

# TECHNICAL REPORT

# ISO/IEC TR 9578

First edition  
1990-11-15

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## Information technology — Communication interface connectors used in local area networks

*Technologies de l'information — Connecteurs d'interface de communication utilisés  
dans les réseaux locaux*



Reference number  
ISO/IEC TR 9578 : 1990 (E)

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) together form a system for worldwide standardization as a whole. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The main task of a technical committee is to prepare International Standards but in exceptional circumstances, the publication of a technical report of one of the following types may be proposed:

- type 1, when the necessary support within the technical committee cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development requiring wider exposure;
- type 3, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

ISO/IEC TR 9578, which is a technical report of type 3, was prepared by ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information technology.

## Introduction

This Technical Report deals with connectors for communication systems.

For a number of years, communications interfaces defined by ISO have used interface connectors which had been or are being standardized by IEC.

This Technical Report briefly defines connectors that are primarily used in International Standards for local area networks, which may also be used in wide area networks and municipal area networks. It should be clearly understood that the data on connectors given in the International Standards merely provides reference information for particular applications. The final responsibility for connector standards lies with IEC.

This subject of connector standards has caused some misunderstanding in the past and it is hoped that this Technical Report will minimize the confusion as work proceeds on new open system interconnects related to local area networks. It should assist those not fully conversant with electrical connector technology to use the correct components in their systems.

The connectors described in this Technical Report are divided into three groups, according to the three transmission media currently defined for local area networks, that is to say copper wire/twisted pair, coaxial and fibre optic media, where the standards are available and appropriate.

# Information technology — Communication interface connectors used in local area networks

## 1 Scope

This Technical Report describes the physical layer connection device for local area networks. This device is sometimes referred to as the medium interface connector and is used between the terminal equipment and the trunk coupling unit for the trunk cable. The connectors described in this document were proposed by ISO/IEC JTC 1 SC 6, SC 13, SC 83, IEC TC 46, IEC TC 48, and IEC TC 86. This document focuses the work of all of these groups into one compendium which describes the physical devices which are currently available in the standards world.

Data transmission techniques can be divided into two basic classifications: baseband and broadband. They can be further defined by the speeds of the data transmission across the interface. To avoid undue complexity, no attempt is made to describe the cable or wire used in conjunction with the connectors that are described.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Technical Report. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Technical Report are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 4903: 1980, Data communications - 15-pin DTE/DCE interface connector and pin assignments. First edition amendment slip 1981.

ISO 8802-3: 1989: Information processing systems - Local area networks - Part 3: Carrier sense multiple access with collision detection.

ISO 8802-4: - <sup>1)</sup>, Information processing systems - Local area networks - Part 4: Token-passing bus access method and physical layer specification.

ISO 8802-5: - <sup>1)</sup>, Information processing systems - Local area networks - Part 5: Token ring access method and physical layer specification.

ISO 8802-7: - <sup>1)</sup>, Information processing systems - Local area networks - Part 7: Slotted ring access method and physical layer specification.

ISO 8877: 1987: Information processing systems - Interface connector and contact assignments for ISDN - Basic access interface located at reference points S and T.

ISO 9314-1: - <sup>1)</sup>, Information processing systems - Fibre distributed data interface (FDDI) - Part 1: Physical layer protocol (PHY).

ISO 9314-2: - <sup>1)</sup>, Information processing systems - Fibre distributed data interface (FDDI) - Part 2: Media access control (MAC).

ISO 9314-3: - <sup>1)</sup>, Information processing systems - Fibre distributed data interface (FDDI) - Part 3: Physical layer medium dependent (PMD).

IEC 48B(CO)189: - <sup>1)</sup>, Detail specification for connectors four signal and earthing contacts for cable screen.

IEC 83(Sec.)54: - <sup>1)</sup>, Medium attachment unit and baseband medium specification for a vendor independent fibre optic layer repeater link.

IEC 169-8: 1978, Part 8: R.F. coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 6,5 mm (0,256 in) with bayonet lock - Characteristic impedance 50 ohms (Type BNC).

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<sup>1)</sup> To be published.

IEC 169-16: 1982, Part 16: R.F. coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 7 mm (0,276 in) with screw coupling - Characteristic impedance 50 ohms (75 ohms) (Type N).

IEC 169-17: 1980, Part 17: R.F. coaxial connectors with inner diameter of outer conductor 6,5 mm (0,256 in) with screw coupling - Characteristic impedance 50 ohms (Type TNC).

IEC 169-24: - <sup>1)</sup>, Part 24: Radio-frequency connectors - Radio-frequency coaxial connectors with screw coupling, typically for use in 75 ohms cable distribution systems (Type F).

IEC 169-25: - <sup>1)</sup>, Part 25: Radio-frequency connectors - Two-pole screw (3/4-20 UNEF) coupled connectors for use with shield balanced cables having twin inner conductors with inner diameter of outer conductor: 13,56 mm (0,534 in).

IEC 607-3: 1990, Part 7: Detail specification for connectors, 8 way, including fixed and free connectors with common mating features.

IEC 807-2: 1985, Part 2: Detail specification for a range of connectors with round contacts. Fixed solder contact types.

IEC 807-3: 1990, Part 3: Detail specification for a range of connectors with trapezoidal shaped metal shells and round contacts, removable crimp contact types with closed crimp barrels, rear insertion/rear release.

IEC 874-2: - <sup>1)</sup>, Connector for optical fibers and cables. Part 2: Fibre optic connector type F-SMA.

CCITT Recommendation I.430: 1984, Basic user network interface - Layer 1 specification.

CCITT Recommendation I.431: 1984, Primary rate user network interface - Layer 1 specification.

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<sup>1)</sup> To be published.