PERMANENT SIGNAL OVERFLOW ALARM ROUTINE NO. 1 CROSSBAR OFFICES NOT ARRANGED FOR AMA

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers the procedures to be followed when handling permanent signal overflow alarms.

1.02 When the switchman has to trace more than six permanent signals, he should trace and report six before tracing the remainder in order to facilitate the work at the test desk, and to free permanent signal holding trunks.

1.03 Permanent signal overflow alarms should be given immediate attention.

1.04 When the PS lamp located on the district link frame lights, the continuous minor alarm is operated at the same time and both are under the control of the PS key located on the district link frame.

1.05 At the same time lamp PS lights at the sender monitor position. This is an indication to the operator that there is an overflow condition on the permanent signal holding trunks of the group associated with the PS lamp. The release key PS to extinguish the PS lamp is located at the sender monitor position.

1.06 This PS lamp and alarm on the district link frame indicates the frame of district junctors, one of which is attached to the subscriber's line that caused this alarm.

1.07 The subscriber's line mentioned in 1.06 is not closed through to any trunk but is held busy and stranded by a district junctor. While held in this condition, no permanent signal or overflow tone can be applied to the line.

1.08 By the time this alarm is released, it is possible that several subscribers' lines could be stranded as explained in 1.07.

2. METHOD

2.01 If, in response to the continuous minor alarm, a lighted PS lamp on the district link frame is found, prepare a trouble ticket for tracing with the office link frame (or frames) entered on the ticket.

Note: Inquire of the sender monitor operator what group of permanent signal trunks are involved and enter on the trouble ticket.

2.02 At about the same time a permanent signal overflow alarm report may be received from the sender monitor operator, in either case proceed as in paragraph 2.01.

2.03 Proceed to the office link frame (or frames) shown on the ticket and determine whether the condition has been caused by a cable failure and if so, follow the usual cable failure routine. A cable failure may be indicated by having a number of District Link PS lamps lighted at the same time or possibly in addition by all senders busy alarms.

2.04 If there is no evidence of a cable failure then trace the permanent signals in accordance with paragraph 1.02.

Note: The method of tracing a permanent signal in a crossbar dial office is described in another section of this division.

2.05 Check whether there are any permanent signal holding trunks in the group not available for service which can be restored to service. If so restore these trunks in the usual manner.

2.06 Proceed to the district link frame with the PS lamp lighted and momentarily operate the PS key to extinguish the PS lamp.

2.07 Record the district link frame number.

2.08 At the district junctor frame determine which district junctor (or district junctors) is attached to the subscriber's line (or lines).

2.09 This can be determined by checking all the district junctors on the frame to ascertain all that are in the following condition - the T relay of the district junctor operated, the OT and CH relays normal and its associated district link and connector cross points open.

2.10 Record all district junctors found in this condition.

2.11 Determine and report the subscriber's line number held by each district junctor in this condition.