

Labgear

76616PI

Network Cable Kit



Network Cable Tester

WARNING!

- This cable tester should NOT be used to test electrified cables.
- If pin activity lights appear weak, change the battery (1x PP3 9V battery, not included.).
- Testing cannot be verified if connector ends are not fully inserted into the units.
- Always ensure you use quality tools to crimp connections.
- This cable tester is for use with RJ45, RJ11/RJ12 connectors only.

To Operate

Slide the ON/OFF/S switch to "ON" or "S" (for Slow) on the main tester.

To Test UTP/FTP RJ45 or RJ11/RJ12 Cables and Connections

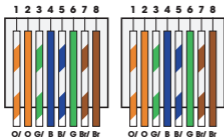
1. Connect the cable you wish to test to either the RJ45 socket or RJ11/RJ12 socket on the main unit.
2. Connect the other end of the cable to the matching socket on the smaller unit.
3. For RJ45 cables, if correctly wired all lights from 1-8 will light up green on both units one after the other in sequence and the position of the lights will correspond on both units. For RJ12 lights 1-6 will light up green and for RJ11 lights 1-4 will light up.
4. If the cable is cross-wired or incorrectly wired lights from 1-8 will light up green on the main unit in sequence but the sequence will be different on the smaller unit; i.e.,
 - If the cable is cross-wired (T568B) the order on the main unit will be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 but on the smaller unit will be 3, 6, 1, 4, 5, 2, 7, 8.
5. If some lights don't activate there is a break in the cable.
6. If a single light is lit on the main unit and more than one light comes on the small unit this indicates a short circuit.
7. If the light sequence is too fast, you can slow it down by sliding the ON/OFF/S switch to the "S" position.
8. The G (Ground) light is for FTP shielded cable and will light up on both units if an FTP cable is properly shielded.

Types of Cable / Wiring Diagrams

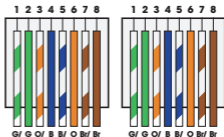
RJ45



Straight Cable Connection

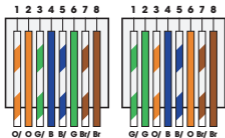


T568A to T568A



T568B to T568B

Crossover Cable



T568A to T568B

Types of Cable / Wiring Diagrams

RJ11/RJ12



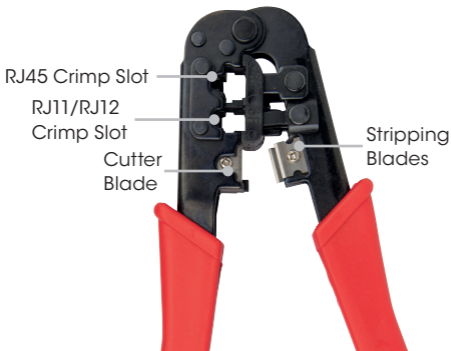
RJ11



RJ12



Crimping Tool



Double action plungers push the wires into position through the insulation and push a plastic wedge down to lock the cable in position.

1. Using the cutters set in the handle of the tool cut the end square.
2. Then push the end of the cable into the gap between the two stripper blades. Hold the cable at right angles to the tool and push the cable in as far as it will go; this will ensure that the correct amount of outer sheath is stripped. Squeeze the handles of the tool together gently but firmly to cut the outer sheath. Now pull on the cable while maintaining pressure on the handles to strip the outer sheath. Inspect the stripped wires to ensure there are no cuts or exposed wire.
 - Tip: Getting the pressure right when stripping may take some practice. Also with larger round cables, like CAT5E, you may find it easier to cut the sheath once, then twist through 90° and cut again before trying to strip the sheath.
3. Untwist the pairs and arrange the wires as required. Flatten the wires between your thumb and forefinger. Trim the wires so that the ends are even with one another. It is very important that each individual wire is as close to the right length as possible (12.5 mm for RJ45) - any longer and performance may be compromised, any shorter and the individual wires will not be properly connected to the contacts when the plug is crimped. Flatten and align the wires to leave little or no space between them.

4. Hold the plug with the clip facing down or away from you. Push the wires firmly into the plug. Now look through the bottom of the plug to check that the wires are in the correct order and all are far enough in to reach the end of the plug. The plug is now ready for crimping.
5. Hold the wire near the plug with the clip uppermost and firmly push it into the side of the front of the crimper marked "8P" (it will only go in one way). Hold the wire in place and squeeze the crimper handles firmly. The crimper pushes two plungers down on the RJ45 plug. One forces a plastic wedge (part of the plug) onto the cable jacket and locks it into position. The other pushes the "pins," each with two teeth at its end, through the insulation and into the conductors of their respective wires.
6. Look at the bottom of the plug and see if all the wires are still in the right position and give the plug a firm tug to make sure it is crimped well. If crimping has been unsuccessful you will need to start again from scratch cutting off the old connector and using a new one.
7. Prepare the other end of the cable in the same way and crimp as before.



Labgear VK3L
CC170 LNB Ki Band
Output: 8W
Motor Size: 1,000 T/m
Labgear, London Road,
Brentford, MIDDLESEX
TW20 0EX

UK
CE
RoHS

Labgear - Power Tools
Labgear (UK) Ltd
1000 Wood Lane, Brentford, Middlesex
TW20 0EX, UK

1000V
⚡

Labgear

voltage indicator
operating range 90-600V AC

powered by K...



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