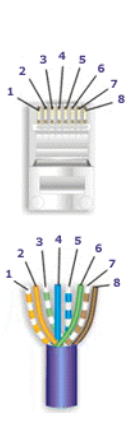


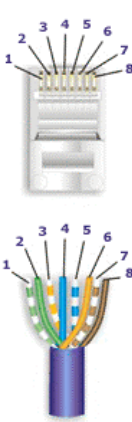
- Slide on cable boots (skip step if not needed);
- Strip off about 1½ cm (1 1/5") of the cable sheath;
- Untwist the pairs but only as far as they go in the plastic plug; untwisting too far can cause problems;
- Align the colored wires according the diagrams above;
- Trim all wires to the same length with a cutting tool; (skip to step 8 if no load bar is used)
- Slide the wires into the load bar in their proper order, check colors again and trim again to same length;
- Pull the load bar to the end of the wires leaving only a little bit of space left to be able to put in the connector;
- Put the wire in the cable connector, be sure all ends touch the end of the cable connector and the shield touches the metal shield of the cable connector (if any is present);
- Crimp the cable connector by pushing firmly on the crimper tool;
- Verify the wires ended up the right order and that the wires extend to the front of the cable connector;
- Repeat step 1-10 for the other end, use 568-A to 568-B if a crossover cable is created;
- Test the cable for continuity and good wiring; scan for cable errors by using a qualification tester.
- Do not re-use patchcables at other sites/after deconstruction unless you fully properly test them; these cables can develop intermittent problems if not used in their original bend-stressed positions.

568-B wiring (cross over cable)

568-A wiring (read PoE notes for more info)



Pair	Wires	10/100B 1000B	#
1	White/Blue	None Bl_DC-	5
	Blue	None Bl_DC+	4
2	White/Orange	TX+ Bl_DA+	1
	Orange	TX- Bl_DA-	2
3	White/Green	RX+ Bl_DB+	3
	Green	RX- Bl_DB-	6
4	White/Brown	None Bl_DD+	7
	Brown	None Bl_DD-	8



Pair (PoE)	Wires	10/100B 1000B	#
1	White/Blue	None Bl_DC-	5
	Blue (Mode B+)	None Bl_DC+	4
2	White/Green	TX+ Bl_DA+	1
	Green (Mode A+)	TX- Bl_DA-	2
3	White/Orange	RX+ Bl_DB+	3
	Orange (Mode A-)	RX- Bl_DB-	6
4	White/Brown	None Bl_DD+	7
	Brown (Mode B-)	None Bl_DD-	8

Notes for wiring diagrams:

- To create a cross-over cable, wire one end 568-B and the other end 568-A.
- To create a straight cable, wire both ends identically.
- For patch cables 568-B wiring is most common used.
- The most left side of the connector (with the locking latch down) is pin #1.

Differences in Cat.1 – Cat.6 cable:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. Cat.1 | no rated frequency bandwidth / common uses |
| 2. Cat.2 | 1Mhz telephone wiring |
| 3. Cat.3 | 16Mhz telephone wiring, 10Base-T |
| 4. Cat.4 | 20Mhz Token-Ring, 10Base-T |
| 5. Cat.5 | 100Mhz 100Base-TX, 10Base-T |
| 6. Cat.5e | 100Mhz 1000Base-T, 100Base-T, 10Base-T |
| 7. Cat.6 | 250Mhz 1000Base-T, 100Base-T, 10Base-T |

Notes to create a compatible 10BaseT-1000BaseT cable:

- A 10BaseT cable uses 2 pairs and needs Cat.3 cable minimally
- A 100BaseT2 and 100BaseT4 cable uses T pairs and needs Cat.3 cable minimally
- A 100BaseTX cable (common used) uses 4 pairs and needs Cat.5 cable minimally
- A 1000BaseT cable uses 4 pairs and needs Cat.5 cable minimally (Cat.5e recommended)