



### Frequently Asked Questions About Category 6 Cabling Systems

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The Category 6 Consortium is an emerging working group whose mission is to create market and industry awareness -- as well as demand -- for cabling systems and components based on TIA's new category 6 cabling standard. This FAQ document was created to address questions regarding the cabling standard, including the following:

#### ***Category 6 Cabling System and Application Questions***

- Why do I need all the bandwidth of category 6? As far as I know, there is no application today that requires 200 MHz of bandwidth.
- What is the general difference between category 5e and category 6?
- Will category 6 supersede category 5e?
- What does category 6 do for my current network vs. category 5e?
- When should I recommend or install category 6 vs. category 5e?
- What is the shortest link that the standard will allow?
- What is a "tuned" system between cable and hardware? Is this really needed if product meets the standard?
- What is impedance matching between cable and hardware? Is this really needed if product meets the standard?
- Is there a use for category 6 in the residential market?
- Why wouldn't I skip category 6 and go straight to optical fiber?
- What is meant by the term "electrically balanced"?

#### ***Category 6 Cable Questions***

- What is the difference between enhanced category 5e cable rated for 400 MHz and category 6 cable rated for 250 MHz?
- Why did all category 6 cable used to have a spline, and now is offered without one?
- Is there a limitation on the size of bundles one can have with category 6? Can you have 200-300 and still pass category 6?

#### ***Category 6 Patch Cord Questions***

- Will contractors be able to make their own patch cords?
- Do you have to use the manufacturer's patch cords to get category 6 performance?

#### ***Category 6 Testing Questions***

- Why do field tester manufacturers offer many different link adapters if everyone meets the standard?
- Would you get passing test results if you used a link adapter not recommended by a manufacturer?

#### ***Category 6 Connecting Hardware Questions***

- Are the connectors for category 5e and category 6 different? Why are they more expensive?
- What will happen if I mix and match different manufacturers' hardware together?



## Category 6 Cabling System and Application Questions

*Why do I need all the bandwidth of category 6? As far as I know, there is no application today that requires 200 MHz of bandwidth.*

Bandwidth precedes data rates just as highways come before traffic. Doubling the bandwidth is like adding twice the number of lanes on a highway. The trends of the past and the predictions for the future indicate that data rates have been doubling every 18 months. Current applications running at 1 Gb/s are really pushing the limits of category 5e cabling. As streaming media applications such as video and multi-media become commonplace, the demands for faster data rates will increase and spawn new applications that will benefit from the higher bandwidth offered by category 6. This is exactly what happened in the early 90s when the higher bandwidth of category 5 cabling compared to category 3 caused most local area network (LAN) applications to choose the better media to allow simpler, cost effective, higher speed LAN applications, such as 100BASE-TX.

*Note: Bandwidth is defined as the highest frequency up to which positive power sum ACR (attenuation-to-crosstalk ratio) is greater than zero.*

*What is the general difference between category 5e and category 6?*

The general difference between category 5e and category 6 is in the transmission performance and extension of the available bandwidth from 100 MHz for category 5e to 200 MHz for category 6. This includes better insertion loss, near end crosstalk (NEXT), return loss, and equal level far end crosstalk (ELFEXT). These improvements provide a higher signal-to-noise ratio, allowing higher reliability for current applications and higher data rates for future applications.

*Will category 6 supersede category 5e?*

Yes, analyst predictions and independent polls indicate that 80 to 90 percent of all new installations will be cabled with category 6. The fact that category 6 link and channel requirements are backward compatible to category 5e makes it very easy for customers to choose category 6 and supersede category 5e in their networks. Applications that worked over category 5e will work over category 6.

*What does category 6 do for my current network vs. category 5e?*

Because of its improved transmission performance and superior immunity from external noise, systems operating over category 6 cabling will have fewer errors vs. category 5e for current applications. This means fewer re-transmissions of lost or corrupted data packets under certain conditions, which translates into higher reliability for category 6 networks compared to category 5e networks.

*When should I recommend or install category 6 vs. category 5e?*

From a future proofing perspective, it is always better to install the best cabling available. This is because it is so difficult to replace cabling inside walls, in ducts under floors and other difficult places to access. The rationale is that cabling will last at least 10 years and will support at least four to five generations of equipment during that time. If future equipment running at much higher data rates requires better cabling, it will be very expensive to pull out category 5e cabling at a later time to install category 6 cabling. So why not do it for a premium of about 20 percent over category 5e on an installed basis?

*What is the shortest link that the standard will allow?*

There is no short length limit. The standard is intended to work for all lengths up to 100 meters. There is a guideline in ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-B.1 that says the consolidation point should be located at least 15 meters away from the telecommunications room to reduce the effect of connectors in close proximity. This recommendation is based upon worst-case performance calculations for short links with four mated connections in the channel.

*What is a "tuned" system between cable and hardware? Is this really needed if product meets the standard?*

The word "tuned" has been used by several manufacturers to describe products that deliver headroom to the category 6 standard. This is outside the scope of the category 6 standard. The component requirements of



the standard have been carefully designed and analyzed to assure channel compliance and electrical/mechanical interoperability.

*What is impedance matching between cable and hardware? Is this really needed if product meets the standard?*

The standard has no impedance matching requirements. These are addressed by having return loss requirements for cables, connectors and patch cords.

*Is there a use for category 6 in the residential market?*

Yes, category 6 will be very effective in the residential market to support higher Internet access speeds while facilitating the more stringent Class B EMC requirements. The better balance of category 6 will make it easier to meet the residential EMC requirements compared to category 5e cabling. Also, the growth of streaming media applications to the home will increase the need for higher data rates which are supported more easily and efficiently by category 6 cabling.

*Why wouldn't I skip category 6 and go straight to optical fiber?*

You can certainly do that but will find that a fiber system is still very expensive. Ultimately, economics drive customer decisions, and today optical fiber together with optical transceivers is about twice as expensive as an equivalent system built using category 6 and associated copper electronics. Installation of copper cabling is more craft-friendly and can be accomplished with simple tools and techniques. Additionally, copper cabling supports the emerging data terminal equipment (DTE) power standard under development by IEEE (802.3af).

*What is meant by the term "Electrically Balanced"?*

A simple open wire circuit consisting of two wires is considered to be a uniform, balanced transmission line. A uniform transmission line is one that has substantially identical electrical properties throughout its length, while a balanced transmission line is one whose two conductors are electrically alike and symmetrical with respect to ground and other nearby conductors.\* "Electrically balanced" relates to the physical geometry and the dielectric properties of a twisted pair of conductors. If two insulated conductors are physically identical to one another in diameter, concentricity, dielectric material and are uniformly twisted with equal length of conductor, then the pair is electrically balanced with respect to its surroundings. The degree of electrical balance depends on the design and manufacturing process. Category 6 cable requires a greater degree of precision in the manufacturing process. Likewise, a category 6 connector requires a more balanced circuit design. For balanced transmission, an equal voltage of opposite polarity is applied on each conductor of a pair. The electromagnetic fields created by one conductor cancel out the electromagnetic fields created by its "balanced" companion conductor, leading to very little radiation from the balanced twisted pair transmission line. The same concept applies to external noise that is induced on each conductor of a twisted pair. A noise signal from an external source, such as radiation from a radio transmitter antenna generates an equal voltage of the same polarity, or "common mode voltage," on each conductor of a pair. The difference in voltage between conductors of a pair from this radiated signal, the "differential voltage," is effectively zero. Since the desired signal on the pair is the differential signal, the interference does not affect balanced transmission. The degree of electrical balance is determined by measuring the "differential voltage" and comparing it to the "common mode voltage" expressed in decibels (dB). This measurement is called longitudinal conversion loss "LCL" in the Category 6 standard. \* The ABCs of the telephone Vol. 7

### **Category 6 Cable Questions**

*What is the difference between enhanced category 5e cable rated for 400 MHz and category 6 cable rated for 250 MHz?*

Category 5e requirements are specified up to 100 MHz. Cables can be tested up to any frequency that is supported by the test equipment, but such measurements are meaningless without the context of applications and cabling standards. The category 6 standard sets minimum requirements up to 250 MHz for



cables, connecting hardware, patch cords, channels and permanent links, and therefore guarantees reasonable performance that can be utilized by applications.

*Why did all category 6 cable used to have a spline, and now is offered without one?*

Some category 6 cable designs have a spline to increase the separation between pairs and also to maintain the pair geometry. This additional separation improves NEXT performance and allows category 6 compliance to be achieved. With advances in technology, manufacturers have found other ways of meeting category 6 requirements. The bottom line is the internal construction of the cable does not matter, so long as it meets all the transmission and physical requirements of category 6. The standard does not dictate any particular method of cable construction.

*Is there a limitation on the size of bundles one can have with category 6? Can you have 200-300 and still pass category 6?*

There is no limit imposed by the standards on the maximum number of category 6 cables in a bundle. This is a matter for the market and the industry to determine based on practical considerations. It should be pointed out that after six or eight cables, the performance in any cable will not change significantly since the cables will be too far away to add any additional external (or alien) NEXT.

### **Category 6 Patch Cord Questions**

*Will contractors be able to make their own patch cords?*

Category 6 patch cords are precision products, just like the cables and the connectors. They are best manufactured and tested in a controlled environment to ensure consistent, reliable performance. This will ensure interoperability and backward compatibility. All this supports patch cords as a factory-assembled product rather than a field-assembled product.

*Do you have to use the manufacturer's patch cords to get category 6 performance?*

The category 6 standard has specifications for patch cords and connectors that are intended to assure interoperable category 6 performance. If manufacturers can demonstrate that each component meets the requirements in the standard, minimum category 6 performance will be achieved. However, manufacturers may also design their products to perform better than the minimum category 6 requirements, and in these cases compatible patch cords and connectors may lead to performance above the minimum category 6 requirements.

### **Category 6 Testing Questions**

*Why do field tester manufacturers offer many different link adapters if everyone meets the standard?*

This was an interim solution while the standard was still being developed and the interoperability requirements were not yet established. It is likely that soon one or more adapters will work for testing of cabling from all vendors.

*Would you get passing test results if you used a link adapter not recommended by a manufacturer?*

You should expect to get passing results if both the link adapter interface and the mating jack that is part of the link are both compliant to category 6 requirements.



### **Category 6 Connecting Hardware Questions**

*Are the connectors for category 5e and category 6 different? Why are they more expensive?*

Although category 6 and category 5e connectors may look alike, category 6 connectors have much better transmission performance. For example, at 100 MHz, NEXT of a category 5e connector is 43 decibels (dB), while NEXT of a category 6 connector is 54 dB. This means that a category 6 connector couples about 1/12 of the power that a category 5e connector couples from one pair to another pair. Conversely, one can say that a category 6 connector is 12 times less “noisy” compared to a category 5e connector. This vast improvement in performance was achieved with new technology, new processes, better materials and significant R&D resources, leading to higher costs for manufacturers.

*What will happen if I mix and match different manufacturers’ hardware together?*

If the components are category 6 compliant, then you will be assured of category 6 performance.



## Category 6 Consortium Participant URLs for Product Information

<b>Company</b>	<b>URL</b>
Avaya**	<a href="http://www.connectivity.avaya.com/">http://www.connectivity.avaya.com/</a>
Berk-Tek**	<a href="http://www.berktek.com/">http://www.berktek.com/</a>
Commscope**	<a href="http://www.comscope.com/">http://www.comscope.com/</a>
CSI/Suttle	<a href="http://commsysinc.com/">http://commsysinc.com/</a>
Draka Comteq*	<a href="http://www.drakacomteq.com/">http://www.drakacomteq.com/</a>
Fluke Networks**	<a href="http://www.fluke.com/">http://www.fluke.com/</a>
General Cable Datacom**	<a href="http://www.generalcable.com/">http://www.generalcable.com/</a>
Graybar**	<a href="http://www.graybar.com/">http://www.graybar.com/</a>
Hellermann Tyton**	<a href="http://www.hellermann.tyton.com/">http://www.hellermann.tyton.com/</a>
Hitachi Cable Manchester Inc.*	<a href="http://www.hcm.hitachi.com/">http://www.hcm.hitachi.com/</a>
Hubbell*	<a href="http://www.hubbell-premise.com/">http://www.hubbell-premise.com/</a>
Ideal Industries**	<a href="http://www.idealindustries.com/">http://www.idealindustries.com/</a>
Intertek Testing Service**	<a href="http://www.etlsemko.com/">http://www.etlsemko.com/</a>
KRONE, Inc.**	<a href="http://www.krone.com/">http://www.krone.com/</a>
Leviton Voice & Data Div.**	<a href="http://www.levitonvoicedata.com/">http://www.levitonvoicedata.com/</a>
Mohawk/CDT*	<a href="http://www.mohawk-cdt.com/">http://www.mohawk-cdt.com/</a>
Molex, Inc.*	<a href="http://www.molexpn.com/">http://www.molexpn.com/</a>
Nordx/CDT*	<a href="http://www.nordx.com/">http://www.nordx.com/</a>
Ortronics**	<a href="http://www.ortronics.com/">http://www.ortronics.com/</a>
Panduit**	<a href="http://www.panduit.com/">http://www.panduit.com/</a>
RiT Technologies**	<a href="http://www.rittech.com/">http://www.rittech.com/</a>
The Siemon Company**	<a href="http://www.siemon.com/">http://www.siemon.com/</a>
Superior Modular Products*	<a href="http://www.superiormod.com/">http://www.superiormod.com/</a>
Superior Telecommunications, Inc.	<a href="http://www.superioressex.com">http://www.superioressex.com</a>
Tyco Electronics/AMP NETCONNECT**	<a href="http://www.ampnetconnect.com">http://www.ampnetconnect.com</a>
UL, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.**	<a href="http://www.ul.com/">http://www.ul.com/</a>

\* TIA Engineering Committee Participant Only

\*\* TIA Member and Engineering Committee Participant

### Potential New Questions

1. *We are in the process of adding Category 6 cables and connectors to our product line and would like to enhance the product with technical information. Would it be possible to include your Category 6 white paper on our website?*

The category 6 and Category 5e, specifications have the same topology, Distances, and modeling assumptions. The installation instructions are the same. The only difference is in the component performance specifications. Also, all cat 6 requirements are an improvement or identical to Cat5e requirements, so any application that operates over Cat 5e will also operate over Cat 6.

2. *We have a Category 6 installation in a Campus Dormitory environment and recently discovered that several horizontal runs exceed 295'. The application is 10/100 access from the dormitory room to the Internet. For those locations beyond the 295', we found the only workable solution is for the PC's to run 10Mbps 1/2 duplex.*

*I was under the impression that Cat 6 could run 1000Mbps out to 295'. That being the case, why can't we run 100Mbps beyond 295' if the Cat 6 specifications provide for better performance? Is there a distance matrix for Cat 6 that shows how much further you can extend beyond 295' if your application ran at 10Mbps or 100 Mbps?*



### Answer option 1:

The maximum distance for each application is dependent on both the cabling and the application running over the cabling. For example voice applications have been designed to go as far as 12,000 feet over ordinary telephone wire, while some SONET applications can go beyond 40 km over single mode fiber. For the premises applications deployed in commercial buildings, the industry as whole agreed to 100 meters ( 328 feet) as the maximum distance needed. This made the design of buildings, cabling infrastructure, and applications consistent and lead to the phenomenal growth of LAN applications.

The LAN applications (signaling protocols and hardware) are not intended to support distances beyond 100meters, and longer runs can lead to uncertain/unreliable performance. The best solution is to design buildings so that the reach from any telecom room to any work area is no more than 100 meters. One possible compromise for existing buildings that need longer distances is to partition the network into sub-units served by 10/100 Mb/s switches in each sub-unit, with the 10/100 Mb/s switches cascaded by fiber/copper backbone cabling. This is especially a good solution in a campus environment, where buildings may be separated by large distances.

While it may seem that because ACR is twice what the Cat5 spec is for Cat6, that the cabling would support twice the distance, in reality, that is not the case, and it is not a simple thing to determine. For insertion loss, the Cat6 channel is about 9% better than Cat 5/5e, so theoretically you could go 9% farther with Cat6. The fact that the crosstalk and noise is substantially better does not necessarily lead to longer distances for an existing protocol, but could lead to using protocols with more sensing levels in the future. Another factor is the maximum delay allowed in the networking protocol. The delay of the Cat5e and Cat6 channels is essentially the same, so to achieve longer distances, the delay allowance would have to increase for the protocol.

While distances beyond 100m are outside of the scope of the standard, there maybe equipment manufacturers that are supporting longer distances with their interfaces. Consult with individual manufacturers for extended length capabilities.

GigaBit Ethernet and 100BaseTX are both designed to function properly over 100 meters of cabling. Installing a better grade of calbing may allow both protocols to function more reliably, but will not necessarily increase the maximum transmission distances supported.

### Answer option 2:

From my experience 100 Mbps will have the same constraints as 1000 Mbps or even worse due to the quality of the electronics. The 2 volt nominal signal for both drops away due to signal strength past 295' in the link, which then allows for a further 33' for patching and cross connecting. 10BaseT uses a 5 volt nominal signal that can support further distances more frequently, but it still comes down to the quality of the transceivers. For example, just because port 1 in a switch can support a 110% the recommended length for a particular protocol doesn't mean that port 2 will. You can have great noise reduction, but if your signal strength isn't sufficient any extended length support is lost. The problem network administrators face is that they don't know which ports have the best signal strength to support longer than standard runs. Cycling back to 10BaseT half duplex is the safest bet for such circumstances, but then not only slows the speed, but introduces localized collisions and in many cases CRC/FCS errors.

The use of a cheap repeater/hub/switch can be implemented to support extended runs at the end of the link i.e. an "active consolidation point". This will then allow for further extension, but add an addition hop and latency. As they are typically the exception rather than the rule we recommend this solution. This will insure full speed is supported, but will limit the amount of network management on the drops extended, without SNMP at the repeater.



3. *What is meant by the term Electrically Balanced ?*

A simple open wire circuit consisting of two wires is considered to be a uniform, balanced transmission line. A uniform transmission line is one which has substantially identical electrical properties throughout its length, while a balanced transmission line is one whose two conductors are electrically alike and symmetrical with respect to ground and other nearby conductors.

"Electrically balanced" relates to the physical geometry and the dielectric properties of a twisted pair of conductors. If two insulated conductors are physically identical to one another in diameter, concentricity, dielectric material and are uniformly twisted with equal length of conductor, then the pair is electrically balanced with respect to its surroundings. The degree of electrical balance depends on the design and manufacturing process. Category 6 cable requires a greater degree of precision in the manufacturing process. Likewise, a Category 6 connector requires a more balanced circuit design.

For balanced transmission, an equal voltage of opposite polarity is applied on each conductor of a pair. The electromagnetic fields created by one conductor cancel out the electromagnetic fields created by its "balanced" companion conductor, leading to very little radiation from the balanced twisted pair transmission line. The same concept applies to external noise that is induced on each conductor of a twisted pair. A noise signal from an external source, such as radiation from a radio transmitter antenna generates an equal voltage of the same polarity, or "common mode voltage", on each conductor of a pair. The difference in voltage between conductors of a pair from this radiated signal, the "differential voltage", is effectively zero. Since the desired signal on the pair is the differential signal, the interference does not affect balanced transmission.

The degree of electrical balance is determined by measuring the "differential voltage" and comparing it to the "common mode voltage" expressed in dB. This measurement is called Longitudinal Conversion Loss "LCL" in the Category 6 standard.

4. *What is a spline? Is this inside the cable to keep pairs separated?*

A spline is a pair separating member inside the cable jacket that typically has an x shaped cross section. It is used on some Category 6 and perhaps also some Cat5e UTP cables to improve the electrical performance.

5. *If we use a Cat5e RJ45 connector and connect it to a cat6 UTP cable, will the installation be CA15e or Cat6?*

By definition, (of the standard) it will be a Cat5e channel. The actual performance will probably be somewhat better, but nowhere near Cat6 requirements. Of course, you can set up a channel using any components and measure it using a Cat6 (level III) compliant tester, and if it passes, it is Cat6 performance compliant. It would not be standards compliant however, because the components have requirements in and of themselves to assure interoperability with other Cat6 components.

6. *What is the max length of end to end cat 6 cable, say from a workstation to a hub? And with the price differential between Cat 5e and Cat 6, what is the main difference in performance?*

The maximum length from a workstation to a hub is 100 meters. The price differential varies but is about 15 to 20% including installation

The main difference in performance includes:

- A) twice the bandwidth of cat5e
- B) About 10 dB improvement in Channel NEXT
- C) Improved EMC performance

7. *Can Cat5e patch cords be used with a Cat6 horizontal infrastructure, specifically for 10/100 MBPS Ethernet applications? I imagine lower Cat5 characteristics would be the expected performance.*

Cat5e patch cords can be used with a cat6 horizontal cabling infrastructure. This is one of the advantages of cat6 in that it is backward compatible. However, the resultant channel will be rated



cat5e, because a channel is rated according to the lowest performing component that is included in the channel (TIA-568-B.1).

8. *How can I determine the installation requirements for CAT6 such as termination, minimum radius around corners, proximity to electrical devices (ballasts, wiring, etc)?*

The requirements for installation of category 6 are essentially the same as the requirements for category 5e. Installation practices are in the TIA-568-B.1 and TIA-569-A documents.

9. *Are there any issues with a scenario of category 6 horizontal run, but a user with a category 5 office patch cable?*

The main issue with using category 5 patch cords with category 6 horizontal cabling is transmission performance and category designation by TIA standards. TIA-568-B series of standards require that all components of a link or channel be category 6 for a horizontal run to be classified as category 6. Testing installed cabling is additional and optional in TIA and if used there are additional requirements for links and channels for category 5 and category 6. Per TIA, the horizontal run containing category 6 cable and category 5 patch cords will be designated by the lowest category component, i.e., category 5.

Transmission performance of category 6 is significantly improved over category 5, especially in the areas of NEXT, ELFEXT, and Return Loss. Hence using a poor patch cords could easily degrade the performance of the horizontal run, especially since these are so close to the equipment where cross-talk coupling is very strong. So depending on the application, this may potentially translate into increased frame errors, or CRC errors.

10. *What are the containment requirements for Cat 6 ? Is there a min. bending radii ?*

The containment requirements for category 6 are the same as the containment requirements for category 5 and category 5e. The physical dimensions specified for category 6 and the installation requirements have not changed. In general, the specifications call out a bend radius of 4 times the cable diameter near termination spaces as the cable is routed to the termination connection. Since the maximum cable diameter is 0.25 inch (~ 6.5 mm), this corresponds to a bend radius of 1inch ( 25.4 mm). Note that this one inch bend radius requirement is also called out in the design of cabling pathways to ensure that the cable bend radius is maintained during installation throughout the horizontal cabling sub-system.

11. *I am receiving a lot of questions about a multipair cat 6, is available any specification for this cable? Does it exist?*

Multipair cables are not specifically called out in ANSI/TIA-568-B.2-1, the category 6 standard. See section 6.1.2 below which recognizes 4-pair cables for backbone applications. Additionally, hybrid cables consisting of multiple 4-pair cables in a single jacket or binder may also be used for both horizontal and backbone applications. Since category 6 cabling is based on a 4-pair, 4-connector, 100 meter channel, multipair cables are implemented as hybrid cables consisting of 4-pair sub-units.

12. *When installing category 6 systems do the standards encourage both channel and permanent testing. I have 'heard' that channel testing has been taken out of the cat6 standard. Is this true?*

No, cat 6 channel testing is still in the standard. There is nothing to preclude you from doing this in the standards. There may be issues relating to the installation, bend radius of the cable, etc., but these can be overcome with the correct design of back box, etc.

NOTE:

***The following section includes questions that have been submitted, but not responded to. If you feel they should be included, please recommend a potential response.***

*Other questions to consider:*

- a) Can you tell me where I can find a list of test facilities that can certify that a CAT 6 cable tester complies to TIA-568?



## **CAT 6 Consortium**

- b) I'm ICT Consultant for one of university and in a process to design the infrastructure for them. They are using Cat 6 cable as horizontal cabling and fibre optic as backbone. We are facing a problem with M & E consultant on the trunking design. They proposing by using 4 ways service box which contain cables for electrical and cat 6. We cannot find in the standard about the combination electrical cable and cat 6 either of performance and sensitivity.
- c) I just installed a category 6 system and tried to certify the channel with my Wirescope 350 and it failed. Then my other technician brought our Fluke 4300 to the site and they all passed. Testing just the permanent links passed with both testers, why am I getting such different results between testers?
- d) I understand that a cat 5e connector is a RJ45. Is a cat 6 connector also a RJ45 and will it fit into our cat 5e socket? Your answer to FAQ 19 is vague on this point.
- e) I read in the IEEE information that there is a IEEE CAT 6 Consortium. As secretary of the Dutch mirror committees of IEC 86, IEC 46 and ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC25 I am very interested in the program and results of this Consortium. Is it possible to put me on your mailing list and keep me informed about de developments?
- f) In your FAQ section in explaining the difference between Cat 5e and cat 6, you state that cat 6 technology can operate apps with speed up to 200Mhz.....did you not mean 250Mhz??
- g) What is the max length of end to end cat 6 cable, say from a workstation to a hub? And with the price differential between Cat 5e and Cat 6, what is the main difference in performance?