



***Wiring is the “arteries” of your system! It’s only as good as the weakest link.
Be sure to follow ADI’s guide and suggestions to insure long-lasting success with your system.***

Don’ts:

1. Do not just put ends on the wire. Use “keystone jacks”
2. Do not use any type of “splitters” or connectors use only full wire runs
3. Do not use wire staples that may pinch or break the wire
- 4.

Notes:

ADI will Supply all Patch cables from Patch Panel to Switch

Computer to Wall Jack

Make sure you use Shielded Cat 5 E or cat 6 E Cable with no splitters

Jacks must be labeled as well as the Patch Panel

Network cables and Jacks:

ADI does not run cables. The customer is responsible to make sure the site is wired for the network before the installer scheduled to be onsite to setup the hardware. All cables must be jacked and tested. Please refer to ADI’s network cable guide. ADI is not responsible for issues related to bad or faulty wiring.

Internet connections:

Be sure your internet is fully setup and tested. (Take a computer/laptop and test to insure you are able to get access to the internet.)

If cable internet is an option at your place of business please choose this option over DSL.

If you can obtain a static IP from your provider this is preferred. If using multiple internet / networks multiple static IP are needed.

******For high volume customers and if you will be using **your internet connection for other purposes** other than for your POS registers, you will want to have a **separate internet connection**.

Wi-fi / separate internet connection:

For security purposes, ADI requires its own network with internet access. No other computers or Public Wi-Fi should be connected to the POS network. For an additional fee ADI can set-up a Wi-Fi network / other network but it is our policy that if for any reason there is an issue with this network additional charges will apply. Wi-Fi networks and routers are not covered under ADI’s support policy.

If using DSL ADI does not install separate internet network connections

If you are sharing your internet connection with other devices (i.e. cameras, juke box, Wi-Fi, ect.) **ADI is not responsible for these devices (setup, performance or connections).**

For best results install a 2nd internet connection so that these devices are on their own internet connection.

Good Cat 5 wire (which stands for Category 5, *enhanced*) cable goes along the same lines as basic Cat 5, except that it fulfills higher standards of data transmission. While Cat 5 is common in existing cabling systems, [Category 5e](#) has almost entirely replaced it in *new* installations. [Cat 5e](#) can handle data transfer at 1000 Mbps, is suitable for Gigabit Ethernet, and experiences much lower levels of near-end crosstalk (NEXT) than Cat 5.

Better Category 6 wire is the most advanced and provides the best performance. Just like Cat 5 and Cat 5e, Category 6 cable is typically made up of four twisted pairs of copper wire, but its capabilities far exceed those of other cable types because of one particular structural difference: a longitudinal separator. This separator isolates each of the four pairs of twisted wire from the others, which reduces crosstalk, allows for faster data transfer, and gives [Category 6](#) cable twice the bandwidth of Cat 5! [Cat 6](#) cable is ideal for supporting 10 Gigabit Ethernet, and is able to operate at up to 250 MHz. Since technology and standards are constantly evolving, [Cat 6](#) is the wisest choice of cable when taking any possible future updates to your network into consideration. Not only is [Category 6](#) cable future-safe, it is also backward-compatible with any previously-existing Cat 5 and Cat 5e cabling found in older installations.

Cat6 is *certified* to handle gigabit Ethernet. Additionally, the Cat6 specification is better suited toward environments that are generally unfriendly to twisted pair cabling. This includes areas that have lots of interference from things like power lines, lights, and manufacturing equipment.

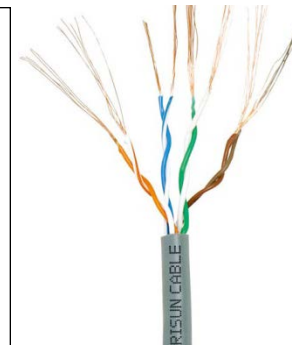


What does "solid" mean?

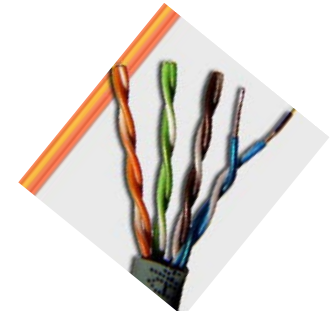
"Solid" describes cable whose conductors are made of solid metal, usually copper. Because each conductor is made of a single thick copper wire, the cable as a whole is generally more rigid. Because it's somewhat resistant to bending, [solid cable](#) is most often used in backbone cable runs through walls and conduit, where flexibility isn't really needed.

What does "stranded" mean?

On the other hand, the conductors found in stranded cable are made up of many fine metal filaments, which are twisted together to form a larger, thicker wire. Because it's based on thin wires, [stranded cable](#) is a lot more flexible than solid, so it's commonly used in patch cords and other shorter network cables that need to be able to flex and bend during use.



Stranded wire
(patch cables use this)



Solid wire
for network runs to
"keystone jacks" /
patch panel



568-B Wiring Diagram
The most common wiring scheme

Pair #	Wire	Pin #
1. White/Blue	White/Blue	5
	Blue/White	4
2. White/Orange	White/Orange	1
	Orange/White	2
3. White/Green	White/Green	3
	Green/White	6
4. White/Brown	White/Brown	7
	Brown/White	8



Keystone jack