

## FALSELY GROUNDED TERMINATING SENDER D LEAD NO. 1 CROSSBAR OFFICES

### 1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers methods to be followed in connection with a grounded D lead on a link of the terminating sender link frame in No. 1 crossbar offices.

### 2. INDICATIONS OF TROUBLE CONDITION

2.01 Numerous displays on terminating trouble indicator showing a check failure. This failure confined to one sender subgroup.

2.02 The displays vary according to the selections that have been received at the time the marker times out.

### 3. REACTIONS DUE TO TROUBLE

3.01 Marker holding time will increase with back-up of traffic during busy hour periods a possibility.

### 4. IMMEDIATE PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW

4.01 Analyze the trouble indicator records.

### 7. TROUBLE CONDITIONS CAUSING REACTIONS MAY BE LISTED BELOW

7.01 Cross to ground at pile-up of a terminating sender link secondary switch vertical unit.

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4.02 Make busy the terminating sender subgroup involved at the MB jack on the terminating trouble indicator frame.

### 5. ANALYSIS OF TROUBLE

5.01 The absence of any units lamp indicates the marker was called in by a false signal on the start lead. Trouble indication No. 3 shows additional lamps due to the progress of dialing at the moment of timing out. More than one sender in the same subgroup appearing in the displays indicates trouble in the terminating sender link. A terminating sender attached to a link with a grounded D lead will operate its TCl relay and ground the start lead to the marker connector as soon as the sender SC2 relay releases.

### 6. SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR LOCATING AND CLEARING TROUBLE

6.01 With a test receiver connected to battery, test the D leads of all links with access to the subgroup. When the link frame in trouble is located, it will be advantageous to make the subgroup busy by blocking the related AMB- and BMB- relays in the control circuit and releasing the make busy plug at the terminating trouble indicator.

