

## CODED JACKS—550 THROUGH 574

### DESCRIPTION

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#### 1. GENERAL

1.01 This section lists and illustrates coded jacks within the part or type number range of 550 through 574, used for the maintenance and operation of equipment in central offices.

1.02 The information provided in this section was previously shown in Section 032-511-101, Issue 3. In addition, the 560C jack is being added. The Equipment Test List is not affected.

#### 2. DESCRIPTION OF CODED JACKS

2.01 **550A-49, 550A-50, and 550A-54:** These flush-type jacks (Fig. 1) consist of a 548A-type jack, a 43B bracket, and a flush-type coverplate arranged for mounting in a standard electrical outlet box. These 550A-type jacks are associated with the 283B-type plug and this plug can only be inserted in one position. These jacks are used with portable telephone sets having two, three, or four conductor mounting cords.

(a) **550A-49:** This jack replaces the 497A-49 jack and is light olive gray in color.

(b) **550A-50:** This jack replaces the 497A-50 jack and is ivory in color.

(c) **550A-54:** This jack replaces the 497A-54 jack and is brown in color.

2.02 **551A-49 and 551A-50:** These nonflush-type jacks (Fig. 2) consist essentially of a block of insulating material, containing 12 spring contacts equipped with quick connect terminals. A protective plastic cap fits over the front of the jack, permitting the entry of plug prongs. The associated 504A-type plug can be inserted in one position only. These 551A-type jacks are designed for surface mounting by means of two holes spaced on 1.870 inch centers. The jacks mount by means of two No. 8 wood screws, 1.9 inches long, which are furnished loose. These jacks are used with portable telephone sets having from two to twelve conductor mounting cords.

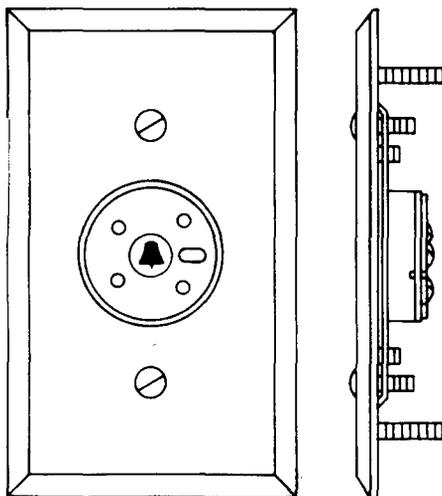


Fig. 1—550-Type Jack

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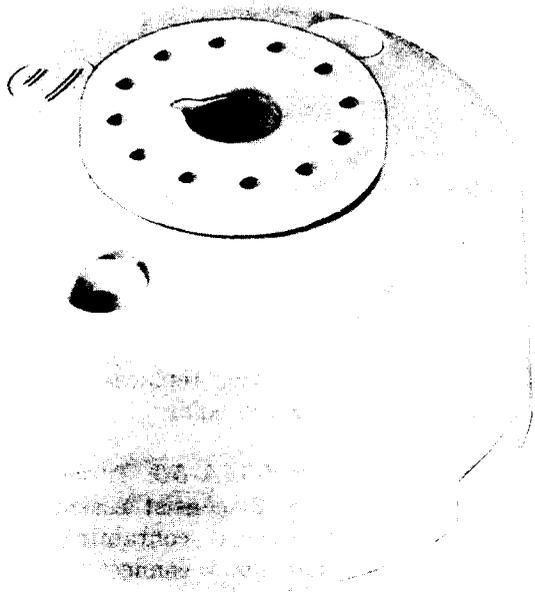


Fig. 2—551A-49 or 551A-50 Jack

(a) **551A-49:** This jack is light olive gray in color.

(b) **551A-50:** This jack is ivory in color.

**2.03 552B:** This twin coaxial-type jack (Fig. 3) has coaxially arranged inner and outer contacts. The outer contacts are connected together and jack construction permits strapping of inner contacts. A removable coverplate is furnished to be used in covering an unused cable entrance hole. One end of the 552B jack is designed to be used with the 358A and similar-type plugs. The other end is designed for solderless shield connections to a 728A cable by means of a sleeve which is furnished as a loose part of the jack. The jack will withstand a voltage breakdown of 3000 volts ac. Mounting lugs on the two individual jacks may be positioned for mounting side-by-side, in the same direction, or extended back-to-back. The 552B jack is recommended to be used in place of the 552A jack and also with the L4 Coaxial System.

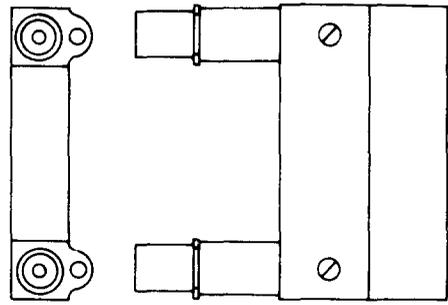


Fig. 3—552B Jack

**2.04 554A, B, and C:** These step-by-step type jacks (Fig. 4) are designed to be used on a relay rack-type mounting plate. Each consists of contact springs assembled in a molded housing of insulating material. The terminals are arranged for mechanically wrapped connections. These jacks are used in the ANI-B and ANI-C Trunk Frames, Step-by-Step Systems.

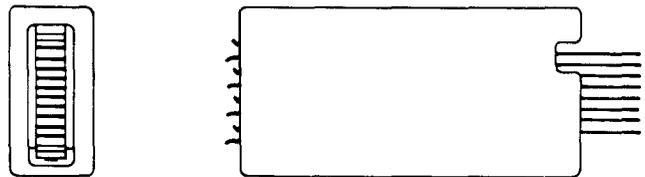


Fig. 4—554-Type Jack

(a) **554A:** This jack has four pairs of contacts, replaces the 448A jack, and is designed to be used with the 240C plug when used with a 167A adapter.

(b) **554B:** This jack has three pairs of contacts, and is used with the 240B, 240G, and 240K plug.

(c) **554C:** This jack has two pairs of contacts and is used with the 240A and 240F plugs.

**2.05 555A:** This coaxial twin-type jack (Fig. 5) has coaxially arranged inner and outer contacts. The outer contacts are connected together. A removable coverplate is furnished for use in covering an unused cable entrance hole. The jack construction

permits strapping of inner contacts. One end of the jack is designed to be used with the 358A and similar-type plugs. The other end of the jack is designed for solderless shield connections to the connecting cable by means of a sleeve which is furnished as a loose part of the jack. The front and rear insulators in each sleeve will withstand a voltage breakdown of 3000 volts ac. The 555A jack is designed to be mounted in jack mountings such as the 185 and 230A. The mounting lugs may be positioned for mounting so as to extend back-to-back, in the same direction, or side-by-side. This jack is used in the L4 Coaxial Transmission System where it will mount on a watertight housing.

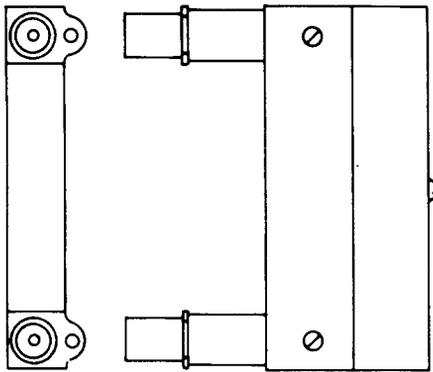


Fig. 5—555A Jack

**2.06 556A, B, C, D, E and F:** These are twin coaxial-type jacks (Fig. 6).

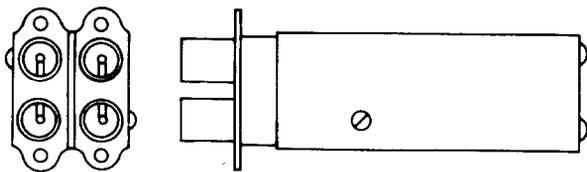


Fig. 6—556-Type Jack

(a) **556A:** This jack consists of two 513-type twin jacks. One end is designed to be used with the 358A-type plugs. The other end is designed for termination of two 754E cables. Each jack is equipped with a 62 ohm resistor and a cable guard.

(b) **556B:** This jack is designed to terminate one 754E cable and one 760A cable. One KS-15712, L22, shield connector is shipped loose.

(c) **556C:** This jack is designed to terminate one 754E cable and one 760A cable. One KS-15712, L20, shield connector is shipped loose. This jack is equipped with solderless terminals for adding networks.

(d) **556D:** This jack is designed to terminate one 754E cable and two 730A cables and one 728A or 274 cable. One KS-15712, L22, and two KS-15712, L20, shield connectors are shipped loose.

(e) **556E:** This jack is designed to accept two 760A cables. Two KS-15712, L22, shield connectors are shipped loose.

(f) **556F:** This jack is designed to accept two 760A cables. Two KS-15712, L22, shield connectors are shipped loose.

**2.07 557B:** This twin coaxial-type jack (Fig. 7) has coaxially arranged inner and outer contacts. The outer contacts are connected together and the jack construction permits the strapping of inner contacts. A removable coverplate is furnished for use in covering an unused cable entrance hole. One end of the 557B jack is designed to be used with the 358A and similar-type plugs. The other end is designed for solderless shield connections to a 728A cable by means of a sleeve which is furnished as a loose part of the jack. The jack will withstand a voltage breakdown of 3000 volts ac. This jack is designed to be mounted in jack mountings such as the 185 or 230 type. The mounting lugs on the two individual jacks may be positioned for mounting side-by-side, in the same direction, or extended back-to-back. The jack is used with the L4 Coaxial System and is recommended to be used in place of the 557A jack.

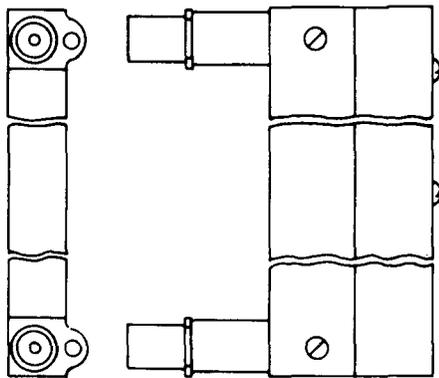


Fig. 7—557B Jack

2.08 **558A and B:** These are single-mounted coaxial jacks (Fig. 8).

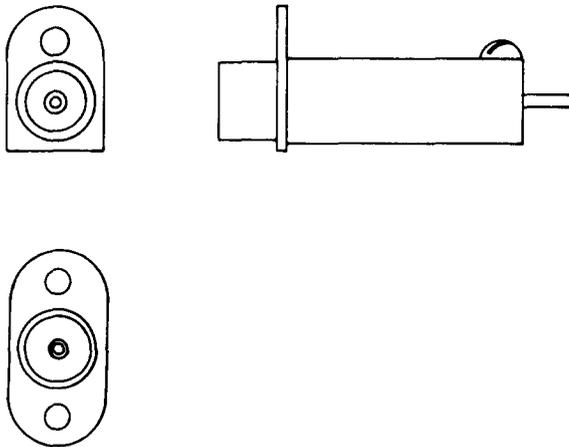


Fig. 8—558A or B Jack

(a) **558A:** This jack has coaxially arranged inner and outer contacts and is designed to be used with the 439A and similar-type plugs. The terminal end is designed for wire connections. The 558A jack is not to be connected to a coaxial cable. This jack is provided with a hole in the frame to permit

a connection to the outer contact. This jack was tested at 1500 volts ac. The 558A is used with the Mastergroup Multiplex and L4 Coaxial System.

(b) **558B:** This jack is provided with a different endplate. This jack is used in the Toll Systems, L4 Coaxial Systems, and MMX-2.

2.09 **559A:** This unit-type jack (Fig. 9) is designed for strip-type mounting and furnished only on orders for jack mountings. This jack is designed to be used with the 309 plugs and is used with the 271A jack mounting. This jack is used in Panel, Crossbar, and Toll Telegraph Systems.

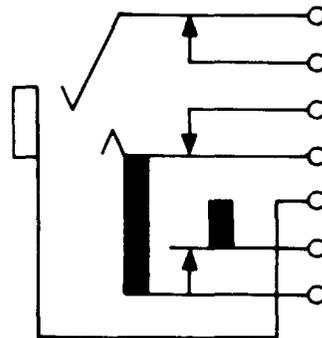


Fig. 9—559A Jack

2.10 **560A, B, and C:** These are coaxial-type jacks (Fig. 10).

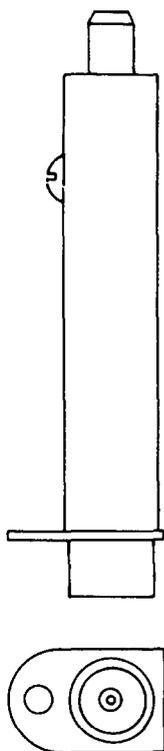


Fig. 10—560-Type Jack

(a) **560A:** This jack has a center conductor designed for a solderless shield connection to the connecting cable by means of a sleeve. The body rotates freely in the frame thus facilitating the alignment of the cable. This jack mates with the 439A, 440A, and 441A plugs and is designed to be used with the 730A cable. The test voltage is 1500 volts ac. This jack is used in the L4 Mastergroup Multiplex and the L5 Coaxial System.

(b) **560B:** This jack is designed to accommodate a KS-19224, L2, cable. One KS-15712, L31, outer connector shield is shipped loose. The 560B jack is used with the L5 Coaxial System.

(c) **560C:** This jack is the same as the 560B except a grounding terminal has been added to the rear of the sleeve assembly of this jack.

2.11 **561A, B, C, and D:** These are coaxial-type jacks (Fig. 11).

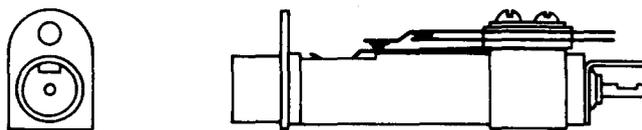


Fig. 11—561-Type Jack

(a) **561A:** This jack has auxiliary contacts and is designed to be used with the 439A, 440A, 441A, and 442A plugs. The 561A jack is used with the L4 Master Group.

(b) **561B:** This jack has an auxiliary make contact and is designed to be used with the 440A plug. The 561B jack is used with the 300A Protection Switching System.

(c) **561C:** This jack has a set of transfer contacts. The endplate is rotated 35° to offset the spring pileup and allows the screwdriver to access the mounting screw. The 561C jack is used with the T-2 fault-locating test set.

(d) **561D:** This jack has a set of “make” and a set of “break” contacts. The endplate is rotated 35° as is the 561C. The 561D jack is used with the M34 Multiplexer.

2.12 **562A, B, and C:** These are twin coaxial-type jacks (Fig. 12).

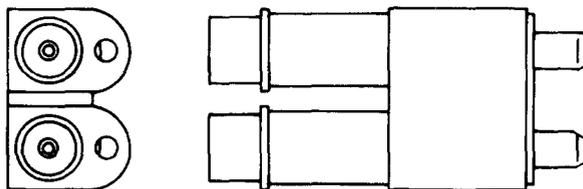


Fig. 12—562-Type Jack

(a) **562A:** This jack has coaxially arranged inner and outer contacts. One end of the jack is designed for mating with the 439A, 440A, or 443A plugs. The other end is designed to be used with the 730A cable. The outer contacts are connected together; the inner contacts are designed to permit strapping. The mounting lugs on the two individual jacks may be positioned for mounting, side-by-

side, in the same direction, or extended back-to-back. The 562A jack is used in the L4 Mastergroup Multiplex.

(b) **562B:** This jack is designed for a solderless shield termination of the 728A cable. This jack is also provided with one KS-15712, L22, outer shield connector which is shipped loose. This jack is used with the L5 Coaxial System.

(c) **562C:** This jack is designed for a solderless shield termination of the KS-19224, L2, cable. This jack is provided with one KS-15712, L36, outer shield connector which is shipped loose. The 562C jack is used with the L5 Coaxial System.

**2.13 563A:** This coaxial-type jack (Fig. 13) is designed to be used with the 51A pad and a 358A or similar plug and is tested at 2000 volts ac. This jack is equipped with a center conductor which is designed for a soldered wire connection. The outer conductor is electrically common with the mounting plates. The mounting hardware is not furnished, but must be ordered separately. The 563A jack is used with the L4 Coaxial System.

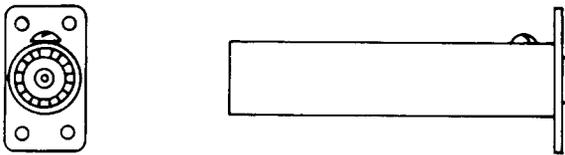


Fig. 13—563A Jack

**2.14 564A:** This coaxial-type jack (Fig. 14) has coaxially arranged inner and outer contacts designed to be used with a 358A and similar-type plugs. At the threaded end, the inner contact terminal is designed for a soldered wire connection and not designed for a connection to a coaxial cable. This jack is used in the TH Radio.

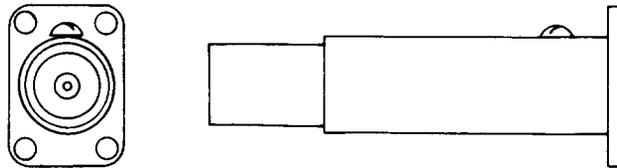


Fig. 14—564A Jack

**2.15 565A and B:** These right angle coaxial-type jacks (Fig. 15) are designed to be used with a 440A, 441A, and similar size plugs.

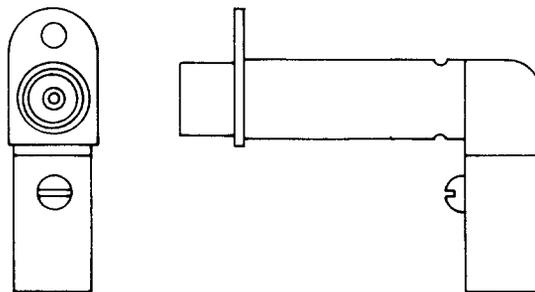


Fig. 15—565A or B Jack

(a) **565A:** This jack is designed for a solderless shield termination of the 730A cable and provided with an outer sleeve and mounting screw. This jack is used in the Toll Systems—Mastergroup Multiplex.

(b) **565B:** This jack is similar to the 565A jack except that it is designed for a solderless shield termination of the KS-19224, L2, cable. One KS-15712, L31, outer connector sleeve is shipped loose. The 565B jack is used with the L5 Coaxial System.

**2.16 566A:** This coaxial-type jack (Fig. 16) has coaxially arranged inner and outer contacts. This jack is designed to be used with the 358A and similar-type plugs. The 566A jack is not designed for connection to a coaxial cable. The jack is provided with a one megohm resistor connected internally from the center contact to the shell. The 566A jack will withstand a 3000 volt ac breakdown test and is used as a terminating jack. This jack is used with the L4 Coaxial System.



Fig. 16—566A Jack

**2.17 567A:** This coaxial-type jack (Fig. 17) has a threaded body and is designed to be used with the 440 and similar-type plugs on one end and designed for a soldered wire connection on the other end. This jack is not designed for a coaxial cable connection. The insulated metal parts are capable of withstanding a 2000 volt ac breakdown test. This jack is provided with two hexagonal nuts for mounting. The 567A jack is used with Toll Systems—TH3 Radio.

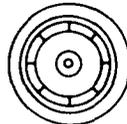
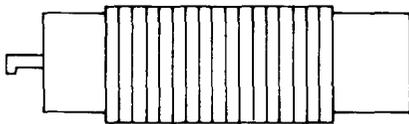


Fig. 17—567A Jack

**2.18 568A:** This coaxial-type jack (Fig. 18) with a T connection is designed to accept two 730A coaxial cables at right angles to each other and mates with the 440A and similar-type plugs. This jack withstands a 1500 volt ac breakdown test. The 568A jack is used with the L4 Mastergroup J68882AP and J68882AW.

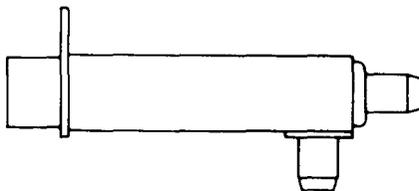
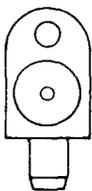


Fig. 18—568A Jack

**2.19 569A:** This twin-type jack (Fig. 19) has coaxially arranged inner and outer contacts. One end of the jack is designed for mating with the 358C and similar-type plugs. The other end is designed for a solderless shield connection to a 728A cable by means of a sleeve which is furnished as a loose part. The outer contacts are connected together; the inner contacts are arranged to permit strapping. A removable coverplate is furnished to be used in covering on an unused cable entrance hole. The 569A jack is capable of withstanding a 3000 volt ac breakdown test. This jack is used with the L4 System Test.

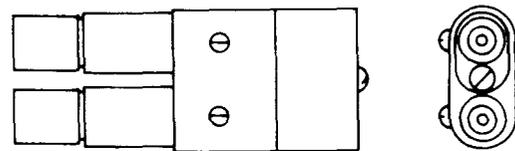


Fig. 19—569A Jack

**2.20 570A:** This coaxial-type jack (Fig. 20) has coaxially arranged inner and outer contacts. This single jack is designed to be used with the 440A and similar-type plugs. This jack is not designed for connection to a coaxial cable. The 570A jack is used as a terminating jack. This jack has a 75-ohm resistor connected internally from the center contact to the shell. This jack is used with the Toll Systems Mastergroup Multiplex.

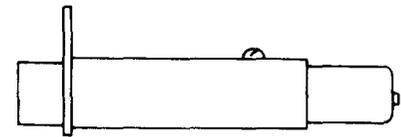


Fig. 20—570A Jack

**2.21 571A:** This coaxial-type jack (Fig. 21) consists of a modified 211A terminal assembled in the rear of a 472B jack and soldered. A 237A resistor (2297 ohms) is connected from the contact to the conductor. The 571A jack is designed for a solderless shield connection to a 724 or similar-type cable. This jack was tested at 2000 volts ac before the resistor

was installed. The 571A jack is used with the L3 Carrier-Pearl Test Trunks.

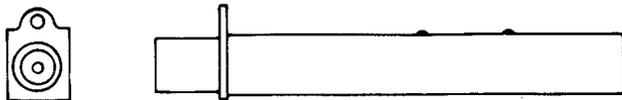


Fig. 21—571A Jack

**2.22 572A and C:** These single-mounted jacks (Fig. 22) are heavily insulated and have bifurcated "break" contacts and solderless wrap terminals. These jacks are designed to be used with the 150, 184, 202, 213, 262, 310, 320, 331, and 338 type plugs. These jacks are intended to be mounted with the springs in a vertical plane. These jacks are used with the DDD-Type Toll Offices.

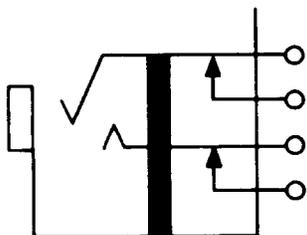


Fig. 22—572A or C Jack

**2.23 573A and C:** These single-mounted jacks (Fig. 23) are heavily insulated and have bifurcated "break" contacts and solderless wrap terminals. These jacks are arranged to be used with the 150, 184, 202, 213, 262, 310, 320, 331, and 338 type plugs. These jacks are intended to be mounted with the springs in a vertical plane. These jack are used with the DDD-Type Toll Offices.

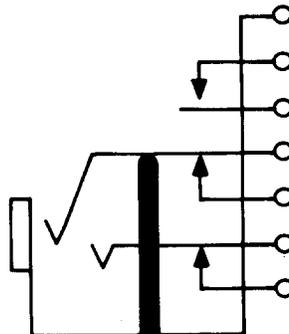


Fig. 23—573A or C Jack