





FIRMWARE

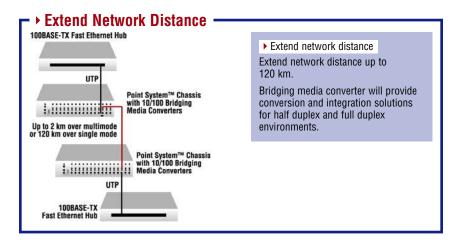
UPGRADE

SOURCE ADDRESS CHANGE

# 10/100 Bridging 10/100BASE-TX to 100BASE-FX Multiport

Point System™ Slide-In-Module Media Converters

CBFTF10xx-1xx



	Specifi	cations	S
IEEE Std 802.3™		Sı	wi
10Mbps; 100Mbps			
4K MAC addresses			
14,880pps for Ethernet; 148,800 pps for Fast Ethern	et		
256KB			
1536 bytes			
or Specs			
Min TX PWR: -19.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -14.0 dBm RX Sensitivity: -30.0 dBm Max In PWR: -14.0 dBm Link Budget: 11.0 dB			
Min TX PWR: -15.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -8.0 dBm RX Sensitivity: -31.0 dBm Max In PWR: -8.0 dBm Link Budget: 16.0 dB		Ш	nit
Min TX PWR: -15.2 dBm Max TX PWR: -8.0 dBm RX Sensitivity: -32.5 dBm Max In PWR: -3.0 dBm Link Budget: 17.3 dB			ort
Min TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -2.0 dBm RX Sensitivity: -34.0 dBm Max In PWR: -7.0 dBm Link Budget: 26.0 dB			
Min TX PWR: -5.0 dBm Max TX PWR: 0.0 dBm RX Sensitivity: -34.0 dBm Max In PWR: -7.0 dBm Link Budget: 29.0 dB		Di	im
Min TX PWR: 0.0 dBm Max TX PWR: 5.0 dBm RX Sensitivity: -36.0 dBm Max In PWR: -3.0 dBm Link Budget: 36.0 dB			
ts		Po	0W
Min TX PWR: -13.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -6.0 dBm RX Sensitivity: -32.0 dBm Max In PWR: -3.0 dBm Link Budget: 19.0 dB		SI	nvi hip
Min TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -3.0 dBm RX Sensitivity: -33.0 dBm			on /ar
	10Mbps; 100Mbps 4K MAC addresses 14,880pps for Ethernet: 148,800 pps for Fast Ethern 256KB 1536 bytes or Specs Min TX PWR: -19.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -14.0 dBm Max Na PWR: -14.0 dBm Max In PWR: -14.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -14.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -15.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -3.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -3.0 dBm Link Budget: 17.3 dB Min TX PWR: -3.0 dBm	IEEE Std 802.3™  10Mbps; 100Mbps  4K MAC addresses  14.880pps for Ethernet; 148.800 pps for Fast Ethernet 256KB  1536 bytes or Specs  Min TX PWR: -19.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -14.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -14.0 dBm Max In PWR: -14.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -14.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -15.0 dBm Max TY PWR: -8.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -3.0 dBm	10Mbps; 100Mbps 4K MAC addresses 14,880pps for Ethernet; 148,800 pps for Fast Ethernet 256KB 1536 bytes or Specs Min TX PWR: -19.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -14.0 dBm RX Sensitivity: -30.0 dBm Max In PWR: -14.0 dBm Ink Budget: 11.0 dB Min TX PWR: -15.0 dBm Max TX PWR: -8.0 dBm Max In PWR: -8.0 dBm Max In PWR: -8.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -3.0 dBm Min TX PWR: -3

Switches	SW1: TP1: Enable/Disable Auto- negotiation
	SW2: TP1: Force 10Mbps or 100Mbps with Auto-negotiation OFF
	SW3: TP1: Force Half or Full duplex
	with Auto-negotiation off
	SW4: FBR: Half or Full duplex
	SW5: Auto-cross enable on/off
	SW6: Fiber Redundancy Enable/Disable (xBFTF10xx-14x only)
	SW7: TP2: Enable/Disable Autonegotiation
	SW8: TP2: Force 10Mbps or
	100Mbps with Auto-negotiation off
	SW9: TP2: Force Half or Full duplex with Auto-negotiation off
	SW10: Enable/Disable monitor on TP2
Unit LED	The TP LEDs use a bi-color LED that can be turned on green or yellow.
D+ I FD-	Green – ON power applied to board
Port LEDs	Copper: Duplex/Link/Activity Yellow - ON: LInk; BLINK: activity
	Copper: 10Mbps / 100Mbps Yellow - 10Mbps Green - 100Mbps
	Fiber: Link/Activity
	Green - ON: Link; BLINK - activity
	Fiber: Duplex Green - ON: Full; OFF: half
Dimensions	CBFTF10xx-11x:
	Width: 0.86" [22 mm] Depth: 5.0" [127 mm]
	Height: 3.4" [86 mm]
	CBFTF10xx-12x & -14x: Width: 1.72" [44 mm]
	Depth: 5.0" [127 mm]
	Height: 3.4" [86 mm]
Power Consumption	CBFTF10xx-11x: 4.9 watts CBFTF10xx-12x & -14x: 9.0 watts
Environment	See chassis specifications
Shipping Weight	1 lb. [0.45 kg]
Regulatory Compliance	FCC Class A, VCCI Class 1, CISPR22/EN55022 Class A, EN55024, EN61000, CE Mark
Warranty	Lifetime



### **Features**

- ▶ Auto-Negotiation see next pages
- ► AutoCross<sup>™</sup> see next pages
- ▶ 10Mbps or 100Mbps on all TP ports
- ► Half or full-duplex on all ports including fiber
- Far End Fault (FEF) see next pages
- ▶ Automatic Link Restoration *next pages*
- ▶ Each port fully manageable
- ► Individual switches for both TP ports (-110 only)
- ▶ LED indications for all operation modes
- ▶ Port mirroring mode on TX ports
- ▶ Remote Firmware Upgrade *next pages*
- Source Address Change (SAC) next pgs.
- Fiber Redundancy Mode (-140 only)

When failure on primary fiber occurs it is detected by a converter; fiber two (secondary) is activated and becomes the primary link. The original fiber link (1) is put in the disabled state. It becomes secondary until the failure on primary Fiber occurs.

### ► Read Management features:

- Media Converter Power
- Fiber Link Status
- Copper Link Status
- Copper Port SpeedHardware Switch Settings

### ▶ Write Management features:

- Enable/disable Auto-negotiation on Copper
- Force 10Mb/s or 100Mb/s on Copper
- Force Full or Half-duplex on Copper
- Force Full or Half-duplex on Fiber
- Select Advertised Modes (When Auto-negotiation is Enabled)
- Enable/disable Pause
- Enable/disable Source Address Change
- Enable/disable Monitor Port (Advanced filters available)
- Enable/disable Far End Fault



### Ordering Information: 10/100 Bridging Point System™ Media Converters .

-110 models can be used with any Point System™ Chassis (see pages 17 & 18)			-120 models cannot be used with the 1-Slot Point System™ Chassis (see pages 17 & 18)		-140 models cannot be used with the 1-Slot Point System™ Chassis (see pages 17 & 18)			
Product Number	Port One	Port Two	Product Number	Port One	Port Two	Product Number	Port One	Port Two
CBFTF1011-110	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (ST) [2 km / 1.2 miles]	CBFTF1011-120	TX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (ST) [2 km / 1.2 miles]	CBFTF1011-140	TX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (ST) [2 km / 1.2 miles]
CBFTF1013-110	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (SC) [2 km / 1.2 miles]	CBFTF1013-120	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (SC) [2 km / 1.2 miles]	CBFTF1013-140	TX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (SC) [2 km / 1.2 miles]
CBFTF1039-110	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (LC) [2 km / 1.2 miles]	CBFTF1039-120	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (LC) [2 km / 1.2 miles]	CBFTF1039-140	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1300nn multimode (LC) [2 km / 1.2 miles]
CBFTF1018-110	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (MT-RJ) [2 km / 1.2 miles]	CBFTF1018-120	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (MT-RJ) [2 km / 1.2 miles]	CBFTF1018-140	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1300nm multimode (MT-RJ) [2 km / 1.2 miles]
CBFTF1014-110	TX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (SC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]	CBFTF1014-120	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (SC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]	CBFTF1014-140	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (SC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]
CBFTF1019-110	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (LC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]	CBFTF1019-120	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (LC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]	CBFTF1019-140	TX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (LC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]
CBFTF1015-110	TX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (SC) [40 km / 24.9 miles]	CBFTF1015-120	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (SC) [40 km / 24.9 miles]	CBFTF1015-140	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (SC) [40 km / 24.9 miles]
CBFTF1016-110	TX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (SC) [60 km / 37.3 miles]	CBFTF1016-120	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (SC) [60 km / 37.3 miles]	CBFTF1016-140	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1310nm single mode (SC) [60 km / 37.3 miles]
CBFTF1017-110		(1) 100BASE-FX 1550nm single mode (SC) [80 km / 49.7 miles]	CBFTF1017-120	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1550nm single mode (SC) [80 km / 49.7 miles]	CBFTF1017-140	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1550nm single mode (SC) [80 km / 49.7 miles]
CBFTF1035-110	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1550nm single mode (SC) [120 km / 74.6 miles]	CBFTF1035-120	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1550nm single mode (SC) [120 km / 74.6 miles]	CBFTF1035-140	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1550nm single mode (SC) [120 km / 74.6 miles]
Single Fiber Prod			Single Fiber Prod	ucts	and payt pages)	Single Fiber Prod		and pout pages)
	ded use in pairs (s	. , , ,		ded use in pairs (s	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm		ded use in pairs (s	
CBF1F1029-110	(2) 10/100BASE- TX (RJ-45) [100 m / 328 ft.]	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm TX / 1550nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]	CBFTF1029-120	ŤX (RJ-45)	TX / 1550nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]	UBF1F1U29-14U	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1310nm TX / 1550nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]
CBFTF1029-111	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1550nm TX / 1310nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]	CBFTF1029-121	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1550nm TX / 1310nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]	CBFTF1029-141	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1550nm TX / 1310nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [20 km / 12.4 miles]
CBFTF1029-112	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm TX / 1550nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [40 km / 24.9 miles]	CBFTF1029-122	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1310nm TX / 1550nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [40 km / 24.9 miles]	CBFTF1029-142	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1310nm TX / 1550nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [40 km / 24.9 miles]
CBFTF1029-113	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1550nm TX / 1310nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [40 km / 24.9 miles]	CBFTF1029-123	ŤX (RJ-45)	(1) 100BASE-FX 1550nm TX / 1310nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [40 km / 24.9 miles]	CBFTF1029-143	ŤX (RJ-45)	(2) 100BASE-FX 1550nn TX / 1310nm RX single fiber single mode (SC) [40 km / 24.9 miles]







# **ADVANCED PRODUCT FEATURES**

## ► Auto-Negotiation (802.3u)

Auto-Negotiation allows devices to perform automatic configuration to achieve the best possible mode of operation over a link. Devices with this feature will broadcast their speed (10Mbps, 100Mbps, etc.) and duplex (half/full) capabilities to other devices and negotiate the best mode of operation between the two devices.

- ▶ No user intervention required to determine best mode of operation
- Doptimal link established automatically
- Quick and easy installation

While the inclusion of this feature is beneficial, the ability to disable it is equally beneficial. In the event of a non-negotiating end device trying to connect to a negotiating device, the mode of operation will drop to the least common denominator between the two devices (i.e. 100Mbps, half-duplex). Disabling this feature gives the user the ability to force the connection to the best mode of operation when trying to link with a non-negotiating device. Most Transition converters with Auto-Negotiation will allow you to disable this feature.

### **▶** AutoCross™

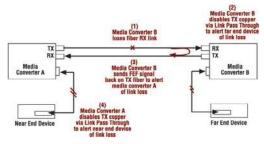
Automatically detects and configures the twisted pair port on the converter to the correct MDI or MDI-X configuration.

- ▶ Eliminates an entire category of troubleshooting
- ▶ No need to identify cable type—straight-through or crossover
- No user intervention required to determine correct button / switch settings

### ▶ Far End Fault (802.3u)

Far End Fault (FEF) is a troubleshooting feature that is generally used in conjunction with Link Pass Through to notify both end devices of a loss of link. In the event of a loss of the fiber RX signal on the far end converter the converter will automatically generate a Far End Fault signal and send it on its TX fiber port to notify the near end converter of a fiber link loss. Link Pass Through will then disable the copper links on both ends; alerting both end devices of network trouble (see diagram below).

- ▶ Both end devices automatically notified of link loss
- Prevents loss of valuable data unknowingly transmitted over invalid link
- Allows for quick diagnosis and resolution of network problems



Transition Networks's media converters that include the FEF feature do not need to be used as pictured above as they will work with other network devices that support Far End Fault per IEEE standards.

If someone tells you media conversion is a commodity product that anyone can bring to market, they probably haven't looked at the extensive product suite offered by Transition Networks. With the industry's most comprehensive offering of full-featured products, Transition's media converters stand out as "the choice" among industry IT professionals.

Generally, media converters are low-level OSI model devices with no IP or MAC addresses and therefore are transparent to the network. This "transparency" makes them very inexpensive and easy to use, but also can make troubleshooting the network very difficult. In an effort to overcome this difficulty and to make media converters "visible" to network managers, Transition has designed their full-featured products to include the most advanced features on the market today.



# **ADVANCED PRODUCT FEATURES**

### **▶** Automatic Link Restoration

Transition Networks's converters will automatically re-establish link in all network conditions.

#### ▶ No need to reset devices

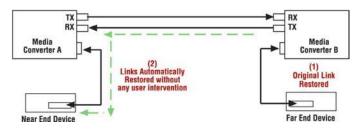
Transition Networks's converters will automatically re-establish link when connected to switches if link was lost. With other manufacturers' converters the user must reset the converter to re-establish the link.

### ► Auto-Negotiation Enabled

Automatic Link Restoration allows the users to continue using Auto-Negotiation with Link Loss Notification features. With other manufacturers' converters the user must disable Auto-Negotiation and hard set the link.

### ▶ Link Pass Through Activated in both directions

Automatic Link Restoration on Transition Networks's products allows users to continue using Link Loss Notification feature activated in both directions. Many competitive solutions allow for Link Loss Notification activation only in one direction. If Link Loss feature is activated in both directions, competitive products are put in a "deadly embrace" and they cannot restore the link without resetting the converters.



# ▶ Remote Firmware Upgrade

New product features are continuously being added to Transition Networks's products. These improvements are also available for many products already installed in the field. Management modules and many media converters can be updated remotely via firmware upgrade. The remote upgrade feature eliminates the need to ship the products back to the manufacturer. The firmware upgrades can be performed by a user either locally via a Console port or remotely via TFTP.

The upgrades do not require the reconfiguration of the SNMP management or converter feature settings.

# **▶ Source Address Change**

Select bridging media converters are capable of detecting and reporting changes in the MAC (Ethernet hardware) address of the attached equipment. This feature is very useful when administrators intend that only a particular physical device be attached to a particular port.

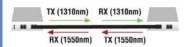
When the MAC address of a connected device changes (new device is inserted) the administrator receives the trap with the notification of a change.

### **▶** Single Fiber

Single fiber technology offers a 50% savings in fiber utilization. It is an attractive solution to maximize the usage of a limited number of fiber runs.

In a traditional optical link, a fiber pair consists of two uni-directional strands. The single fiber technology multiplexes two optical wavelengths of 1310nm and 1550nm into a single strand fiber. In a single fiber media converter each wavelength is responsible for either the transmit or receive function. Consequently, the bi-directional transmission is achieved by using a single strand. The converters in a single fiber scenario "match" each other's wavelengths. Converter A transmits at the wavelength of 1310nm and receives at 1550nm while the other converter transmits at 1550nm and receives at 1310nm. Therefore, converters are usually used in pairs.

### Single Fiber



Single fiber technology is available on all Transition Networks Media Converters in maximum distance ranges from 20 to 80km.

