

Informática 1

Atividade Prática 6

Disciplina: RC

Professor: Carlos Storck

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Objetivo: Fazer as três questões propostas pelo professor em sala

Contagem

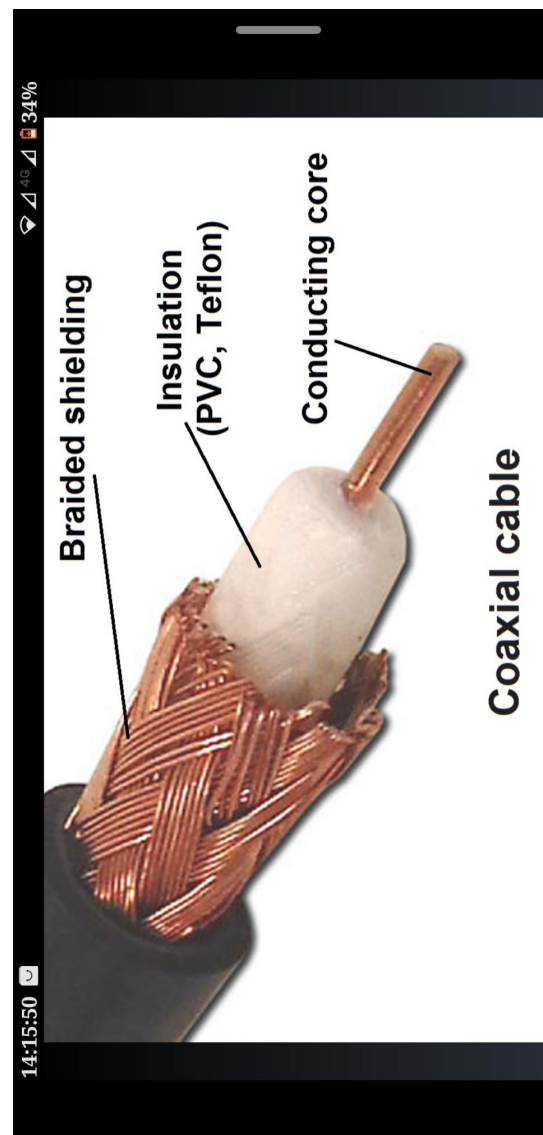
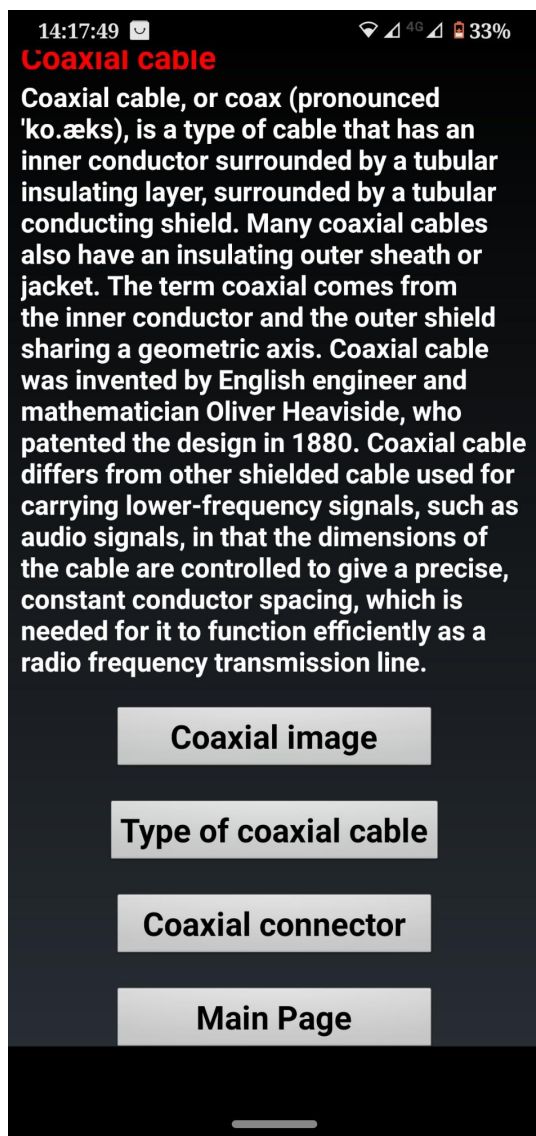
Maio/ 2022

**Objetivo:** Desenvolver a técnica de conectorização de cabo coaxial.

## PRÁTICA

### Descrição Detalhada:

1. Assista o seguinte vídeo do YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UegMe21wuEA>
2. Navegue no app Networking Cables – Coaxial Cable Envie um print ou foto das telas do app com os conectores usados para montagem do cabo coaxial.



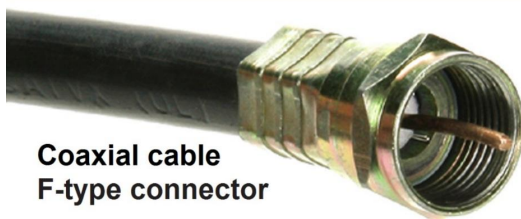
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### Coaxial connector:

The two coaxial cable types commonly used in networks today, RG-6 and RG-59, can terminate with one of two connector types: an F-type connector or a BNC connector.

F-type connectors attach to coaxial cable so that the pin in the center of the connector is the conducting core of the cable. Therefore, F-type connectors require that the cable contain a solid metal core. After being attached to the cable by crimping or compression, connectors are threaded and screw together like a nut and bolt assembly. A male F-type connector, or plug, attached to coax. A corresponding female F-type connector, or jack, would be coupled with the male connector. F-type connectors are most often used with RG-6 cables.



Coaxial cable  
F-type connector

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BNC stands for Bayonet Neill-Concelman, a term that refers to both a style of connection and its two inventors. (Sometimes the term British Naval Connector is also used.) A BNC connector is crimped, compressed, or twisted onto a coaxial cable. It connects to another BNC connector via a turning and locking mechanism—this is the bayonet coupling referenced in its name. Unlike an F-type connector, male BNC connectors do not use the central conducting core of the coax as part of the connection, but provide their own conducting pin. BNC was once the standard for connecting coaxial-based Ethernet segments. Today, though, you're more likely to find BNC connectors used with RG-59 coaxial cable. Less commonly, they're also used with RG-6. The picture below shows a BNC connector that is not attached to a cable.

Coaxial cable  
BNC connector



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## Type of coaxial cable:

### RG-6:

A type of coaxial cable that is characterized by an impedance of 75 ohms and contains an 18 AWG conducting core. The core is usually made of solid copper. RG-6 coaxial cables are used, for example, to deliver broadband cable Internet service and cable TV, particularly over long distances. If a service provider such as Comcast or Charter supplies you with Internet service, the cable entering your home is RG-6.

### RG-8:

A type of coaxial cable characterized by a 50-ohm impedance and a 10 AWG core. RG-8 provided the medium for the first Ethernet networks, which followed the now-obsolete 10Base-5 standard. The 10 represents its maximum potential throughput of 10 Mbps, the Base stands for baseband transmission, and the 5 represents its maximum segment length of 500 meters. As you'll learn, all Ethernet standards established by IEEE follow a similar naming convention. 10Base-5 is also known as Thicknet. You will never find Thicknet on new networks, but you might find it on older networks.

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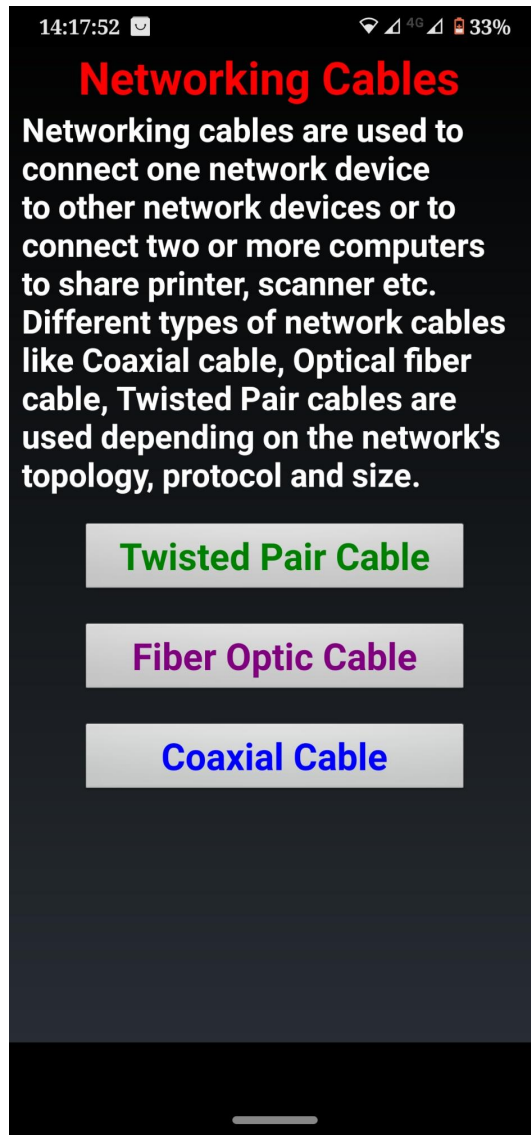
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### RG-58:

A type of coaxial cable characterized by a 50-ohm impedance and a 24 AWG core. RG-58 was a popular medium for Ethernet LANs in the 1980s. With a smaller diameter than RG-8, RG-58 is more flexible and easier to handle and install. Its core is typically made of several thin strands of copper. The Ethernet standard that relies on RG-58 coax is 10Base-2, with the 10 representing its data transmission rate of 10 Mbps, the Base representing the fact that it uses baseband transmission, and the 2 representing its maximum segment length of 185 meters (or roughly 200). Because it is thinner than Thicknet cables, it is also called Thinnet. Like Thicknet, Thinnet is almost never used on modern networks, although you might encounter it on networks installed in the 1980s.

### RG-59:

A type of coaxial cable characterized by a 75-ohm impedance and a 20 or 22 AWG core, usually made of braided copper. Less expensive but suffering from greater attenuation than the more common RG-6 coax, RG-59 is still used for relatively short connections, for example, when distributing video signals from a central receiver to multiple monitors within a



3. Reporte os procedimentos adotados no vídeo.

Primeiro selecione o Cabo Coaxial de acordo com a sua necessidade, e retire as proteções para ter acesso ao fio de cobre, de preferência retire todo o acesso do alumínio e da “manta” para evitar interferência, para este processo, pode ser utilizado um alicate específico ou até mesmo um estilete, e utilizando as mãos coloque o cabo dentro do conector corretamente (Até a parte branca aparecer na parte de cima do conector) e utilize o alicate de crimpagem.