

Best Practices for Grounding and Surge Protection in South African Conditions



PRE-INSTALLATION CHECKS

- Confirm site conditions: indoor/outdoor, cable runs, and power layout
- Identify nearby surge sources: aircons, fridges, generators, heavy equipment
- Check for existing grounding points in the cabinet/rack

GROUNDING SETUP

- Use a grounding cable to connect the switch's grounding screw to the rack
- If the rack is metal: ensure rack is also properly earthed to the building grounding system
- Use crimped ring terminals for secure connection (avoid loose or frayed ends)
- Avoid paint/insulation between grounding points – metal-to-metal contact required

SURGE PROTECTION PROTOCOL

- Install surge protection on all AC power inputs (UPS or surge plug boards)
- For outdoor cables: use shielded CAT6 and external surge protectors
- Separate power and data cabling in tight spaces
- Avoid using daisy-chained or overloaded multi-plugs
- Don't mix power sources across devices (e.g., generator + grid)

POST-INSTALLATION TEST

- Check for grounding continuity using a multimeter (resistance should be $<5\Omega$)
- Label grounding cable connections and mark them in install documentation
- Run a basic PoE device test to verify stable port activity
- Document switch serial number, firmware version, and grounding photo for records