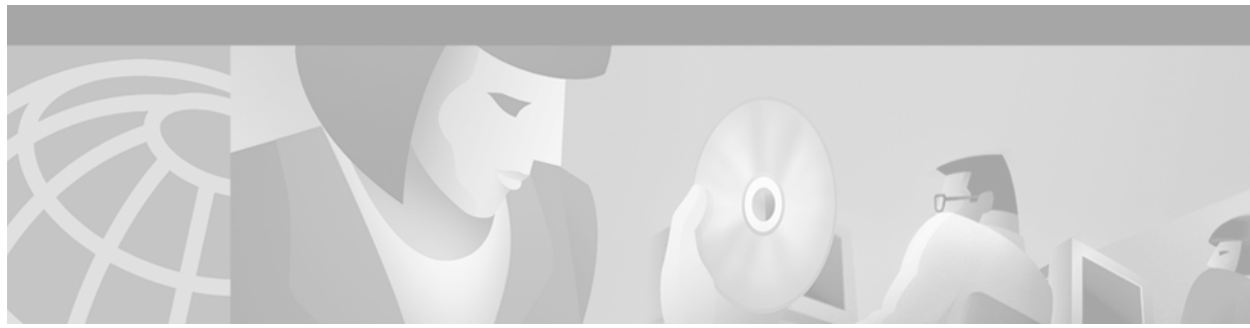




Preface

Objective

The China country feature package supports the R2 signaling tones, pulse code modulation (PCM) line signaling, and tone plan as stated in Chapter 2, “R2 Signaling Tones and Pulse Code Modulation Line Signaling” and Chapter 3, “Guandong Tone Plan.”

Except where otherwise noted, this supplement describes the installation, configuration, operation and general functionality of the China country feature package as used with the following Virtual Central Office (VCO) and Specialty Digital Switch (SDS) platforms:

- VCO/4K running system software V5.x FSR00 PUN00 or higher
- VCO/20 running system software V4.0 FSR00 PUN00* or higher
- VCO/80 running system software V3.3 FSR00 PUN00** or higher
- SDS-1000 running system software V3.3 FSR00 PUN00** or higher
- SDS-500 running system software V3.3 FSR00 PUN00** or higher

* The PUN number was included as part of the V4.x system software numbering scheme at V4.0 FSR02 PUN00.

** The PUN number was included as part of the V3.x system software numbering scheme at V3.3 FSR05 PUN00.



Note

Within any given country, there may be more than one tone plan in use by the various telecommunication service providers who operate privately and/or publicly within the country in question. Thoroughly review the R2 signaling tones and PCM line signaling listed in Chapter 2, “R2 Signaling Tones and Pulse Code Modulation Line Signaling,” as well as the tone plan listed in Chapter 3, “Guandong Tone Plan” to verify that this is the country feature package that you ordered.

Audience

This document is intended for all personnel using the China country feature package.

Document Organization

This document is organized as follows:

Chapter 1, “System Requirements” lists the system requirements for running the China country feature package.

Chapter 2, “R2 Signaling Tones and Pulse Code Modulation Line Signaling” describes the R2 signaling tones generated and detected by the MFCR2 transceiver cards, and the R2 pulse code modulation (PCM) 2-bit line signaling transmitted and received by E1 spans

Chapter 3, “Guandong Tone Plan” details the modifications to the Digital Tone Generator (DTG or DTG-2), Call Progress Analyzer (CPA) cards, and Service Platform Card (SPC)-CPA service circuits.

Chapter 4, “R2 Signaling Examples” provides examples of R2 signaling.

Documentation Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:



Caution

Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.



Note

Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the manual.

Related Documentation

The *Cisco VCO/4K China Supplement* provides important information about running the China country feature package on the Specialty Digital Switch (SDS) and Virtual Central Office (VCO) platforms. If a topic is discussed in both the SDS/VCO documentation set and this supplement, refer to the information in this document.

You should have a working knowledge of R2 signaling.

Network signaling requirements appear in the following specifications:

- International Telecommunications Union (ITU, formerly Comité Consultatif International Téléphonique et Télégraphique, CCITT) Q.421 Digital Line Signaling Code
- ITU-T Q.440 Interregister Signaling

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<http://www.cisco.com>

Technical Assistance Center

The Cisco TAC website is available to all customers who need technical assistance with a Cisco product or technology that is under warranty or covered by a maintenance contract.

Contacting TAC by Using the Cisco TAC Website

If you have a priority level 3 (P3) or priority level 4 (P4) problem, contact TAC by going to the TAC website:

<http://www.cisco.com/tac>

P3 and P4 level problems are defined as follows:

- P3—Your network performance is degraded. Network functionality is noticeably impaired, but most business operations continue.
- P4—You need information or assistance on Cisco product capabilities, product installation, or basic product configuration.

In each of the above cases, use the Cisco TAC website to quickly find answers to your questions.

To register for Cisco.com, go to the following website:

<http://www.cisco.com/register/>

If you cannot resolve your technical issue by using the TAC online resources, Cisco.com registered users can open a case online by using the TAC Case Open tool at the following website:

<http://www.cisco.com/tac/caseopen>

Contacting TAC by Telephone

If you have a priority level 1 (P1) or priority level 2 (P2) problem, contact TAC by telephone and immediately open a case. To obtain a directory of toll-free numbers for your country, go to the following website:

<http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/687/Directory/DirTAC.shtml>

P1 and P2 level problems are defined as follows:

- P1—Your production network is down, causing a critical impact to business operations if service is not restored quickly. No workaround is available.
- P2—Your production network is severely degraded, affecting significant aspects of your business operations. No workaround is available.



System Requirements

Installation and Configuration

This chapter lists system requirements for running the China country feature package on SDS and VCO platforms operating with system software V3.3 through V5.x. These requirements are categorized by hardware, firmware, and software. For any site-specific concerns, contact Cisco as described in the preface.

The China country feature package consists of the following components.

- Digital Tone Generator (DTG) card or DTG-2 card
- Call Progress Analyzer (CPA) or Service Platform (SPC) cards, software-configured for CPA (displayed as SPC-CPA)
- SPC card software-configured for DTMF (displayed as SPC-DTMF)
- Multi-frequency Compelled R2 (MFCR2) card or SPC, software-configured for MFCR2 (displayed as SPC-MFRC2)
- Diskette for the CPA and SPC containing the download files



Note

Service circuit cards must occupy only one resource group in the Resource Group Summary screen; further, different card types cannot share the same resource group. Use either the SPC or the CPA card (but not both) if your system requires CPA service circuit functionality.

Hardware Requirements

Refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K Tone Plan Release Notes* for the A-law and Mu-law rules and timing rules governing the hardware configurations of cards with jumpers/DIPs, and the software configurations of cards without jumpers/DIPs.

Refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K Card Technical Descriptions* for each service circuit card and for each network card for jumper and DIP switch settings.

Firmware Requirements

Refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K Tone Plan Release Notes* for information regarding system firmware requirements particular to the China country feature package.

Refer to your system release notes for step-by-step instructions to install firmware on either the DTG-2 mezzanine card or DTG card, and to install firmware on the MFCR2 card.

Software Requirements

Refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K Tone Plan Release Notes* for information regarding system software requirements particular to the China country feature package.

System software V5.1 FSR00 PUN21, or higher, is required to operate the China SPC software on the SPC.

Call Progress Analyzer and Service Platform Card Download Files

Your country feature package contains a 3.5-inch diskette containing two directories. These directories contain Call Progress Analyzer (CPA) and Service Platform Card (SPC) download files. The two directories are named PRE-P24 and POST-P24. The following files are included in each directory:

cpa.dwn
cpa.nor
cpa.spc
cpa.sit
cpa.ctg
mfc2.sim
mfc2.sma
mfc2.utg
mfc2.spc
mfc2.smt
dtmf.spc

Copy the PRE-P24 directory contents to your system's C:/BOOT directory if you are using system software that is at least V5.0, but not greater than V5.1 FSR00 PUN23. Copy the POST-P24 directory contents to your system's C:/BOOT directory if you are using system software V5.1 FSR00 PUN24, and greater.

In addition, if you are using system software V4.2 FSR00 PUN28 and lower, copy only the cpa.dwn file to the C:/BOOT directory.

Refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide* for instructions to copy the above files to your system's C:/BOOT directory.

**Note**

Always wear a wrist strap when installing software and handling system components.

The files are now loaded onto your hard disk. Complete the installation by loading the files from the hard disk to the cards. The method of loading depends on whether it is for a new installation or an existing installation. For new installations, refer to the "Loading the Software onto Cards—New Installations" section on page 1-3; for existing installations, refer to the "Loading the Software onto Cards—Existing Installations" section on page 1-3. Refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide* as you complete this installation procedure.

Loading the Software onto Cards—New Installations

To load files from the hard disk to cards on a new installation, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Access the Card Maintenance screen from the Maintenance Menu screen, and add the CPA (the console displays this choice as Call Progress Analyzer) or the SPC (the console displays this choice as either SPC-CPA or SPC-DTMF) to the database by using the A command, if you have not already done so.
- Step 2** Insert your card, either the CPA or the SPC, into the appropriate slot. The card automatically runs internal diagnostics. One of two results follow, dependent upon which card you have inserted.



Caution

Do not unseat or otherwise disturb the card while running internal diagnostics.

- For the CPA, the LEDs display the transition from off (all LEDs unlighted) to on (the red and yellow unlighted and the green lighted).
- For the SPC, the LED matrix display transitions from off (all LEDs unlighted) to on (the LED matrix lights the letters S, P, and C one at a time repeatedly; the lower right LED changes from unlighted to lighted repeatedly).

- Step 3** Activate the card using the C command from the Card Maintenance screen. The card takes the download. The service circuit spans are active, as can be seen from the Card Maintenance screen.



Caution

Do not unseat or otherwise disturb the card while it is downloading.

- Step 4** Verify the received FRM225, FRM226, FRM241, and FRM242 messages in your log file to ensure that the card has taken the download.

For the SPC, verify two additional messages in the log file—"Begin downloading spec file C:/boot/xxx.xxx" and "End downloading spec file C:/boot/xxx.xxx." The CPA does not have these, or any other, additional log file messages.

- Step 5** Create a resource group for the CPA or the SPC service circuits.
- You have completed the software installation.

Loading the Software onto Cards—Existing Installations

To load files from the hard disk to cards on an existing installation, follow these steps.



Caution

This process disrupts in-progress calls and removes service circuits from operation for a few minutes.

- Step 1** Access the Card Maintenance screen from the Maintenance Menu screen, and take either the CPA card or the SPC service circuits out of service (OOS), if you have not already done so.

If you have a CPA, unseat it, wait 15 seconds, then insert the card into its slot. The SPC does not require, or allow, this action.

- Step 2** Activate the CPA or the various SPC service circuits using the C command from the Card Maintenance screen.

**Caution**

Do not unseat or otherwise disturb the card while it is downloading.

Step 3

Verify received download messages in your log file to ensure that the card has taken the download. The messages you need to verify are dependent upon which card type you are using.

- For the CPA, verify the received FRM225, FRM226, FRM241, and FRM242 messages.
- For the SPC, verify the following two messages—“Begin downloading spec file C:/boot/xxx.xxx” and “End downloading spec file C:/boot/xxx.xxx.”

**Note**

The SPC does not take a redownloading of the spc.dwn file.

You have completed the software installation.

Typical System Software Configurations

This section lists typical system software configurations used with the China country feature package. For more information on how to use and configure the various system software screens and menus, refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide*.

Database Administration

Special considerations pertain to the following Database Administration menus and screens.

Card Summary Menu

The Card Summary menu displays the status and port availability of E1, 4xE1, and ICC cards. To assign operating characteristics to E1 spans, access the Configuration screen for that card from the Card Summary menu.

**Note**

The term “E1 span” designates E1 and 4xE1 cards, or ICC cards with associated ICC-E1-I/O module.

Resource Group Summary Menu

You must define all SPC-MFCR2, SPC-DTMF, CPA, or SPC-CPA service circuit ports in a single resource group in the Resource Group Summary menu and Resource Group Configuration screen. To optimize outgoing call system performance, group E1 span outgoing ports into one or more resource groups.

Inpulse Rule and Outpulse Rule Screen

Typical inpulse and outpulse rule tokens used to support R2 signaling are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 *Typical Inpulse and Outpulse Rule Tokens Used to Support R2 Signaling*

Inpulse Tokens		Outpulse Tokens	
REP NEXT	CLR CHAR1 [xx]	REP END	OP ANI
MFCR2	WINK ENAB	REP NEXT	OP MFCR2
DIGITS [xx]	IP ANI [xx]	OP FIELD [xx]	
END CHAR1 [xx]	IP FIELD [xx]	OP CAT [xx]	

For more information about these and other inpulse and outpulse rule tokens, refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide*.

For more information on how to construct inpulse and outpulse rules for R2 signaling, refer to Chapter 4, “R2 Signaling Examples.”

Answer Supervision Template Screen

Refer to the “Tone Detection” section on page 3-2 for information on the answer supervision template function.

System Configuration

Special considerations pertain to the following System Configuration screen.

System Features Screen

The Enable MFCR2 Supervised Clear feature flag supports automatic call release on outgoing ports in response to backward MFCR2 supervision tones. When the Enable MFCR2 Supervised Clear feature flag is set to **Y**, an outgoing port is released when a B2, B4, A4, or C4 backward tone is detected during R2 signaling. The system performs disconnect processing appropriate to the port, and generates an Outgoing Port Change of State (\$DA) report that indicates a supervision error and specifies the backward tone. Backward supervision tones are described in Chapter 2, “R2 Signaling Tones and Pulse Code Modulation Line Signaling”. The \$DA report is discussed in the *Cisco VCO/4K Standard Programming Reference* and the *Cisco VCO/4K Extended Programming Reference*.



Note

This feature flag enables/disables automatic call release on a system-wide basis. When the feature is enabled (set to **Y**), any outgoing port receiving a backward tone specified above is automatically released. If the feature flag is disabled (set to **N**), the outgoing port remains in SETUP unless out-of-band supervision or a host command changes the port state.

Maintenance

Special considerations pertain to the following Maintenance screen.

Card Maintenance Screen

Use the Card Maintenance screen to add, delete, and change the card/port status for MFCR2, CPA, and SPC service circuits, and E1 spans. When an E1 span is added to the Card Maintenance screen, its span type is set to CAS/R2 by default.

For E1 spans set to CAS/R2, ports 1 and 17 of the card's 32 ports are reserved. Port 1 (Channel 0) carries the frame alignment pattern, remote alarm indication bit, and national-use bits. Port 17 (Channel 16) carries the multiframe alignment pattern, extra bits, and channel-associated signaling bits.

For 4xE1 and ICC cards, set the span type to CCS/31B from the Card Summary menu in order to use port 17 as a bearer port. Use E1-31B firmware on single span E1 cards in order to use port 17 as a bearer port.

Diagnostics

Special considerations pertain to the following Diagnostics screens.

Card Display Screen

The Card Display screen lists the operating status of E1 spans. Information on the Card Display screen varies according to card type.

Port Display Screen

The Port Display screen lists the processing states, rule processing, links, paths, and digit collection activity of E1 spans.

Test Port Card Screen

The Test Port Card screen tests individual E1 channels. A path is set up between three elements—the selected E1 channel(s), MFCR2 circuits, and a Digital Tone Generator (DTG) channel. The system compares the signals sent with the signals received by the MFCR2 and reports discrepancies. You can test all channels on an E1 span with one command. You can select the E1 span for port card diagnostic tests. The E1 span enters a local loopback mode during the test and sends out an all 1s (ones) pattern.

Test Service Circuit Screen

The Test Service Circuit function tests MFCR2 cards and SPC-MFCR2 service circuits.

Host Commands and Reports

The host commands and reports are documented in the *Cisco VCO/4K Standard Programming Reference* and the *Cisco VCO/4K Extended Programming Reference*.



R2 Signaling Tones and Pulse Code Modulation Line Signaling

This chapter describes the R2 signaling tones generated and detected by the MFCR2 transceiver cards, and the R2 pulse code modulation (PCM) 2-bit line signaling transmitted and received by E1 spans.

Forward and Backward Signaling Tones

Table 2-1 through Table 2-4 provide R2 signaling information based on ITU Q.441 as it applies specifically to the Guangdong telephone network.



Note

All R2 tones are –8.86 dBm per component.

Table 2-1 R2 Signaling Group I Forward Signals

Token Data Field	Designation	Frequencies	Digit Meaning	KA ¹	KC ²	KE ³
1	G-I-1	1380 + 1500 Hz	Digit 1	Regular	Not applicable	
2	G-I-2	1380 + 1620 Hz	Digit 2	Immediate Meter		
3	G-I-3	1500 + 1620 Hz	Digit 3	Immediate Printer		
4	G-I-4	1380 + 1740 Hz	Digit 4	Spare		
5	G-I-5	1500 + 1740 Hz	Digit 5	Free		
6	G-I-6	1620 + 1740 Hz	Digit 6	Spare		
7	G-I-7	1380 + 1860 Hz	Digit 7	Spare		
8	G-I-8	1500 + 1860 Hz	Digit 8	Priority Regular		
9	G-I-9	1620 + 1860 Hz	Digit 9	Spare		
10	G-I-10	1740 + 1860 Hz	Digit 0	Priority Free		

Table 2-1 R2 Signaling Group I Forward Signals (continued)

Token Data Field	Designation	Frequencies	Digit Meaning	KA ¹	KC ²	KE ³
11	G-I-11	1380 + 1980 Hz	Not applicable	Spare	Spare	H
12	G-I-12	1500 + 1980 Hz		Spare	ATME	Spare
13	G-I-13	1620 + 1980 Hz	Not applicable	Test	T	T
14	G-I-14	1749 + 1980 Hz		Spare	Priority	Spare
15	G-I-15	1860 + 1980 Hz	End of Number	Spare	Satellite	Not applicable

1. Calling party category.
2. Call category used between toll exchanges; used to indicate a priority call or a test call.
3. Call category from toll to local, or from local to local; used to indicate a test call.

Table 2-2 R2 Signaling Group II (KD) Forward Signals

Token Data Field	Designation	Frequencies	Meaning
1	G-II-1	1380 + 1500 Hz	Semiautomatic toll operators call
2	G-II-2	1380 + 1620 Hz	Toll automatic call
3	G-II-3	1500 + 1620 Hz	Local call
4	G-II-4	1380 + 1740 Hz	Local priority call
5	G-II-5	1500 + 1740 Hz	Operators check the calling party's number in SA call
6	G-II-6	1620 + 1740 Hz	Test call
7	G-II-7	1380 + 1860 Hz	Not applicable
8	G-II-8	1500 + 1860 Hz	
9	G-II-9	1620 + 1860 Hz	
10	G-II-10	1740 + 1860 Hz	
11	G-II-11	1380 + 1980 Hz	
12	G-II-12	1500 + 1980 Hz	
13	G-II-13	1620 + 1980 Hz	
14	G-II-14	1740 + 1980 Hz	Not applicable
15	G-II-15	1860 + 1980 Hz	

Table 2-3 R2 Signaling Group A Backward Signals

Token Data Field	Designation	Frequencies	Meaning
1	A-1	1140 + 1020 Hz	Send next digit ($n+1$)
2	A-2	1140 + 900 Hz	Start from first digit

Table 2-3 R2 Signaling Group A Backward Signals (continued)

Token Data Field	Designation	Frequencies	Meaning
3	A-3	1020 + 900 Hz	Number complete, change over to reception of Group-B signals
4	A-4	1140 + 780 Hz	Network congestion
5	A-5	1020 + 780 Hz	Vacant number
6	A-6	900 + 780 Hz	Send KA and calling party's number ¹
7	A-7	1140 + 660 Hz	Not applicable
8	A-8	1020 + 660 Hz	
9	A-9	900 + 660 Hz	
10	A-10	780 + 660 Hz	
11	A-11	1140 + 540 Hz	
12	A-12	1020 + 540 Hz	
13	A-13	900 + 540 Hz	
14	A-14	780 + 540 Hz	
15	A-15	660 + 540 Hz	

1. First A-6 is an instruction to send KA signal. Successive A-1s are to send the calling party identity as G-I signals.

Table 2-4 R2 Signaling Group B (KB) Backward Signals

Token Data Field	Designation	Frequencies	When KD=1, 2, or 6	When KD = 3 or 4
1	B-1	1140 + 1020 Hz	Idle	Idle
2	B-2	1140 + 900 Hz	Busy, local duty	Spare, using called party control or first party control
3	B-3	1020 + 900 Hz	Busy, toll duty	Spare
4	B-4	1140 + 780 Hz	Congestion	Called subscriber busy or equipment congestion
5	B-5	1020 + 780 Hz	Vacant number	Vacant number
6	B-6	900 + 780 Hz	Spare	Called subscriber idle using calling party control

Table 2-4 R2 Signaling Group B (KB) Backward Signals (continued)

Token Data Field	Designation	Frequencies	When KD=1, 2, or 6	When KD = 3 or 4
7	B-7	1140 + 660 Hz	Not applicable	Not applicable
8	B-8	1020 + 660 Hz		
9	B-9	900 + 660 Hz		
10	B-10	780 + 660 Hz		
11	B-11	1140 + 540 Hz		
12	B-12	1020 + 540 Hz		
13	B-13	900 + 540 Hz		
14	B-14	780 + 540 Hz		
15	B-15	660 + 540 Hz		

Pulse Code Modulation Line Signaling

Table 2-5 describes the 2-bit, channel-associated pulse code modulation (PCM) line signaling used by VCO/4K systems equipped with E1 interface cards. This digital R2 signaling complies with *Shenzhen Specification NTP-8445, May 1990, Appendix D*. Forward signals are used by originating or outgoing ports, while backward signals are generated by incoming ports. For more information on E1 cards, refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K Card Technical Descriptions* manual.

Table 2-5 R2 Pulse Code Modulation Line Signaling

Signal	Exchange Signaling			
	Forward		Backward	
	<i>Af</i>	<i>Bf</i>	<i>Ab</i>	<i>Bb</i>
Idle	1	0	1	0
Seize	0	0	1	0
Seize Acknowledge	0	0	1	1
Answer	0	0	0	1
Flash (for 600 ms)	1	0	0	1
Called Party Clear	0	0	1	1
Called Party Re-answer (before time-out)	0	0	0	1
Calling Party Clear (before called party)	1	0	0	1
Calling Party Clear (after called party)	1	0	1	1
Release Guard	1	0	1	0
Blocking	1	0	1	1



Guandong Tone Plan

This chapter details the modifications to the Digital Tone Generator (DTG or DTG-2), Call Progress Analyzer (CPA) cards, and Service Platform Card (SPC)-CPA service circuits to support the following features:

- Supervision tones specific to the Guandong telephone network
- Additional tones used with the conferencing capabilities of the VCO/4K

The information in this chapter supersedes the information in the following manuals:

- *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide*
- *Cisco VCO/4K Standard Programming Reference*
- *Cisco VCO/4K Extended Programming Reference*
- *Cisco VCO/4K Supervision and Call Progress Tone Detection*

Tone Characteristics

Table 3-1 summarizes the characteristics of the most frequently used supervision tones in the Guandong network.

Table 3-1 *Guandong Digital Tone Generator Supervision Tones*

Tone	Frequencies (Hz)	Amplitude (dBm)	Cadence	Detected by CPA?
Dial	450	–10	Continuous	Yes
Ringin	450	–10	1 second on, 4 seconds off, REPEATED	Yes

Table 3-1 Guangdong Digital Tone Generator Supervision Tones (continued)

Tone	Frequencies (Hz)	Amplitude (dBm)	Cadence	Detected by CPA?
Busy	450	-10	0.35 seconds on, 0.35 seconds off, REPEATED	Yes
Number Unavailable	400	-9	75 milliseconds on, 100 milliseconds off, 75 milliseconds on, 100 milliseconds off, 75 milliseconds on, 100 milliseconds off, 75 milliseconds on, 400 milliseconds off, REPEATED	Yes

Table 3-2 lists two additional DTG tones for VCO/4K conferences. These tones inform conference participants when another conference party or recording device is attached to the conference.

Table 3-2 Guangdong Digital Tone Generator Conference Tones

Tone	Frequency (Hz)	Amplitude (dBm)	Cadence	Detected by CPA?
Intrusion	1400	-12	150 ms on, 1.5 seconds off, REPEATED	No
Recorder Warn	1400	-12	500 ms on, 1.5 seconds off, REPEATED	No

Tone Detection

CPA and SPC-CPA processing is modified to support the Guangdong province network requirements. Use the system administration answer supervision templates function to control tone detection for dial tone, busy tone, ringing tone, and number unavailable tone. Supervision template processing is described in the *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide*.

Answer Supervision Template Screen Terminology

The supervision events and tones listed in the Answer Supervision Template screen use standard North American network terminology. Table 3-3 shows the Answer Supervision Template screen terms to use with the China country feature package.

Because the conference tones are used only in conference structures and are not transmitted or received over the network, no detection functions are required.

Table 3-3 Answer Supervision Template Screen Terminology for Guangdong

Answer Supervision Template Event and Tone Names	Guangdong Tone Names
Dial Tone	Dial
Ringback	Ringling
Busy	Busy
Reorder	Not available
SIT Tones	Number unavailable
Ring Cess. ¹	Not applicable
Voice Det. ¹	Not applicable
Voice Cess. ¹	Not applicable
Wink ¹	Not applicable
Answer ¹	Not applicable
Time ¹	Not applicable
Hook Flash ¹	Not applicable
Pager Cue	Not available
ISUP Tone	Not available
ISUP Cess. ¹	Not applicable

1. Not a tone.

Tone Generation

Tone generation is performed through DTG outpulse and static tone channels. The allocation of these tones is controlled via inpulse rules, Voice Path Control (\$66), and DTMF Collection Control (\$67) commands.

Table 3-4 supersedes the tone generation table listed in the *Cisco VCO/4K Standard Programming Reference* and the *Cisco VCO/4K Extended Programming Reference*. It also supersedes the tone output level specifications found in the *Cisco VCO/4K Card Technical Descriptions*. For more information on generating tones, refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide*.

The tones and their corresponding output levels, decimal values, hexadecimal values, and port addresses are summarized in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Tone Levels, Values, and Port Addresses

Tone	Output Level	Decimal Value	Hex Value	Port Addresses
Beep	—	0	00	None
Quiet (PCM idle pattern 01010100)	—	1	01	04C0
1 KHz	0 dBm	2	02	04C1
Dial	−10 dBm	3	03	04C2
380 Hz	−10 dBm	4	04	04C3

Table 3-4 *Tone Levels, Values, and Port Addresses (continued)*

Tone	Output Level	Decimal Value	Hex Value	Port Addresses
440 Hz	-13 dBm	5	05	04C4
480 Hz	-17 dBm	6	06	04C5
1400 Hz	—	7	07	04C6
1000 Hz @max CODEC output	—	8	08	04C7
920 Hz	-13 dBm	9	09	04C8
404 Hz	0 dBm	10	0A	04C9
1004 Hz	0 dBm	11	0B	04CA
2804 Hz	0 dBm	12	0C	04CB
Steady Ringback	-15.5 dBm/freq	13	0D	04CC
1760 Hz	-10 dBm	14	0E	04CD
Digital Test Pattern	—	15	0F	04CE
400 Hz	-14 dBm	16	10	04CF
Ringing	-10 dBm	17	11	04D0
Busy	-10 dBm	18	12	04D1
Reserved	—	19	13	04D2
380 Hz	-10 dBm	20	14	04D3
Reserved	—	21	15	04D4
Intrusion	-12 dBm	—	16	04D5
Recorder Warning	-12 dBm	—	17	04D6
Number Unavailable	-9 dBm	24	18	04D7
Reserved	—	25 to 32	19 to 20	04D8 to 04DF
DTMF digit 0 (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	33	21	04E0
DTMF digit 1 (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	34	22	04E1
DTMF digit 2 (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	35	23	04E2
DTMF digit 3 (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	36	24	04E3
DTMF digit 4 (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	37	25	04E4
DTMF digit 5 (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	38	26	04E5
DTMF digit 6 (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	39	27	04E6
DTMF digit 7 (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	40	28	04E7
DTMF digit 8 (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	41	29	04E8
DTMF digit 9 (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	42	2A	04E9
DTMF digit A (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	43	2B	04EA
DTMF digit B (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	44	2C	04EB
DTMF digit C (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	45	2D	04EC
DTMF digit D (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	46	2E	04ED

Table 3-4 *Tone Levels, Values, and Port Addresses (continued)*

Tone	Output Level	Decimal Value	Hex Value	Port Addresses
DTMF digit * (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	47	2F	04EE
DTMF digit # (steady)	-9/-11 dBm/freq	48	30	04EF
MF digit 0 (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	49	31	04F0
MF digit 1 (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	50	32	04F1
MF digit 2 (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	51	33	04F2
MF digit 3 (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	52	34	04F3
MF digit 4 (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	53	35	04F4
MF digit 5 (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	54	36	04F5
MF digit 6 (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	55	37	04F6
MF digit 7 (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	56	38	04F7
MF digit 8 (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	57	39	04F8
MF digit 9 (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	58	3A	04F9
MF digit KP (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	59	3B	04FA
MF digit ST (steady)	-7 dBm/freq	60	3C	04FB
MF digit ST3P	-7 dBm/freq	61	3D	04FC
MF digit STP	-7 dBm/freq	62	3E	04FD
MF digit ST2P	-7 dBm/freq	63	3F	04FE



R2 Signaling Examples

This chapter provides examples of R2 signaling that use the following call control elements:

- Impulse rules
- Outpulse rules
- Host commands and reports

Two examples discuss R2 digit collections on incoming trunks (calls coming into the VCO/4K system); a third example describes R2 digit outpulsing on outgoing trunks (calls originating at the VCO/4K system). Each example begins with a brief explanation of the scenario, followed by a graphic representation of the call flow. These diagrams illustrate system processing and information flow between the VCO/4K and host, and between the VCO/4K and connected equipment (network registers). Direction of the information flow is indicated by arrows under the message data.

Using MFCR2 Outpulse Rule Tokens

MFCR2 outpulse rule tokens include the following tones:

- Forward tones—These tones fall into Groups I and II. All Group I and II tones use the ITU R2 forward group tone frequencies. Most of the tones in Group I are used for addressing and identification. Group II tones give information about the origin of the call. Group II tones are also sent by an outgoing MFCR2 service circuits in response to one of the following backward signals:
 - Change over to the reception of Group B signals.
 - Send calling party's category.
- Backward tones—These tones fall into Groups A and B. The Group A tones acknowledge Group I forward signals. Under certain conditions, Group A tones also acknowledge Group II tones. Group B tones convey the following information to an outgoing MFCR2 register:
 - The condition of the switch equipment in the incoming exchange.
 - The condition of the called subscriber's line.

Group B tones are also sent in response to Group II tones once a changeover to the reception of a Group B signal request is successfully completed.

These tones correspond to Category and Fields in the following manner:

- OP FIELD [xx] is populated with dialed digits. The first digit in OP FIELD [xx] is always sent first. Additional digits in OP FIELD [xx] are sent in response to an A-1 tone. The Group I-15 tone is sent forward if OP FIELD [xx] is exhausted. Transmission starts again from the top of OP FIELD [xx] in response to an A-2 tone.

- IP ANI [xx] is populated by the calling party's A number. The first digit in IP ANI [xx] is sent in response to the second A-6 backward tone.
- OP CAT [xx] data is the Group II signal, which indicates the calling party's service class. The single digit in OP CAT [xx] is sent in response to an A-3 backward tone. The Group B backward tone is sent in response to the Group II signal and completes the MFCR2 signaling dialogue.

The Group B tones, as well as tones A-3 and A-6, indicate a terminal status and complete the register signaling dialogue. Pulsed transmission of A-4 indicates a busy state. Receiving tones B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, A-4, or A-5 cause the system to fail the call attempt.

Example #1—Incoming Call Using Inpulse Rules

Example #1 illustrates a simple R2 digit collection scenario after an incoming seize on the E1 circuit at port address \$00 41. A China specific inpulse rule is executed to perform R2 digit collection on this circuit. The rule generates a wink signal when an MFCR2 transceiver is enabled to alert the network register to send the R2 signals.

The inpulse rule performs the following tasks:

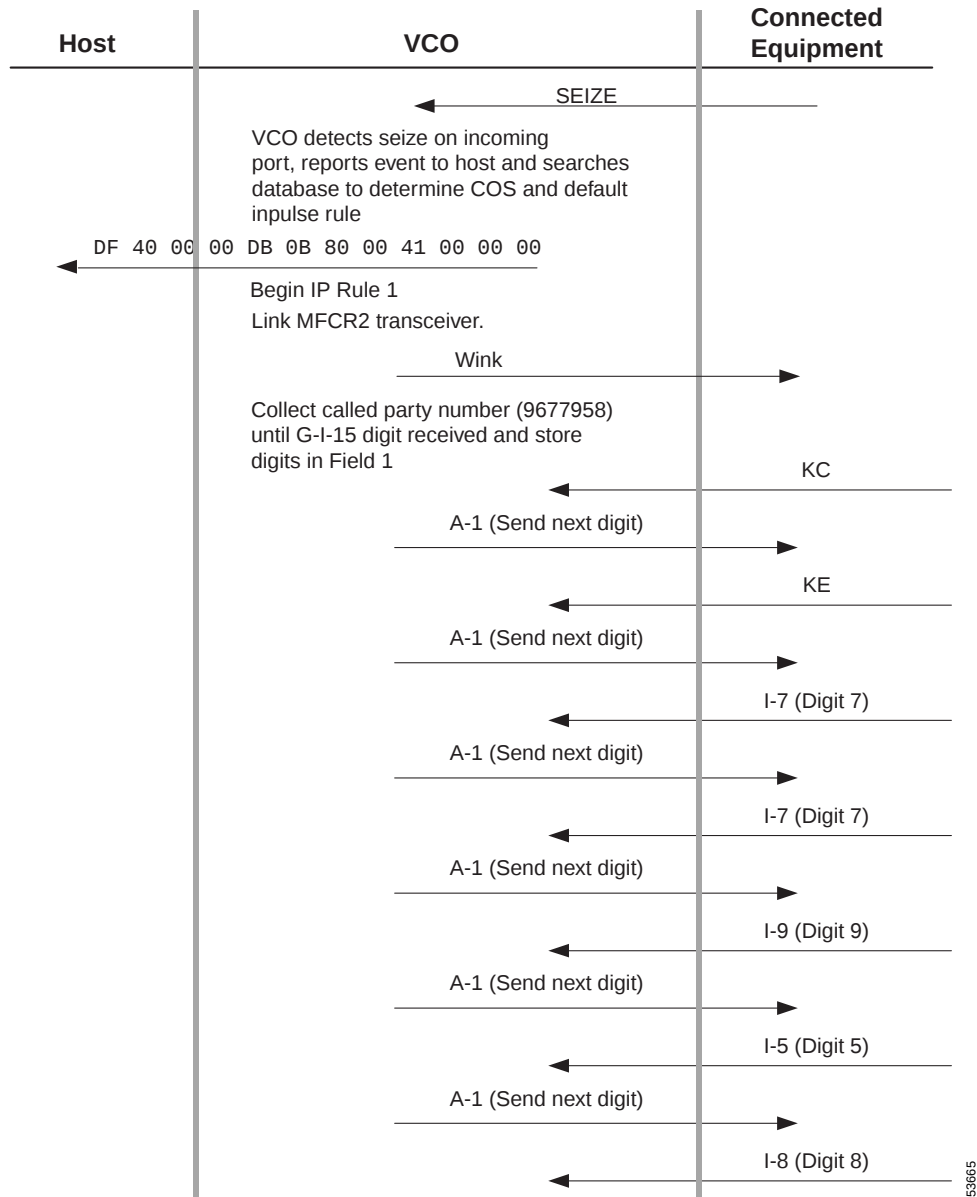
- Collects an unspecified number of called party number digits and stores them in Field 1. A-1 (send next digit) signals prompt the network register for each new digit. When an I-15 digit is received, the VCO/4K sends an A-6 (send calling party number).
- Collects the KA and calling party's number and stores it in the ANI number field. A-1 signals (send next digit) prompt the network register for each new digit. After the digits are received, the VCO/4K sends an A-3 (send KD) digit.
- Collects the KD (1 digit) and stores it in Field 3. After the KD is collected, the VCO/4K sends a B-1 (set up speech conditions) digit.

At the end of this example, the VCO/4K establishes speech conditions with the connected equipment (network register) and generates an Inpulse Rule Complete (\$DD) report to the host. The processing flow for this example is shown in Figure 4-1. In this example, the China specific inpulse rule for the incoming circuit is defined as inpulse rule #1 (shown below).

Inpulse Rule #1

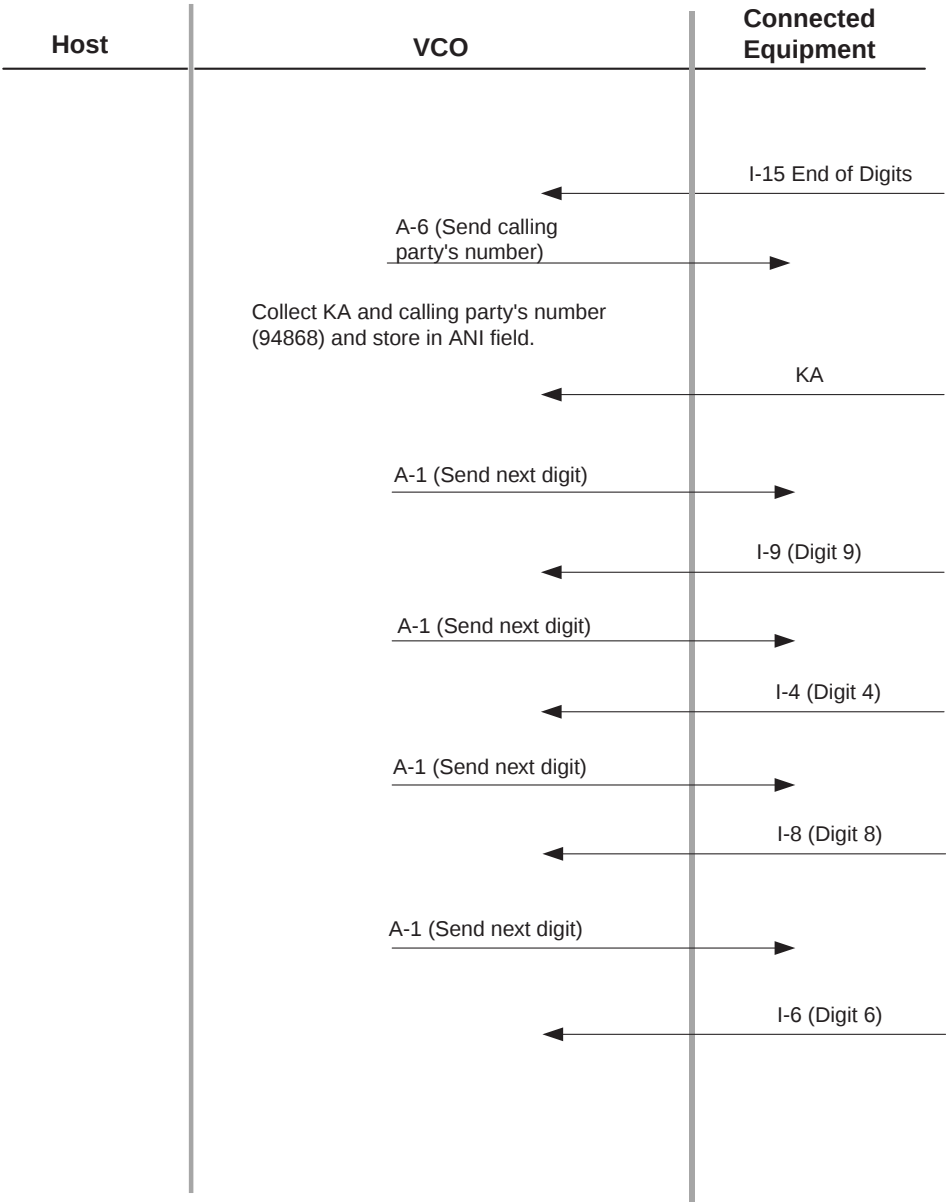
- REP END
- WINK ENAB
- MFCR2
- END CHAR1 6
- CLR CHAR1 1
- DIGITS 0
- IP FIELD 1
- END CHAR1 3
- CLR CHAR1 1
- IP ANI 20
- END CHAR1 1
- CLR CHAR1 1
- DIGITS 1
- IP FIELD 3

Refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide* for more information about MFCR2-specific inpulse rule tokens.

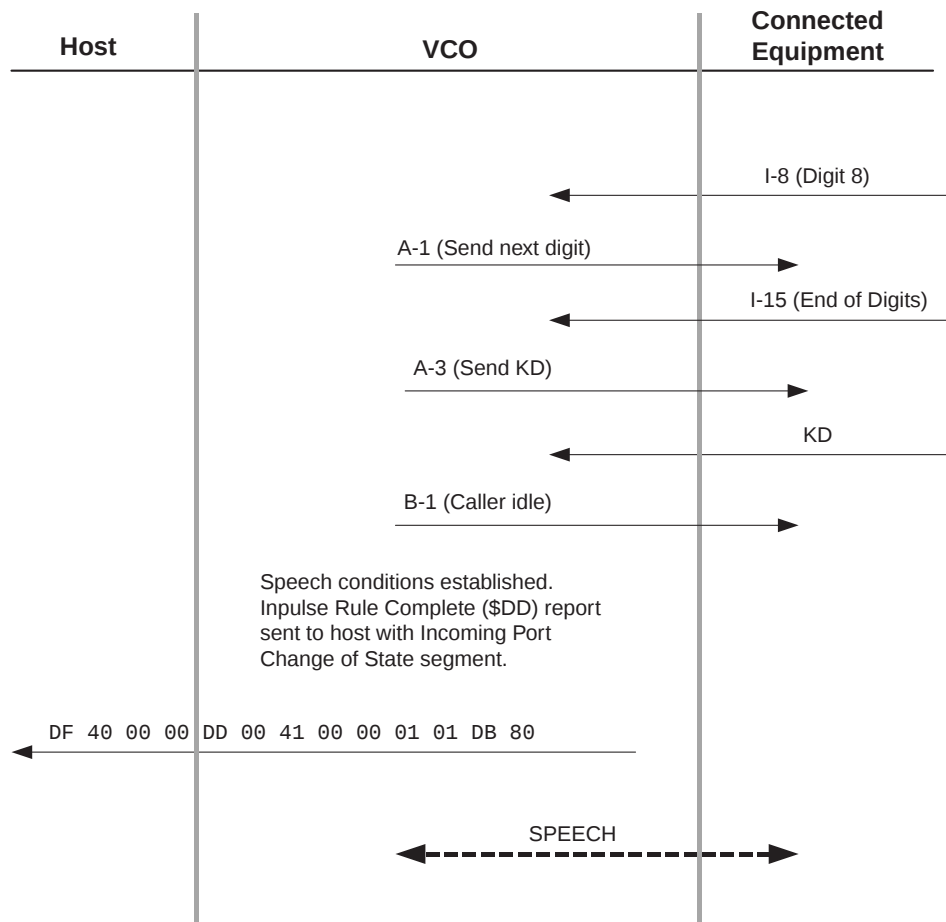
Figure 4-1 Processing Flow for Example #1

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Figure 4-1 Processing Flow for Example #1 (continued)



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Figure 4-1 Processing Flow for Example #1 (continued)

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Example #2—Incoming Call Using \$68 Host Command

Example #2 also illustrates a simple R2 digit collection scenario on an incoming E1 circuit (port address \$00 42). However, all R2 digit collections in this scenario are initiated by host command; no impulse rule processing is used. Three MF Collection Control (\$68) commands perform the following actions:

- Collect an unspecified number of called party number digits until I-15 digit is received, then send an A-6 to get the KA.
- Collect the KA followed by an unspecified number of calling party digits until the I-15 digit is received by sending back A-1, then send back A-3 to get the KD tone.
- Collect the KD tone, then send a B-1 (set up speech conditions) digit.

Each digit collection is reported to the host via an MF Digit (\$D0) report.

At the end of this example, the VCO/4K establishes speech conditions with the connected equipment (network register). The processing flow for this example is shown in Figure 4-2.

Refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide* for complete descriptions of the \$68 command and \$D0 report.

Figure 4-2 Processing Flow for Example #2

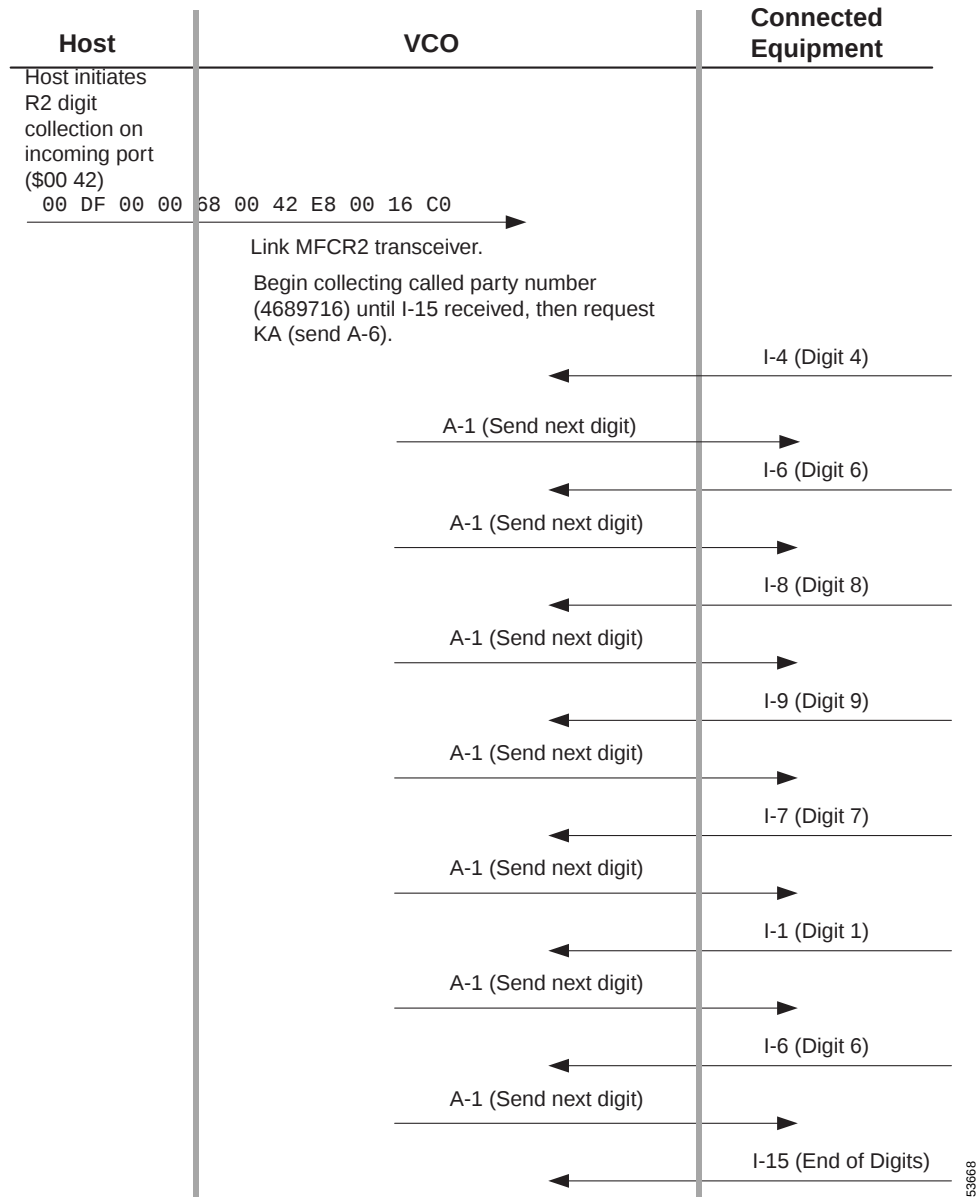


Figure 4-2 Processing Flow for Example #2 (continued)

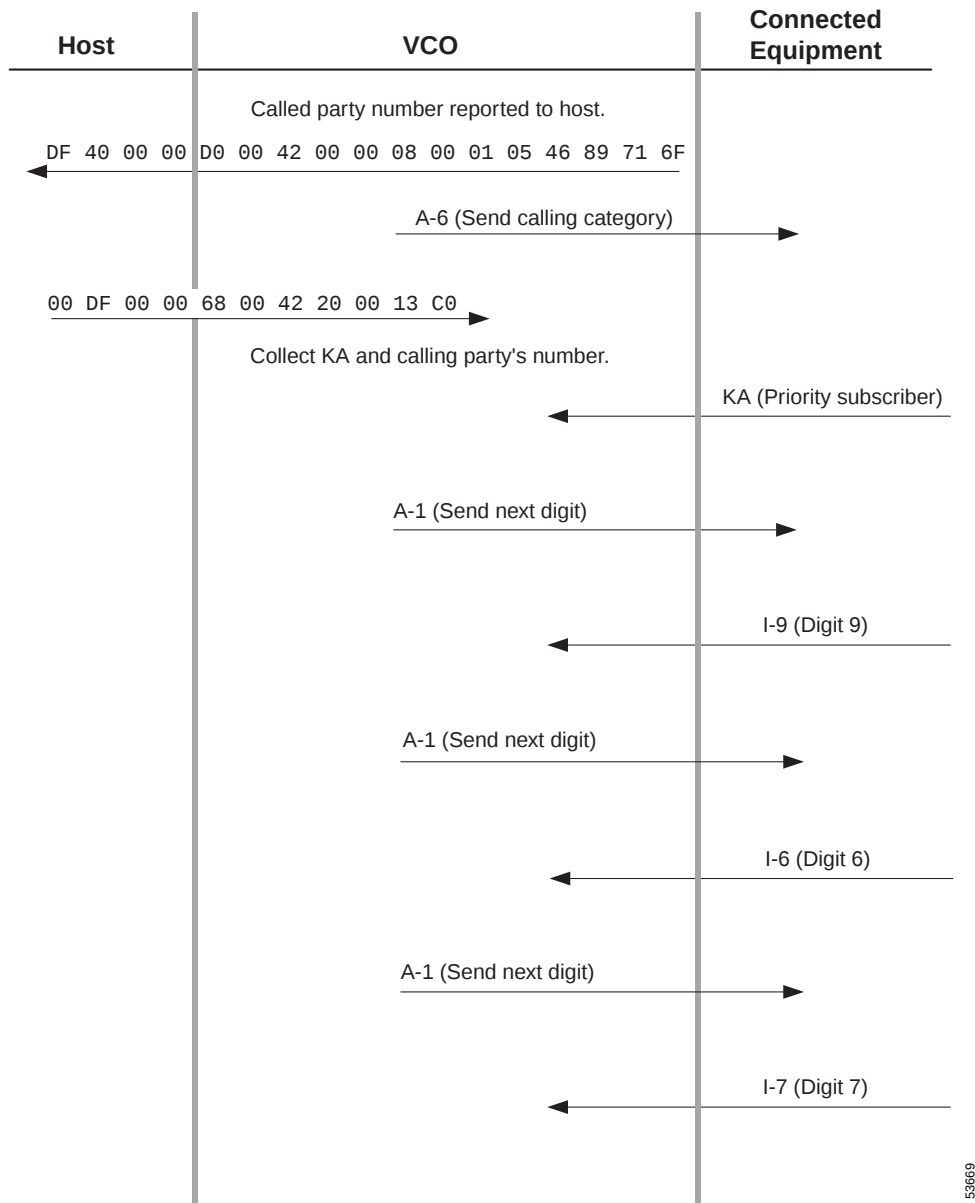
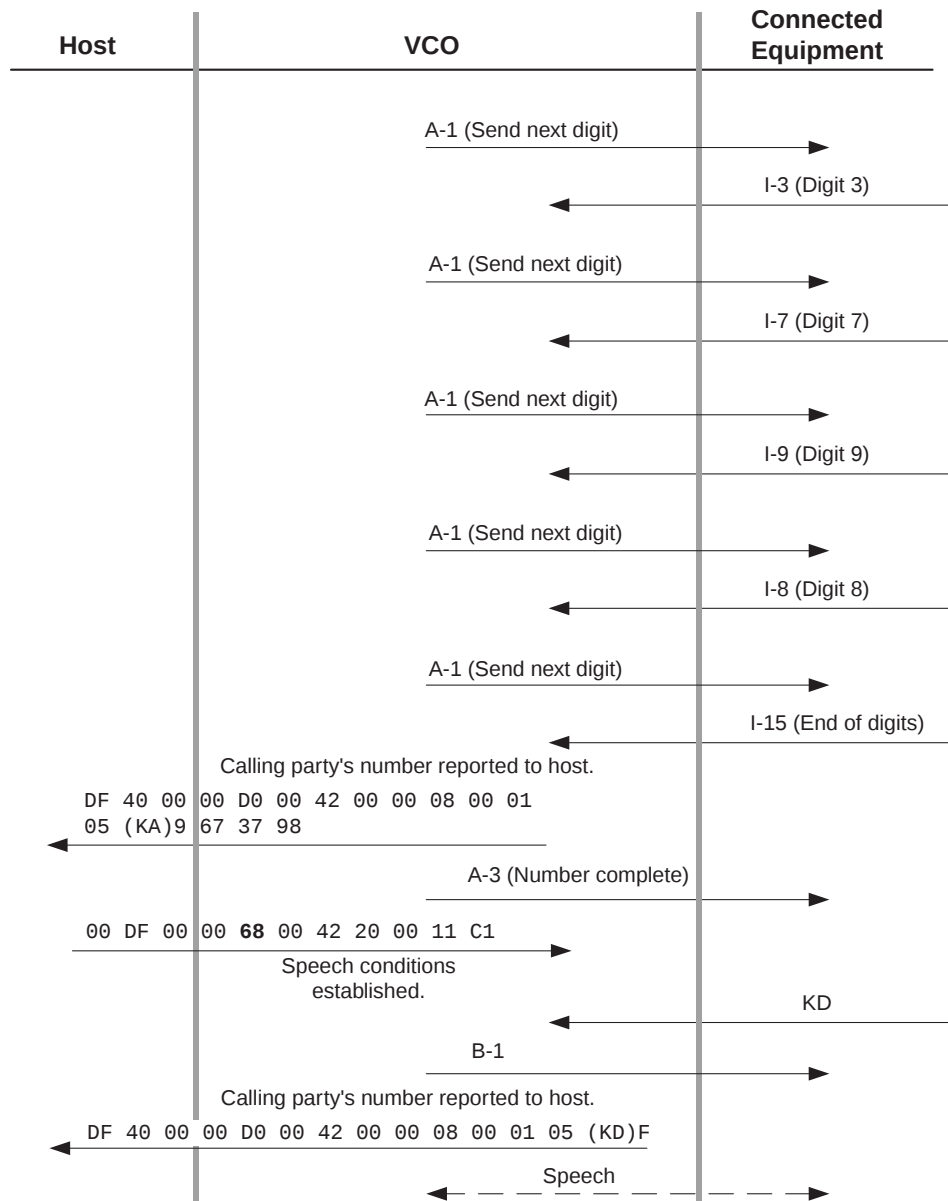


Figure 4-2 Processing Flow for Example #2 (continued)

Example #3—Outgoing Call

Example #3 describes R2 digit outpulsing on an E1 circuit at port address \$00 40. This scenario involves both host command and outpulse rule processing. The host initiates the outpulsing with an Outgoing Port Control (\$69) command that populates the digit fields and specifies the outpulse rule to execute (refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K Standard Programming Reference* and the *Cisco VCO/4K Extended Programming Reference* for a command description).

The outpulse rule performs the following actions:

- Seizes out on the E1 trunk at port address \$00 40 and waits for a wink signal (executing the WAIT SUP W preconfigured answer supervision template documented in the *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide*).
- Outpulses five digits of the called party number (stored in Field 1) after a wink signal is detected. The VCO responds to A-1 (send next digit) signals that request each new digit.
- Outpulses the KA and calling party number stored in the ANI field when an A-6 (send KA) digit is received.
- Outpulses the KD digit specified in the rules OP CAT token in response to an A-3. (Here, KD=3, indicating a local calling class.)

This rule is shown below.

Outpulse Rule #1

- REP END
- SEIZE
- WAIT SUP W
- OP MFCR2
- OP ANI
- OP CAT 3
- OP FIELD 1

At the end of this example, the VCO/4K establishes speech conditions with the connected equipment (network register) and generates an Outgoing Port Change of State (\$DA) report to the host indicating the final KB digit. The processing flow for this example is shown in Figure 4-3.

Refer to the *Cisco VCO/4K System Administrator's Guide* for more information about OP MFCR2, OP ANI, OP FIELD [xx], and OP CAT [xx] outpulse rule tokens.

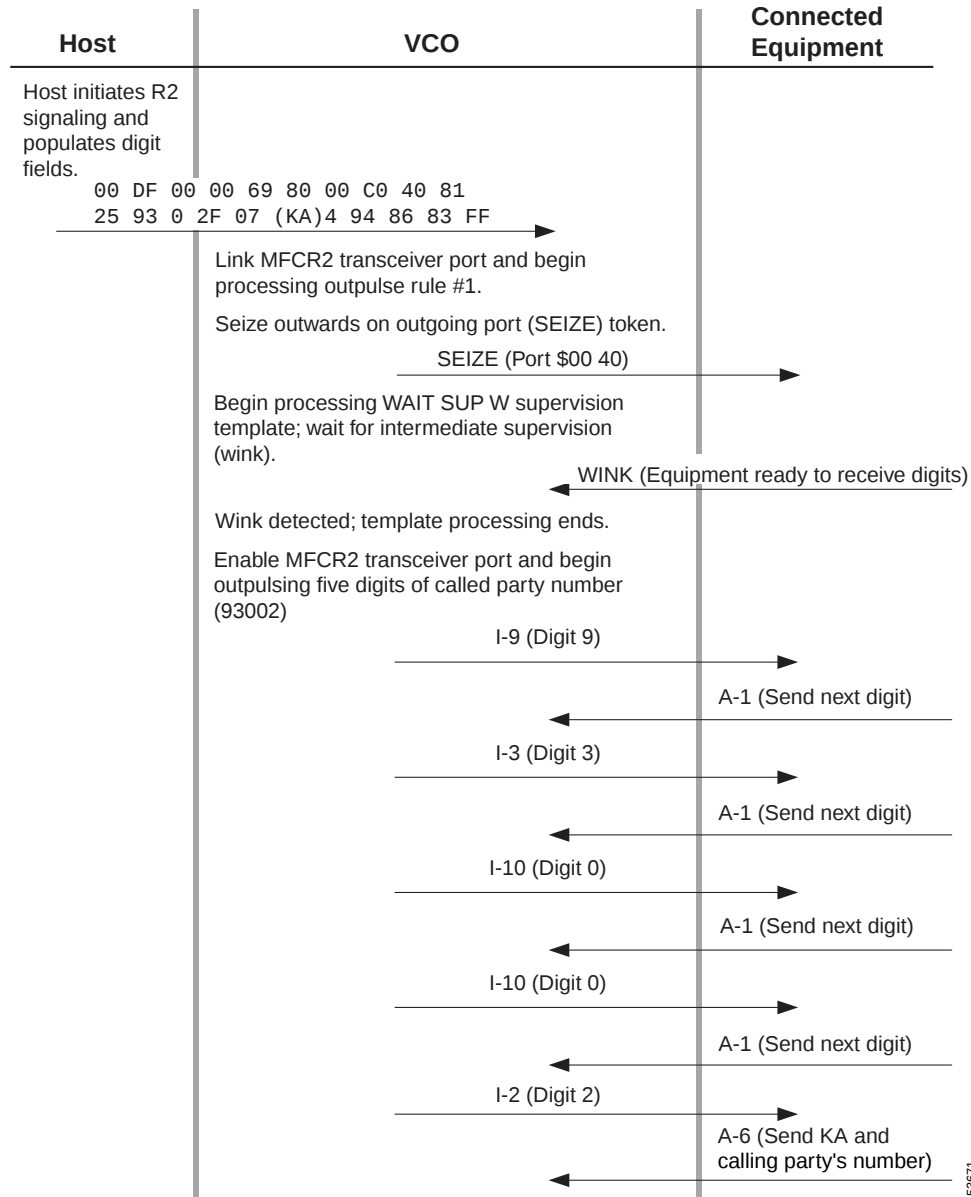
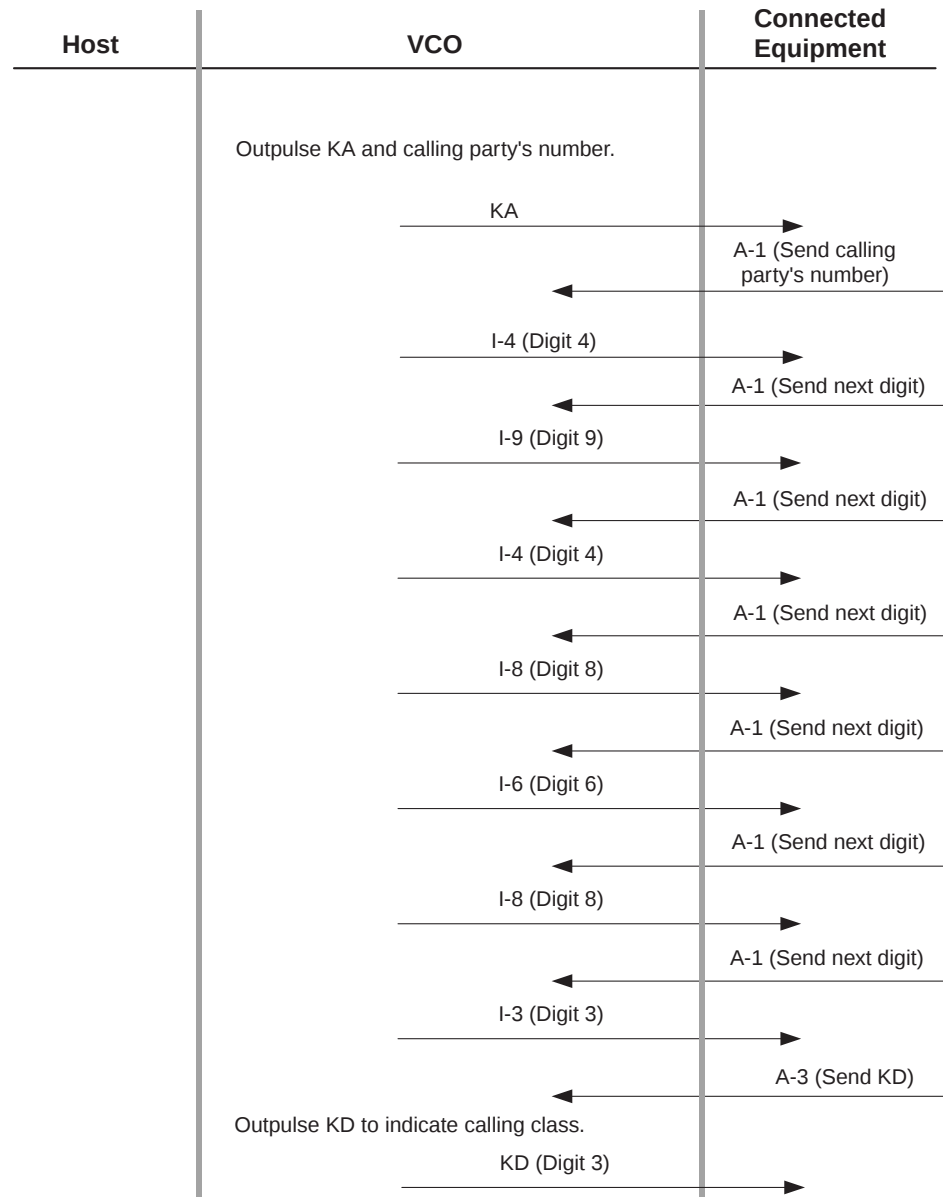
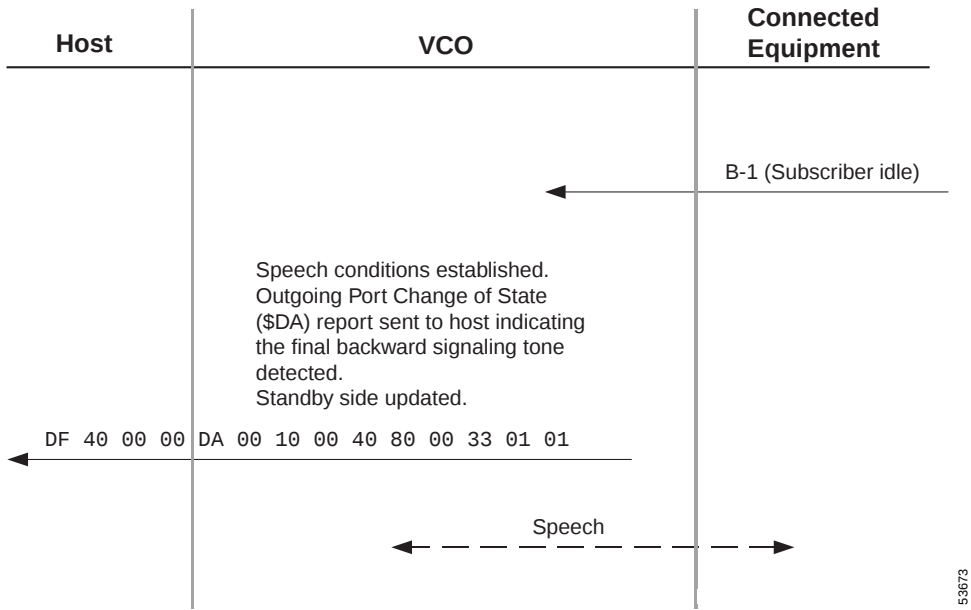
Figure 4-3 Processing Flow for Example #3

Figure 4-3 Processing Flow for Example #3 (continued)

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Figure 4-3 Processing Flow for Example #3 (continued)



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