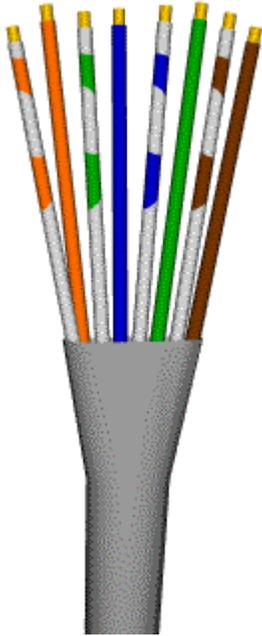


How to make a CAT5 Cable.

A good CAT5 termination provides a proper wire crimp. Also important, is not unwinding the wires more than necessary. The wire diagram below is CAT5B.



- 1) Strip the cables Jacket back one full inch.
- 2) Untwist the wires back to within 1/8" of the jacket.
- 3) Arrange the wires in the order in which you want to crimp them, (568A, 568B, etc.).
- 4) Grasp the wires firmly, between your thumb and forefinger, flatten them, and even wiggle them a bit, to take out the curliness, (concentrate your efforts on the bottom 1/2") the wires must lay flat and together, aligned as close as possible.
- 5) While holding the wires firmly, cut off the wires 1/2" from the cables jacket (Cut the wires with some sharp wire strippers or even high quality scissors, avoid wire cutters that flatten the ends of the wires insulating material, this makes stuffing the wires very difficult.)

6) Stuff the wires into the connector, making sure the wires stay lined up. * The wires should reach the end of the little tube they are in.

7) The jacket should go even with the end of the first indent; if possible, it's a strain relief for the cable.

8) Insert it into the crimping tool, and Crimp it!

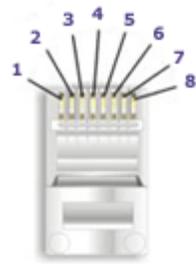


<i>CAT5B Cable</i>	<i>CAT5A Cable</i>
Both ends are the same	Both ends are the same
1 WHITE/ORANGE	1 WHITE/GREEN
2 ORANGE	2 GREEN
3 WHITE/GREEN	3 WHITE/ORANGE
4 BLUE	4 BLUE
5 WHITE/BLUE	5 WHITE/BLUE
6 GREEN	6 ORANGE
7 WHITE/BROWN	7 WHITE/BROWN
8 BROWN	8 BROWN

A **Crossover cable** has a CAT5A on one end, and a CAT5B on the other end. Use a crossover cable when connecting PC to PC, without using a hub or switch device.

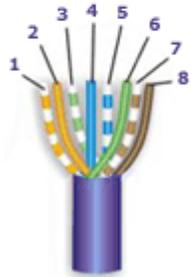
Patch Cable Assembly Instructions

	<p>1) Skin off the cable jacket approximately 1" or slightly more.</p> <p>2) Un-twist each pair, and straighten each wire between the fingers.</p> <p>3) Place the wires in the order of one of the two diagrams shown above (568B or 568A). Bring all of the wires together, until they touch.</p> <p>4) At this point, recheck the wiring sequence with the diagram.</p> <p>5) Optional: Make a mark on the wires at 1/2" from the end of the cable jacket.</p>	<p>8) Insert the wires into the connector (pins facing up).</p>	
	<p>6) Hold the grouped (and sorted) wires together tightly, between the thumb, and the forefinger.</p> <p>7) Cut all of the wires at a perfect 90 degree angle from the cable at 1/2" from the end of the cable jacket. This is a very critical step. If the wires are not cut straight, they may not all make contact. We suggest using a pair of scissors for this purpose.</p>	<p>9) Push moderately hard to assure that all of the wires have reached the end of the connector. Be sure that the cable jacket goes into the back of the connector by about 3/16".</p>	
	<p>7B) Conductors should be at a straight 90 degree angle, and be 1/2" long, prior to insertion into the connector.</p>	<p>9) Place the connector into a crimp tool, and squeeze hard so that the handle reaches it's full swing.</p>	
<p>10) Repeat the process on the other end. For a straight through cable, use the same wiring. For a "crossover" cable, wire one end 568A, and the other end 568B.</p> <p>11) Use a cable tester to test for proper continuity.</p>			

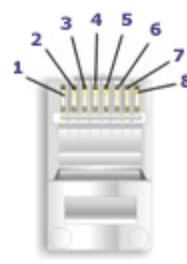


568-B Wiring

Pair #	Wire	Pin #
1 - White/Blue	White/Blue	5
	Blue/White	4
2 - White/Orange	White/Orange	1
	Orange White	2
3 - White/Green	White/Green	3
	Green/White	6
4 - White/Brown	White/Brown	7
	Brown/White	8

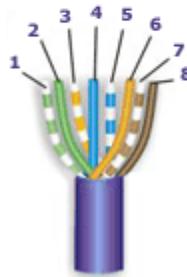


<< 568-B Diagram



568-A Wiring

Pair #	Wire	Pin #
1 - White/Blue	White/Blue	5
	Blue/White	4
2 - White/Green	White/Green	1
	Green/White	2
3 - White/Orange	White/Orange	3
	Orange/White	6
4 - White/Brown	White/Brown	7
	Brown/White	8



<< 568-A Diagram

Notes for wiring diagrams above:

1. For patch cables, 568-B wiring is by far, the most common method.
2. There is **no difference** in connectivity between 568B and 568A cables. Either wiring should work fine on any system*. (*see notes below)
3. For a straight through cable, wire both ends identical.
4. For a **crossover cable**, wire one end 568A and the other end 568B.
5. Do not confuse pair numbers with pin numbers. A pair number is used for reference only (eg: 10BaseT Ethernet uses pairs 2 & 3). The pin numbers indicate actual physical locations on the plug and jack.