

Technical

RJ-35X: Is normally associated with a key telephone set. It's wired to provide a series connection to the tip and ring conductors of the telephone line and a bridged connection to the A and A1 leads. It differs from RJ-33X and RJ-34X in that the tip and ring leads are connected to the common wiring behind the pickup keys of the station set but ahead of the switch hook. The jack is wired to the key telephone set so that the modem functions on the line selected on the key telephone set.

RJ-36X: Provides a connection for a registered telephone set equipped with an exclusion key when the telephone line is also to be used with a registered data set or registered protective circuitry. It's wired to provide a series connection to the tip and ring conductors of the telephone line and mode-indication leads MI and MIC. With this jack, the exclusion key can be used to transfer the telephone line between the modem and the telephone set. As a customer option, the exclusion key may be wired so that either the telephone set or the modem controls the line. In the former case, the exclusion key must be operated to transfer the telephone line to the modem. In the latter case, the telephone line is normally associated with the modem. Operation of the exclusion key is required to transfer the line to the telephone set. In either case, a closure on the MI and MIC leads indicates the voice mode.

RJ-37X: Is used for providing two-line service with exclusion. The jack is wired to provide a bridged connection to the tip and ring conductors of two telephone lines with exclusion on line 1.

RJ-38X: Provides a series connection to the tip and ring conductors of a telephone line identical to those described for RJ-31X. However, the jack also provides a continuity circuit which is used as an indication that the plug of the registered equipment is engaged with the jack. The jack is wired ahead of all station equipment electrically and is typically used with registered alarm dialers.

RJ-41S: Is a single-line universal data jack normally associated with fixed-loss loop (FLL) or programmed (P) modems. A switch, accessible to the user, is provided to select FLL to P type of operation. (FLL equipment transmits at -4 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 modems adjust their output power in accordance with a programming resistor in the data jack. By these means, signals from either FLL or P types of registered modems will arrive at the local telephone company central office at a nominal -12 dB with respect to one milliwatt for optimum data transmission). A sliding cover is provided to keep dirt and dust from entering the jack when it's not in use. The FLL/P switch selects the desired method of operation. Two matted surfaces are provided on the housing of the jack for the telephone company installer to write in the loop loss (designated LPQ) and the telephone line number (designated TLN).

RJ-45S: Is a single-line data jack normally associated with programmed (P) modems. This jack is the same as the universal data jack RJ-41S described above, except that the pad for fixed loss loop (FLL) equipment and the switch to select FLL or P type of operation are omitted. Its appearance is the same as RJ-41S except that RJ-45S does not have the FLL/P switch. Both jacks provide bridged connections to the tip and ring of a telephone line and provide mode-indication leads for use with exclusion key telephone sets when required. The exclusion key telephone set requires a series jack RJ-36X as its normal means of connection.

RJ-41M and RJ-45M: Provide a multiple-mounting arrangement for mounting a number of RJ-41S or RJ-45S Single-Line Universal or Programmed data jacks. The telephone companies will terminate USOCs, RJ-41M, and RJ-45M with RKM2X (which is the USOC equivalent for a mounting arrangement) and the appropriate number of RJ-41S or RJ-45S single-line data jacks as required by the user. The mounting arrangement will accommodate up to 16 single-line data jacks. In effect, this arrangement provides the features of a patch panel. The user has complete flexibility in patching the color and plug from any modem to any line. The arrangement can be mounted on a wall or on 19 or 23-inch relay racks.

RJ-48S: Normally associated with DDS services from the telephone company, this jack is used with DDS CSU/DSUs.

RJ-48C: Normally associated with a DSX-1 interface for a T1 circuit, this jack is used with T1 channel banks, T1 CSU/DSUs.

RJ-48X: 1.544 Mbps digital services.

RJ-71C: Provides a multiple series arrangement of tip and ring. It's typically used with registered series devices such as toll restrictors, etc. Jack RJ-71C can accommodate up to 12 circuits per jack (i.e., one tip and ring "in" and one tip and ring "out," 4 leads per circuit). This arrangement does not currently provide restoration upon disconnection of registered equipment. Thus, a manual bridging plug is provided in order to maintain circuit continuity upon withdrawal of a registered plug.

RJ1DC: Terminal equipment and systems requiring 4-wire exchange access.