

[54] COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT CABINET COOLING ARRANGEMENT

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[58] Field of Search ..... 174/15 R, 16 R; 361/381, 383, 384, 390, 391; 165/104.33

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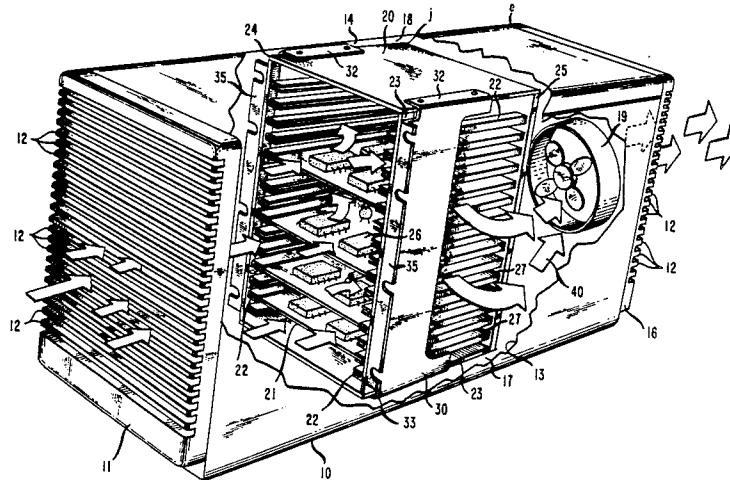
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[57] ABSTRACT

In order to cool heat generating components mounted on circuit packs plugged into a backplane wiring board mounted in a compact cabinet, in which the backplane would normally prevent a stream of cooling gas entering the front of the cabinet from flowing evenly over the heat generating components, a flow control baffle is placed on each side of the backplane to direct cooling gas entering the cabinet to the rear of the circuit packs and then around the backplane to a plenum formed by the backplane and a rear surface of the cabinet where the gas is exhausted by a fan. The exhaust of the cooling gas by the fan causes the level of the cooling gas pressure in the plenum to decrease, thereby urging additional cooling gas to enter the cabinet through louvers formed in the front surface of the cabinet.

15 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



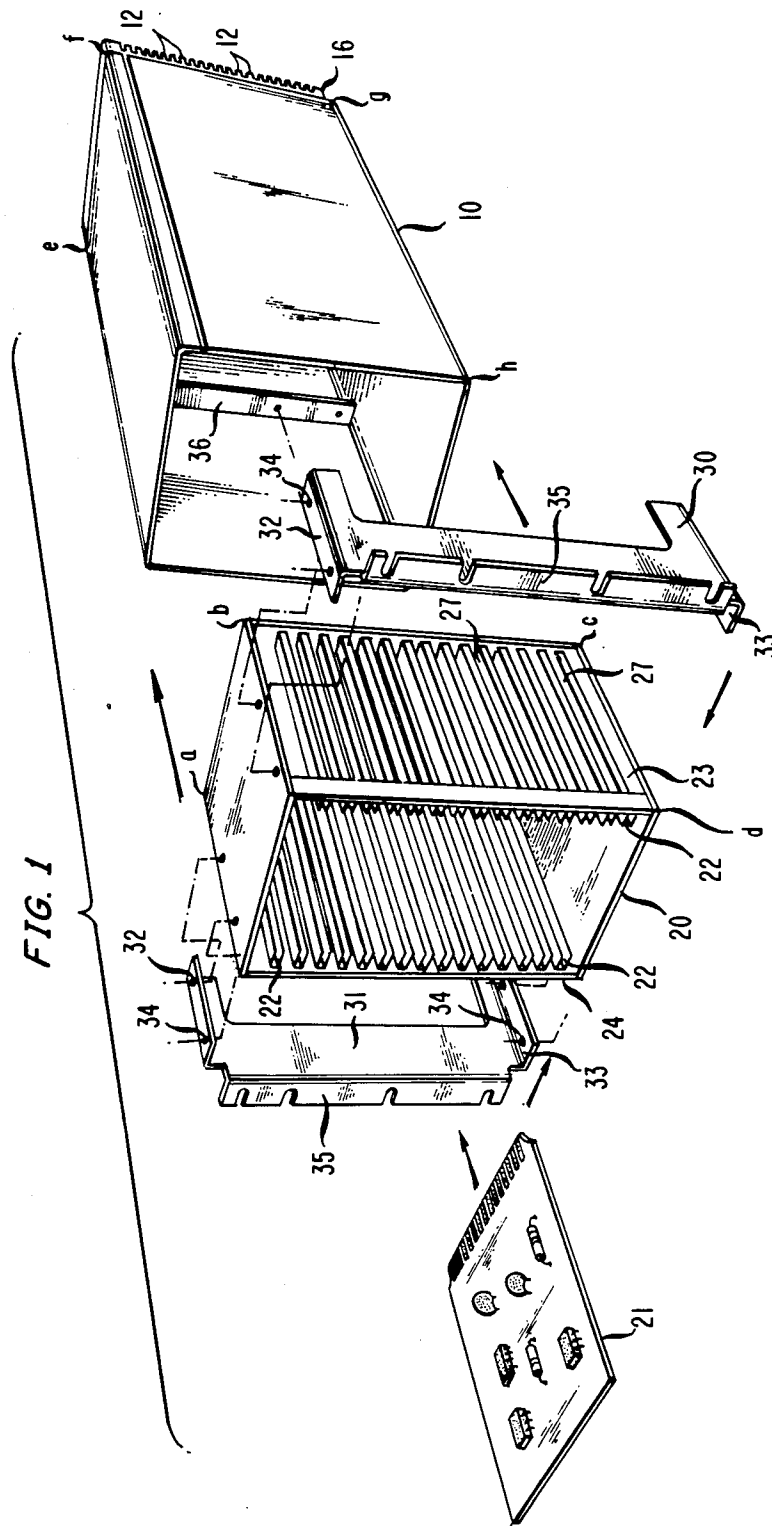


FIG. 1

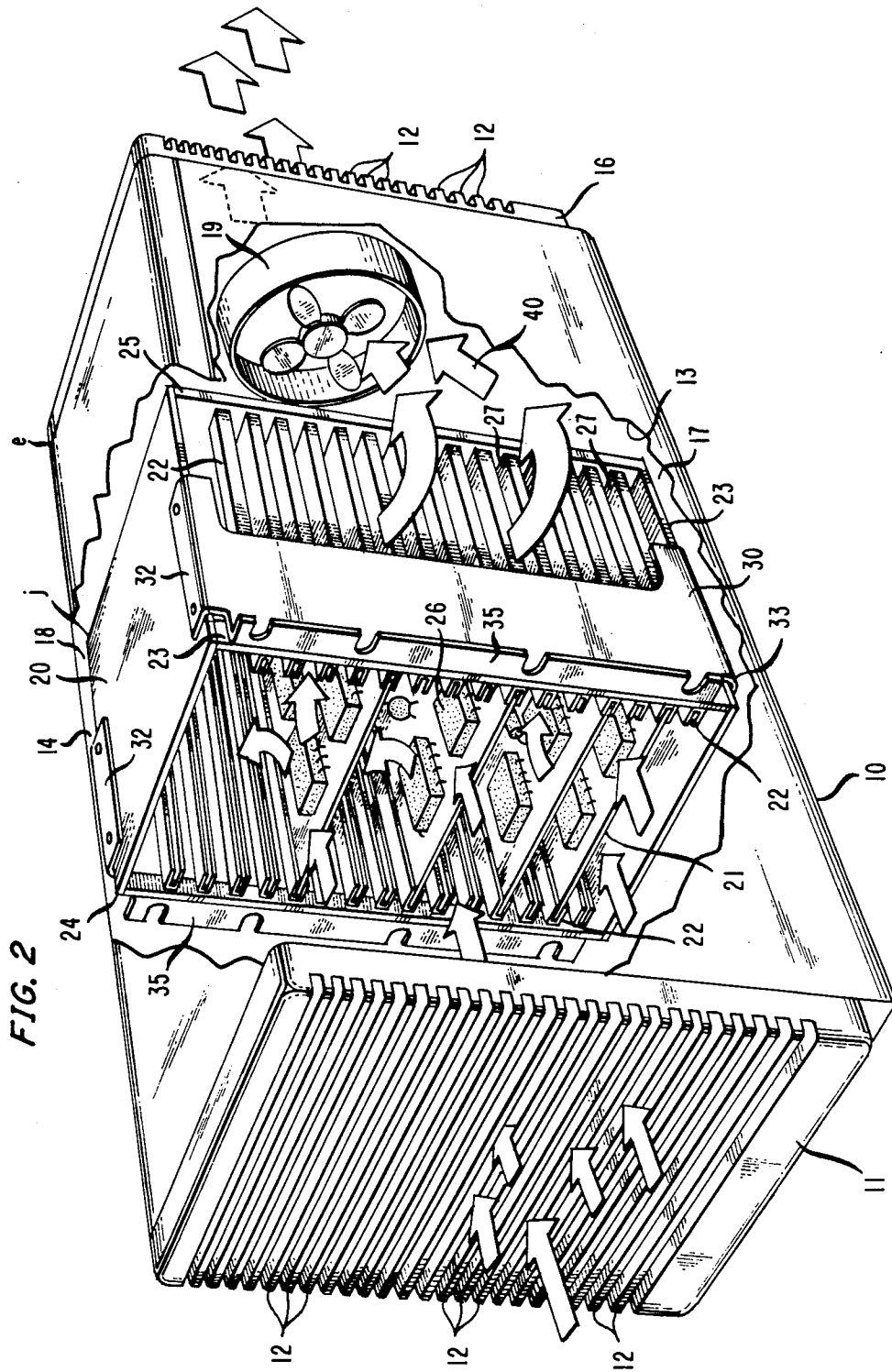
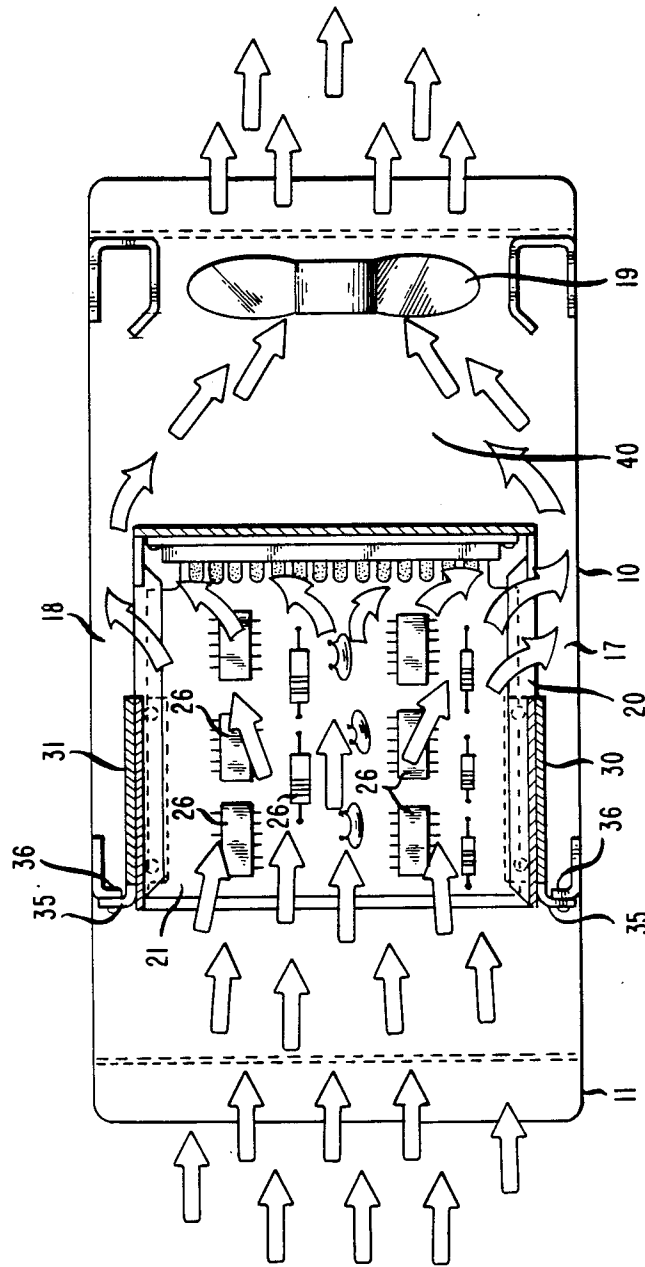


FIG. 3



## COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT CABINET COOLING ARRANGEMENT

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to an arrangement for cooling an electronic assembly of heat generating components mounted in an equipment cabinet.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In conventional cooling arrangements, in which circuit packs are edge mounted in a circuit pack cage and plugged into a so-called backplane wiring board attached to the cage, a cooling gas enters the bottom of the cabinet, rises vertically and passes over the heat generating components mounted on the circuit packs and then exits via louvers formed in the top surface of the cabinet. The vertical flow of the cooling gas is augmented by a forced convection system, such as a blower fan placed at the bottom of the cabinet or just beneath the circuit packs. Although such cooling arrangements are adequate, they are still faulty in some notable respects. For example, when a blower fan is placed in proximity to the circuit packs, the flow of the cooling gas forms a vortex, thereby causing uneven cooling of the heat generating components. In addition, when the circuit packs are of different lengths, pockets of cooling gas formed by face plates attached to one end of the longer circuit packs prevent the cooling gas from flowing evenly over components mounted at the front of the circuit packs.

Alternatively, the circuit pack cage could be rotated 90 degrees so that it is mounted vertically in the cabinet. The cooling gas could then enter one side of the cabinet, flow over the heat generating components and exit via the opposite side of the cabinet. However, such a cooling arrangement would be ineffective in the instance where it is contemplated that at least two such cabinets will be placed side-by-side, since one cabinet would exhaust heated cooling gas into the next adjacent cabinet. With the circuit pack cage so oriented, the cooling gas could be arranged, on the other hand, so that it enters the front surface of the cabinet, flows over the heat generating components and then exits via the rear surface of the cabinet. However, in this instance, the backplane would impede the flow of the cooling gas causing it to form a turbulence within the cabinet.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to cool heat generating components mounted on circuit packs plugged into a backplane wiring board attached to the rear surface of a circuit pack cage disposed in a compact cabinet, in which the backplane would normally prevent a stream of cooling gas entering the front of the cabinet from flowing evenly over the heat generating components, a flow control baffle is placed on each side of the circuit pack cage to direct cooling gas entering the front of the cabinet to the rear of the circuit packs and thence around the backplane to a plenum formed by the backplane and a rear surface of the cabinet where the gas is exhausted by convection. The convection is obtained using, for example, a blower fan. The exhaustion of the cooling gas causes the level of the cooling gas pressure in the plenum to decrease, thereby urging additional cooling gas to enter the cabinet through louvers formed in the front surface of the cabinet.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The features and advantages of the instant invention will be fully appreciated by reference to the following detailed description, when read in light of the accompanying drawing in which:

FIG. 1 is an exploded, front perspective view of apparatus which is the subject of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cut-away, front perspective view of the apparatus shown in FIG. 1 assembled in accordance with the principles of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 is a cut-away top plan view of the apparatus depicted in FIG. 2.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring now to FIG. 1, there is shown flow control baffles 30 and 31 about to be attached to respective side surfaces 23 and 24 of circuit pack cage 20. Specifically, the end portions of baffles 30 and 31 are bent perpendicular away from the main body thereof to form top and bottom flange members 32 and 33. Baffles 30 and 31, which are mirror images of each other, are attached to circuit pack cage 20 by passing threaded bolts (not shown) through holes 34 formed in top and bottom flange members 32 and 33, respectively, and thence into corresponding holes (not shown) formed in the top and bottom surfaces of circuit pack cage 20. Once baffles 30 and 31 are so attached they are secured to circuit pack cage 20 by threading a nut having interior threads formed therein onto each bolt.

In addition, the front end of each baffle 30 and 31 is bent perpendicular to the main body thereof in a direction opposite to that of flange members 32 and 33 to form a front flange 35. Front flanges 35 attach to respective flanges 36 mounted in the interior of cabinet 10 to secure circuit pack cage 20 to the latter, as will be shown below.

Circuit pack cage 20, which may be, for example, the 84 HP Sub-Rack available from BICC-VERO Electronics Inc. of Trumbull, CT., includes a plurality of circuit pack guides collectively designated 22 for receiving respective circuit packs, such as circuit pack 21. The height and width of circuit pack cage 20 are illustratively 17.0 inches as measured from point "b" to point "c" and 10.5 inches as measured from point "a" to point "b", respectively. The depth of circuit pack cage 20 is illustratively 7.0 inches as measured from point "c" to point "d".

Circuit pack cage 10 also includes a so-called backplane wiring board (not shown in FIG. 1) affixed to a rear surface of circuit pack cage 20. The backplane wiring board could be, for example, the J1 VME bus backplane also available from BICC-VERO Electronics Inc.

Communication equipment cabinet, or housing, 10 includes a front door 11 (not shown in FIG. 1) and a rear door 16 each having a number of louvers 12 formed therein. Rear door 16 provides access to the back-plane wiring board when circuit pack cage 20 is mounted in cabinet 10. The height and width of cabinet 10 are illustratively 27.3 inches as measured from point "f" to point "g" and 12.8 inches as measured from point "e" to point "f", respectively, thereby making the height and width of cabinet 10 respectively 10.3 inches and 2.3 inches greater than that of circuit pack cage 20. The depth of cabinet 10, which is shown slightly exaggerated in the FIGs., is illustratively 21.5 inches as measured from point "h" to point "g".

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