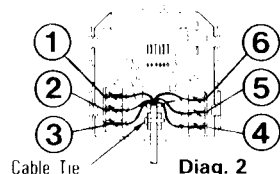


## WIRING INSTRUCTIONS

### WIRING



### CABLE COLOUR CODE

Terminal	Base/Stripe
1	Green/White
2	Blue/White
3	Orange/White
4	White/Orange
5	White/Blue
6	White/Green

### WIRING NOTES

Diag. 2 shows the correct connection to the line jack units.

Line jack secondary units should be connected in parallel with the master unit.

## SHUTTERED TELEPHONE LINE JACK UNITS

shuttered line jack units have been designed to B.T. standards for use on public exchange and private branch exchange lines (PBX or PABX). They have been approved by B.T. Teleprove and OFTEL, Approval Nos. NS/3044/3/H/452593.4,5 & 6.

### Master Unit

The master unit is for use as the first line jack unit on direct exchange lines and private branch exchange lines (PBX or PABX).

It should be noted that unauthorised connection of a master telephone line jack unit to a public exchange line or direct telephone line owned by British Telecom or other telephone service provider is not allowed.

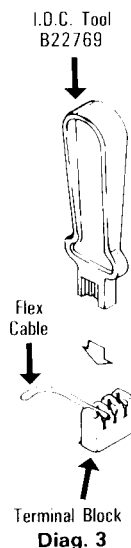
Contact your local telephone area sales office to make arrangements for connections to any public exchange or direct telephone line.

### Secondary Unit

The secondary unit is used as an extension line jack unit when connected on the same line as a master unit.

## USE OF TERMINATION TOOL

Connection to the terminal blocks of the line jack units is by the I.D.C. (Insulation Displacement Connection) method. This allows for either one or two equal size conductors, between 0.4 and 0.68mm, to be used and installed with the use of the I.D.C. tool as illustrated. An I.D.C. tool is supplied with each jack line unit.



Note that the sheath of the cable should be trimmed back to 50mm exposing the colour coded insulated wires. After insertion excess wire ends should be trimmed.

THE WIRE ENDS SHOULD NOT BE STRIPPED OF INSULATION.

Secure the cable(s) with the cable tie provided.

## INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION TO DIRECT TELEPHONE LINES

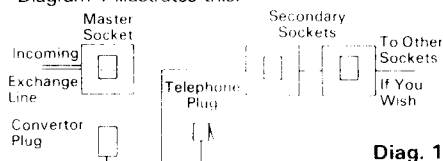
It is important to follow these instructions carefully. They ensure that telephone extension sockets and their cabling will not endanger the public telephone networks and will give you trouble-free service.

The telephone service provider (British Telecom, Mercury Communications Ltd. or Kingston upon Hull Telephone Department) is entitled to check and test any sockets (or wiring) connected to its exchange lines.

### CONNECTIONS TO THE TELEPHONE LINES

Each telephone exchange line coming into your home or office must be fitted with a special "master socket" which must be installed by the telephone service provider. It is illegal to tamper in any way with this master socket and you cannot install it yourself. Sockets and cabling not provided and installed by the telephone service provider may only be connected to your master socket by **plugging** them in.

Diagram 1 illustrates this:



Diag. 1

## EARTHING OF METAL FRONT PLATES

To comply with U.K. wiring regulations, telephone line jack units with metal front plates must be within the "equipotential zone" of the building they are installed in. An earth connection must be fitted to meet with this requirement and should be terminated to the earthing system within the installation.

A flying earth lead or earth terminal is fitted to provide a suitable earthing point for connection to the earthing system.

Care must be taken in bending telephone cables that kinking or other damage is avoided.

Sockets must always be placed at least 50mm (2 inches) from mains electrical outlets and must not share wall fixings or back boxes with such outlets.

If you already have more than one socket provided by the telephone service provider, you can plug new cabling and sockets into **any** of them. You do not need to find out which is the master socket.

### Installation

Do not plug new cabling and sockets into an existing socket until installation work is completed. If you are adding to sockets that are already in place and which connect to your telephone line through a plug, always unplug them whilst work is in progress. (The additional sockets can then be wired direct to the others).

The cable must comply with British Telecom specification CW/1308 for single telephone circuits (cable that is approved for connection to telecommunications systems will comply with this specification).

There must **not** be more than 50 metres (164 feet) of cabling between your master socket and any extension socket, and not more than 100m (328 feet) of cabling may be used overall.

Telephone cabling must at all points be kept at least 50mm (2 inches) from mains electrical cabling, except where a trunking or conduit system is being used when the telephone

cabling must be separated by a divider from any mains electrical cabling in the same trunk or conduit.

Where telephone cabling passes through a ceiling or floor void it must be fixed wherever necessary to ensure separation from mains electrical cabling.

It is recommended that telephone cables are fixed about every 300mm (12 inches).

### POSITIONING

Approved sockets and cable are not designed for use outdoors or where exposed to undue damp or condensation. For good performance, installation should be avoided near to:

- Sinks
- Washbasins
- Showers
- Baths
- Cookers
- Damp Walls
- Damp Window Sills
- Newly Plastered Walls

Care should be taken to avoid damp conditions in kitchens, toilets and swimming pool areas. Installation in bathrooms is not recommended.