Fiber Optic Media Converter

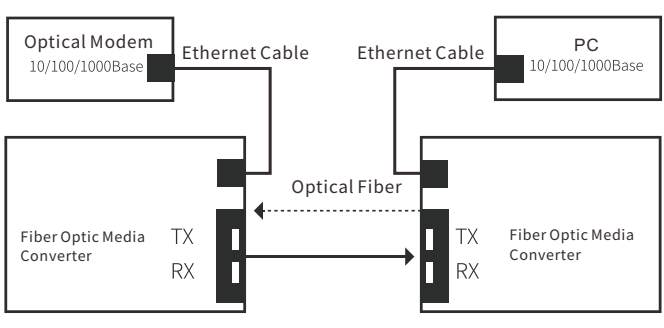
Please read the product manual carefully before using the product.

I. Product overview

Our series of Ethernet fiber optic transceivers comply with Ethernet standard IEEE8-02.3 and Fast Ethernet standard IEEE802.3u. The electrical signal adopts 10/100/1000Base-TX, and the optical signal adopts 10/100/1000Base-TX standard. They support three working modes: full-duplex, half-duplex and adaptive at 10/100/1000M.

II. Preparation Before Installation

1. Refer to the recommended basic connection structure diagram to determine the network topology you are applying:

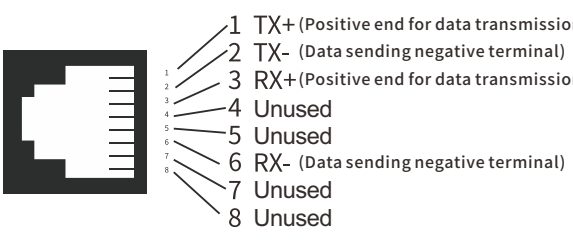


（Figure 1: 1000M, 10/100/1000M) Connection Diagram

2. Verify that the fiber media you are using matches the model of this fiber optic transceiver.

3. When using Category 5 twisted-pair cable to connect to this fiber optic transceiver, the twisted-pair cable length should not exceed 100 meters. This transceiver has crossover/straight-through auto-sensing functionality, so there is no need to distinguish between crossover and straight-through cables.

The definitions of the RJ45 connection port pins are as follows:



III. Connect

1. After completing the pre-installation preparations as described above, power off all devices and connect the fiber optic media converter to Ethernet devices according to the specified network topology.

2. Connect a network device with an RJ-45 port (workstation, hub, or switch) to the RJ45 port on the media converter using a twisted-pair cable. For optical link connections, connect single-fiber media converters directly; for dual-fiber media converters, connect the transmit (TX) port on one end to the receive (RX) port on the other end. When the power is on and the connection is correct, the corresponding LED indicator will illuminate.

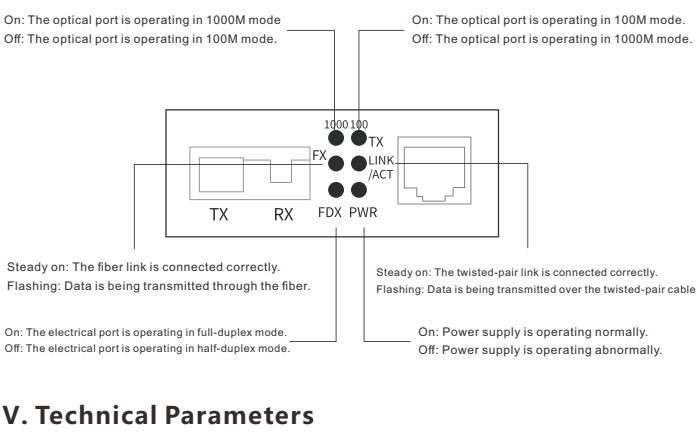
IV. Indicator Light

Front panel and indicator lights:

Dual-fiber: TX is the transmitting end, RX is the receiving end

Single-fiber: TX and RX are on the same fiber port

Gigabit indicator light diagram



V. Technical Parameters

1. Standard Protocol: IEEE802.3, IEEE802.3U, IEEE802.3z Ethernet Standards
2. Interface: Electrical Port: UTP RJ45

   Fiber Port: SC, FC, ST
3. Transmission Mode: Half/Full-Duplex or Auto-Negotiation
4. Transmission Method: Store-and-Forward
5. Transmission Fiber:

   Multimode: 50/125, 62.5/125, or 100/140μm

   Single-mode: 8.3/125, 8.7/125, 9/125, or 10/125μm
6. Operating Temperature: -10°C to 50°C
7. Storage Temperature: -25°C to 65°C
8. Operating Humidity: 5% to 90%
9. Power Input: 100V to 240V, 50/60Hz
10. Dimensions (L x W x H):

    95 x 70 x 26 mm (external power supply)

VI. Analysis of common faults

If you encounter problems during installation and use, please try to solve them through the following suggestions. If the problem persists, please contact us for technical support.

Fault Phenomenon	Possible causes	Troubleshooting
The power indicator light is off.	The power socket is not connected or the contact is poor.	Connect the power supply and socket.
TX-Link/Act indicator light is off	1. The Ethernet cable is not connected or has poor contact.	Connect the cables.
	2. The incorrect cable is being used.	Use the correct type of cable.
	3. The Ethernet terminal device or network card is not functioning properly.	Troubleshooting terminal equipment.

FX and FX-link/Act indicators are off.	1. Possibly a faulty remote optical device. 2. The optical cable is disconnected or misconnected. 3. Excessive optical fiber link loss.	Check whether the optical power transmitted by the remote optical device and the trunk optical cable are normal, and eliminate the cause of the fault.
The TX and FX indicators are normal, but Ethernet data cannot be transmitted.	1. The optical cable is not properly connected to the device, resulting in insufficient optical power. 2. When the system is powered on or the network configuration is changed, it takes time for the device and the network switches to power on.	1. The optical cable is not properly connected to the device, resulting in insufficient optical power. 2. When the system is powered on or the network configuration is changed, it takes time for the device and the network switches to power on.
High network packet loss rate.	Check whether the link speed and duplex mode match. Check whether the Category 5 cable is in compliance with standards. Check whether the Category 5 cable plug is in good contact with the electrical port. Check whether the fiber optic connector and the optical transceiver module connector are in good contact.	

Product Warranty Card

Customer Information

Model：	
Date of purchasel：	
User telephone：	
User address：	
Distributor：	
Agency address：	
User telephone：	Dealer stamp valid

Intenance Records

Repair times	Date	Fault	Treatment measures	Repair work NO.

Electronic products are guaranteed for one year, and other products are guaranteed for two years. Damage caused by human factors or product burnout caused by improper operation is not included in the scope of warranty.