

ORIGINATING MARKER CONNECTOR TIME ALARM ROUTINE NO. 1 CROSSBAR OFFICES

1. GENERAL

- 1.01 This section covers the procedure to be followed in response to originating marker connector time alarms.
- 1.02 When any originating marker connector fails to perform its functions when called upon by one of its senders, it is arranged to time out, operating the marker connector time alarm. When this occurs, the CT lamp at the originating trouble indicator frame (which is common to all connectors) and the green aisle pilot and main aisle pilot light, and the major audible alarm sounds.
- 1.03 If a marker is being held by the connector giving the alarm, the marker time measure circuit functions, causing the marker to give a trouble release to the sender, thus releasing the the connector and canceling the connector time alarm. Under this condition a trouble indicator record is left by the marker, showing the circuits involved and the condition within the marker.
- 1.04 The operation of the connector time alarm automatically makes busy the associated group of senders for the duration of the alarm. Since the connector may be released by the sender before the trouble is cleared, retiring the alarm and restoring the group of senders to service with the probability of repetition of the trouble, it is essential that prompt attention be given to these alarms.
- 1.05 The key and lamps associated with the time alarm for the marker connector are all located on the originating trouble indicator frame.

2. APPARATUS

- 2.01 No. 275A (make-busy) plugs.

3. METHOD

- 3.01 If, in response to a major alarm, a lighted CT lamp on the originating trouble indicator frame is found, operate the BAT key. This connects battery to all of the C (connector) and S (sender) lamps at the originating trouble indicator frame and causes the C lamp of the connector involved to light steadily. If the sender is still attached the corresponding S lamp will also light steadily.

Note: With the BAT key operated, the C and S lamps light on each connection

for the time the sender is connected to the marker. Therefore, only a steadily lighted lamp indicates a trouble condition.

- 3.02 Insert a No. 275A plug in the GB (group busy) jack associated with the connector in trouble in order to insure that the sender group associated with this connector is held out of service until the trouble is cleared.
- 3.03 Observe the C and S lamps and from them determine the probable location of the trouble. For example, if only the C lamp is lighted, the alarm has probably been caused by the operation of one of the SS relays and the failure to operate of its associated S relay. If both the C and S lamps are lighted, it is indicated that the sender has seized a marker connector, but that either the connector has failed to seize a marker or that the marker which has been seized has failed to complete its functions.
- 3.04 Observe the relays in the marker connector to locate the source of trouble more definitely.
- 3.05 If the S and C lamps are lighted but no marker time alarm operated, check the DS relays of the connector to be sure no marker has been seized. If not, check the CB relays to determine which is the first marker available to the marker connector and find out why that marker has not been connected. Should it be found that all markers are busy to the marker connector, determine the reason for this condition and release at once any which are being held busy in error.
- 3.06 If a marker is inoperative with respect to all marker connectors, make it busy by placing a No. 275A plug in the associated DB jack.
- 3.07 If a marker is inoperative with some marker connector but will function properly with others make it busy to the former by placing a 275A plug in the proper CB jack.
- 3.08 If the trouble is located in the sender and is such that it cannot be cleared immediately, make the sender busy by placing a No. 275A plug in the sender make busy jack, and manually restore the sender to normal. Then remove the 275A plug from the GB jack associated with the connector and restore the BAT key to normal.
- 3.09 If the trouble is located in the marker connector circuit it may be neces-

sary to keep the entire group of senders out of service until the trouble has been definitely cleared.

3.10 If a marker is being held, the marker time alarm will usually be found operated in addition to the marker connector time alarm. Under this condition the DT lamp in addition to the CT lamp will be lighted on the trouble indicator frame. When

two such alarms are associated, proceed in accordance with the instructions for the marker time alarms.

3.11 After the trouble is cleared, restore the equipment which has been held busy to service.

4. REPORTS

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