

## KEY PULSING SENDER LINK CONTROLLER AND COIN SUPERVISORY LINK CONTROLLER CROSS CONNECTIONS NO. 1 CROSSBAR OFFICES

### 1. GENERAL

1.01 This section describes the method of making cross-connections in the key pulsing sender link controller and coin supervisory link controller circuits (SD-25029-01).

1.02 The cross-connections provided in this circuit are for the purpose of changing the preference of key pulsing senders or coin supervisory circuits.

1.03 The subgroup of senders or coin supervisory circuits which is preferred for a call is fixed by the circuit arrangement and cannot be changed. Within a subgroup of senders or coin supervisory circuits, the preference is determined by the location of the key pulsing district junctor or outgoing trunk on the link primary switch and the cross-connections placed.

1.04 Cross-connection changes may be required in order to equalize wear on the equipment. Usage of coin supervisory circuits or key pulsing senders may be unequal due to the fact that all circuits in a subgroup are not equipped and, therefore, certain of them may be first choice more than once. In addition, the order in which key pulsing district junc-tors or outgoing trunks are selected, especially with idle trunk indicating equipment, may tend to cause certain equipment to be used dis-proportionately. These factors should be con-sidered when planning cross-connection changes.

1.05 Cross-connection changes should be made during periods of light load, when a subgroup of senders or coin supervisory cir-cuits may be made busy.

### 2. APPARATUS

2.01 Soldering Copper and materials as re-quired.

2.02 No. 322A (or 275A) (make-busy) Plug.

### 3. EQUIPMENT ARRANGEMENT

3.01 Each subgroup of key pulsing senders or coin supervisory circuits has its indi-vidual cross-connecting equipment at the key

pulsing sender selector or coin supervisory selector unit terminal strip located on the miscellaneous frame.

3.02 There are five preference leads (P0 to P4), one of which is effective on each call to the subgroup, depending on the location of the key pulsing district junctor, key puls-ing outgoing trunk, or subscriber district junctor, on the link primary switch as follows:

Primary Switch Horizontal No.	Lead Effective	Selector Unit Term. Strip Punching
0-1	P0	60
2-3	P1	61
4-5	P2	62
6-7	P3	63
8-9	P4	64

3.03 There are five starting points (S0 to S4) in the sender or coin supervisory selec-tor preference chain circuit which are cross-connected to the P- leads, to determine the first choice sender or coin supervisory cir-cuit, as follows:

Sender or Supervisory Cct. Preferred	Lead	Selector Unit Term. Strip Punching
0	S0	70
1	S1	71
2	S2	72
3	S3	73
4	S4	74

3.04 If the preferred circuit is busy, the next lower circuit will be used. After 0 circuit, 4 is next in preference, if equipped.

3.05 If the subgroup is not fully equipped, no cross-connections are placed on the S- punchings of unequipped circuits, the P0 to P4 punchings being apportioned among the S- punchings associated with equipped circuits.

### 4. METHOD

4.01 Determine the preference cross-connec-tions to be placed by analysis of the traffic conditions.

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4.02 Make busy the key pulsing sender subgroup or coin supervisory subgroup at the sender make-busy frame.

4.03 Rearrange the cross-connections between punchings at the selector terminal strip as required. Each of the P- leads (punchings 60 to 64) should be cross-connected to one of

the S- leads (punchings 70 to 74) which represents an equipped sender or coin supervisory circuit.

4.04 After the cross-connection work has been completed, restore the subgroup to service and make test calls to insure that the equipment is working satisfactorily.