
Power Consumption	20 Watts maximum

Switching Features

Forwarding Mode	Store-and-forward
Throughput	11.9 Mpps
Flow Control	Full Duplex: IEEE 802.3x. Half Duplex: Back pressure

Management Features

In Band Management	SSH/SSL, Telnet, SNMP, or HTTP
Out of Band Management	RS-232 (RJ-45) console port
Software Loading	HTTP, TFTP in-band, Console out-of-band

Standards

IEEE / ANSI	IEEE 802.3 = 10Base-T Ethernet (Twisted-pair Copper) IEEE 802.3u = 100Base-TX Ethernet (Twisted-pair Copper) IEEE 802.3ab = 1000Base-TX Ethernet (Twisted-pair Copper) IEEE 802.3z = 1000Base-X Ethernet IEEE 802.3x = Flow Control Capability ANSI/IEEE 802.3 = Auto-negotiation IEEE 802.1Q = VLAN IEEE 802.1p = Class of Service IEEE 802.1X = Access Control IEEE 802.1D = Spanning Tree IEEE 802.1w = Rapid Spanning Tree IEEE 802.1s = Multiple Spanning Tree IEEE 802.3ad = Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
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	IEEE 802.1AB => Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)
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Compliance

Emissions	EMISSIONS EN55022 (CISPR 22) Class A EN 61000-3 FCC Class A CE Mark
Immunity	EN 61000-4-2/3/4/5/6/8/11 EN 55024

Regulatory Agency Information

RoHS, WEEE, and Environmental Programs

See <https://www.lantronix.com/legal/rohs/>

Declaration of Conformity

Manufacture's Name: Lantronics, Inc.
Manufacture's Address: 48 Discovery, Suite 250, Irvine, California 92618 USA

Declares that the products: SM4T4DPA

Conforms to the following Product Regulations:

FCC Part 15 Class A, EN 55032:2012, EN 55024:2010

Directive 2014/30/EU

Low-Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU

IEC /EN 60950-1:2006+A2:2013

2011/65/EU EN 50581:2012

With the technical construction on file at the above address, this product carries the CE Mark

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the equipment specified above conforms to the above Directive(s) and Standard(s).

Place: Irvine, California

Date: April 27, 2023

Signature: *Eric Bass*

Full Name: Eric Bass

Position: Vice President of Engineering

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Sales Offices

For a current list of our domestic and international sales offices, go to the Lantronix web site at www.lantronix.com/about/contact.