

Telecom Cabinet Seismic Qualification in Türkiye: Site Hazard vs Equipment Evidence

Review Türkiye telecom cabinet seismic evidence from site hazard input through the tested configuration, mounting path and installed acceptance record.

PRODUCT KNOWLEDGE

Telecom Cabinet Seismic Qualification in Türkiye: Site Hazard vs Equipment Evidence

Turn a location hazard input into a configuration-specific equipment, mounting and installation evidence review.

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Huijue Group

Türkiye seismic evidence review

Approx. 10 minute read

Contents

Read the hazard input

Set the project demand

Match the tested configuration

Keep the mounting proof

Confirm the installed state

Build one evidence register A request for an “earthquake-proof cabinet” often joins together four different questions: the hazard at a named location, the structural demand adopted for that project, the evidence for a particular cabinet assembly, and the condition of the installed support. Treating one document as an answer to all four creates a weak bid comparison. The decision is to assemble a traceable chain before equipment release, not to accept a broad seismic label.

For a **telecom cabinet seismic** review in Türkiye, begin with the site and finish with the installed configuration. A map result can supply location-specific hazard information; a test report can support a tested specimen; neither one alone proves that the offered cabinet, its populated mass, bracket or foundation is appropriate for the project. The project structural and electrical authorities remain responsible for the approved design and acceptance criteria.

What does an AFAD hazard-map lookup establish for a telecom cabinet?

An AFAD lookup establishes a location-related hazard input for the selected coordinates and retrieval settings. It does not certify an enclosure, determine the local ground investigation, select anchors or confirm that an installed cabinet will meet a project’s structural requirement.

The AFAD Turkey Earthquake Hazard Map application is useful at the beginning of an **earthquake hazard review**. Its published usage notes say that the displayed map parameters use a fixed reference site condition and do not include hazards caused by local ground conditions such as liquefaction, amplification or settlement. The same notes describe its reports as informational rather than official technical documents. Retain the coordinates, query date, selected ground-motion level, downloaded output and the person who obtained it, but do not attach the output to a cabinet datasheet as a product certificate.

That boundary matters at telecom sites. A rooftop, equipment room, tower compound and roadside shelter can share a city name while having different elevation, soil, foundation, supporting structure, equipment height and interface conditions. A pin dropped near a site is not a substitute for the approved project location or the geotechnical and structural information required by the responsible design team.

Record the lookup without overclaiming it

Keep the source URL, location identifier, coordinates, retrieval date, selected map option and original export together. Label the record “hazard input” until the project team has translated it into the applicable design demand. Do not rename it “cabinet approval,” “site certificate” or “seismic test level.”

Who decides the seismic demand for the offered installation?

The appointed project structural authority decides the applicable demand for the actual installation, using the governing rules, site data, support arrangement and project importance. A supplier can provide cabinet evidence; it cannot choose the project demand by copying a map screenshot into a quotation.

Türkiye’s building earthquake framework is relevant context because the official code links design spectra to map parameters and local ground effects. It should not be read here as an automatic classification or approval route for every outdoor telecom cabinet. Ask the project team to state the governing document edition, design situation, site reference, support structure, required performance objective and interfaces that affect the equipment. These are project inputs, not universal enclosure attributes.

Before comparing suppliers, issue a controlled demand statement that identifies the exact cabinet position and support. It should distinguish a cabinet on a concrete plinth from one on a steel platform, wall bracket, rooftop frame or shared tower structure. It

should also identify what is included in the qualified assembly: batteries, rectifiers, distribution, communications hardware, cooling equipment, cable trays, doors, loose accessories and any transport restraints removed before service.

Keep a separate boundary for seismic design and for normal environmental performance. Ingress protection, corrosion, thermal duty, wind, transport shock and electrical safety may each require their own evidence. A cabinet that is appropriate for one of those conditions is not thereby demonstrated for another.

What must a seismic test report prove for the offered cabinet?

A seismic test report must identify the tested specimen, the test basis, the mounting arrangement, the imposed conditions and the observed functional or physical results well enough to compare them with the offered configuration. A standard number on its own is not that proof.

IEC 60068-3-3:2019 describes guidance for seismic test methods for electrotechnical equipment and relates a testing level to seismic activity zones. Its public scope also limits the document: it addresses verification by dynamic testing and does not itself select an installation's required level or show that a different product has passed. Use the actual report, not the title of the standard, to evaluate the offered item.

Request the **seismic test report** as a controlled record. It should name the report issuer, report date, specimen identity, equipment revision, populated mass or included equipment, test fixture, orientation, attachment points, input definition, instrumentation, functional monitoring, acceptance criteria, deviations, damage observations and final disposition. If the report covers a family, ask for the documented rationale that connects the offered assembly to the tested one; do not assume that a similar outer enclosure carries the same result.

Comparison item	Evidence to request	Reason it changes the result
Cabinet identity	Model, drawing revision, dimensions and enclosure construction	A different frame, door, panel or internal rail arrangement can change the response.
Populated configuration	BOM, installed mass, centre-of-gravity record and retained equipment list	Empty-shell evidence does not describe a powered cabinet with batteries and equipment installed.
Test attachment	Fixture drawing, bolt pattern, support stiffness and tested orientations	The tested boundary can differ from the proposed bracket, plinth or platform.
Test condition	Method, input record, monitoring, pass criteria and exception register	A pass label without conditions cannot be matched to a contractual requirement.
Post-test state	Functional checks, damage	Survival of a frame does not

Comparison item	Evidence to request	Reason it changes the result
	record, fastener inspection and disposition	necessarily establish continued equipment function.

A report may still be useful when it does not match every detail, but the gap must be visible. For example, a supplier may propose an analysis, supplementary calculation, retest, reduced equipment scope or revised mounting arrangement. Record the responsible reviewer, assumption, document revision and approval route for that gap. Do not convert “similar configuration” into “tested configuration” in a tender comparison.

Why must mounting evidence travel with cabinet evidence?

The cabinet evidence and the support evidence must travel together because seismic actions pass through a complete **mounting load path**: internal equipment, enclosure, rails, attachment points, bracket or base, anchors or welds, supporting structure and ground or building. A break or unverified change in that path limits what the cabinet test can establish.

This article does not choose between wall, pole and floor mounting. The broader integrated telecom energy cabinet guide owns the enclosure architecture and installation-form context. Once the form is chosen, obtain the actual installation drawings and identify the support interface used in the test evidence. A floor-standing cabinet may be supplied with a plinth, yet the project foundation, anchor design, grout condition, cable entries and final assembly can all lie outside the factory report.

Ask the project structural team to review the total installed mass, centre of gravity, height, equipment distribution, support stiffness and interface. Heavy battery strings, removable power modules, side-mounted equipment and a door held open during service can all alter the physical arrangement. Do not substitute a generic cabinet mass, an installer photograph or a paint mark on a fastener for a controlled installation record.

Shipment evidence is also not installation evidence. The factory acceptance process can identify the unit, drawings and functions delivered; the telecom power-system FAT checklist explains that boundary. It does not prove the completed building interface, foundation or field attachment after transport.

What should site acceptance confirm after the cabinet is installed?

Site acceptance should confirm that the installed cabinet matches the approved configuration and mounting package, and that its required functions are intact after

installation. It is not a reason to improvise a full seismic excitation test at a live telecom site.

Start with identity. Match the delivered cabinet serial number, drawings, internal layout, retained options and any post-test changes to the approved evidence register. Then compare the as-installed base, bracket, hardware, clearances, cable support and protective connections against the released installation documents. If an approved deviation changes the equipment mass, rail position, door, support or attachment detail, return it to the relevant technical authority for disposition before calling the package complete.

Functional commissioning remains important because a cabinet can appear undamaged while an auxiliary circuit, controller, communications connection or equipment restraint has changed. Confirm the site functions in the approved commissioning scope, retain the records as **installed acceptance evidence** and separate them from structural approval. The outdoor telecom cabinet guide provides the broader enclosure and site-integration context; this review owns only the seismic evidence chain.

Do not create a site hazard to prove a claim

Do not loosen anchors, strike the enclosure, force the door, remove restraints or create unapproved dynamic loading to demonstrate resilience. Use the approved installation, inspection and commissioning methods. Any special field measurement or structural test needs a project-specific method, responsibility, safety controls and acceptance criteria.

How should a buyer turn a seismic claim into an evidence review?

Use one controlled register that links the location input, project demand, offered configuration, test or analysis evidence, mounting documents and installed acceptance. The register turns a marketing claim into reviewable questions, with an owner and a close-out route for every mismatch.

1. **Freeze the offer identity.** Record supplier, cabinet model, revision, BOM, options, populated mass, centre of gravity and proposed support arrangement.
2. **Capture the location input.** Retain the AFAD lookup and the project location record, but label both as inputs awaiting the approved site and structural interpretation.
3. **Obtain the demand statement.** Have the authorized project discipline identify the applicable project requirement and the included equipment/support

boundary.

4. **Compare the evidence.** Map every report, calculation, test fixture and pass criterion to the offered configuration; list each difference rather than hiding it in a general compliance declaration.
5. **Review the load path.** Link cabinet attachment points to the bracket, anchors, structure or foundation, with released drawings and the responsible reviewer.
6. **Close the installed record.** Reconcile delivery identity, approved deviations, installation inspection and functional commissioning before handover.

The output can be concise: one row per requirement, evidence item, configuration match, limitation, owner, due date and disposition. The value is traceability. A blank column, an expired report, an unspecified mounting fixture or a mismatched populated configuration is a decision point, not a clerical detail to fill after purchase.

Do not infer a Huijue product certification, Turkish project approval or countrywide seismic level from this guide. Submit the actual site information and released equipment documents for project review, then determine whether additional testing, analysis or a configuration change is required.

Prepare a configuration-specific evidence package

Send the site location record, project demand statement, cabinet BOM, mounting drawings and available test reports. Huijue can help organize the evidence package around the offered configuration and the project review boundary.

Discuss the cabinet evidence package

Related engineering resources

Integrated Telecom Energy Cabinet Guide
Telecom Power-System FAT Checklist
Outdoor Telecom Cabinet Guide
Discuss a Project Configuration

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