RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE (RFI)

SUPPRESSION FOR 28 CABINETS

DESCRIPTION

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section presents a general description of components necessary for radio frequency interference (rfi) suppression as applied to 28 Cabinets. In addition, this section is intended for use as a supplement to standardized literature. For more detailed information regarding the apparatus, refer to Sections 573-134-100, 573-134-101, 573-100-101, and 573-135-100.

2. DESCRIPTION

2.01 Cabinets used with rfi applications are similar to those used with standard applications. The major differences are a shielded power cable, flexible conduit, mounting racks, electrical service assemblies (ESA) and power and signal junction boxes.

2.02 Power is supplied to the cabinets and associated apparatus by means of two 3-conductor shielded cables. One cable provides power for the motor unit, cabinet lighting etc, and the other cable provides power for the ESA. In the case of floor model cabinets, the cable is routed through the bottom of the cabinet, continues through flexible conduit and terminates at terminal junction boxes. On table model cabinets, the power cable is brought directly to the ESA. Signal and cabinet power cables are routed through a notch in the rear of the cabinet. Some customer installations will require that the teletypewriter power and signal cables be removed, installed in rigid conduit, and reconnected having no splices or connectors between the teletypewriter terminals and the customer equipment terminals.

2.03 Flexible conduit is used in most cabinets to interconnect junction boxes, power line filters, and associated ESAs.

2.04 The junction boxes, which are located in the lower compartment of floor model cabinets, provide for connection of signal input, output, and transmitter stepping signal inputs.

2.05 Some floor model cabinets have a fan for ventilation. The fan is usually located near the ESA to keep the electrical components of the ESA cool and at a constant operating temperature.