

INTERRUPTER CHECKING CIRCUIT ALARM ROUTINE DISTRICT JUNCTORS AND TANDEM TRUNKS NO. 1 CROSSBAR OFFICES

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers the procedure to be followed in response to interrupter checking circuit alarms associated with district junctors in No. 1 crossbar dial offices.

1.02 This section is reissued to bring it in conformity with other material in the Plant Series. In this process marginal arrows have been omitted.

1.03 An interrupter checking circuit alarm is an indication that one or more district junctor interrupter relays have failed to operate or release.

1.04 Each time an interrupter checking circuit alarm is brought in, the PC (pulse count) lamp on the district junctor frame lights as well as the white aisle and main aisle pilots. The major audible alarm sounds.

2. APPARATUS

2.01 Ten No. 508A Tools (relay blocking tools).

3. METHOD

3.01 If, in response to a major alarm, a lighted PC lamp on a district junctor frame is found, observe the operation and release of all of the EB, EF, OB, and OF relays for that frame (maximum of 5 of each relay) under control of the CH interrupter. Each relay should operate approximately every three seconds at which time it should remain operated for approximately one-quarter to one-half second.

3.02 If one or more EB, EF, OB or OF relays are failing to operate or release as described in 3.01, use the No. 508A tools to block all of the EB and EF relays or all of the OB and OF relays on the frame non-operated depending on whether it is the even or odd interrupter relays that are observed to be failing. In this manner, the winding circuits of the blocked relays may be tested without interfering with service.

3.03 If all of the EB, EF, OB and OF relays are operating and releasing regularly, proceed to the relay rack bay on which the interrupter checking circuit for district junctors is mounted.

3.04 Determine whether the AO or AR relay associated with the district junctor frame on which the PC lamp is lighted has operated.

3.05 An operated AO relay is an indication that the alarm was due to the failure of one or more of the EB, EF, OB or OF relays to operate. The cause of the failure of any one of these relays to operate may have been due to the failure of its mate relay to release.

3.06 An operated AR relay is an indication that a group of EB, EF, OB or OF relays forming a checking chain has failed to release. This chain may include as many as five relays of any one designation.

3.07 After the trouble has been cleared or no trouble found, remove any relay blocking tools which may have been used and proceed to the floor alarm cabinet and operate the RL key for the interrupter checking circuit which should retire all of the visual and audible alarms for this circuit.

3.08 If, upon operation of the RL key, the interrupter checking circuit alarm is soon observed again for the same group of district junctors, use the automatic district junctor test circuit to make a "local charge" class of test on each of the district junctor circuits on the frame which was the origin of the interrupter checking circuit alarm.

4. REPORTS

4.01 The required record of these alarms should be entered on the proper form.