Understanding Perle JetStream/LanStream Serial Pinouts

The JetStream operates as a DCE except that DCD is always an input – this is so the JetStream can detect a modem hang-up/DCD drop.

Depending on the service selection made and the dialler setting (IN/OUT/NONE) on each port certain signals are used or ignored.

Generally speaking RTS/CTS are only used when hardware flow control is required.

DTE = Devices such as terminals and serial ports on PC's etc
DCE = Devices such as modems

Pin	Signal	Description
1	**DCD**	When the dialer on a port is set to dial-in or dial-out no data will be received until this signal is raised by the connected device. If this signal drops then the connection is hung up and the service terminates. For dial-none – DCD is ignored Normally connected to DCD on a DCE device – the appropriate connection on a DTE device is application dependent
2	**DSR**	This signal is an output from the JetStream, it is raised when the port is open and dropped when the port is closed. DSR is used by the JetStream to hang up a modem when used in network connections such as SLIP or PPP. It is normally connected to DSR on the DTE
3	**DTR**	This input signal is monitored and it's status is available to JetStream services and application software, otherwise it is ignored. Normally connected to DTR on the DCE
4	**S/GND**	Signal ground
5	**TXD**	Transmitted data
6	**RXD**	Received data
7	**CTS**	Output hardware flow control. This pin is automatically controlled by the JetStream to control input data flow when using hardware flow control. Normally connected to CTS on the DTE
8	**RTS**	Input hardware flow control. This pin is monitored automatically by the JetStream to control output data flow when using hardware flow control Normally connected to RTS on the DTE