CAT 617M2 BT 2 WIRE TELEPHONE JACK MODULE

YOUR STEP BY STEP GUIDE TO DO-IT-YOURSELF TELEPHONE SOCKET FITTING

Please read these instructions thoroughly before you start, and follow them carefully. They will help you avoid mistakes that could either lead to faults in your installation, or cause problems in the telephone network.

Telecom is entitled to check or test any or all of the sockets and wiring connected to its exchange lines. It is also entitled to charge for any service required should a fault arise as a result of your installation.

WARNING

Check that you keep clear of electrical wiring, gas and water pipes before attempting any installation or maintenance work.

In accordance with the Electricity Regulations and AS/NZS 3112, clause 3.2, these jackpoint modules must NOT be fitted in the same faceplate as any 230v modules, sockets/outlets or switches.

Under the terms of Telecom's residential wiring maintenance service, a faulty jackpoint module is not replaced with an identical item - an equivalent Telecom jackpoint will generally be used. These Telecom units do NOT provide for more than two jackpoints, nor do they provide for other types of modules, such as TV antenna, audio, etc. Should these jackpoint modules be fitted more than two to a plate, they CANNOT be replaced with equivalent Telecom supplied units under the terms of Telecom's residential Wiring Maintenance Service.

PTC 226 Telecom "2-wire" 2 contact jackpoints

To differentiate these latest versions from previous types, they are being referred to as "2C" (two contact) jackpoints. These latest "2C" versions drop the requirement for an integral 1 microfarad ringing capacitor and now incorporate a BT socket with only 2 contact springs in place of the usual six. These are marked "2C".

These Telecom "2-wire" 2 contact jackpoints are compatible with the great majority of customer premises equipment now in service. While they are connected by means of a BT type mating plug, they no longer provide ringing current for any older 3-wire connected telephones remaining in service. In the relatively few cases where such telephones are connected via these new jackpoints, a simple plug-in ringing adapter will be needed.

BEFORE YOU START

In a "2-wire" BT telephone system, all sockets are the same and are marked "2" or "2C". Figure 1 shows the typical marking. These instructions are for installation of a "2 wire" 2 contact socket module as supplied with this sheet. Only use this type of socket when all the other sockets have a 2 or 2C marking on the face (or an unmarked or "E" (extension) marking for a PTC203 secondary socket.)

2C
Fig. 1
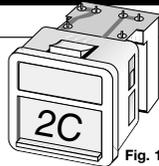
If any other sockets in the circuit are marked "M" (master), they must be changed to the new "2-wire" or 2 contact type. This socket module is suitable for fitting to any PDL500/600 or 800 series grid plate.

IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT WIRING Plan your cabling route

2 wire sockets are connected together by two wires. One of the two wires is connected to the left side of the connector and the other wire to the right side. The other free slots allow for additional sockets to be connected.

Where two wires are to be fitted into the same slot, they MUST be of the same conductor size. Decide how many extensions you want, and where. Please remember cables and sockets are not for use outdoors, or in places where they will be exposed to damp or condensation. Avoid making installations in bathrooms, near sinks, showers or windowsills. Always take care to avoid damp areas in kitchens, toilets and swimming/spa pool areas.

The cable to an additional socket can be connected to the nearest existing socket, but no more than two wires may be fitted to any one connection slot when looping sockets. Cable may be run above the ceiling, under the floor and inside walls, cupboards, wardrobes etc., but not anywhere outside the building. The cable should not be suspended across open areas under floor or above ceilings. It should run beside timber framing to which it can be clipped. Remember to avoid power cables and provide for at least 50mm clearance from these where possible. If you have to run cable on the surface of walls, run it along the top of skirting boards or on the Scotia. Then around door and window frames, where it can be secured by clips. Allow for each socket to be mounted at least 300mm above the floor.

Step 1

For your additional sockets, use only cable having a Telepermit label on the pack. This will contain either 4 or 6 wires. If you are converting an existing installation to 2 wiring, the existing cables may be reused. This is provided the wires are of an earlier standard type having solid (not stranded) wires, are not damaged, and are suitably routed. NB: These may differ in colour.

Run all cables required to the additional sockets. Two connections are made at a socket. Concealed wiring should be routed through a hole in the wall at least 300mm above the floor and preferably against one side of a timber stud. Take care not to damage the wall surface beyond 15mm from the edge of the stud.

Once a position for installation has been selected, fit either a deep mounting block, mounting bracket, or 144 flush box. Bring the cable out and through the aperture of the switch plate you wish to use.

Step 2

Ensure that at least 400mm to 500mm of cable extends beyond each socket position.

Step 3

Termination: Slide the insulating/waterproofing shroud sleeve over the cable, (small end first). Pass the cable through the module hole in the grid and terminate the module before fitting to the grid plate.

Strip only as much cable sheath as you need to terminate the wires. Do NOT strip the insulation from the wires and only untwist them enough to terminate them. Leave the spare wires twisted and fold them up within the plastic shroud. See diagram for the correct terminations and ALWAYS use the proper 500TT insertion tool (or a Krone type Tool).

Push the wire firmly into place and trim off the excess.

| If your 2 or 3 pair cable contains wires coloured:	Terminate one pair (2 wires) only:
Red, White, Green, Blue, Orange, Black	White in White Wire slot Red in Coloured Wire slot
Blue, blue-white (or white), Orange, Orange-white or white)	Blue-white (or white) in White Wire slot Blue in Coloured Wire slot

Connecting to an existing Jackpoint:

Jackpoint marked "2": Connect as shown above.

Jackpoint marked E or S Connect to slots 2 and 5 on existing jackpoint.

IMPORTANT: **If** there are already 2 wires in each slot (of existing jackpoints) **or** more than one M jackpoint exists, **then** replace all jackpoints with 2 wire or 2 contact types.

Step 4

Support the socket module underneath the IDC (insulation displacement connector) terminal and fit the wires to their correct number as marked next to the terminal slots. Fitting of the wire is achieved by using the 500TT IDC tool; pushing the wires down into their correct slot and then trimming the excess off.
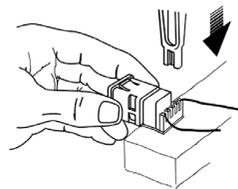

Never use a screwdriver or anything other than the proper 500TT insertion tool (or Krone type Tool) to connect the wires, as this will cause damage. Check that all the wires selected for connection have undamaged colour insulation. Cut off the ends where this is damaged. Note that the connector relies on ripping this insulation on both sides of it's housing. Should excessive free wire protrude beyond the connector housing, it may be cut off with scissors. Repeat this connection of wires for all sockets, paying particular attention to any existing wires which are being reused. If it is necessary to remove and reconnect a wire, make sure that the insulation over the full width of the connector housing is undamaged, before reconnecting. Normally, the end 10mm of the wire needs to be cut off before reconnection. Slide the insulating/waterproofing shroud sleeve over the socket module.

Step 5

At the same time, excess sheathed cable should be pushed back into the cable entry hole.

The spare wires earlier folded back may now be neatly twisted together and also pushed through the cable entry hole.
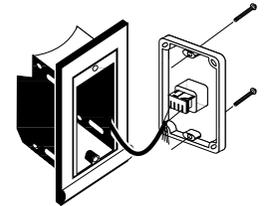
Step 6

Every new socket installed should now be marked with the present date. On the label on the end of the module, mark the month and the year as its last two digits, for example 12/96. The sockets may now be screwed to their flush box.

Step 7

Plug a phone into each socket in turn and test for a dial tone. If you don't hear a dial tone and your line is working, the wiring is incorrectly connected at the socket concerned or at the one from which it has been wired. By testing from every socket, the error will either be at the first one which does not work on the wiring run, or the one from which it is wired. If no sockets work, it is possible that you have connected both wires to the same end of the connector instead of one to each end. The dotted line demarcates the centre of the connector. This could be confirmed from a neighbour's phone which would receive 'busy' when calling your number. If all sockets appear to work you may confirm this by asking a friend to call you. Any phone should ring on every socket.

Step 8

Finally all cable should be secured with clips or wiring staples. The required slack in the cable should be pulled out to be close to the end of each run. All cable not enclosed in a wall should be secured each side of every change of direction. In addition, surface wiring should be clipped at intervals not exceeding 150mm. Cables run under the floor or ceiling may be clipped at greater distances, which are sufficient to prevent the cable coming in contact with anything which may become wet or being snagged by workman or by any objects being move or stored in the area.

Should you have problems with your installation work that you cannot fix yourself, you may call on Telecom's Fault Service for help. Remember, you will be charged for the service visit, the work done and any replacement materials provided by telecom at Telecom's standard rates.

Cleaning Instructions

Use a clean damp cloth to wipe down unit.

Warranty

This unit has a 12 month warranty period, providing it is installed correctly to instructions.