

# SRX5600 Firewall

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RELEASE

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# About This Guide

This guide contains information that you need to install and configure the SRX5600 Firewall quickly. For complete installation instructions, see the SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Documentation at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/).



**WARNING:** This guide contains a summary of safety warnings in "Safety Warnings" on [page 28](#). For a complete list of warnings for this device, including translations, see the SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Documentation at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/).

The SRX5600 Firewall is a high-performance, highly scalable, carrier-class security device with multiprocessor architecture. The firewall is eight rack units (RU) tall. Three firewalls can be stacked in a single floor-to-ceiling rack, for increased port density per unit of floor space. The firewall provides six slots that can be populated with up to four Services Processing Cards (SPCs) and interface cards and two Switch Control Boards (SCBs) in redundant fabric configurations. The interface cards can be any of the following types:

- I/O cards (IOCs) have fixed ports on their front panels.
- Flex I/O cards (Flex IOCs) have two slots on their front panels for smaller cards called port modules that add additional ports to the firewall.
- Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) have two slots on their front panels for smaller cards called Modular Interface Cards (MICs) that add additional ports to the firewall.

The SRX5600 Firewall provides redundancy and resiliency. The hardware system is fully redundant, including power supplies and SCBs.

By installing various combinations of interface cards and SPCs, you can tailor both the number of ports and the maximum services processing capacity to suit your network. [Table 1 on page 1](#) describes the minimum system configuration for the SRX5600 Firewall.

**Table 1: Minimum System Configuraton**

Component	Minimum
SPC	1
Interface card (IOC, Flex IOC, or MPC)	1

Table 1: Minimum System Configuraton (*Continued*)

Component	Minimum
SCB	1
Routing Engine	1

For detailed information about the cards supported by the firewall, see the [SRX5400, SRX5600, and SRX5800 Firewall Card Reference](#) at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/).

The firewall is shipped in a cardboard box strapped securely to a wooden pallet. Plastic straps secure the top and bottom in place. The firewall chassis is bolted to this pallet. A printed copy of this document and a cardboard accessory box are also included in the shipping container.

## Step 1: Prepare the Site for SRX5600 Firewall Installation

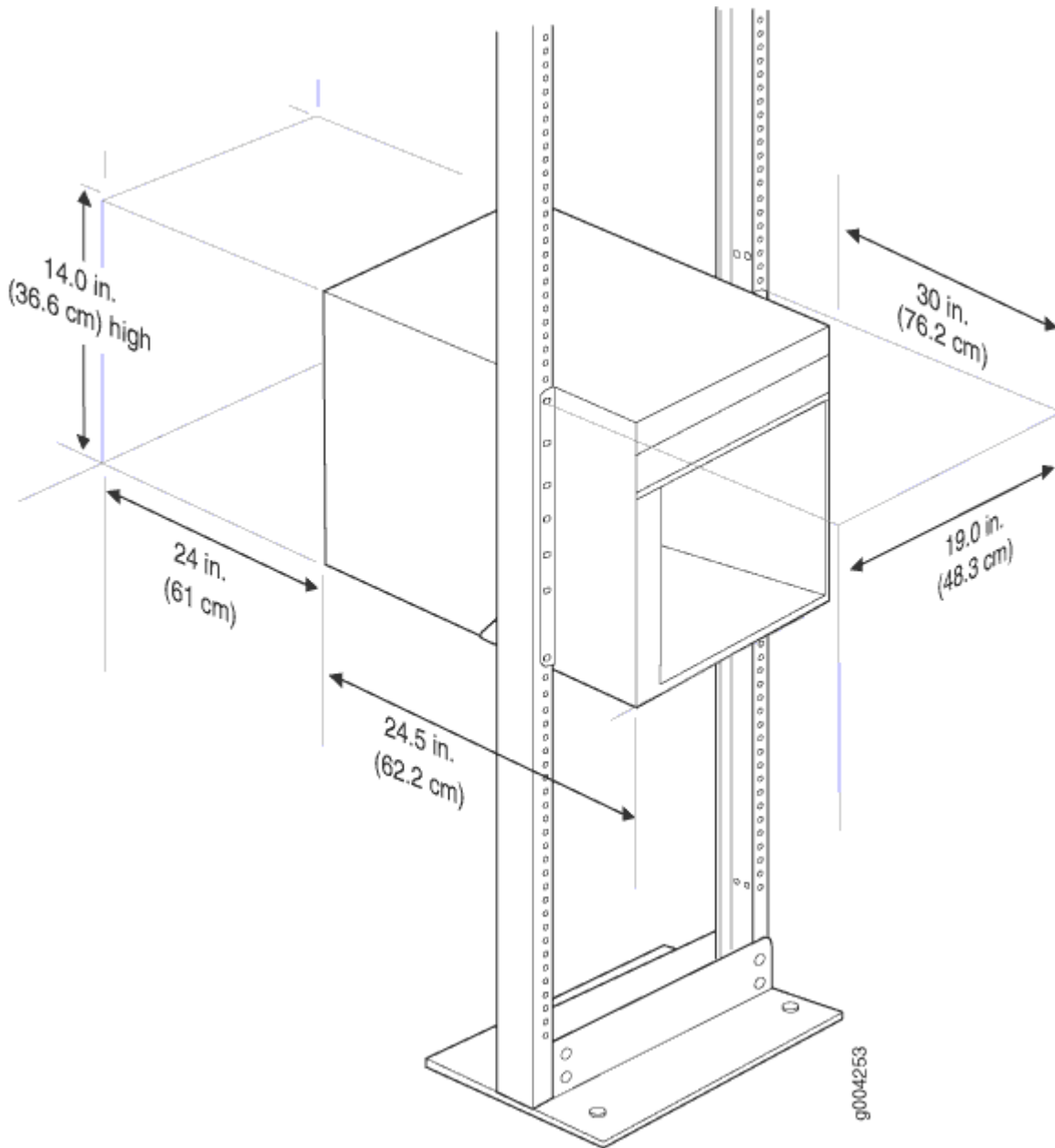
### IN THIS SECTION

- [Rack-Mounting Requirements | 2](#)
- [Tools Required to Unpack and Prepare the SRX5600 Firewall for Installation | 4](#)

### Rack-Mounting Requirements

- You can install the firewall in a four-post rack or cabinet or an open-frame rack.
- The rack rails must be spaced widely enough to accommodate the firewall chassis's external dimensions: 14.0 in. (35.6 cm) high, 24.5 in. (62.2 cm) deep, and 17.45 in. (44.3 cm) wide. The outer edges of the mounting brackets extend the width to 19 in. (48.3 cm). See [Figure 1 on page 3](#).

Figure 1: Rack Clearance and Chassis Dimensions



- The rack must be strong enough to support the weight of the fully configured firewall, up to 213 lb (97 kg). If you stack five fully configured firewalls in one rack, it must be capable of supporting about 1066 lb (485 kg).
- For service personnel to remove and install hardware components, there must be adequate space at the front and back of the firewall. Allow at least 30 in. (76.2 cm) in front of the firewall and 24 in. (61 cm) behind the firewall.
- The rack or cabinet must have an adequate supply of cooling air.

- Ensure that the cabinet allows the chassis hot exhaust air to exit the cabinet without recirculating into the firewall.
- The firewall must be installed into a rack that is secured to the building structure.
- The firewall should be mounted at the bottom of the rack if it is the only unit in the rack.
- When you are mounting the firewall in a partially filled rack, load the rack from the bottom to the top, with the heaviest component at the bottom of the rack.

## Tools Required to Unpack and Prepare the SRX5600 Firewall for Installation

To unpack the firewall and prepare for installation, you need the following tools:

- A mechanical lift—recommended
- Phillips (+) screwdrivers, numbers 1 and 2
- 2.5-mm flat-blade (–) screwdriver
- 7/16-in. torque-controlled driver or socket wrench
- 1/2-in. or 13-mm open-end or socket wrench to remove bracket bolts from the shipping pallet
- Electrostatic discharge wrist strap
- Antistatic mat

Proceed to ["Step 2: Install the Mounting Hardware in a Four-Post Rack or Cabinet or an Open-Frame Rack" on page 4.](#)

## Step 2: Install the Mounting Hardware in a Four-Post Rack or Cabinet or an Open-Frame Rack

To install the mounting shelf on the front rails of a four-post rack or cabinet, or on the rails of an open-frame rack:

1. If needed, install cage nuts in the holes specified in [Table 2 on page 5.](#)

2. On the back of each rack rail, partially insert a mounting screw into the lowest hole specified in [Table 2 on page 5](#).
3. Install the mounting shelf on the back of the rack rails. Rest the bottom slot of each flange on a mounting screw.
4. Partially insert screws into the open holes in each flange of the mounting shelf (see [Figure 2 on page 6](#) or [Figure 3 on page 7](#)).
5. Tighten all the screws completely.

**Table 2: Mounting Shelf Hole Locations**

Hole (Starting from U Division)	Distance Above U Division	
4	2.00 in. (5.1 cm)	1.14 U
3	1.51 in. (3.8 cm)	0.86 U
2	0.88 in. (2.2 cm)	0.50 U
1	0.25 in. (0.6 cm)	0.14 U



Figure 2: Mounting Hardware for a Four-Post Rack or Cabinet

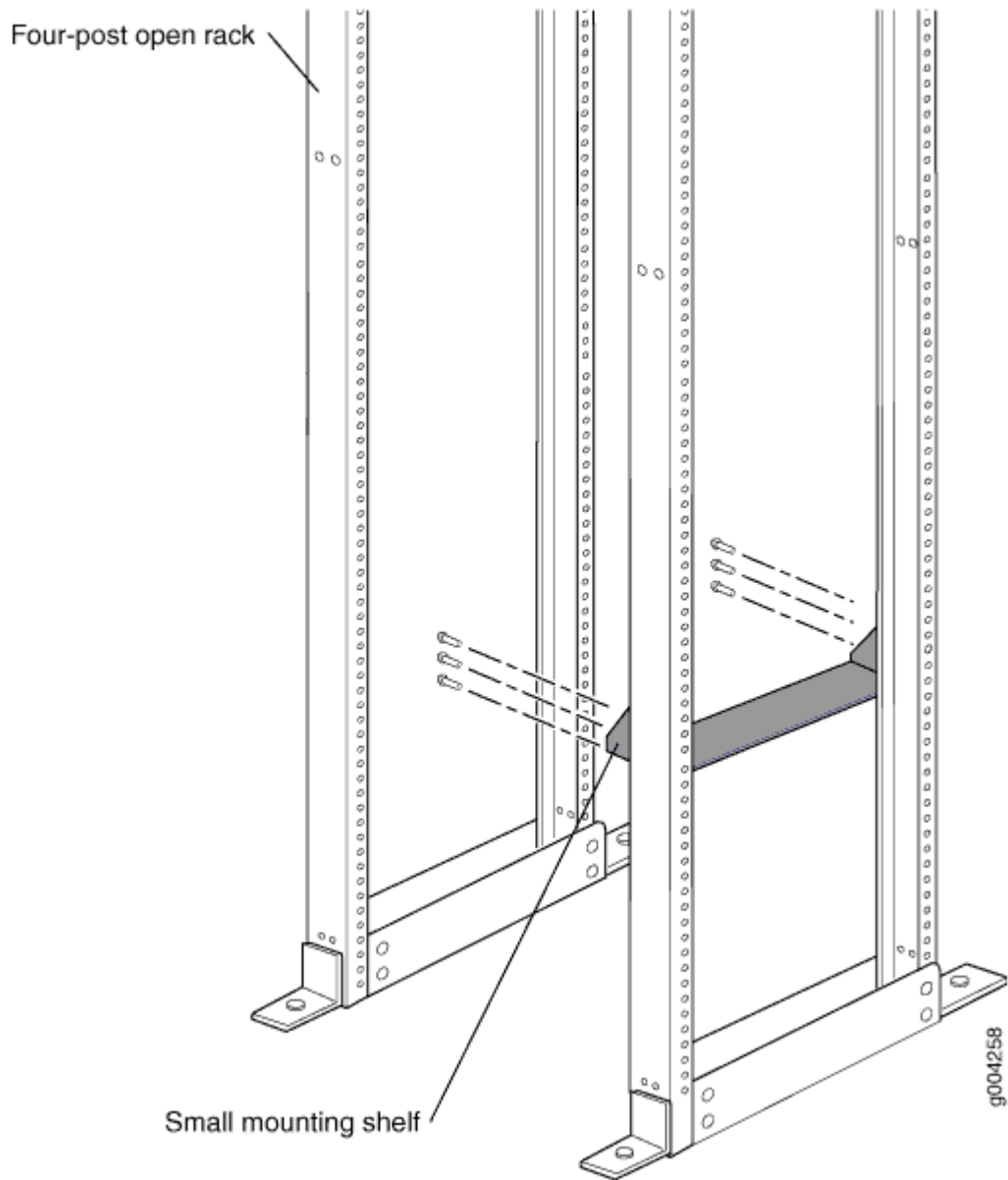
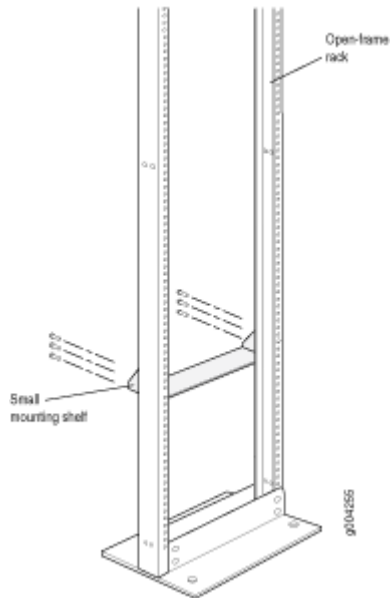


Figure 3: Mounting Hardware for an Open-Frame Rack



Proceed to ["Step 3: Install the Firewall" on page 7](#).

## Step 3: Install the Firewall

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Remove Components | 8](#)
- [Install the Firewall Using a Lift | 10](#)
- [Install the Firewall Without a Mechanical Lift | 11](#)
- [Reinstall Components | 12](#)

Because of the firewall's size and weight, you must remove all components, as shown in [Figure 4 on page 8](#) and [Figure 5 on page 9](#), before you install the firewall. We also recommend using a mechanical lift to install the firewall.

## Remove Components

Figure 4: Components to Remove from the Front of the Firewall

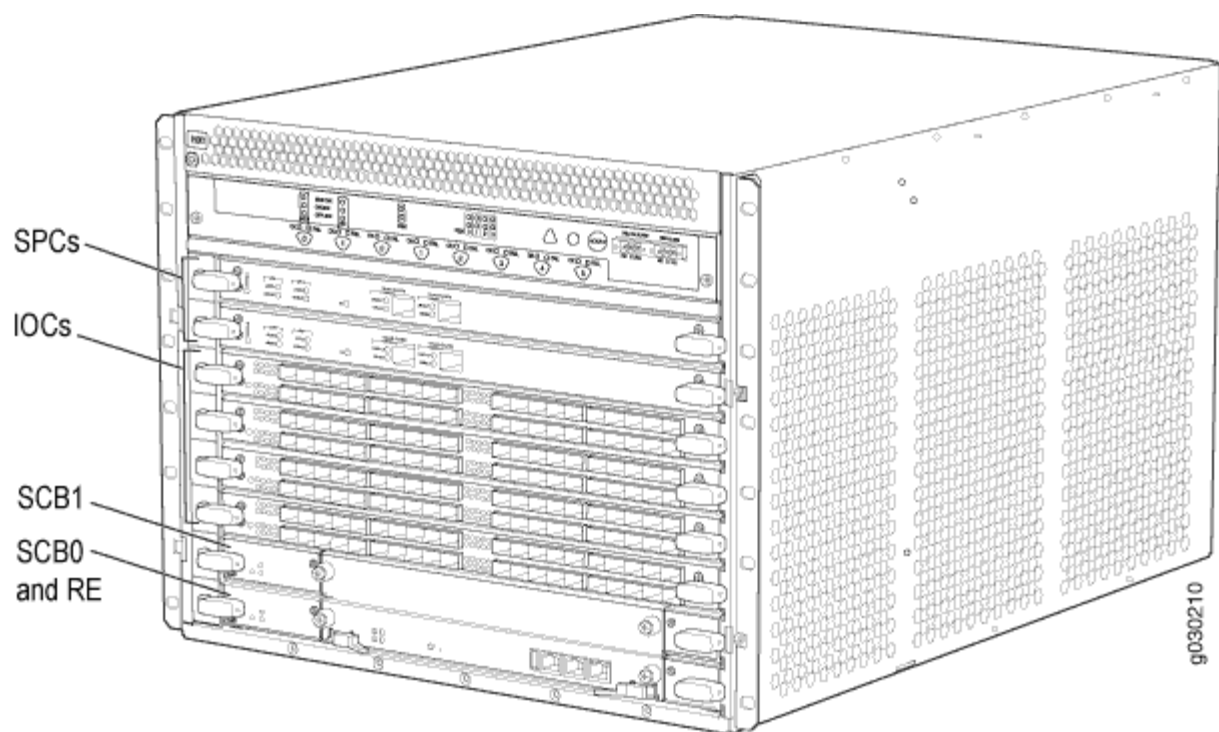
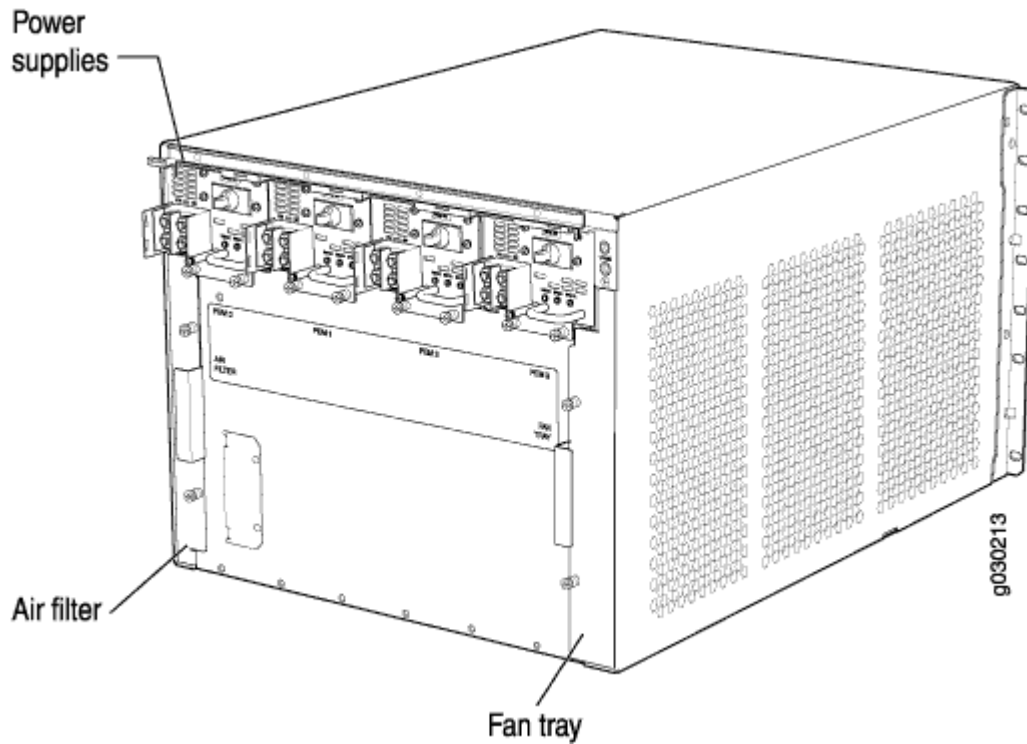


Figure 5: Components to Remove from the Rear of the Firewall



Before you lift the firewall, you must remove the following components:

- Power supplies
- Cards (SCBs, SPCs, IOCs, Flex IOCs, and MPCs)
- Air filter
- Fan tray

To remove the components from the firewall:

1. Slide each component out of the chassis evenly so that it does not become stuck or damaged.
2. Label each component as you remove it so you can reinstall it in the correct location.
3. Immediately store each removed component in an electrostatic bag.
4. Do not stack removed components. Lay each one on a flat surface.

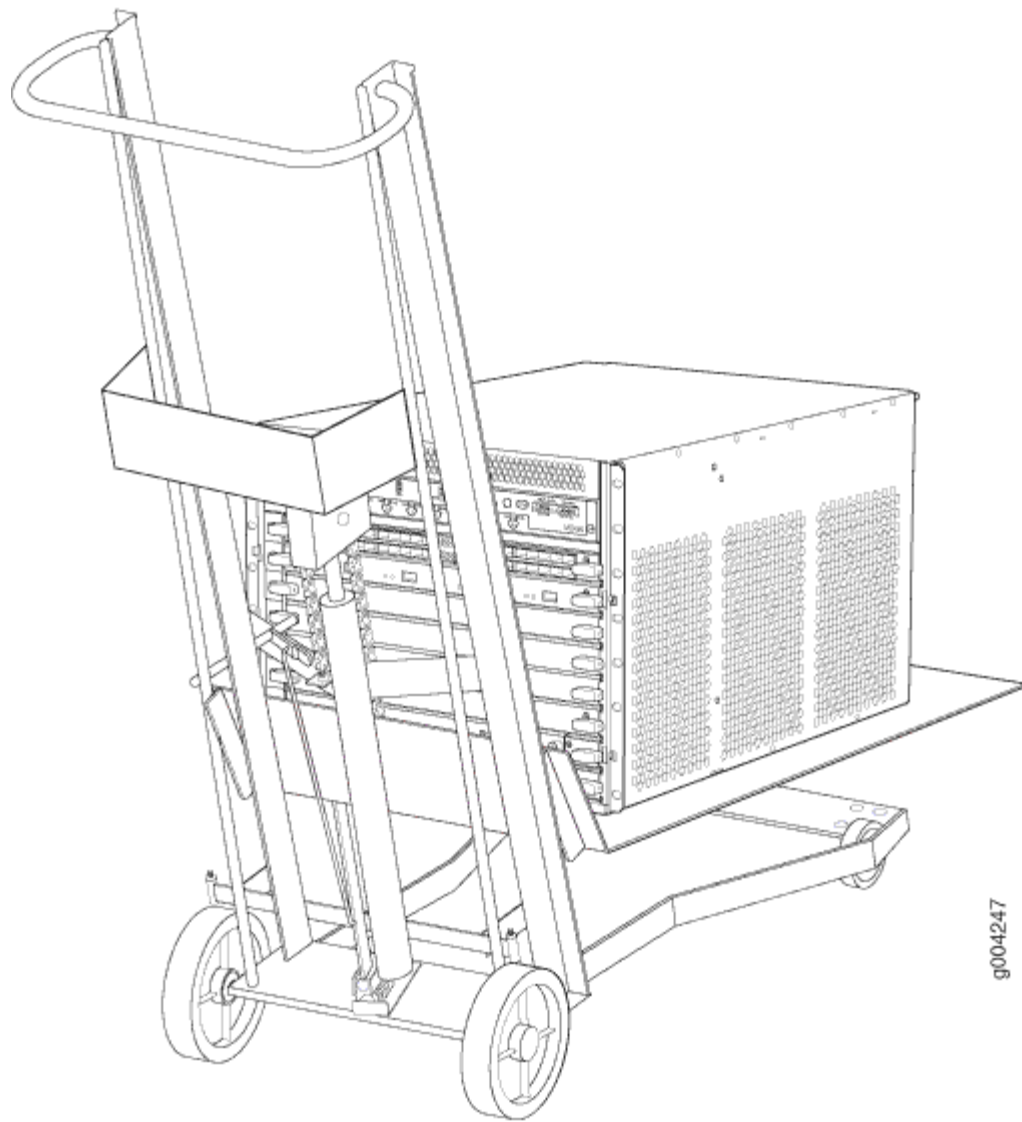
**NOTE:** For complete instructions on removing firewall components, see “Install the Firewall Without a Mechanical Lift” in the *SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Guide*.

## Install the Firewall Using a Lift

To install the firewall using a lift:

1. Ensure that the rack is in its permanent location and is secured to the building. Ensure that the installation site allows adequate clearance for both airflow and maintenance. For details, see the SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Documentation at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/).
2. Load the firewall onto the lift, making sure that it rests securely on the lift platform (see [Figure 6 on page 10](#)).

**Figure 6: Load the Firewall onto the Lift**



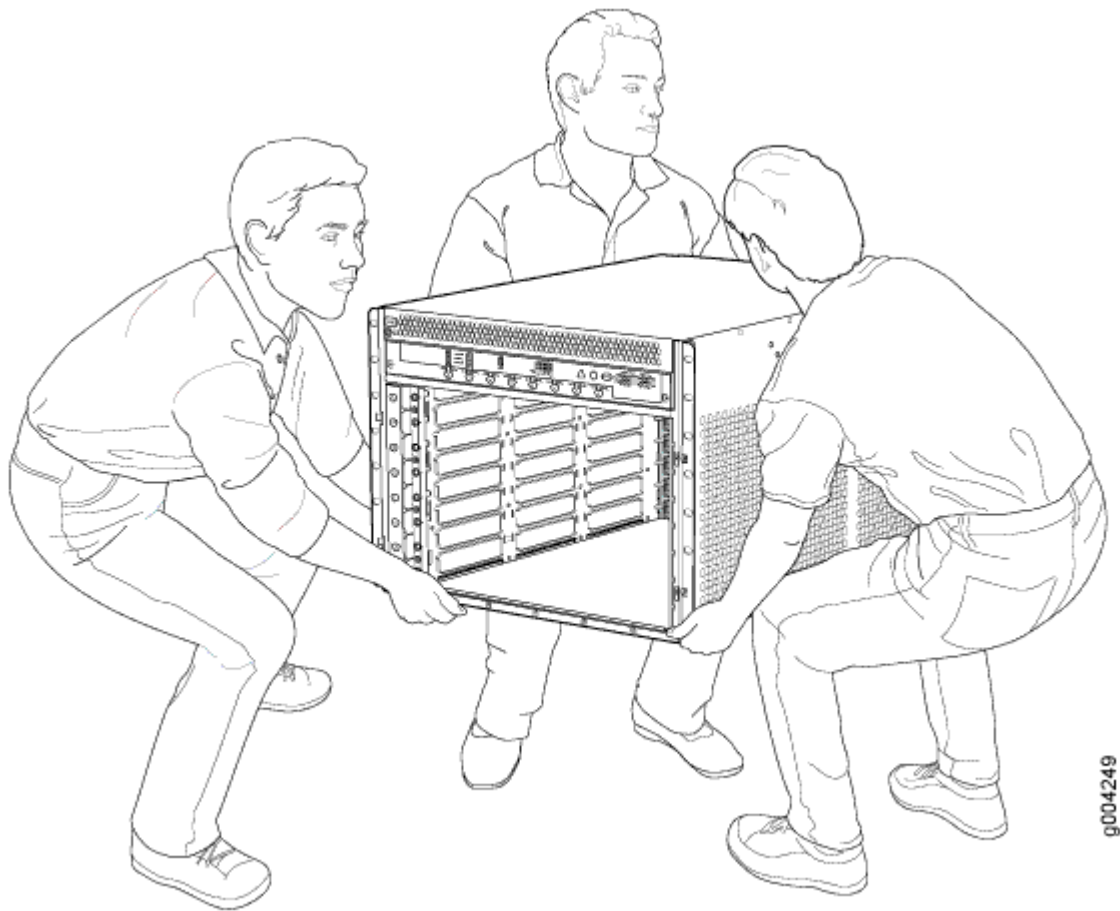
3. Using the lift, position the firewall in front of the rack or cabinet, centering it in front of the mounting shelf.
4. Lift the chassis approximately 0.75 in. above the surface of the mounting shelf, and position it as close as possible to the shelf.
5. Carefully slide the firewall onto the mounting shelf so that the bottom of the chassis and the mounting shelf overlap by approximately 2 in.
6. Slide the firewall onto the mounting shelf until the mounting brackets contact the rack rails. The shelf ensures that the holes in the mounting brackets and the front-mounting flanges of the chassis align with the holes in the rack rails.
7. Move the lift away from the rack.
8. Install a mounting screw into each of the open mounting holes aligned with the rack, starting from the bottom.
9. Visually inspect the alignment of the firewall. If the firewall is installed properly in the rack, all the mounting screws on one side of the rack should be aligned with the mounting screws on the opposite side and the firewall should be level.

## **Install the Firewall Without a Mechanical Lift**

Lifting the chassis and mounting it in a rack requires at least two people. The empty chassis weighs approximately 65.5 lb (29.7 kg).

1. Ensure that the rack is in its permanent location and is secured to the building.
2. Position the chassis in front of the rack or cabinet, centering it in front of the mounting shelf. Use a pallet jack if one is available.
3. With one person on each side, hold onto the bottom of the chassis and carefully lift it onto the small mounting shelf. See [Figure 7 on page 12](#).

Figure 7: Lift the Firewall into the Rack



4. Slide the chassis onto the mounting shelf until the mounting brackets contact the rack rails. The shelf ensures that the holes in the mounting brackets and the front-mounting flanges of the chassis align with the holes in the rack rails.
5. To install the chassis in an open-frame rack, install a mounting screw into each of the open mounting holes aligned with the rack, starting from the bottom.
6. Visually inspect the alignment of the chassis. If the chassis is installed properly in the rack, all the mounting screws on one side of the rack should be aligned with the mounting screws on the opposite side and the chassis should be level.

## Reinstall Components

1. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist, and connect the strap to one of the ESD points on the chassis. For more information about ESD, see the SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Documentation at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/).

2. Slide each component into the chassis evenly so that it does not become stuck or damaged.
3. Tighten the captive screws or lock any levers for each component installed.

**NOTE:** Make sure that all empty slots are covered with blank panels before you operate the firewall.

Proceed to "Step 4: Connect the Grounding Cable" on page 13.

## Step 4: Connect the Grounding Cable

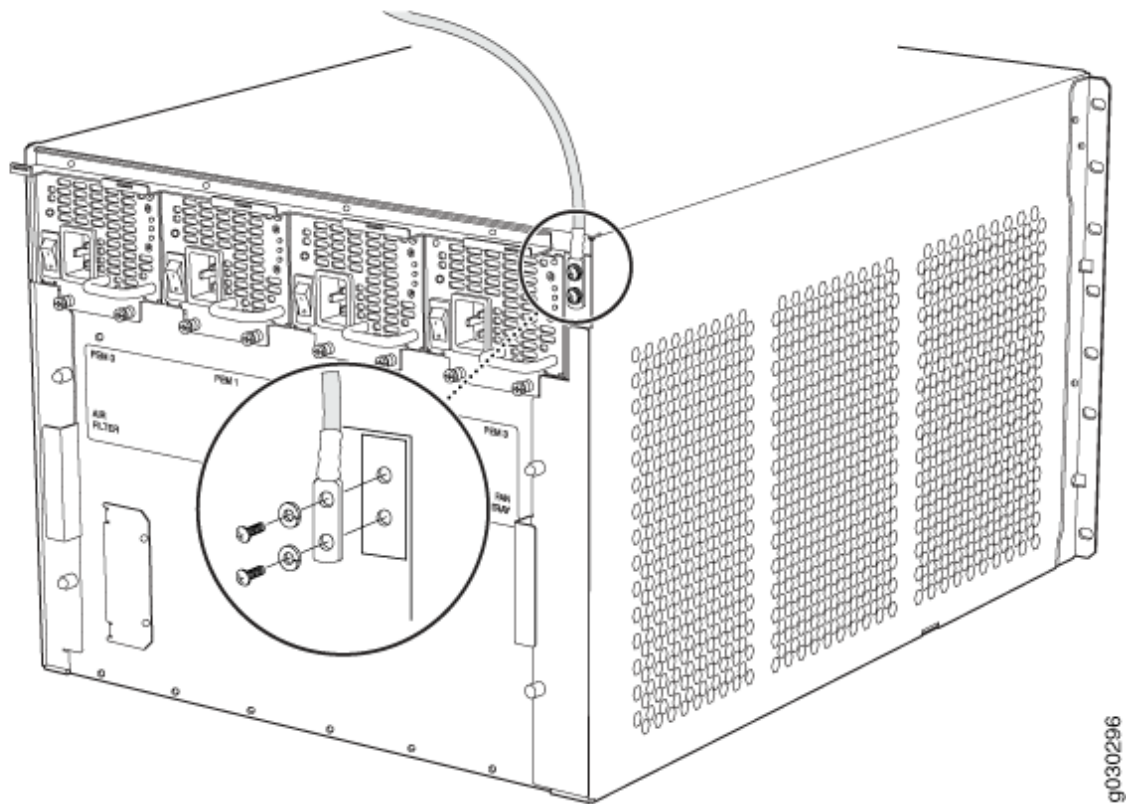


**WARNING:** To meet safety and electromagnetic interference (EMI) requirements and to ensure proper operation, you must properly ground the firewall chassis before connecting power.

1. Attach an ESD grounding strap to your bare wrist, and connect the other end of the strap to an approved site ESD grounding point. See the instructions for your site.
2. Connect the grounding cable to a proper earth ground.
3. Verify that a licensed electrician has attached the cable lug provided with the firewall to the grounding cable. The cable must be 6-AWG (13.3 mm<sup>2</sup>), minimum 60°C wire.
4. Make sure that grounding surfaces are clean and brought to a bright finish before grounding connections are made.
5. Disconnect the ESD grounding strap from the site ESD grounding point, and connect it to one of the ESD points on the chassis. For more information about ESD, see the SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Documentation at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/).
6. Place the grounding cable lug over the grounding point. The grounding point is sized for UNC 1/4-20 screws and 1/4 in. split washers, which are provided in the accessory box.
7. Secure the grounding cable lug to the grounding point, first with the washers, and then with the screws as shown in [Figure 8 on page 14](#).



Figure 8: Connecting the Grounding Cable



8. Verify that the grounding cabling is correct, that the grounding cable does not touch or block access to firewall components, and that it does not drape where people could trip over it.

Proceed to ["Step 5: Connect External Devices and Network Cables" on page 14.](#)

## Step 5: Connect External Devices and Network Cables

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Connect to a Network for Out-of-Band Management | 15](#)
- [Connect a Management Console | 15](#)
- [Connect the Network Cables | 15](#)

To connect external devices and network cables:

## Connect to a Network for Out-of-Band Management

1. Turn off the power to the management device.
2. Plug one end of the RJ-45 Ethernet cable into the appropriate **ETHERNET** port on the firewall Routing Engine.
3. Plug the other end of the cable into the network device.

## Connect a Management Console

**NOTE:** We no longer include the console cable as part of the device package. If the console cable and adapter are not included in your device package, or if you need a different type of adapter, you can order the following separately:

- RJ-45 to DB-9 adapter (JNP-CBL-RJ45-DB9)
- RJ-45 to USB-A adapter (JNP-CBL-RJ45-USBA)
- RJ-45 to USB-C adapter (JNP-CBL-RJ45-USBC)

If you want to use an RJ-45 to USB-A or RJ-45 to USB-C adapter, you must have the X64 (64-Bit) Virtual COM port (VCP) driver installed on your PC. See <https://ftdichip.com/drivers/vcp-drivers/> to download the driver.

1. Plug one end of the RJ-45 Ethernet cable into the **CONSOLE** or **AUX** port on the firewall Routing Engine.
2. Plug the female DB-9 end into the device's serial port.

## Connect the Network Cables

1. Have ready a length of the type of cable used by the interface. For cable specifications, see the SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Documentation at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/).
2. If the cable connector port is covered by a rubber safety plug, remove the plug.



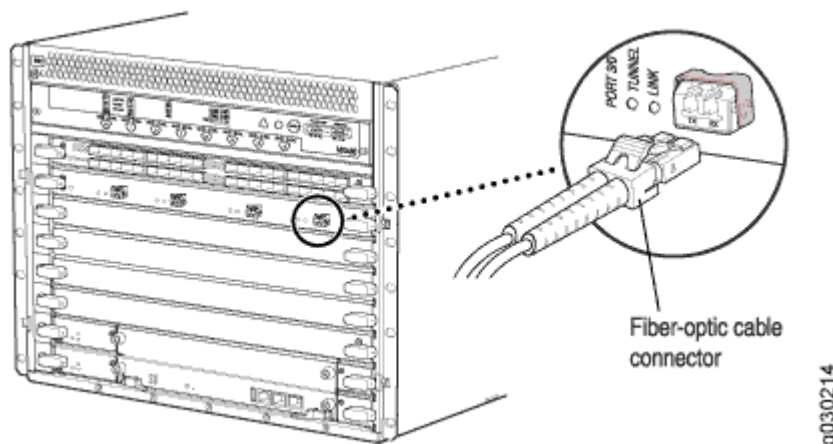
**LASER WARNING:** Do not look directly into a fiber-optic transceiver or into the ends of fiber-optic cables. Fiber-optic transceivers and fiber-optic cables connected to a transceiver emit laser light that can damage your eyes.



**CAUTION:** Do not leave a fiber-optic transceiver uncovered except when you are inserting or removing cable. The safety cap keeps the port clean and prevents accidental exposure to laser light.

3. Insert the cable connector into the cable connector port on the faceplate as shown in [Figure 9 on page 16](#).

**Figure 9: Connect Network Cables**



4. Arrange the cable in the cable management system to prevent it from dislodging or developing stress points. Secure the cable so that it is not supporting its own weight as it hangs to the floor. Place excess cable out of the way in a neatly coiled loop in the cable management system. Placing fasteners on the loop helps to maintain its shape.



**CAUTION:** Avoid bending a fiber-optic cable beyond its minimum bend radius. An arc smaller than a few inches in diameter can damage the cable and cause problems that are difficult to diagnose.



**CAUTION:** Do not let fiber-optic cables hang free from the connector. Do not allow the fastened loops of a cable to dangle, which stresses the cable at the fastening point.

Proceed to ["Step 6: Connect Power Cables" on page 17](#).

## Step 6: Connect Power Cables

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Connect Power to an AC-Powered Firewall | 17](#)
- [Connect Power to a DC-Powered Firewall | 19](#)

Depending on its configuration, the firewall uses either AC or DC power supplies. Perform the appropriate procedures for each power supply in the firewall.

### Connect Power to an AC-Powered Firewall

This procedure addresses connecting power to firewalls equipped with either standard-capacity or high-capacity AC power supplies.



**WARNING:** To meet safety and electromagnetic interference (EMI) requirements and to ensure proper operation, you must properly ground the firewall chassis before connecting power. See ["Step 4: Connect the Grounding Cable" on page 13](#) for instructions.

**NOTE:** The firewall must be running Junos OS Release 12.1X44-D10 or later in order to use high-capacity AC or DC power supplies.

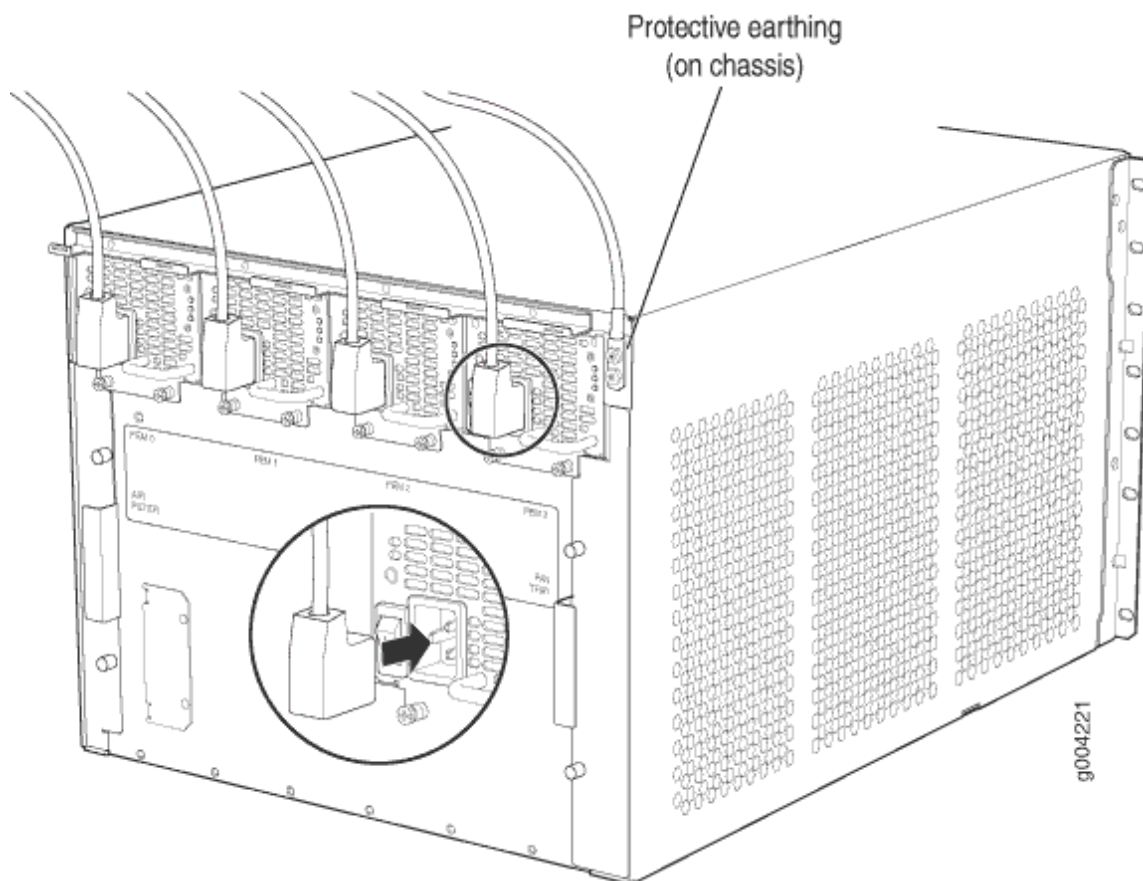
**NOTE:** The device is not shipped with AC power cords. Make sure to order or obtain AC power cords with a plug appropriate for your geographical location.

1. Attach an electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap to your bare wrist, and connect the strap to one of the ESD points on the chassis. For more information about ESD, see the SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Documentation at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/).
2. Locate the power cords you will use to connect the device to AC power. See the SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Documentation at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/) for specifications.
3. For each power supply:
  - a. Move the power switch on the power supply faceplate to the **OFF** position (O).
  - b. Insert the appliance coupler end of the power cord into the appliance inlet on the power supply (Figure 10 on page 19).
  - c. Insert the power cord plug into an external AC power source receptacle.

**NOTE:** Each power supply must be connected to a dedicated AC power feed and a dedicated customer site circuit breaker. We recommend using a 15-A (250-VAC), circuit breaker minimum, or as permitted by local code.

- d. Dress the power cord appropriately. Verify that the power cord does not block the air exhaust or access to firewall components, and that it does not drape where people could trip over it.

Figure 10: Connecting AC Power to the Firewall



## Connect Power to a DC-Powered Firewall

This procedure addresses connecting power to firewalls equipped with either standard-capacity or high-capacity DC power supplies.



**WARNING:** To meet safety and electromagnetic interference (EMI) requirements and to ensure proper operation, you must properly ground the firewall chassis before connecting power. See ["Step 4: Connect the Grounding Cable" on page 13](#) for instructions.

**NOTE:** The firewall must be running Junos OS Release 12.1X44-D10 or later in order to use high-capacity AC or DC power supplies.

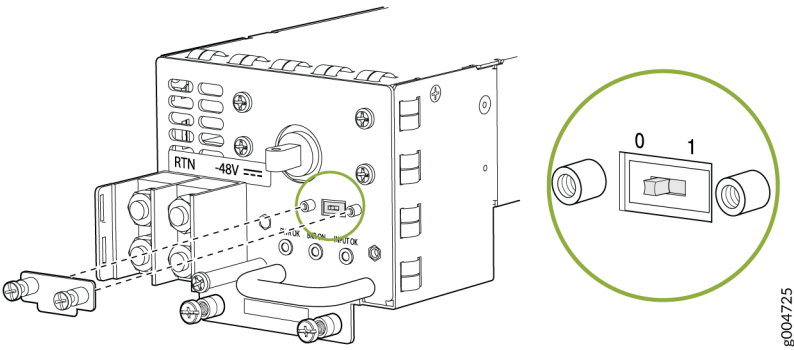
Table 3 on page 20 describes the firewall input voltage requirements.

Table 3: DC Power System Input Voltage

Item	Specification
DC input voltage	Operating range: -40.5 to -72 VDC

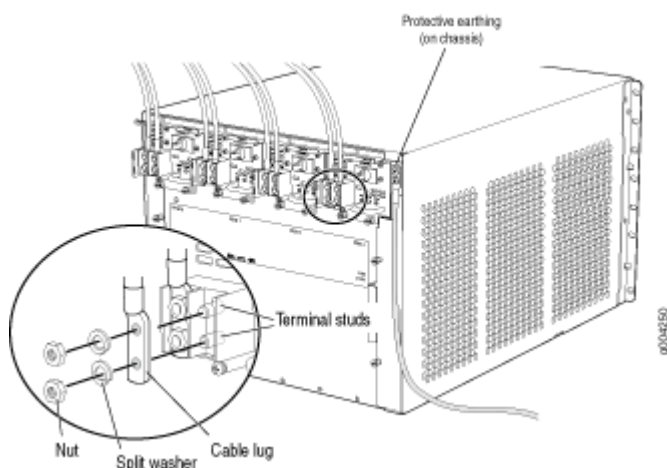
1. Ensure that the voltage across the DC power source cable leads is 0 V and that there is no chance that the cable leads might become active during installation.
2. For high-capacity DC power supplies, check the setting of the input mode switch:
  - a. Move or remove the metal plate that covers the input mode switch. On some power supply versions, the cover pivots at one end, and you can simply swing it up out of the way. On other versions, the cover is secured with two captive screws that you must loosen.
  - b. Use a sharp, nonconductive object to slide the switch to the desired position. Set the input mode switch to position 0 for 60-A input and position 1 for 70-A input. This setting is used by the power management software and must be set on the power supply. See Figure 11 on page 20.

Figure 11: DC High-Capacity Power Supply Input Mode Switch



- c. Restore the metal plate to its original position over the input mode switch.
3. Secure the power cable lugs to the terminal studs, first with the split washers, then with the nuts as shown in Figure 12 on page 21. Apply between 23 lb-in. (2.6 Nm) and 25 lb-in. (2.8 Nm) of torque to each nut. Do not overtighten the nut. (Use a 7/16-in. torque-controlled driver or socket wrench.)
    - a. Attach the positive (+) DC source power cable lug to the **RTN** (return) terminal.
    - b. Attach the negative (-) DC source power cable lug to the **-48V** (input) terminal.

**Figure 12: Connect Power Cables (Standard-Capacity DC Power Supply Shown, High-Capacity Similar)**



**CAUTION:** Ensure that each power cable lug seats flush against the surface of the terminal block as you are tightening the nuts. Ensure that each nut is properly threaded onto the terminal stud. The nut should be able to spin freely with your fingers when it is first placed onto the terminal stud. Applying installation torque to the nut when it is improperly threaded might result in damage to the terminal stud.



**CAUTION:** The maximum torque rating of the terminal studs on the DC power supply is 36 lb-in. (4.0 Nm). The terminal studs might be damaged if excessive torque is applied. Use only a torque-controlled driver or socket wrench to tighten nuts on the DC power supply terminal studs.

4. Connect each DC power cable to the appropriate external DC power source.

**NOTE:** For information about connecting to external DC power sources, see the SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Documentation at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/).

5. Switch on the power supply breakers to provide voltage to the DC power source cable leads.

Proceed to "Step 7: Perform the Initial Software Configuration" on page 22.



## Step 7: Perform the Initial Software Configuration

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- Enter Configuration Mode | 22
- Configure User Accounts and Passwords | 23
- Configure System Attributes | 23
- Commit the Configuration | 24

This procedure connects the firewall to the network but does not enable it to forward traffic. For complete information about enabling the firewall to forward traffic, including examples, see the appropriate Junos operating system (Junos OS) configuration guides at [www.juniper.net/techpubs/](http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/).

To configure the software:

### Enter Configuration Mode

1. If you have not already done so, switch the circuit breaker or toggle switch for each power supply to the **ON** position to start the device. The **OK** LED on the power supply faceplate should blink, and then light steadily.
2. Log in as the root user. There is no password.
3. Start the CLI.

```
root# cli
root@>
```

4. Enter configuration mode.

```
configure
[edit]
root@#
```

## Configure User Accounts and Passwords

1. Set the root authentication password by entering a cleartext password, an encrypted password, or an SSH public key string (DSA or RSA).

```
[edit]
root@# set system root-authentication plain-text-password
New password: password
Retype new password: password
```

2. Configure an administrator account on the device. When prompted, enter the password for the administrator account.

```
[edit]
root@# set system login user admin class super-user authentication plain-text-password
New password: password
Retype new password: password
```

3. Commit the configuration to activate it on the firewall.

```
[edit]
root@# commit
```

## Configure System Attributes

1. Log in as the administrative user that you configured earlier.
2. Configure the name of the firewall. If the name includes spaces, enclose the name in quotation marks (" ").

```
configure
[edit]
admin@# set system host-name host-name
```

3. Configure the IP address and prefix length for the firewall Ethernet interface.

```
[edit]
admin@# set interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address address/prefix-length
```

4. Configure the traffic interface.

```
[edit]
admin@# set interfaces ge-4/2/0 unit 0 family inet address address/prefix-length
admin@# set interfaces ge-4/3/5 unit 0 family inet address address/prefix-length
```

5. Configure the default route.

```
[edit]
admin@# set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop gateway
```

6. Configure basic security zones and bind them to traffic interfaces.

```
[edit]
admin@# set security zones security-zone trust interfaces ge-4/3/5
admin@# set security zones security-zone untrust interfaces ge-4/2/0
```

7. Configure basic security policies.

```
[edit]
admin@# set security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust policy policy-name match source-
address any destination-address any application any
admin@# set security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust policy policy-name then permit
```

## Commit the Configuration

1. Check the configuration for validity.

```
[edit]
admin@# commit check
configuration check succeeds
```

2. Optionally, display the configuration to verify that it is correct.

```
admin@# show
```

```
## Last changed: 2008-05-07 22:43:25 UTC
version "9.2I0 [builder]";
system {
    autoinstallation;
    host-name henbert;
    root-authentication {
        encrypted-password "$1$oTVn2KY3$uQe4xzQCxpR2j7sKuV.Pa0"; ## SECRET-DATA
    }
    login {
        user admin {
            uid 928;
            class super-user;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password "$1$cdOPmACd$QvreBsJkNR1EF0uurTBkE."; ## SECRET-DATA
            }
        }
    }
    services {
        ssh;
        web-management {
            http {
                interface ge-0/0/0.0;
            }
        }
    }
    syslog {
        user * {
            any emergency;
        }
        file messages {
            any any;
            authorization info;
        }
        file interactive-commands {
            interactive-commands any;
        }
    }
}
```

```

license {
    autoupdate {
        url https://ae1.juniper.net/junos/key_retrieval;
    }
}

interfaces {
    ge-0/0/0 {
        unit 0;
    }
    ge-2/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 5.1.1.1/24;
            }
        }
    }
    ge-2/1/5 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.1.1.1/24;
            }
        }
    }
    fxp0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.10.2/24;
            }
        }
    }
}

routing-options {
    static {
        route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 5.1.1.2;
    }
}

security {
    zones {
        security-zone trust {
            interfaces {
                ge-2/1/5.0;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    security-zone untrust {
        interfaces {
            ge-2/0/0.0;
        }
    }
}
policies {
    from-zone trust to-zone untrust {
        policy bob {
            match {
                source-address any;
                destination-address any;
                application any;
            }
            then {
                permit;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

3. Commit the configuration to activate it on the firewall.

```

[edit]
admin@# commit

```

4. Optionally, configure additional properties by adding the necessary configuration statements. Then commit the changes to activate them on the firewall.

```

[edit]
admin@# commit

```

5. When you have finished configuring the firewall, exit configuration mode.

```

[edit]
admin@# exit
admin@>

```

# Safety Warnings



**WARNING:** See installation instructions before you connect the firewall. This is a summary of safety warnings. For a complete list of warnings for the firewall, including translations, see the SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Documentation at [www.juniper.net/documentation/](http://www.juniper.net/documentation/).



**WARNING:** The intrabuilding port(s) of the firewall is suitable for connection to intrabuilding or unexposed wiring or cabling only. The intrabuilding port(s) of the firewall **MUST NOT** be metalically connected to interfaces that connect to the outside plant (OSP) or its wiring. These interfaces are designed for use as intrabuilding interfaces only (Type 2 or Type 4 ports as described in GR-1089-CORE, Issue 4) and require isolation from the exposed OSP cabling. The addition of primary protectors is not sufficient protection to connect these interfaces metalically to OSP wiring.



**CAUTION:** Before you remove or install components of a firewall, attach an ESD strap to an ESD point, and place the other end of the strap around your bare wrist. Failure to use an ESD strap could result in damage to the firewall.



**CAUTION:** An external surge protective device (SPD) should be used at the AC input of the firewall.

- Only trained and qualified personnel should install or replace the firewall.
- Perform only the procedures described in this guide or the *SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Guide*. Other services should be performed by authorized service personnel only.
- Read the installation instructions before you connect the firewall to a power source.
- Before you install the firewall, read the guidelines for site preparation in the *SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Guide* to make sure that the site meets power, environmental, and clearance requirements for the firewall.
- For the cooling system to function properly, the airflow around the chassis must be unrestricted. Allow at least 6 in. (15.2 cm) of clearance between side-cooled devices. Allow 2.8 in. (7 cm) between the side of the chassis and any non-heat-producing surface such as a wall.
- When you are installing the firewall, do not use a ramp inclined more than 10 degrees.

- Manually installing the firewall requires at least two people to lift the chassis. Before you lift the chassis, remove components as described in the *SRX5600 Firewall Hardware Guide*. To prevent injury, keep your back straight and lift with your legs, not your back. Do not attempt to lift the chassis by the power supply handles.
- The firewall should be mounted at the bottom of the rack if it is the only unit in the rack.
- When you are mounting the firewall in a partially filled rack, load the rack from the bottom to the top, with the heaviest component at the bottom of the rack.
- If the rack is provided with stabilizing devices, install the stabilizers before mounting or servicing the firewall in the rack.
- When you are removing or installing an electrical component, always place it component-side up on a flat antistatic surface or in an electrostatic bag.
- When you are installing the firewall, always make the ground connection first and disconnect it last.
- Wire the DC power supply using the appropriate lugs. When you are connecting power, the proper wiring sequence is ground to ground, +RTN to +RTN, and then -48 V to -48 V. When you are disconnecting power, the proper wiring sequence is -48 V to -48 V, +RTN to +RTN, and then ground to ground. Always connect the ground wire first and disconnect it last.
- Do not work on the system or connect or disconnect cables during electrical storms.
- Before you work on equipment that is connected to power lines, remove jewelry, including rings, necklaces, and watches. Metal objects heat up when they are connected to power and ground and can cause serious burns or become welded to the terminals.
- Failure to observe these safety warnings can result in serious physical injury.
- AC power cable warning (Japan):



**WARNING:** The attached power cable is only for this product. Do not use the cable for another product.

**注意**

附属の電源コードセットはこの製品専用です。  
他の電気機器には使用しないでください。

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# SRX5600 Firewall Compliance Statements for EMC Requirements

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## Canada

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

## European Community

This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product might cause radio interference in which case the user might be required to take adequate measures.

## Japan

この装置は、情報処理装置等電波障害自主規制協議会（VCCI）の基準に基づくクラスA 情報技術装置です。この装置は、家庭環境で使用することを目的としていますが、この装置がラジオやテレビジョン受信機に近接して使用されると、受信障害を引き起こすことがあります。

取扱説明書に従って正しい取り扱いをして下さい。

The preceding translates as follows:

This is a Class A product based on the standard of the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). If this product is used near a radio or television receiver in a domestic environment, it might cause radio interference. Install and use the equipment according to the instruction manual.

## United States

The firewall has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, might cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

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