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(54) **COMMUNICATIONS CONNECTORS WITH  
FLOATING WIRING BOARD FOR  
IMPARTING CROSSTALK COMPENSATION  
BETWEEN CONDUCTORS**

**Publication Classification**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A communications connector includes: a dielectric mounting substrate; a plurality of conductors mounted in the mounting substrate; and a wiring board. Each of the conductors includes a fixed end portion mounted in the mounting substrate and a free end portion, each of the free end portions being positioned in side-by-side and generally parallel relationship, and each of the fixed end portions being positioned in side-by-side and generally parallel relationship. The wiring board is positioned between the fixed and free end portions of the conductors, the wiring board being generally perpendicular to the conductors, the wiring board including first and second conductive traces that are electrically insulated from each other. First and second conductors are electrically connected with the first and second traces. The first and second conductive traces are arranged on the wiring board to create a crossover between the first and second conductors.

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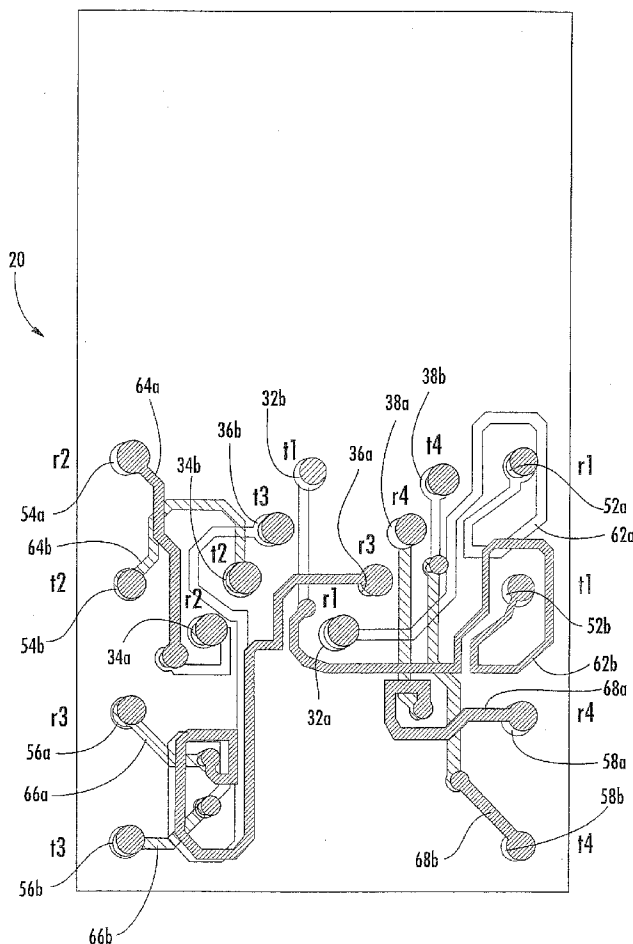
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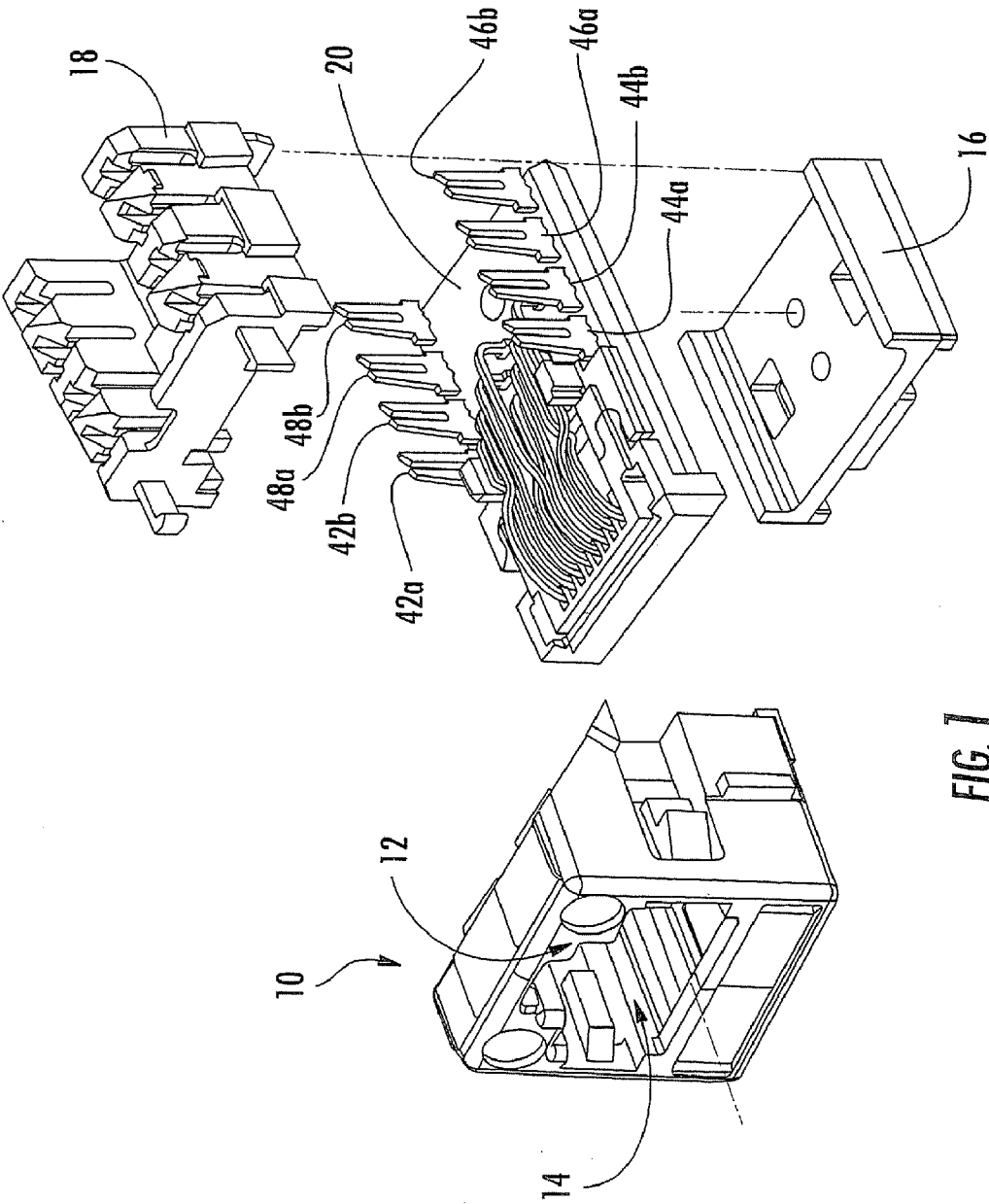
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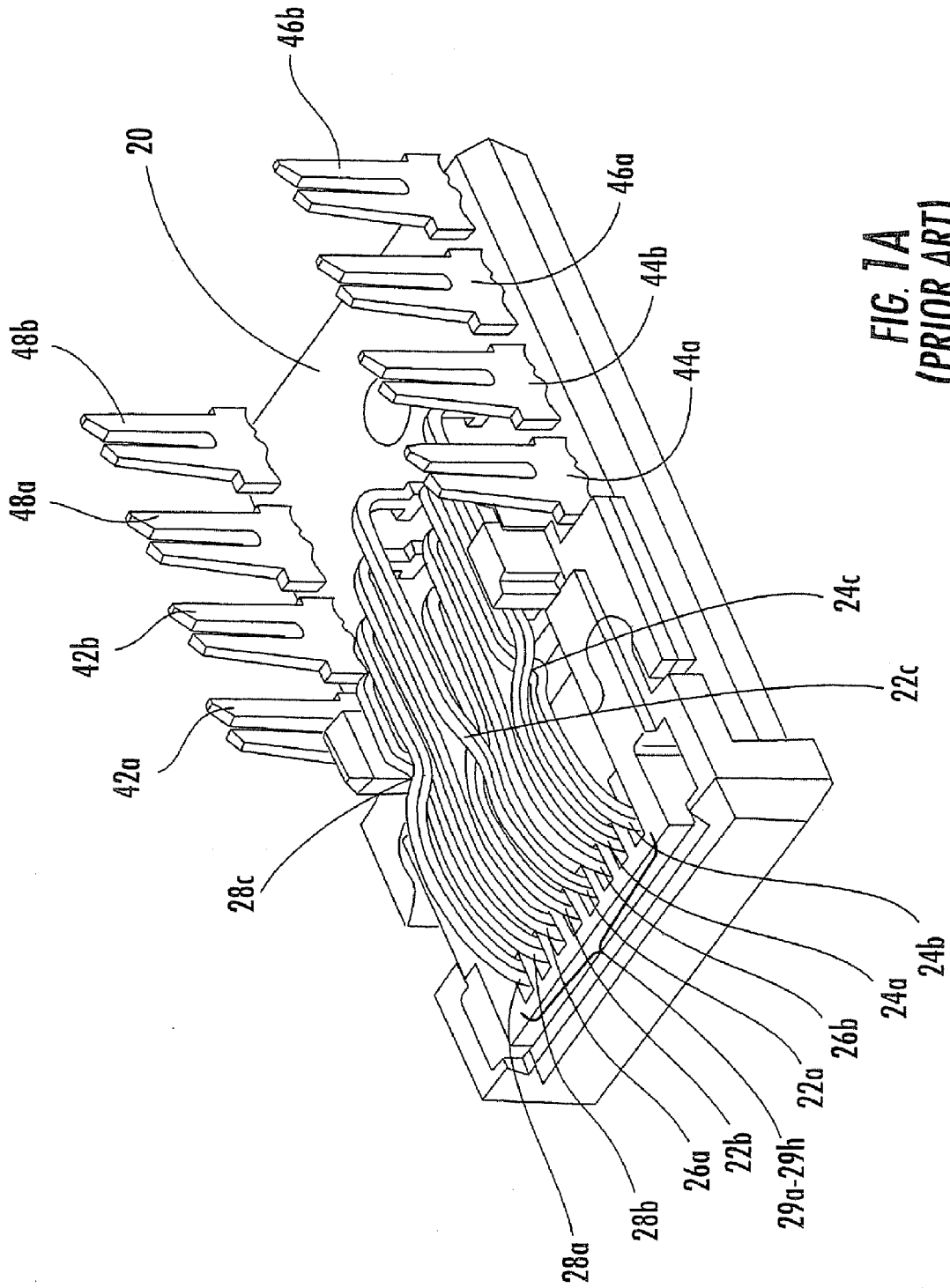
**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 11/139,768, filed on May 27, 2005, now Pat. No. 7,168,993.





**FIG. 1**  
**(PRIOR ART)**



**FIG. 1A**  
**(PRIOR ART)**

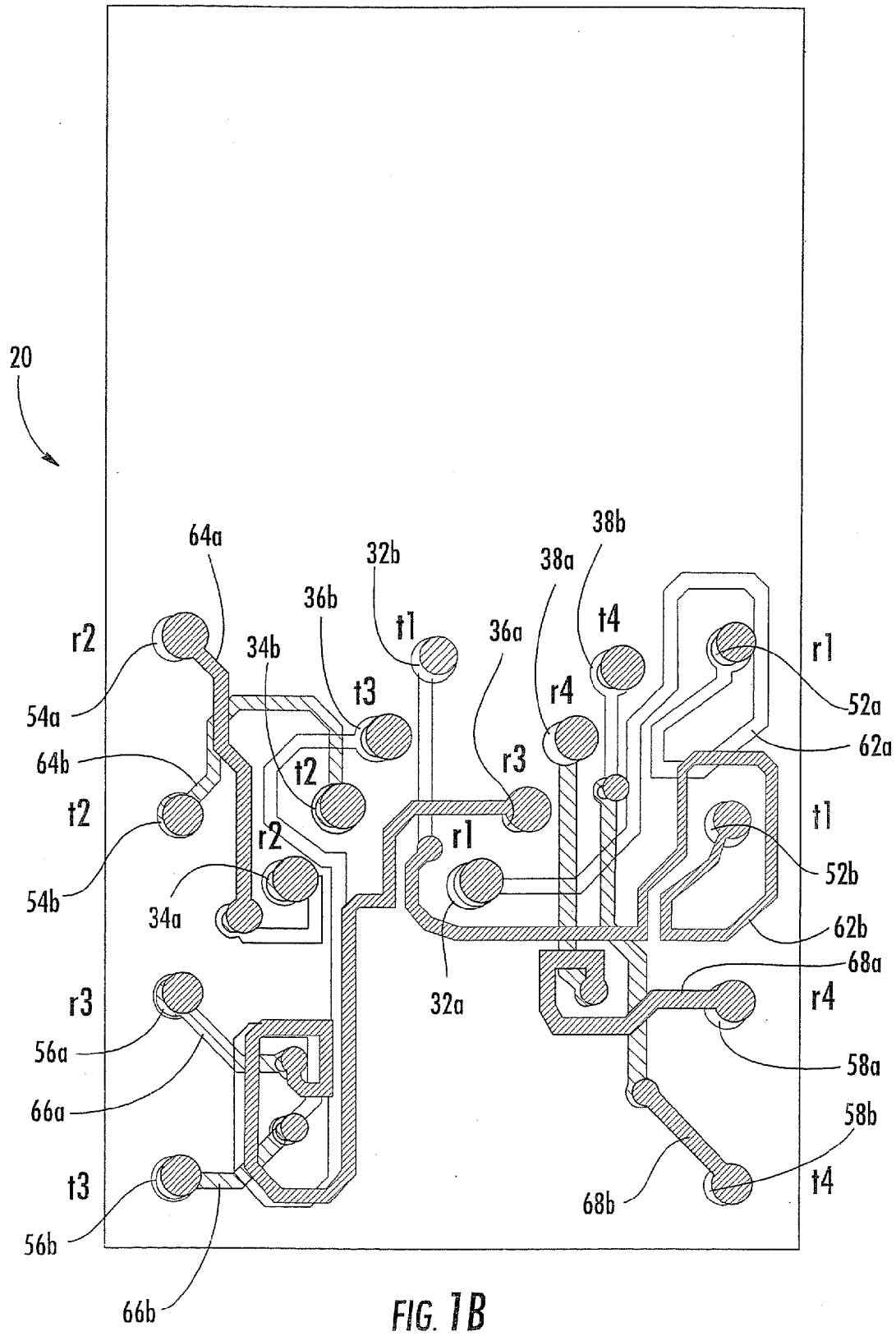


FIG. 1B

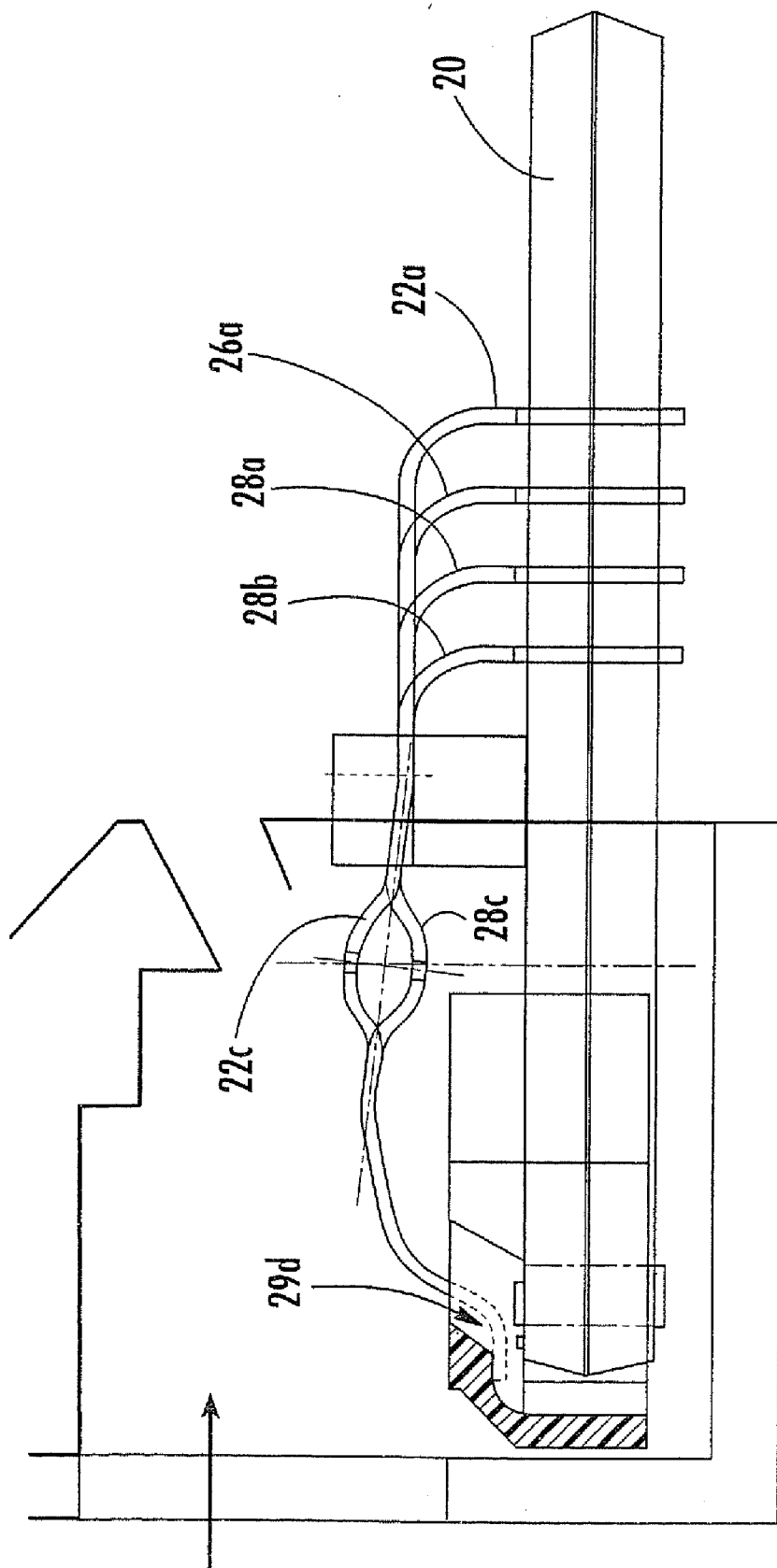
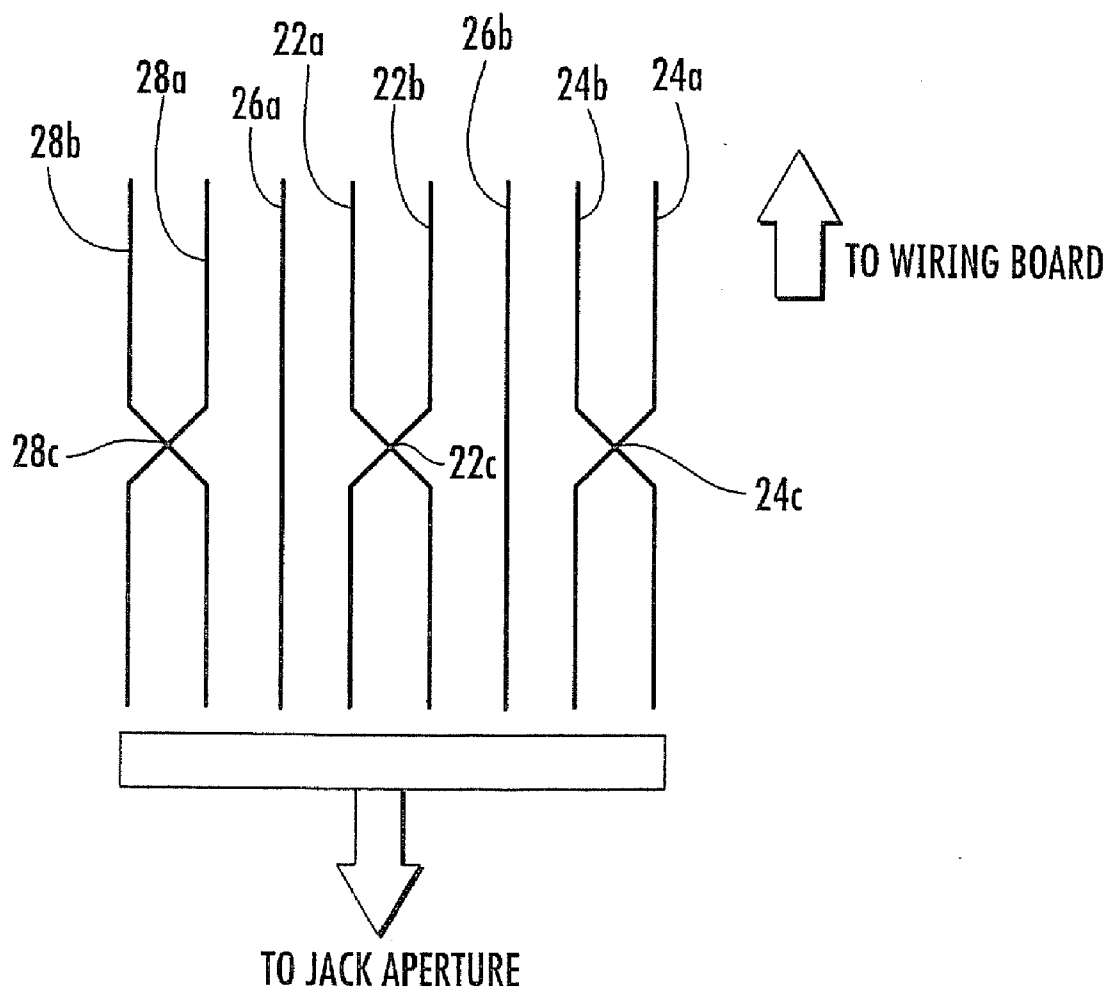


FIG. 2  
(PRIOR ART)



**FIG. 3**

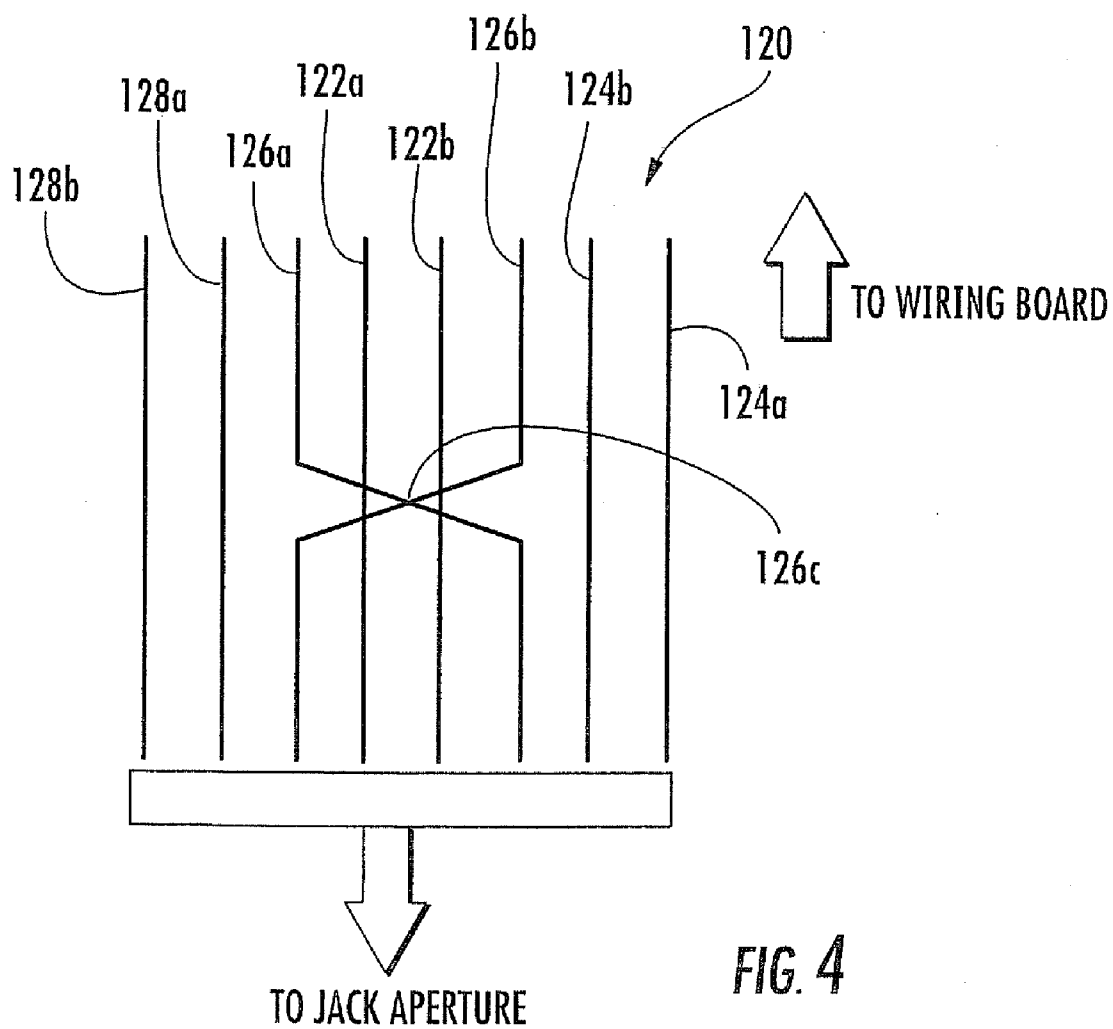


FIG. 4

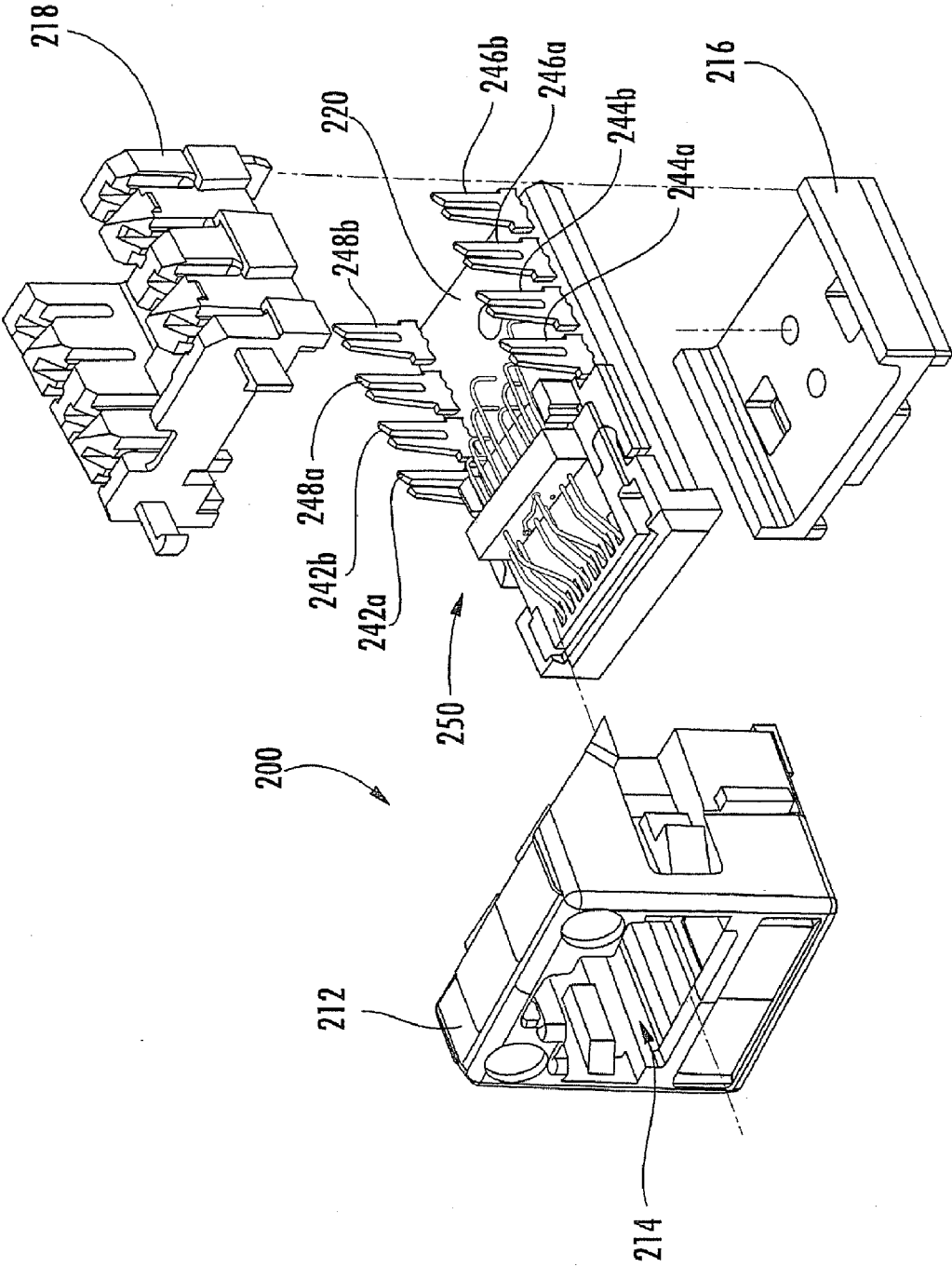


FIG. 5



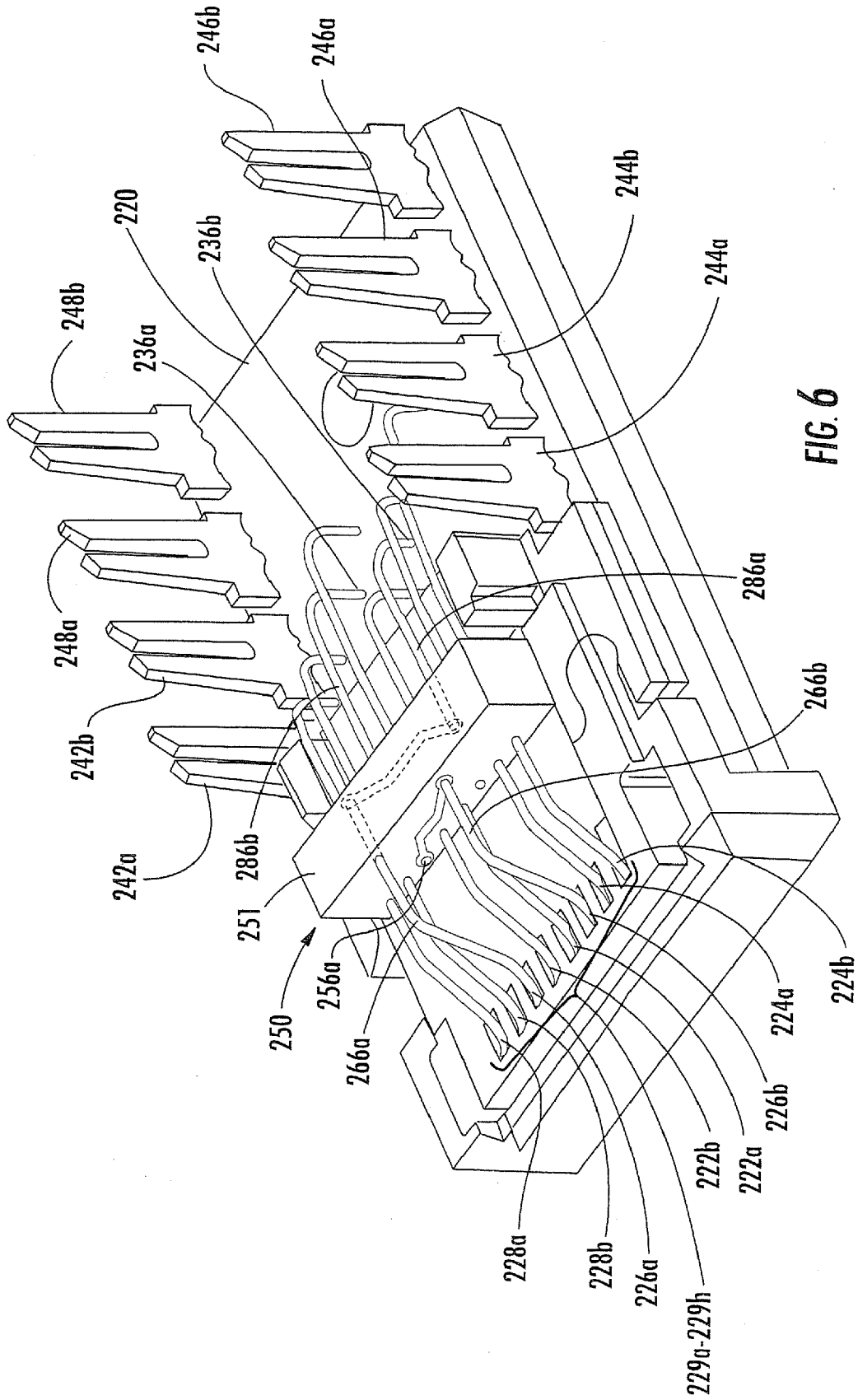


FIG. 6

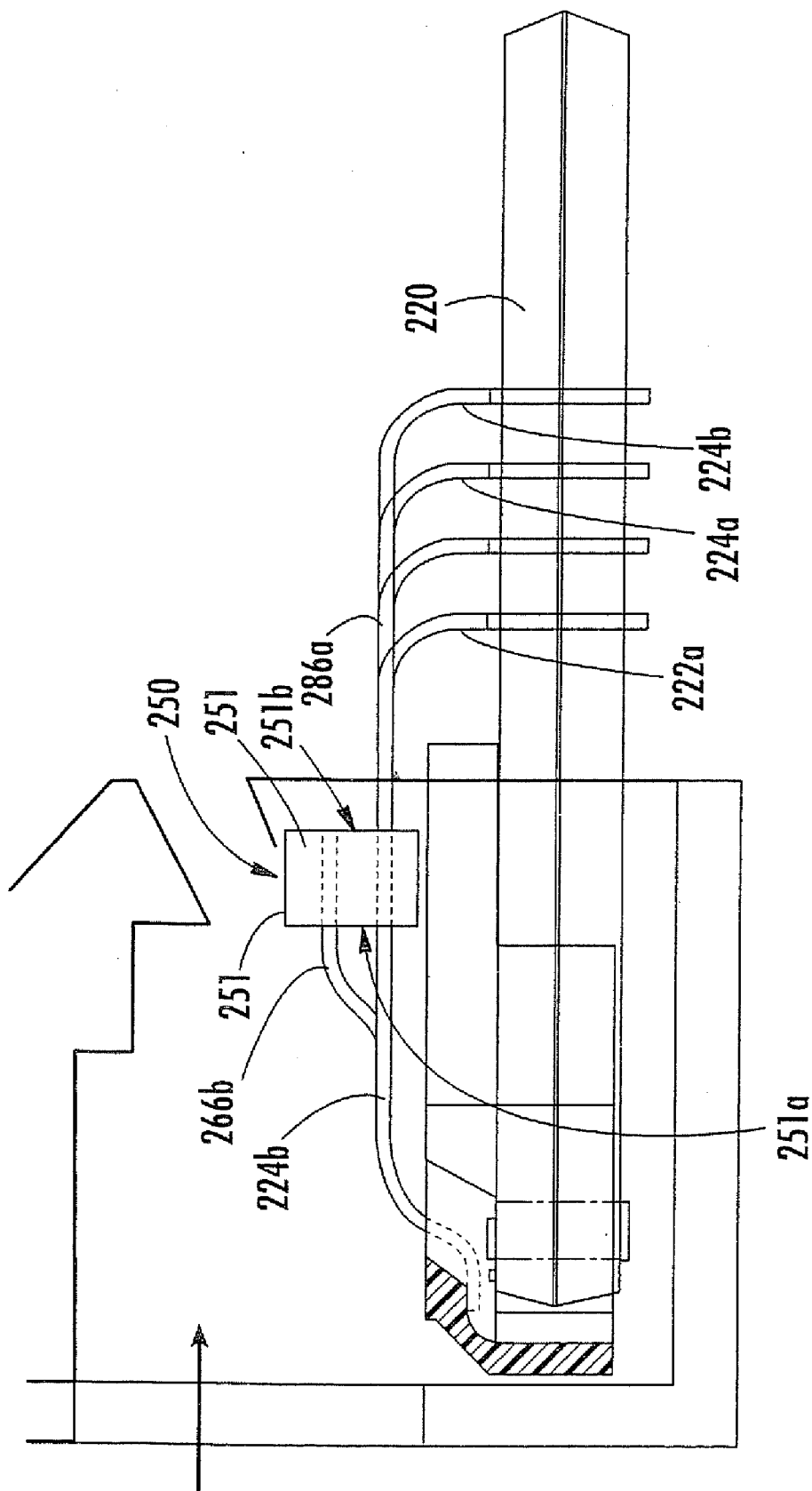


FIG. 7

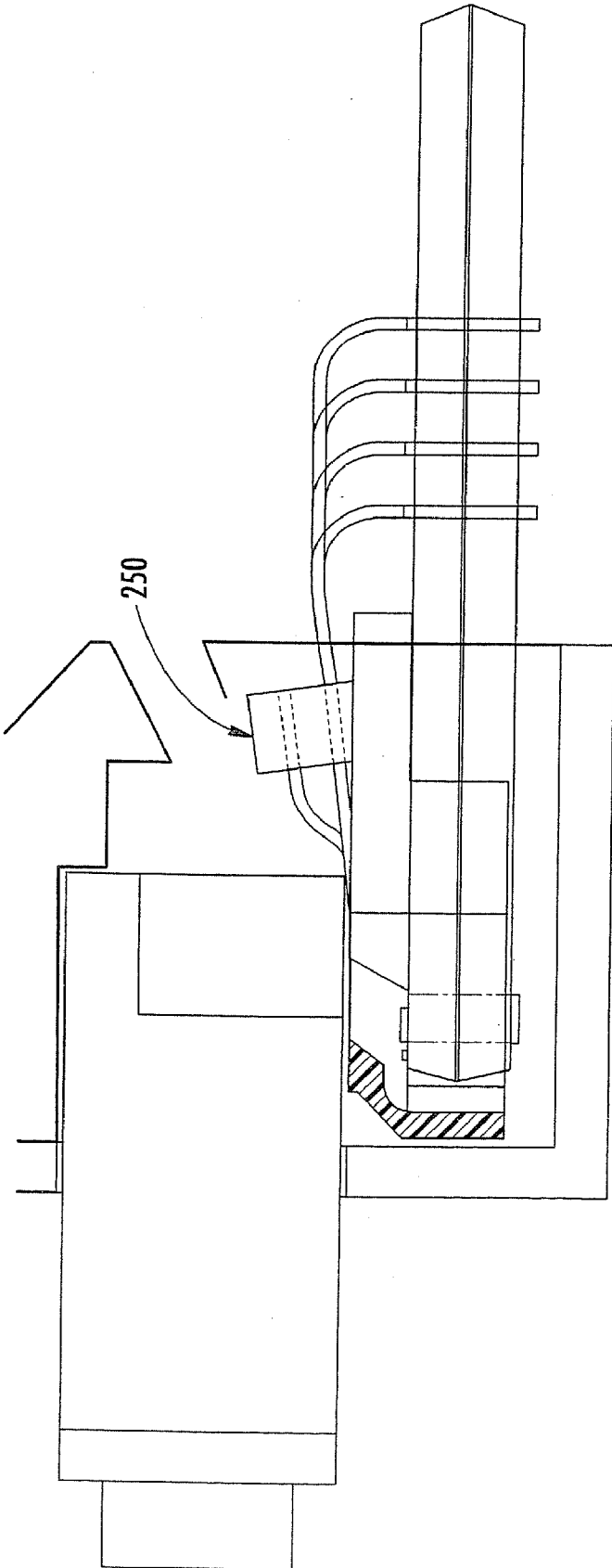


FIG. 7A

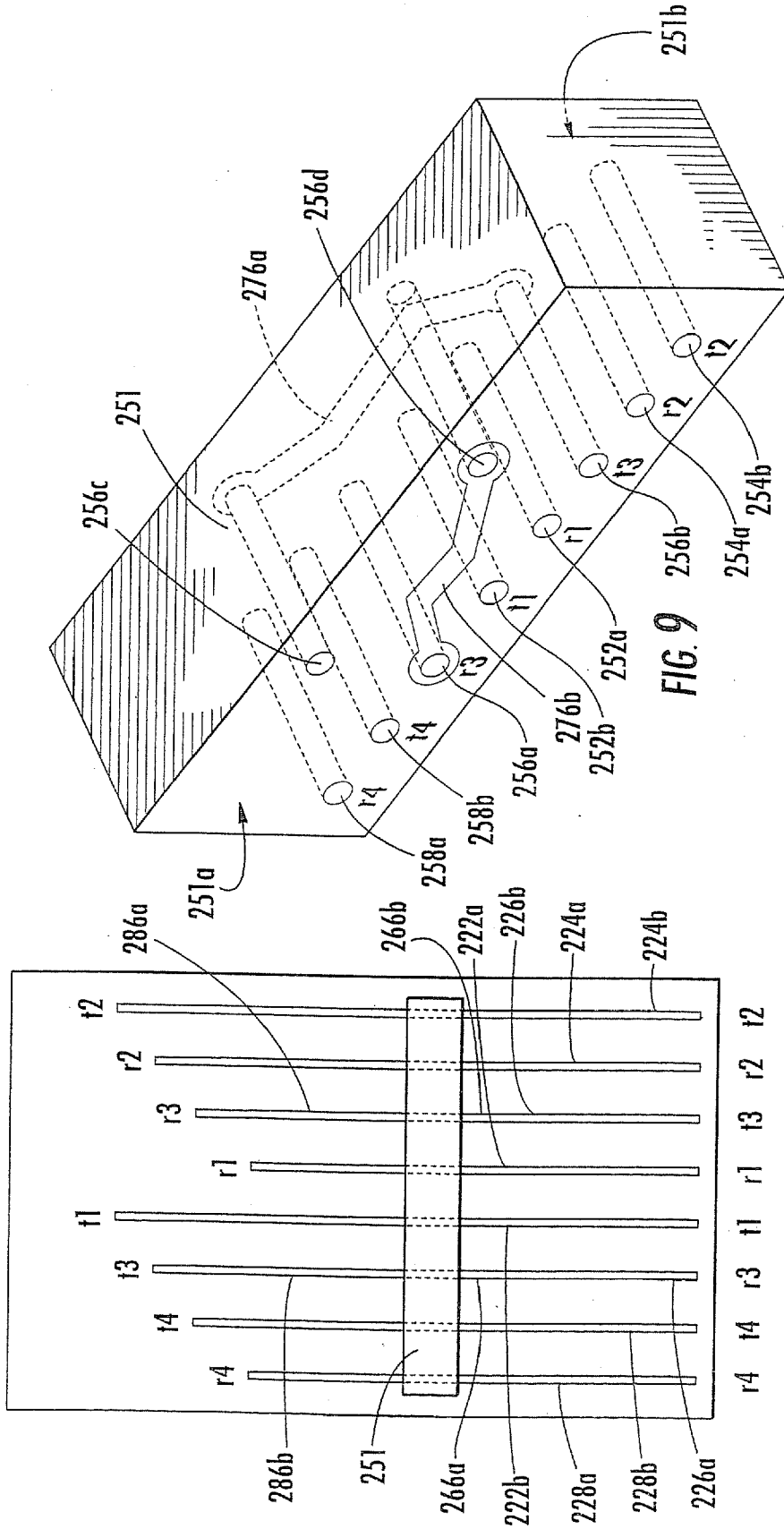


FIG. 9

FIG. 8

**COMMUNICATIONS CONNECTORS WITH  
FLOATING WIRING BOARD FOR IMPARTING  
CROSSTALK COMPENSATION BETWEEN  
CONDUCTORS**

RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 120 as a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/139,768, filed May 27, 2005, entitled COMMUNICATIONS CONNECTOR WITH FLOATING WIRING BOARD FOR IMPARTING CROSSTALK COMPENSATION BETWEEN CONDUCTORS, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates generally to communication connectors and more particularly to near-end crosstalk (NEXT) and far-end crosstalk (FEXT) compensation in communication connectors.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] In an electrical communication system, it is sometimes advantageous to transmit information signals (video, audio, data) over a pair of wires (hereinafter “wire-pair” or “differential pair”) rather than a single wire, wherein the transmitted signal comprises the voltage difference between the wires without regard to the absolute voltages present. Each wire in a wire-pair is susceptible to picking up electrical noise from sources such as lightning, automobile spark plugs and radio stations to name but a few. Because this type of noise is common to both wires within a pair, the differential signal is typically not disturbed. This is a fundamental reason for having closely spaced differential pairs.

[0004] Of greater concern, however, is the electrical noise that is picked up from nearby wires or pairs of wires that may extend in the same general direction for some distances and not cancel differentially on the victim pair. This is referred to as crosstalk. Particularly, in a communication system involving networked computers, channels are formed by cascading plugs, jacks and cable segments. In such channels, a modular plug often mates with a modular jack, and the proximities and routings of the electrical wires (conductors) and contacting structures within the jack and/or plug also can produce capacitive as well as inductive couplings that generate near-end crosstalk (NEXT) (i.e., the crosstalk measured at an input location corresponding to a source at the same location) as well as far-end crosstalk (FEXT) (i.e., the crosstalk measured at the output location corresponding to a source at the input location). Such crosstalks occur from closely-positioned wires over a short distance. In all of the above situations, undesirable signals are present on the electrical conductors that can interfere with the information signal. When the same noise signal is added to each wire in the wire-pair, the voltage difference between the wires will remain about the same and differential cross-talk is not induced, while at the same time the average voltage on the two wires with respect to ground reference is elevated and common mode crosstalk is induced. On the other hand, when an opposite but equal noise signal is added to each wire in the wire pair, the voltage difference between the wires will be elevated and differential crosstalk is induced, while the average voltage

on the two wires with respect to ground reference is not elevated and common mode crosstalk is not induced.

[0005] U.S. Pat. No. 5,997,358 to Adriaenssens et al. (hereinafter “the ’358 patent”) describes a two-stage scheme for compensating differential to differential NEXT for a plug-jack combination (the entire contents of the ’358 patent are hereby incorporated herein by reference, as are U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,915,989; 6,042,427; 6,050,843; and 6,270,381). Connectors described in the ’358 patent can reduce the internal NEXT (original crosstalk) between the electrical wire pairs of a modular plug by adding a fabricated or artificial crosstalk, usually in the jack, at one or more stages, thereby canceling or reducing the overall crosstalk for the plug-jack combination. The fabricated crosstalk is referred to herein as a compensation crosstalk. This idea can often be implemented by twice crossing the path of one of the differential pairs within the connector relative to the path of another differential pair within the connector, thereby providing two stages of NEXT compensation. This scheme can be more efficient at reducing the NEXT than a scheme in which the compensation is added at a single stage, especially when the second and subsequent stages of compensation include a time delay that is selected to account for differences in phase between the offending and compensating crosstalk. This type of arrangement can include capacitive and/or inductive elements that introduce multi-stage crosstalk compensation, and is typically employed in jack lead frames and PWB structures within jacks. These configurations can allow connectors to meet “Category 6” performance standards set forth in ANSI/EIA/TIA 568, which are primary component standards for mated plugs and jacks for transmission frequencies up to 250 MHz.

[0006] Alien NEXT is the differential crosstalk that occurs between communication channels. Obviously, physical separation between jacks will help and/or typical crosstalk approaches may be employed. However, a problem case may be “pair 3” of one channel crosstalking to “pair 3” of another channel, even if the pair 3 plug and jack wires in each channel are remote from each other and the only coupling occurs between the routed cabling. To reduce this form of alien NEXT, shielded systems containing shielded twisted pairs or foiled twisted pair configurations may be used. However, the inclusion of shields can increase cost of the system. Another approach to reduce or minimize alien NEXT utilizes spatial separation of cables within a channel and/or spatial separation between the jacks in a channel. However, this is typically impractical because bundling of cables and patch cords is common practice due to “real estate” constraints and ease of wire management.

[0007] In spite of recent strides made in improving mated connector (i.e., plugjack) performance, and in particular reducing crosstalk at elevated frequencies (e.g., 500 MHz—see U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/845,104, entitled NEXT High Frequency Improvement by Using Frequency Dependent Effective Capacitance, filed May 4, 2004, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference), channels utilizing connectors that rely on either these teachings or those of the ’358 patent can still exhibit unacceptably high alien NEXT at very high frequencies (e.g., 500 MHz). As such, it would be desirable to provide connectors and channels used thereby with reduced alien NEXT at very high frequencies.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention can provide communications jacks with improved differential to common mode and differential to differential NEXT and FEXT performance, particularly at high frequencies. As a first aspect, embodiments of the present invention are directed to a communications connector, comprising: a dielectric mounting substrate; a plurality of conductors mounted in the mounting substrate; and a wiring board. Each of the conductors includes a fixed end portion mounted in the mounting substrate and a free end portion, each of the free end portions being positioned in side-by-side and generally parallel relationship, and each of the fixed end portions being positioned in side-by side and generally parallel relationship. The wiring board is positioned between the fixed and free end portions of the conductors, the wiring board being generally perpendicular to the conductors. The wiring board includes a first conductive trace. A first of the plurality of conductors is electrically connected with the trace such that the fixed end portion and the free end portion of the first conductor are in non-aligned relationship. In this configuration, the wiring board can be used to provide changes in direction to the first conductor, particularly if the first conductor is to cross over another conductor to compensate for crosstalk.

[0009] In some embodiments, the wiring board is a “floating” wiring board that is suspended above and spaced from the mounting substrate. This configuration enables the wiring board to move with the conductors when they deflect in response interconnection with another connector.

[0010] As a second aspect, embodiments of the present invention are directed to a communications connector, comprising: a dielectric mounting substrate; a plurality of conductors mounted in the mounting substrate; and a wiring board. Each of the conductors includes a fixed end portion mounted in the mounting substrate and a free end portion, each of the free end portions being positioned in side-by-side and generally parallel relationship, and each of the fixed end portions being positioned in side-by side and generally parallel relationship. The wiring board is positioned between the fixed and free end portions of the conductors, the wiring board being generally perpendicular to the conductors, the wiring board including first and second conductive traces that are electrically insulated from each other. A first conductor is electrically connected with the first trace, and a second conductor is electrically connected with the second trace, such that the fixed end portion of the first conductor and the free end portion of the second conductor are substantially aligned, and the fixed end portion of the second conductor and the free end portion of the first conductor are substantially aligned. Thus, this configuration can enable conductors to be desirably crossed over each other.

[0011] As a third aspect, embodiments of the present invention are directed to a communications connector, comprising: a dielectric mounting substrate; a plurality of conductors mounted in the mounting substrate; and a wiring board. Each of the conductors includes a fixed end portion mounted in the mounting substrate and a free end portion, each of the free end portions being positioned in side-by-side and generally parallel relationship, and each of the fixed end portions being positioned in side-by side and generally parallel relationship. The wiring board is positioned between the fixed and free end portions of the conductors, the wiring

board being generally perpendicular to the conductors, the wiring board including first and second conductive traces that are electrically insulated from each other. First and second conductors are electrically connected with the first and second traces. The first and second conductive traces are arranged on the wiring board to create a crossover between the first and second conductors.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0012] FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a prior art communications jack.

[0013] FIG. 1A is an enlarged perspective view of the prior art communications jack of FIG. 1.

[0014] FIG. 1B is a top view of the wiring board of FIG. 1A.

[0015] FIG. 2 is a side view of contact wires of the jack of FIG. 1.

[0016] FIG. 3 is a top schematic view of contact wires of the prior art jack of FIG. 1.

[0017] FIG. 4 is a top schematic view of conductors of an embodiment of a communications jack according to the present invention.

[0018] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a communications jack that includes the conductors of FIG. 4 according to embodiments of the present invention.

[0019] FIG. 6 is an enlarged perspective view of the communications jack of FIG. 5.

[0020] FIG. 7 is a partial side view of the jack of FIG. 6.

[0021] FIG. 7A is a partial side view of the jack of FIG. 6 after a plug has been inserted into the jack

[0022] FIG. 8 is a partial top view of the jack of FIG. 6.

[0023] FIG. 9 is an enlarged perspective view of the floating printed wiring board of the jack of FIG. 6.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

[0024] The present invention will be described more particularly hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings. The invention is not intended to be limited to the illustrated embodiments; rather, these embodiments are intended to fully and completely disclose the invention to those skilled in this art. In the drawings, like numbers refer to like elements throughout. Thicknesses and dimensions of some components may be exaggerated for clarity.

[0025] It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being “coupled” or “connected” to another element, it can be directly coupled or connected to the other element or intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being “directly coupled” or “directly connected” to another element, there are no intervening elements present. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout. As used herein the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

[0026] In addition, spatially relative terms, such as “under”, “below”, “lower”, “over”, “upper” and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one

element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as "under" or "beneath" other elements or features would then be oriented "over" the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term "under" can encompass both an orientation of over and under. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly.

[0027] Well-known functions or constructions may not be described in detail for brevity and/or clarity.

[0028] As used herein the expression "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

[0029] The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising," when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

[0030] Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

[0031] This invention is directed to communications connectors, with a primary example of such being a communications jack. As used herein, the terms "forward", "forwardly", and "front" and derivatives thereof refer to the direction defined by a vector extending from the center of the jack toward the plug opening of the jack. Conversely, the terms "rearward", "rearwardly", and derivatives thereof refer to the direction directly opposite the forward direction; the rearward direction is defined by a vector that extends away from the plug opening toward the remainder of the jack. The terms "lateral", "laterally", and derivatives thereof refer to the direction generally parallel with the plane defined by a wiring board on which jack contact wires are mounted and extending away from a plane bisecting the plug in the center. The terms "medial", "inward", "inboard," and derivatives thereof refer to the direction that is the converse of the lateral direction, i.e., the direction parallel with the plane defined by the wiring board and extending from the periphery of the jack toward the aforementioned bisecting plane. Where used, the terms "attached", "connected", "interconnected", "contacting", "mounted" and the like can mean either direct or indirect attachment or contact between elements, unless stated otherwise. Where used, the terms

"coupled", "induced" and the like can mean non-conductive interaction, either direct or indirect, between elements or between different sections of the same element, unless stated otherwise.

[0032] Referring now to the figures, a prior art jack, designated broadly at **10**, is illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **1A**. The jack **10** includes a jack frame **12** having a plug aperture **14** for receiving a mating plug, a cover **16** and a terminal housing **18**. These components are conventionally formed and need not be described in detail herein; for a further description of these components and the manner in which they interconnect, see U.S. Pat. No. 6,350,158 to Amett et al., the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety. Those skilled in this art will recognize that other configurations of jack frames, covers and terminal housings may also be employed with the present invention. Exemplary configurations are illustrated in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,975,919 and 5,947,772 to Amett et al. and U.S. Pat. No. 6,454,541 to Hashim et al., the disclosure of each of which is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety.

[0033] In addition, referring still to FIG. **1** and also to FIG. **2**, the jack **10** further includes a wiring board **20** formed of conventional materials. The wiring board **20** may be a single layer board or may have multiple layers. The wiring board **20** may be substantially planar as illustrated, or may be non-planar.

[0034] Referring again to FIGS. **1** and **1A**, contact wires **22a**, **22b**, **24a**, **24b**, **26a**, **26b**, **28a**, **28b** are attached to the wiring board **20**. As described in U.S. Patent No. **6,350,158** referenced above, the contact wires **22a**, **22b**, **24a**, **24b**, **26a**, **26b**, **28a**, **28b** have free ends that have substantially the same profile, are substantially transversely aligned in side-by-side relationship, and that extend into the plug aperture **14** to form electrical contact with the terminal blades of a mating plug. The free ends of the contact wires **22a**, **22b**, **24a**, **24b**, **26a**, **26b**, **28a**, **28b** extend into individual slots **29a**-**29h** in the forward edge portion of the wiring board **20**. The contact wires **22a**, **22b**, **24a**, **24b**, **26a**, **26b**, **28a**, **28b** are arranged in pairs defined by TIA 568B, with wires **22a**, **22b** (pair **1**) being adjacent to each other and in the center of the sequence of wires, wires **24a**, **24b** (pair **2**) being adjacent to each other and occupying the leftmost two positions (from the vantage point of FIG. **1B**) in the sequence, wires **28a**, **28b** (pair **4**) being adjacent to each other and occupying the rightmost two positions (from the vantage point of FIG. **1B**) in the sequence, and wires **26a**, **26b** (pair **3**) being positioned between, respectively, pairs **1** and **4** and pairs **1** and **2**. The wires **22a**, **22b**, **24a**, **24b**, **26a**, **26b**, **28a**, **28b** are mounted to the wiring board **20** via insertion into respective apertures **32a**, **32b**, **34a**, **34b**, **36a**, **36b**, **38a**, **38b**, which are arranged in the illustrated embodiment in a "dual diagonal" pattern known to those skilled in this art as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,196,880 to Goodrich et al., the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety. Those skilled in this art will appreciate that contact wires or other contacts of other configurations may be used. As one example, contact wires configured as described in aforementioned U.S. Pat. No. 5,975,919 to Amett et al. may be employed.

[0035] As can be seen in FIGS. **1A** and **3**, each of pairs **1**, **2** and **4** that comprise adjacent contact wires include a respective "crossover" **22c**, **24c**, **28c**, i.e., a location in which the contact wires of a pair cross each other without making

electrical contact, typically such that the free end of one contact wire of the pair is substantially longitudinally aligned with the fixed end portion of the other contact wire of the pair. The crossovers **22c**, **24c**, **28c** are located approximately in the center of their contact wires (between the free ends of the contact wires and their mounting locations on the wiring board **20**). Crossovers are included to provide compensatory crosstalk between contact wires. In the illustrated embodiment, the crossovers are implemented via complementary localized bends in the crossing wires, with one wire being bent upwardly and the other wire being bent downwardly. The presence of a crossover, structural implementations thereof, and its effect on crosstalk are discussed in some detail in the '358 patent described above and U.S. Pat. No. 5,186,647 to Denkmann et al., the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. In this prior art device, the contact wires of pair **3** (wires **26a**, **26b**) do not include a crossover.

[0036] Referring once again to FIGS. **1** and **1A** and to FIG. **1B**, eight insulation displacement connectors (IDCs) **42a**, **42b**, **44a**, **44b**, **46a**, **46b**, **48a**, **48b** are inserted into eight respective IDC apertures **52a**, **52b**, **54a**, **54b**, **56a**, **56b**, **58a**, **58b**. The IDCs are of conventional construction and need not be described in detail herein; exemplary IDCs are illustrated and described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,975,919 to Arnett, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

[0037] Referring now to FIGS. **1A**, **1B** and **2**, the each of the wire apertures **32a**, **32b**, **34a**, **34b**, **36a**, **36b**, **38a**, **38b** is electrically connected to a respective IDC aperture **52a**, **52b**, **54a**, **54b**, **56a**, **56b**, **58a**, **58b** via a respective conductor **62a**, **62b**, **64a**, **64b**, **66a**, **66b**, **68a**, **68b**, thereby interconnecting each of the contact wires **22a**, **22b**, **24a**, **24b**, **26a**, **26b**, **28a**, **28b** to its corresponding IDC **42a**, **42b**, **44a**, **44b**, **46a**, **46b**, **48a**, **48b**. The conductors **62a**, **62b**, **64a**, **64b**, **66a**, **66b**, **68a**, **68b** are formed of conventional conductive materials and are deposited on the wiring board **20** via any deposition method known to those skilled in this art to be suitable for the application of conductors. Some conductors are illustrated as being entirely present on a single layer of the wiring board **20** (for example, conductor **62a**), while other conductors (for example, conductor **62b**) may reside on multiple layers of the wiring board **20**; conductors can travel between layers through the inclusion of vias (also known as plated through holes) or other layer-transferring structures known to those skilled in this art.

[0038] U.S. Pat. No. 5,967,853 to Hashim (the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety) describes a technique whereby capacitive compensation is used to simultaneously compensate differential to differential and differential to common mode crosstalk. However, in order to effectively cancel both NEXT and FEXT it is typically necessary to provide both inductive and capacitive compensation. The prior art arrangement of contact wires disclosed in FIGS. **1-3** has been proven to effectively and efficiently provide inductive differential to differential crosstalk compensation. However, it has been determined that this arrangement may be ineffective, and perhaps counterproductive, in providing inductive differential to common mode compensation in the jack **10**. More specifically, the prior art arrangement provides inductive differential to differential crosstalk compensation between pairs **1** and **3**, pairs **2** and **3**, and pairs **4** and **3**, but in the development of the

present invention it has been recognized that, due to the large physical separation between the conductors of pair **3** and their asymmetric placement relative to pair **2** (and similarly to pair **4**), the highest levels of differential to common mode crosstalk in a mating plug, which can be the most problematic to channel performance, tend to occur on pairs **2** and **4** when pair **3** is excited differentially. The differential to common mode crosstalk occurring when any of the pairs **1**, **2** and **4** is excited differentially tends to be much less severe, and consequently much less problematic, because the separation between the conductors in each of these pairs is one-third the separation between the conductors of pair **3**. In the prior art arrangement of contact wires disclosed in FIGS. **1-3**, crossover on each of pairs **1**, **2** and **4** inductively compensates for the less severe differential to common mode crosstalk occurring when any of these pairs is differentially excited. However, due to the absence of a crossover on pair **3**, this arrangement not only fails to inductively compensate for the more severe common mode crosstalk on pairs **2** and **4** when pair **3** is differentially excited, but can actually exacerbate this problem. This is especially true when the jack receives a conventional plug such as the one illustrated in U.S. Pat. No. 6,250,949 to Lin.

[0039] Turning now to FIG. **4**, an arrangement of wires according to embodiments of the present invention, designated broadly at **120**, is illustrated schematically therein. The wiring arrangement **120** includes eight contact wires **122a**, **122b**, **124a**, **124b**, **126a**, **126b**, **128a**, **128b** that comprise, respectively, wire pairs **1**, **2**, **3** and **4**. In contrast to the prior art arrangement of contact wires described above, in this embodiment the contact wires **122a**, **122b** of pair **1**, the contact wires **124a**, **124b** of pair **2**, and the contact wires **128a**, **128b** of pair **4** do not include a crossover, while the contact wires **126a**, **126b** include a crossover **126c**.

[0040] Like the prior arrangement, this arrangement of contact wires should provide compensatory inductive differential to differential crosstalk between pairs **1** and **3**, pairs **2** and **3**, and pairs **4** and **3**. In addition, this arrangement, although not inductively compensating for the less severe differential to common mode crosstalk occurring when any of the pairs **1**, **2** and **4** is differentially excited, can provide inductive compensation for the highly problematic differential to common mode crosstalk occurring on pairs **2** and **4** when pair **3** is differentially excited. Because the most problematic differential to common mode crosstalk can be inductively compensated, a jack employing this arrangement can meet higher performance standards, particularly at elevated frequencies.

[0041] One exemplary implementation of this arrangement is illustrated and described in co-assigned and co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/088,044, filed Mar. 23, 2005, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety. The implementation illustrated therein employs supports posts that support the contact wires of pair **3** as they cross over and under the wires of pair **1**. However, there may be some manufacturing difficulties with this implementation.

[0042] Another exemplary implementation of the arrangement of FIG. **4** is illustrated in FIGS. **5-9**, in which a jack **200** according to embodiment of the present invention is shown. The jack **200** includes a jack frame **212** having a plug aperture **214**, a cover **216** and a terminal housing **218**. A



wiring board 220 includes IDCs 242a -248b mounted thereon. Conductors 222a -228b in the form of contact wires are mounted to the wiring board 220 in side-by-side and generally parallel relationship. As used herein, “generally parallel” with reference to the conductors means that, from the vantage point of FIG. 8, substantial portions of the conductors are parallel to one another. Conductors that are “aligned” have free and fixed ends that are substantially collinear from the vantage point of FIG. 8, and conductors that are “nonaligned” have free and fixed ends that are not substantially collinear from the vantage point of FIG. 8.

[0043] At their free ends, the conductors 222a -228b fit within slots 229a -229h located at the forward end of the wiring board 220 and are positioned to mate with the blades of a plug inserted into the plug aperture 214. With the exception of the crossover region 250, described in greater detail below, the conductors 222a -228b follow generally the same profile (from the vantage point of FIG. 7) until they bend downwardly into their respective mounting apertures in the wire board 220. Conductive traces on the wiring board 220 provide signal paths between the conductors 222a -228b and the IDCs 242a -248b.

[0044] Referring now to FIGS. 6-9, the crossover region 250 includes a “floating” printed wiring board (PWB) 251 that is suspended above the wiring board 220 by the conductors 222a -228b and is generally perpendicular to the wiring board 220 and the conductors 222a -228b. As shown in FIGS. 7 and 7A, the lower edge of the PWB 251 is spaced apart from the upper surface of the wiring board 220, such that the PWB 251 is free to move upon deflection of the conductors 222a -228b (as when a mating plug is inserted into the jack 200), although in some embodiments the lower edge of the PWB 251 may contact the wiring board 220, and in other embodiments there may be a clearance opening in the wiring board 220 to permit the lower edge of PWB 251 to move to a position below the upper surface of the wiring board 220. The distance between the PWB 251 and the locations where the conductors 222a, 222b intercept a mating plug is about 0.154 inches, but those skilled in this art will appreciate that a different distance may also be suitable with the present invention. Typically the conductors are between about 0.648 and 0.828 inches in length, and the crossover region 250 occurs between about 0.3 and 0.4 inches from the free ends of the contact wires 222a -228b.

[0045] Referring now to FIG. 9, the PWB 251, which can be rigid or flexible and is typically formed of a dielectric material, includes eight bores 252a, 252b, 254a, 254b, 256a, 256b, 258a, 258b in a lower row, and two bores 256c, 256d in an upper row that extend from the front surface 251a of the PWB 251 to the rear surface 251b thereof. Six of the conductors, namely those that comprise pairs 1, 2 and 4 (i.e., conductors 222a, 222b, 224a, 224b, 228a, 228b) pass directly through respective bores 252a, 252b, 254a, 254b, 258a, 258b, and follow relatively straight paths (see FIGS. 7 and 8). The PWB 251 is sized such that its lower edge is spaced from the upper surface of the wiring board 220 (hence the term “floating” PWB). The bores 252a, 252b, 254a, 254b, 258a, 258b are sized such that the conductors passing therethrough can slide relative to the PWB 251.

[0046] In contrast to the other conductors, each of the conductors 226a, 226b of pair 3 includes an approaching segment 266a, 266b that veers upwardly from the path

defined by the other conductors and passes into a respective bore 256c, 256d of the upper row of bores. Also, each of the conductors 226a, 226b includes an exiting segment 286a, 286b that exits a respective bore 256a, 256b and travels therefrom to the wiring board 220 (each of the exiting segments 286a, 286b follows generally the profile of, respectively, the conductors 228b, 224a as they exit the PWT 251). The bores 256a, 256b are plated with a conductive material. All of the bores 256a -256d are sized for a snug fit with their respective segments.

[0047] The front surface 251a of the PWB 251 includes a conductive trace 276b that extends between the bore 256d of the upper row of bores and the bore 256a of the lower row of bores (notably, the path followed by the trace 276b crosses over the conductors 222a, 222b of pair 1). Thus, a conductive path for the conductor 226b is created between the approaching segment 266b, the conductive trace 276b, the bore 256a, and the exiting segment 286b. Similarly, the rear surface 251b of the PWB 251 includes a conductive trace 276a that extends between the bore 256c of the upper row of bores and the bore 256b of the lower row of bores (and crosses over the conductors 222a, 222b). Thus, a conductive path for the conductor 226a is created between the approaching segment 266a, the bore 256c, the conductive trace 276a, and the exiting segment 286a. It can be seen that the conductive traces 276a, 276b are electrically insulated from each other, which enables the conductors 226a, 226b to cross without making electrical contact.

[0048] It can be seen that the conductive paths of the conductors 226a, 226b (i.e., the conductors of pair 3) are able to “cross over” each other (i.e., the free end of each of the conductors 226a, 226b of pair 3 is aligned with the fixed end of the other conductor 226b, 226a of pair 3), and the conductors of pair 1 in order to create the schematic arrangement shown in FIG. 4. Thus, the illustrated embodiment has the advantage of enabling the commencement of the inductive differential to differential and differential to common mode compensations at minimal delay from the corresponding crosstalk sources, which can be important to effective crosstalk compensation.

[0049] It should also be understood that a floating PWB may also be employed for generating cross-over configurations for other pairs of conductors. Furthermore, the floating PWB can be a multi-layer board with the crossover traces residing on any of its layers. It should also be understood that, rather than having selected conductors slide through bores on the floating PWB, any or all of these conductors can comprise approaching and exiting segments that fixedly terminate into plated bores on the PWB, with signal path completion achieved by conductive traces on the PWB or by conductive plating within a single bore. Moreover, it should be recognized that the PWB may be sized such that only the conductors of pairs 1 and 3 are captured therein, with the result that the conductors of pairs 2 and 4 simply extend unimpeded from free end to fixed end. Alternatively, the PWB and contacts can be sized or shaped such that only the conductors of pair 3 are captured, with the result that conductors of pairs 1, 2 and 4 simply extend unimpeded from free end to fixed end. In addition, the PWB may include other devices, such as parallel plate or interdigital capacitors, that provide another stage of capacitive crosstalk compensation.

[0050] The skilled artisan will recognize that, although eight contact wires are illustrated and described herein, other numbers of contact wires may be employed. For example, 16 contact wires may be employed, and one or more crossovers that cross over a pair of contact wires sandwiched therebetween may be included in those contact wires.

[0051] Further, those skilled in this art will recognize that other jack configurations may also be suitable for use with the present invention. For example, as discussed above, other configurations of jack flanges, covers and terminal housings may also be employed with the present invention. As another example, the contact wires may have a different profile (an exemplary alternative profile is depicted in U.S. Pat. No. 5,975,919 to Amett et al.), or they may mount in locations that do not follow the “dual diagonal” mounting scheme illustrated herein (an exemplary alternative in which the contact wires are staggered is illustrated in U.S. Pat. No. 6,116,964 to Goodrich et al). As a further example, the IDCs may mount in a different pattern on the wiring board, or some other type of connector may be used. Those skilled in this art will also recognize that embodiments of the wiring board described above may be employed in other environments in which a communications jack may be found. For example, jacks within a patch panel or series of patch panels may be suitable for use with such wiring boards. Other environments may also be possible.

[0052] The configuration illustrated and described herein can provide connectors, and in particular communications jacks, that exhibit improved crosstalk characteristics, particularly at elevated frequencies. For example, a connector such as that illustrated in FIGS. 5-9 and mated with a conventional plug may have channel alien NEXT of less than -60 dB power sum at 100 MHz, and less than -49.5 dB power sum at 500 MHz.

[0053] Also those skilled in the art will recognize that, in situations in which it may not be critical to implement the differential to differential crosstalk compensation between pairs 3 and 2 and between pairs 3 and 4 in the contact wires, it is possible to provide instead compensation for the common mode crosstalk induced on pair 3, or pair 1, when either of pair 2 or pair 4 is differentially excited, by modifying the contact wire crossover scheme of FIG. 4 to include crossovers in pairs 2 and 4 in addition to the crossover on pair 3.

[0054] Further, those skilled in the art will recognize the reciprocity that exists between the differential to common mode crosstalk induced on a first pair, when a second pair is excited differentially, and the common mode to differential signal induced on the second of these pairs when the first of these pairs is excited common-modally, with the common mode to differential crosstalk equaling the differential to common mode crosstalk multiplied by a constant, that constant being the ratio of the differential to common mode impedances. Consequently, when an improvement occurs, due to the current invention, in the differential to common mode crosstalk between two pairs when one of these pairs is excited differentially, a corresponding improvement occurs in the common mode to differential crosstalk between these two pairs, when the other of these pairs is excited common-modally.

[0055] The foregoing is illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. Although exemplary embodiments of this invention have been described, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the exemplary embodiments without materially departing from the novel teachings

and advantages of this invention. Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of this invention as defined in the claims. The invention is defined by the following claims, with equivalents of the claims to be included therein.

That which is claimed is:

1. A communications connector, comprising:

a dielectric mounting substrate;

a plurality of cantilevered contact wires that each have a fixed end that is mounted in the dielectric mounting substrate and a free end; and

a floating wiring board mounted between the fixed end and the free end of at least some of the plurality of cantilevered contact wires.

2. The communications connector of claim 1, wherein the plurality of cantilevered contact wires are mounted at least partially within a plug aperture of the communications connector, and wherein a position of the floating wiring board within the plug aperture changes when the plug is inserted into the plug aperture.

3. The communications connector of claim 2, wherein the dielectric mounting substrate comprises a second wiring board.

4. The communications connector of claim 2, wherein the floating wiring board receives an end of a first wire segment of a first cantilevered contact wire of the plurality of cantilevered contact wires and an end of a second wire segment of the first cantilevered contact wire, wherein a first conductive trace electrically connects the ends of the first and second wire segments of the first cantilevered contact wire, wherein the floating wiring board receives an end of a first wire segment of a second cantilevered contact wire of the plurality of cantilevered contact wires and an end of a second wire segment of the second cantilevered contact wire, and wherein a second conductive trace electrically connects the ends of the first and second wire segments of the second cantilevered contact wire.

5. The communications connector of claim 4, wherein the first and second conductive traces form a crossover on the floating wiring board.

6. The communications connector of claim 5, wherein the first and second cantilevered contact wires sandwich a third cantilevered contact wire and a fourth cantilevered contact wire of the plurality of cantilevered contact wires.

7. The communications connector of claim 4, wherein the fixed end and the free end of the first cantilevered contact wire are in a non-aligned relationship, and wherein the fixed end and the free end of the second cantilevered contact wire are in a non-aligned relationship.

8. The communications connector of claim 1, wherein the floating wiring board comprises a flexible printed wiring board.

9. The communications connector of claim 1, wherein the floating wiring board further comprise at least one capacitor.

10. The communications connector of claim 9, wherein the capacitor is formed between portions of two of the plurality of cantilevered contact wires.

11. A communications connector, comprising:

a housing having a plug aperture;

a plurality of contacts mounted for movement within the plug aperture;

a plurality of insulation displacement contacts that are mounted at least partially within a terminal housing portion of the housing;

a floating wiring board mounted at least partially within the plug aperture and configured to move with the plurality contacts, the floating wiring board including at least a first conductive trace that is part of an electrical path between a first of the plurality of contacts and a first of the plurality of insulation displacement contacts.

**12.** The communications connector of claim 11, wherein at least some of the plurality of contacts directly contact the floating wiring board.

**13.** The communications connector of claim 11, wherein each of the plurality of contacts are mounted in a second wiring board, wherein the second wiring board includes a second plurality of conductive paths that electrically connect each of the plurality of contacts to a respective one of the plurality of insulation displacement contacts.

**14.** The communications connector of claim 11, wherein the floating wiring board includes a second conductive trace

that is part of an electrical path between a second of the plurality of contacts and a second of the plurality of insulation displacement contacts, and wherein the first and second conductive traces form a crossover on the floating wiring board.

**15.** The communications connector of claim 14, wherein the first and second of the plurality of contacts form a first differential pair of contacts, and wherein the first and second of the plurality of contacts sandwich a third and a fourth of the plurality of contacts that form a second differential pair of contacts.

**16.** The communications connector of claim 11, wherein the floating wiring board comprises a flexible printed wiring board.

**17.** The communications connector of claim 16, wherein the flexible printed wiring board includes at least one capacitor.

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