

Technical

RJ-19C: Is normally associated with one line of a key telephone system. It provides a bridged connection of single-line tip and ring behind a key-system line circuit, with A and A1 lead control, and a direct connection for MB/MB1 make-busy leads. When the modem provides a contact closure between the M13 and MB1 leads, a make-busy indication is transmitted to the network equipment busying out the line from further incoming calls. It's recommended that the busy indication (contact closure) be provided while the line is in the idle state in order to reduce the possibility of interfering with a call that is in the ringing or talking state. The RJ-19C is surface or flush mounted for use with desk telephone sets.

RJ-AIX/RJ-A3X: Are adapters used to adapt 4 and 12 position jacks, respectively, to a 6-position miniature bridged jack. They provide bridged connections to the tip and ring of the telephone line. If A and A1 leads are already terminated in the 4 or 12-pin jack, they will appear in positions 2 and 5 in the adapter. If A and A1 leads are not involved, positions 2 and 5 are reserved for telephone company use.

RJ-A2X: Is an adapter that converts a single miniature jack to two miniature jacks. It provides a bridged connection to the tip and ring conductors of the telephone line. If A and A1 leads are already terminated in an existing miniature bridged jack, they will appear in positions 2 and 5 in both miniature bridged jacks in the adapters. If A and A1 leads are not provided, positions 2 and 5 are reserved for telephone company use.

RJ-21X: Provides bridged connections to tip and ring conductors of up to 25 telephone lines. The RJ-21X is typically used with Traffic-Data Recording Equipment and Multiple-Line Communications Systems. The user must specify the connection sequence for each title appearing in the jack.

RJ-22X: Can be associated with a telephone company provided key telephone system when connection to several lines is required. It provides bridged connections of up to 12 telephone lines and their associated A and A1 leads. The tip and ring conductors in the jack are wired ahead of the line circuit in the key telephone system. This arrangement is used when the modem must respond to central office or PBX ringing.

RJ-23X: Is normally associated with a telephone company provided key telephone system when connection is required to several lines. It is wired to provide bridged connections of up to 12 key-system line circuits and associated A and A1 leads. It differs from and is preferred over the RJ-22X, in that tip and ring conductors in the jack are wired behind the key-system line circuits. This arrangement is typically used when the modem doesn't require central office or PBX ringing to function properly.

RJ-24X: Is normally associated with a telephone company provided key telephone system. It is typically used with registered ancillary devices such as conferencing devices, music on hold, etc., and is wired to provide the same tip, ring, A and A1 appearances as a standard five-line key telephone set.

RJ-25C: Provides for bridged connection to the tip and ring conductors of three separate telephone lines. The telephone company will wire the lines to the jack in the sequence designated by the customer. The RJ-25C is surface or flush mounted for use with desk telephone sets and ancillary devices.

RJ-26X: Is a multiple-line universal data jack for up to 8 lines in a 50-position miniature ribbon connector and accommodates either fixed-loss loop (FLL) or programmed (P) types of data equipment. A switch, accessible to the customer, is provided on each line to select FLL or P type of operation. FLL equipment transmits at $-4 + 1$ dB with respect to one milliwatt and a pad is included in the data jack so that pad loss plus loop loss is nominally 8 dB. Programmed-type data equipment adjusts its output power in accordance with a programming resistor in the data jack. By these means, signals from either FLL or P types of registered data equipment will arrive at the local telephone company central office at a nominal -12 dB with respect to one milliwatt for optimum data transmission.

RJ-27X: Is a multiple-line programmable data jack for up to 8 lines in a 50-position miniature ribbon connector and accommodates programmed data equipment only.

RJ-31X: Provides a series connection to the tip and ring conductors of a telephone line. It is wired ahead of all station equipment electrically and is typically used with registered alarm-reporting devices. When there's an alarm condition, the registered device functions to cut off all station equipment wired behind it, via this jack.

RJ-32X: Provides a series connection to the tip and ring conductors of a telephone line. It differs from RJ-31X in that it's wired ahead of a particular telephone set rather than ahead of all the station equipment. It's typically used with registered automatic dialers.

RJ-33X: Is normally associated with a key telephone system. It provides a series connection to the tip and ring conductors of the telephone line and the key-system line circuit A and A1 leads. The tip and ring conductors are wired ahead of the key-system line circuit. This arrangement is typically used when the modem requires central office or PBX ringing.

RJ-34X: Is normally associated with a key telephone system. It is wired to provide a series connection to the key-system line circuit tip and ring conductors and its A and A1 leads. It differs from RJ-33X in that all conductors are wired behind the key-system line circuit. This arrangement is typically used when the modem is not critical as to type of ringing signal or doesn't require central office or PBX ringing.