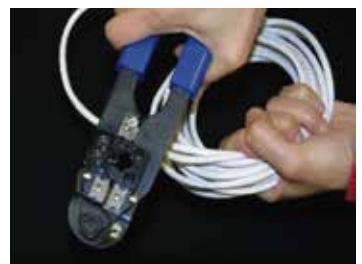
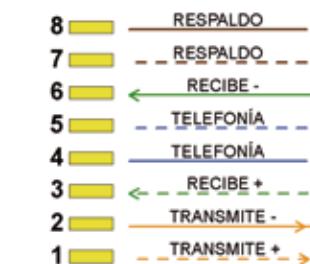




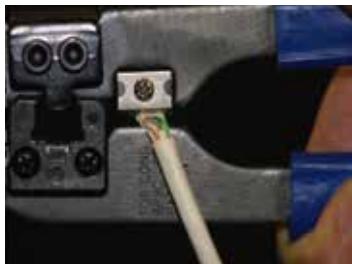
## 1 Materiales:

- Cable par trenzado UTP categoría 5 ó 6 o apantallado
- Crimpadora
- 2 Conectores RJ45



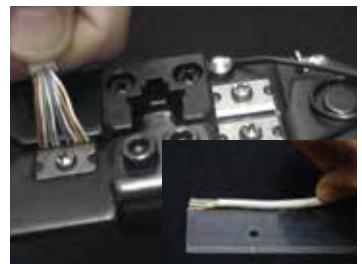
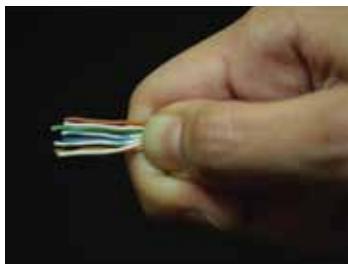
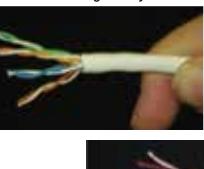
**2** Las tarjetas de red de los ordenadores emplean 4 de sus 8 conectores para transmitir paquetes de datos. La conexión de los pares de cables en un determinado orden permiten que se comuniquen, directamente, equipos y dispositivos concentradores o conmutadores.

La función de cada una de las conexiones está descrita en la imagen adjunta.

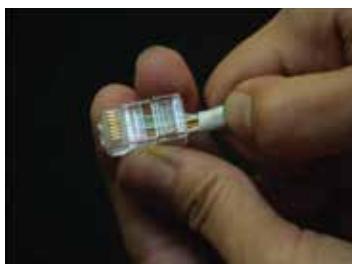


**5** Cuando ya esté cortado tira del aislamiento hasta dejar ver los 8 hilos cruzados en 4 pares.

**6** Separamos y desenrollamos los pares de cables.

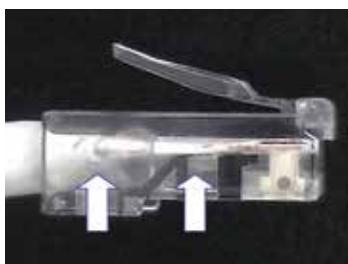


**7** Los ponemos en orden. Se tendrá en cuenta esta combinación en los dos extremos (Blanco-Naranja Naranja; Blanco-Verde Azul; Blanco-Azul Verde; Blanco-Marrón Marrón).

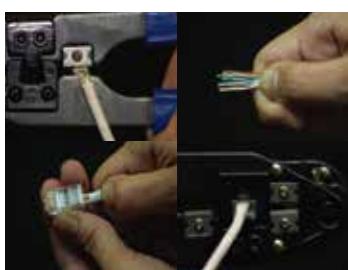


**9** Despues introduciremos los hilos dentro del conector vigilando que entren por su carril hasta que hagan tope con el fondo.

**10** Comprobamos el conector visto de frente, de manera que podamos ver las puntas de cobre de los hilos pegadas a la parte frontal.



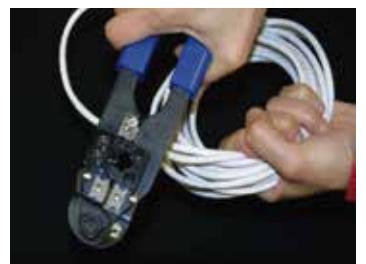
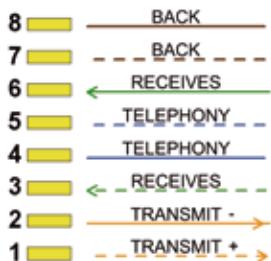
**11** Es importante que la funda del cable esté perfectamente introducida en la clavija.



**13** Presionaremos fuertemente la crimpadora para que se claven bien los contactos en el cable y la funda de plástico del mismo.

**14** Repetiremos los pasos 1 al 9 en el otro extremo.

**15** Ya está finalizado el cable.



## 1 Materials:

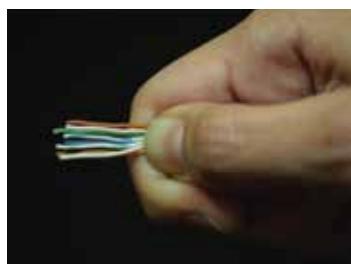
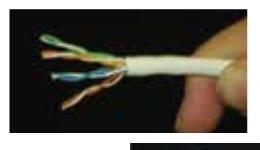
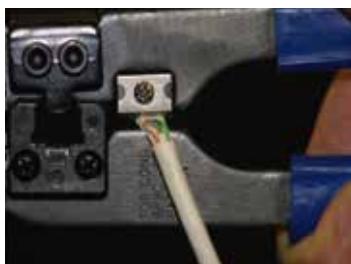
- Twisted pair UTP cable category 5 or 6 or shielded
- Crimper
- 2 RJ45 connectors

**2** The network cards of computers use 4 of their 8 connectors to transmit data packets. The connection of cable pairs in a specific order allows equipment and concentrator devices or switches to be directly communicated. The function of each of the connections is described in the attached image.

**3** We take the cable (this will have to be at least 2 meters long and 50 meters maximum, since the longer it is, the more interference it will have).

In any case, the maximum distance between the concentrator or commutator and the equipment can not exceed 100 meters.

**4** We cut the insulation a bit with the tip of the crimper and pinched the insulation or outer sheath of the cable creating a notch around it. We must separate something more than 2 cm.

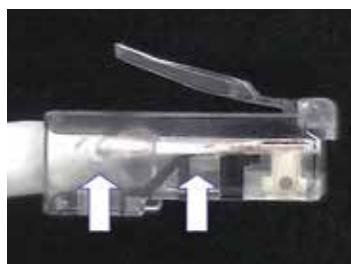
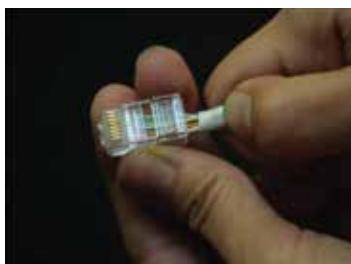


**5** When it is cut, strip the insulation until you see the 8 threads crossed in 4 pairs.

**6** Separate and unwind the pairs of cables.

**7** We put them in order. This combination will be taken into account at both ends (White-Orange, White-Green Blue, White-Blue Green, White-Brown Brown).

**8** They are cut with the crimper leaving about 12 or 13 millimeters of bare wire. It is advisable not to fall short or exceed the size of the cables. To prevent its rapid deterioration.

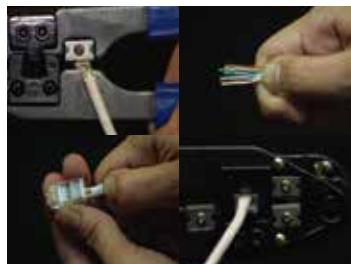


**9** Then we introduce the wires inside the connector watching that they enter their lane until they make a stop with the bottom.

**10** We check the connector seen from the front, so that we can see the copper tips of the wires stuck to the front.

**11** It is important that the cable sheath is perfectly inserted into the plug.

**12** We introduce the connector inside the crimper, taking special care that, in the manipulation, the wires that we had introduced in the connector do not move.



**13** We strongly press the crimper so that the contacts in the cable and the plastic sleeve of the same nail well.

**14** We will repeat steps 1 through 9 at the other end.

**15** The cable is already finished.