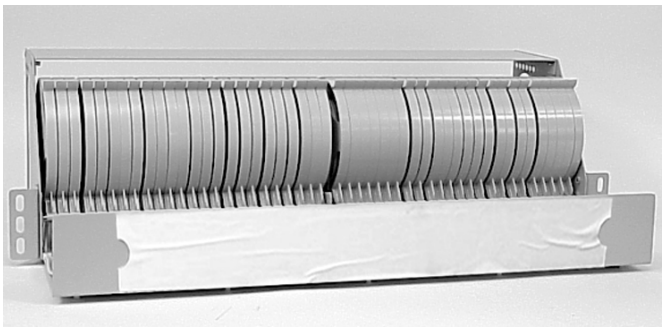
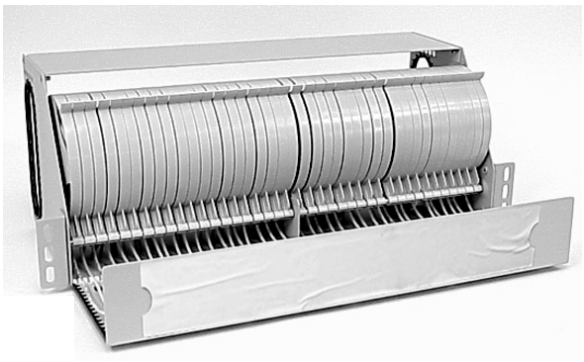
CORNING

Fiber Slack Storage Units

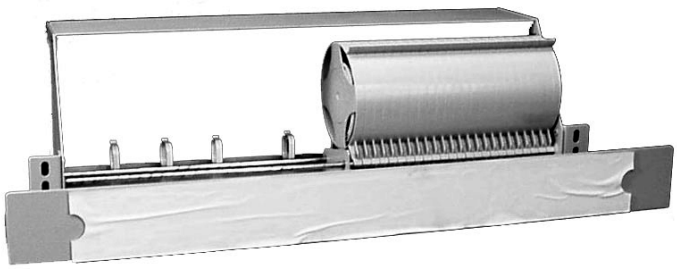
003-519, Issue 4



FSS-040



FSS-048-BA



FSS-024

Figure 1

1. General

This instruction describes the Fiber Slack Storage (FSS) unit manufactured by Corning Cable Systems. The FSS unit is used whenever excess fiber or jumper slack is present and a compact and organized method of storing the fibers is necessary. The open design of the housing allows convenient access to the fibers.

2. Precautions

	**WARNING: Never look directly into the end of a fiber that may be carrying laser light.** Laser light can be invisible and can damage your eyes. Viewing it directly does not cause pain. The iris of the eye will not close involuntarily as when viewing a bright light. Consequently, serious damage to the retina of the eye is possible. Should accidental eye exposure to laser light be suspected, arrange for an eye examination immediately.
	**WARNING:** DO NOT use magnifiers in the presence of laser radiation. Diffused laser light can cause eye damage if focused with optical instruments. Should accidental eye exposure to laser light be suspected, arrange for an eye examination immediately.
	**CAUTION:** The wearing of cut-resistant safety gloves to protect your hands from accidental injury when using sharp-bladed tools and armored cable is strongly recommended. Use extreme care when working with severed armor. There will be a sharp edge where armor is cut. To minimize the chance of injury from the cut armor, cover the exposed edge with a wrap of electrical tape. To minimize the chance of injury from sharp-bladed tools, always cut away from yourself and others. Dispose of used blades and armor scrap properly.

!	**CAUTION:** Corning recommends the use of safety glasses (spectacles) conforming to ANSI Z87 for eye protection from accidental injury when handling chemicals, cables, or working with fiber. Pieces of glass fiber are very sharp and have the potential to damage the eye.

!	**CAUTION:** Cleaved or broken glass fibers are very sharp and can pierce the skin easily. Do not let these pieces of fiber stick to your clothing or drop in the work area where they can cause injury later. Use tweezers to pick up cleaved or broken pieces of glass fibers and place them on a loop of tape kept for that purpose alone. **Good housekeeping is very important.**

!	**CAUTION:** Fiber optic cable is sensitive to excessive pulling, bending, and crushing forces. Consult the cable specification sheet for the cable you are installing. Do not bend the cable more sharply than the minimum recommended bend radius. Do not apply more pulling force to the cable than specified. Do not crush the cable or allow it to kink. Doing so may cause damage that can alter the transmission characteristics of the cable; the cable may have to be replaced.

3. Tools and Materials

The usual complement of installation tools are required for this installation.

4. Components

Components are illustrated in Figure 2.

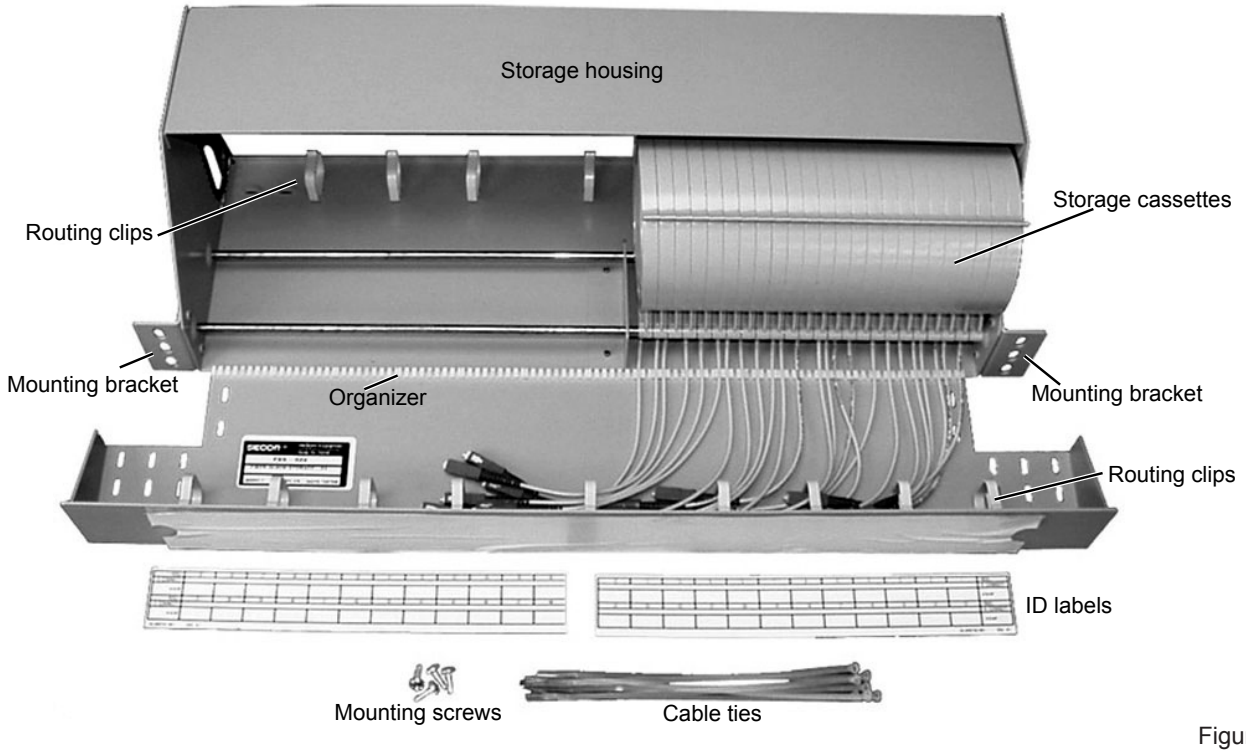


Figure 2

5. Mounting

Secure the unit to the equipment rack using the four #12-24X1/2-inch screws provided.

6. Jumper Storage

NOTE: Obey the following precautions in order not to damage the surface of the connector and make it unusable:

	**WARNING:** Isopropyl alcohol is flammable with a flashpoint at 54ºF. It can cause irritation to eyes on contact. In case of contact, flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Inhalation of vapors irritates the respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations has a narcotic effect, producing symptoms of dizziness, drowsiness, headache, staggering, unconsciousness and possibly death.

- Always keep dust caps on connectors and adapters when not in use.
- Ensure dust caps are clean before reuse.
- Use optical cleaning materials as standardized by your company.
- Clean the connector before every mating, especially for test equipment patch cords (jumpers).
- A minimum level of cleaning is listed below. Local procedures may require more rigorous cleaning methods.

Step 1: Remove plugs from the connector adapter.

Step 2: Wipe the connector ferrule twice with a lint-free wiping material moistened with isopropyl alcohol. Then wipe across the end of the ferrule.

Step 3: Repeat previous step with a dry wipe.

Step 4: Install each end of the fiber optic jumper appropriately.

Step 5: Store excess jumper slack in storage cassettes that are snapped vertically onto guide rails at the rear of the housing. Pivot the cassettes forward on the rail to allow easy access to the interior storage section (Figure 3). Space cassettes evenly on the rails to allow convenient accessibility.



Figure 3

Step 6: The storage cassette is a two-piece assembly capable of holding up to two jumpers and six feet of slack per jumper. The cassette includes a radius guide ensuring that the minimum bend radius is mantained inside the storage section. Simply rotate the removable cap to separate the cap from the storage area. Loosely route the fibers around the radius guide and replace the cap to secure the fibers inside the cassette (Figure 4).

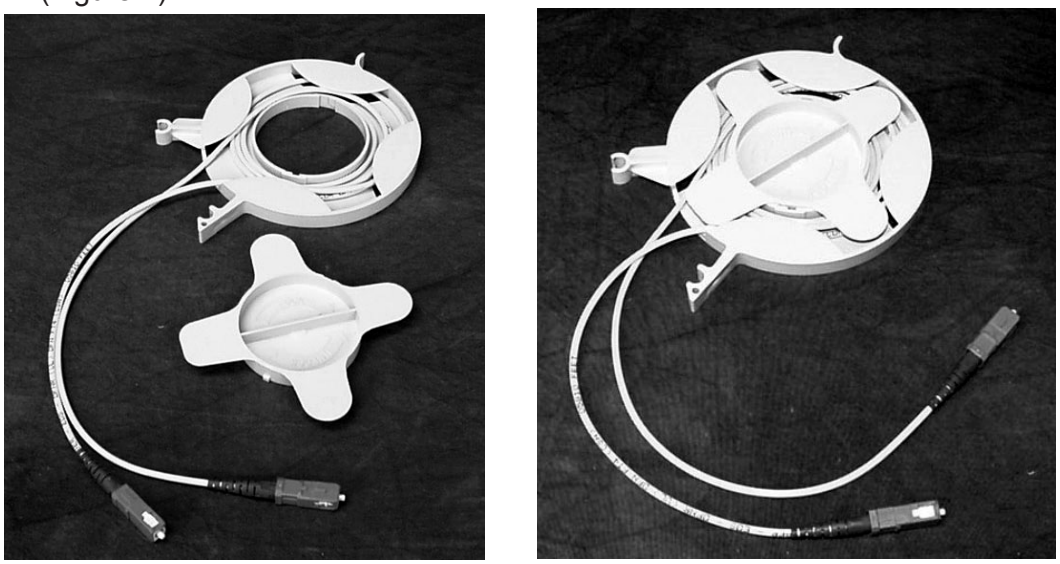


Figure 4

Step 7: Use the organizer to prevent stress on the fibers as they exit the cassette and are routed to the storage shelf in the front of the housing (Figure 5).

Step 8: Use the routing clips on the front and rear of the housing to make fiber management easier (Figure 5). The jumpers can be loosely grouped together with the supplied cable ties.

NOTE: The clips can be locked for additional fiber security.

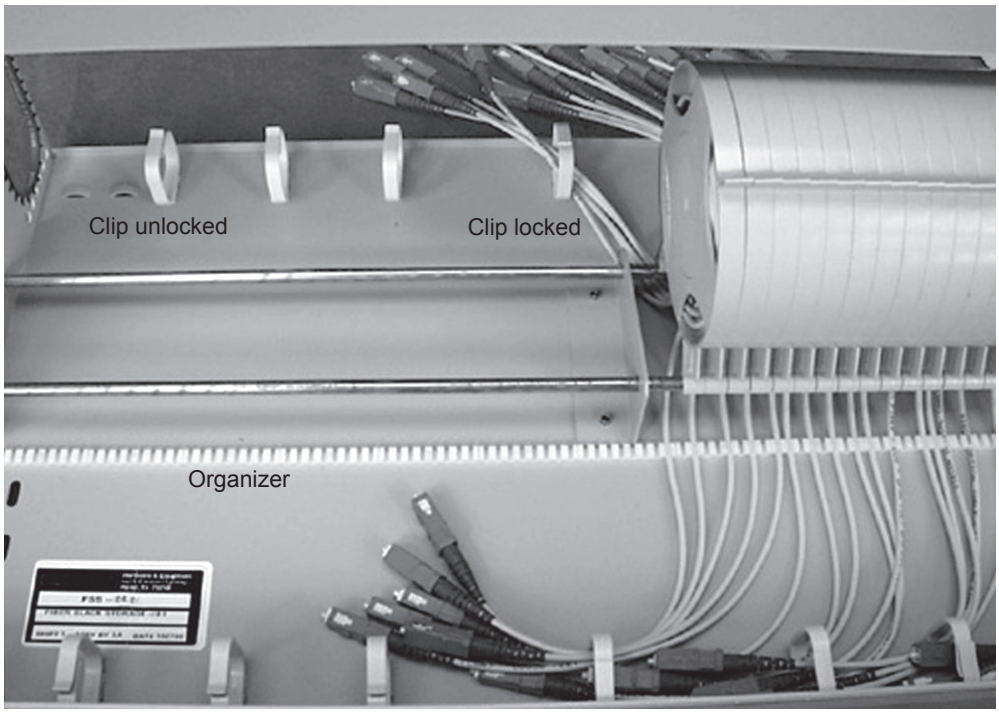


Figure 5

Step 9: Place the ID labels on the front of the housing so that jumper information can be recorded. Use standard wire marker numbers or letters to identify cassettes (Figure 6).

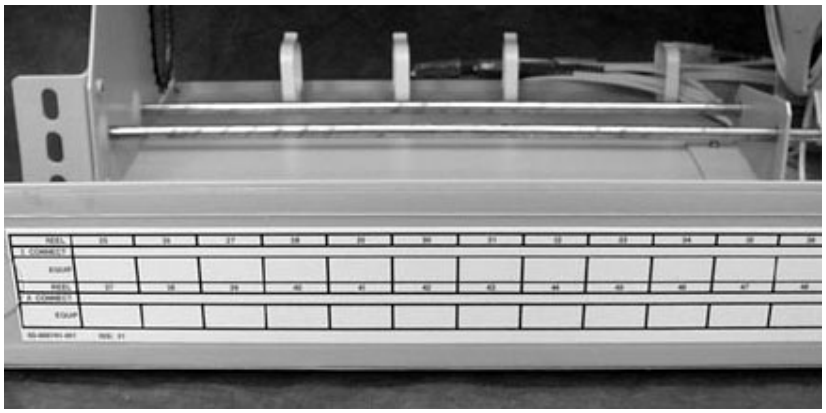


Figure 6

NOTE: Accurate record keeping is imperative to an organized installation.

7. Maintenance

The unit requires very little maintenance to ensure fibers and parts remain in good condition.

- External components may be cleaned occasionally with a damp, nonabrasive cloth.
- Check nuts, bolts, and screws; tighten as needed.
- Check fiber optic cable to make sure bends do not exceed the minimum bend radius.
- Check cables for unnecessary strain, for crimping or crushing at entries and exits, and for damage.
- Check unit record labels to make sure all are clear and accurate.

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