

# Quiescent Test Load Simulator (TLS) Test Criteria

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## 1. General

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- 1.1 Purpose** This addendum was issued to update information contained in GTE Telephone Operations Practice 220-014-007.
- 1.2 Filing Instructions** File this addendum with the practice in numerical order in your GTE Telephone Operations Practices set.
- 1.3 Copyright and Responsibility** This addendum was published by the GTE Telephone Operations Administrative Services Department. For more information about this practice contact the Headquarters COE Construction Department.
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## **2. Adding the Revised Pages to Practice 220-014-007**

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**2.1** Replace the revised pages as follows:

**Page**

**Replacements**

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**Revised Pages...**

**Action...**

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7 and 8

Remove old pages 7 and 8 and replace with new pages (single sheet).

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9 and 10

Remove old pages 9 and 10 and replace with new pages (single sheet).

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11 and 12

Remove old pages 11 and 12 and replace with new pages (single sheet).

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**2.2**

**Revision Bars**

Revision bars mark all parts of the practice which are changed by this addendum.

**QUIESCENT TEST LOAD SIMULATOR (TLS)  
TEST CRITERIA - GTD-5 EAX**

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## 2. OVERVIEW

### 2.1 Quiescent Test

The quiescent test is intended to allow Switching Services and COE Construction an opportunity to ascertain the stability of switching system.

### 2.2 Acronyms and Definitions

The following chart provides definitions of the major acronyms and terms used in this practice:

Acronym or Term	Meaning
ALU	Analog Line Unit
COE	Central Office Equipment
CPMS	Capital Program Management System
DCU	Digital Control Unit
DMTM	Data Management Transmission Module
ECSS	External Clock Synchronization Sources
MTU	Magnetic Tape Unit
NERT	Network Error Threshold
SMA	System Malfunction Analysis
SSOC	Switching Services Operations Center
TCU	Time Switch and Peripheral Control Unit

(continued)

**2. OVERVIEW, continued**

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**2.2**

**Acronyms  
and  
Definitions,  
continued**

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---

**Acronym  
or Term**

**Meaning**

---

**TLS**

**Test Load Simulator**

---

**Turnover**

**A point in time when all  
installation, and installation  
testing activities are complete and  
the system is ready for final  
acceptance prior to being placed  
in-service.**

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**2.3**

**Related  
Information**

**Refer to the following practices for related information:**

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**For Information On . . .**

**Consult Practice(s) . . .**

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200-002-724

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**Capital Program  
Management System  
(CPMS)**

- 180-400-201 Capital Program Management System (CPMS) Construction
  - 180-400-202, Capital Management System, Construction, Planning, Scheduling, Performance.
- 

**Functional group  
responsibilities  
pertaining to Central  
Office Equipment**

**220-001-001, Central Office Equip-  
ment Installation Activity  
Procedures**

---

**General Acceptance and GTD-5  
EAX Acceptance responsi-  
bilities/requirements**

- 200-002-010, Acceptance Test-General Plan.
  - 200-002-010, Acceptance Test-Basic Equipment.
  - 200-002-724, Acceptance Test-GTD-5 EAX
- 
-

**3. QUIESCENT TIME FRAME CONSIDERATION/OBJECTIVES**

**3.1  
Test Period/  
Corrective  
Action**

The quiescent test must begin three days prior to the turnover date (see below) and progress a minimum of 24 hours:

If. . . Then. . .

The test fails

- An additional 24 hours is required. The maximum time frame to complete the test is 72 hours.
- Correct suspected faults and retest by:
  - Performing a mini-test (eight hours) if noted faults were cleared with confidence. This test condition must be agreeable with the Switching Services Operations Center (SSOC).
  - Establishing a new in-service date (if required).

**3.2  
Turnover DATE  
Formula**

The minimum time frame for establishing the turnover date is derived by applying the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Equipped office line size}}{1000} \times 1.2 \text{ Days} + 15 \text{ Days}$$

Total number of days prior to the in-service date that the inactive period will be completed (not to exceed 90 days).

**NOTE:** This time frame is required to ensure that maintenance will have adequate time to complete all functional acceptance tests.

**3.3  
Developing  
Plan of Action**

When the TLS requirements (as covered in Sections 5.3 and 5.5 of this Practice) are not met during the quiescent period, COE-Construction and Maintenance will:

- Review the results to develop a plan of action in the event the acceptance interval and/or in-service date is jeopardized.
- Ensure that the plan outlines the:
  - Method of problem correction.
  - Completion dates.
  - Newly established quiescent period date if required and concurred upon by both parties.

#### 4. TEST LOAD SIMULATOR (TLS) - PRETEST CONDITIONS

##### 4.1 Set Up

COE Construction will set up the TLS from the:

- Traffic specifications.

OR

- Information provided by the Traffic Engineer.

Before beginning the quiescent test, connect the TLS by using the following chart:

Step	Connecting the TLS
1	<p>Connect a minimum of one line per Analog Line Unit (ALU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This applies to any remote unit [i.e., Remote Switching Unit (RSU) or Remote Line Unit (RLU)] that is being added to or with the base unit.</li><li>• All host remote links that have facilities available should be cut in-service to distribute TLS traffic across all spans that will be put in-service with the remote.</li></ul> <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One originator and one terminator is preferred. The intent is to simulate as closely as possible a representation of actual switch load without presenting an overload of traffic-sensitive components in the system.</li><li>• If excess TLS capacity exists, it can be used to connect one line per Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) group.</li></ul>
2	<p>Provide a mixture of Dial Pulse (DP) and tone traffic in accordance with the traffic engineering specifications for an office. Be sure to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dual Tone Multifrequency (DTMF).</li><li>• Multifrequency (MF).</li></ul>
3	<p>Check to see that holding time for the test load simulator does not fall below four seconds.</p>

(continued)

#### 4. TEST LOAD SIMULATOR (TLS) PRETEST CONDITIONS. continued

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##### 4.1 Set Up, continued

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#### Step Connecting the TLS

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- 4 Loop back incoming and outgoing trunks from every digital Peripheral Interface Unit (PIU) so that the following calls can be generated:
- . Line to trunk (L-T).
  - Trunk to line (T-L).

Where possible, use the actual office data base office data have to prevent any unnecessary arrangements. Traffic Engineering is responsible for providing the information necessary for the translation of loop back trunks.

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- 5 The following types of calls should be as true a representation possible of the actual switch loading after cutover:
- Line to Line (L-L).
  - L-T.
  - T-L.
- 

- 6 Billing:
- Must be active to verify the clearing of charge registers and the operation to the Magnetic Tape Unit (MTU) or Data Management Transmission Module (DMTM).
  - Change-over must take place once during the 24 hour test on request to verify operation of MTU or the DMTM.
- 

- 7 Impose on the switch for a period of 20 hours the Average Busy Season Busy Hour (ABSBH) Traffic plus 20% more (120%) for an additional four hours.

CAUTION: Do not overload traffic sensitive components of the system during this time.

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(continued)

4. TEST LOAD SIMULATOR (TLS) PRETEST CONDITIONS, continued

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4.1  
Set Up,  
continued

---

Step Connecting the TLS

---

- 8 Ensure System Malfunction Analysis (SMA) by:
- Setting thresholds properly in accordance with Telephone Company (TELCO) area standards or Section 7 of GTD-5 EAX User Guide.
  - Setting the print option to ON, to ensure that each syndrome is printed and diagnostics are only performed when the threshold is reached.
- 

- 9 Ensure that Network Error Thresholds (NERT) are set to on-line environmental requirements. If no TELCO/area standards exist, use the following recommended on-line NERT values:

- TCU 0005.0005.
  - RLU 0005.0005.
  - . RSU 0005.0005.
  - . FPPA 0003.
  - . FPAR 0003.
  - . FCLK 0003.
  - . SSLP 00005.
  - . RLSP 00020.
  - . PCUP 00020.
- 

- 10 Ensure traffic metering packages are active:

- . MPTK.
- . MPSW.
- . MPCQ.
- . MPRU.
- . MPCD.
- . MPLD.
- . MPCS.
- . MPDT.
- . MPRS.

NOTE: Some packages may not be required, i.e., MPRU, MPRS, etc.

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(continued)

#### 4. TEST LOAD SIMULATOR (TLS) - PRETEST CONDITIONS, continued

4.1  
Set Up,  
continued

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---

Step	Connecting the TLS
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11 Prior to beginning the quiescent test, ensure that the system is configured to the same copy. Equipment to be concerned with includes:

- Microprocessors.
- Dedicated memories.
- Base Unit Network (BUNW).
- Time of Day Clock (TODC).
- Space Switch Interface Controller Clock (SCK).
- Common Memory Clock (CMC).
- Message Distributor Circuit Oscillator (MCO).
- Space Switch (SSW).

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12 Ensure that External Clock Synchronization Source (ECSS) is in-service and active so, if facilities are available, the ECSS's will be on.

- NOTE:
- During the quiescent test, it is not necessary to change units on the network clock.
  - Prior to and after the quiescent test, activate each clock for a minimum of 48 hours to ensure the integrity of each clock unit.
- 
- 

#### 5. QUIESCENT MINIMUM PERFORMANCE CRITERIA - NEW SWITCHES

5.1  
Level of  
Stability

The GID-5 switch must maintain a level of stability such that it remains fully duplexed.

NOTE: Network and peripheral recoveries are allowed as listed in "SMA Syndrome and Peripheral Recovery Requirements" on page 12, as long as the recovered equipment is automatically restored to duplex configuration.

**5. QUIESCENT MINIMUM PERFORMANCE CRITERIA - NEW SWITCHES, continued**

**5.2 .  
Not Acceptable!  
Unallowable**

For new switches the following is:

- Not acceptable:
  - Manual input to restore network/peripherals to duplex.
  - Manual reseating or card changing of duplex hardware. Refer to "Replacement of Simplex Equipment," section 5.6 on Page 13.
- Not allowed:
  - Common equipment recoveries, i.e., APC, ACDC, Common Memory, MDC, TPC, TCU processors, RSU, NCU, SIC, dedicated memory.
  - Initializations of any level.

If . . .	Then Discount . . .
The cause of the recovery or initialization can be corrected to the satisfaction of SSOC management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The time frame surrounding the recovery,</li> <li>● No more than two hours of a continuous 26-hour quiescent.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Network or peripheral equipment recoveries that cause the lost call rate to be exceeded. Refer to section 5.3, Lost Calls.</li> <li>- System initiated swaps because of hardware problems associated with the MTU or DMTM.</li> </ul>	EXCEPTION: Allowable when the MTU switches because the end of tape (billing data full) was encountered.






**5.3  
Lost Calls**

The criteria for lost calls are:

- No more than an average of one call lost per 10,000 attempts for the 24 hour period.
- All attempts must be actual attempts, i.e., zero percent abandoned.

(continued)

**5. QUIESCENT MINIMUM PERFORMANCE CRITERIA - NEW SWITCHES, continued**

**5.3**  
Lost calls,  
continued

- The TDA metering package (MPCQ) of the switch is to be used rather than the TLS counters.
- The difference between the TLS and TDA meters must not be more than 2% in 24 hours.

Use the following counters to calculate the percentage of lost calls (i.e., % system lost call - less than 1.0 per 10,000 attempts):

- MF start dial.
- DP start dial.
- L-T completed.
- One digit received.
- L-L completed.
- T-L completed.
- T-T completed.

Calculate the percentage of lost calls using the following Formula:

$$\% \text{ System Lost Calls} = \frac{\text{One Digit Received} + \text{Incoming Start Dial MF + DP} + \text{L-L Completed} + \text{L-T Completed} + \text{T-L Completed} + \text{T-T Completed}}{\text{One Digit Received} + \text{Incoming Start Dial MF + DP}} \times 100$$

**5.4**  
Syndromes  
and Test  
Failures

When a definite pattern on syndromes exists or when an excessive number of the same syndrome occurs throughout the 24 hour period, consider the test a failure.

This decision must be made by operating company analysis, for example, when an excessive number of common network syndromes occurred throughout the 24 hour period, i.e., 1 per 10,000 calls.

NOTE: Syndromes which can be logically linked are counted as one syndrome.

## 5. QUIESCENT MINIMUM PERFORMANCE CRITERIA - NEW SWITCHES, continued

### 5.5 SMA Syndrome Peripheral Recovery Requirements

The criteria for SMA syndrome and peripheral recovery requirements are:

- **The** total number of device deferred Class 1 and general processing **Class 3 syndrome** counts during the **final six hours** must not **exceed 0.05%** (one in 2,000).

**NOTE:** No failure trend should be evident in the 0.05% maximum failure rate. Use total attempts to calculate.

- No more **than** two recoveries are allowed on the same **unit:**
  - Analog Control Unit (ACU).
  - Base Unit **Network (BUNW)**.
  - Digital Control Unit (DCU).
  - input/Output Module (**ICM**).
  - Space Switch (**SSW**).
  - Time Switch (**TSW**).
  - Remote Switching Network Unit (**RSNW**).
- Total peripheral recoveries greater than 25% are considered unacceptable for equipped TCU's when sites have five or **fewer** TCU's.
- Total peripheral recoveries greater than 40% are considered unacceptable for equipped **TCU's** when sites have five or fewer TCU's.
- Recoveries are not to be copy dependent, **i.e.**, three recoveries on the same DCU is unacceptable.
- Any device **priority syndrome** which localizes suspect hardware is **considered** a recovery. This applies to syndrome 1.019 meaning that **Nonmaskable** Interrupt (NMI) has occurred.

EXAMPLE: Two **time** switch fault syndromes on the same TCU is the **maximum allowed**. Two SSW syndromes which point to **the** same **TCU is** the maximum allowed.

(continued)

5. QUIESCENT MINIMUM PERFORMANCE CRITERIA - NEW SWITCHES, continued

5.5  
SMA Syndrome  
Peripheral  
Recovery  
Requirements,  
continued

- Syndromes are not to be combined and counted as recoveries such as one Time Switch (TSW) and one SSW syndrome pointing to the same TCU:

---

---

If. . .

Then. . .

---

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A pattern develops with different syndromes which point to the same hardware

- An analysis should be made.
  - If necessary, extend the test an additional eight (8) hours to further evaluate the condition of the switching system.
- 
- 

5.6  
Replacement  
of Simplex  
Equipment

During the 24 hour run, simplex equipment, i.e., line card, DIMF card, etc., which develops hardware problems may be replaced.

5.7  
Standby  
Copy

Midway through the 24 hour minimum time frame, each standby copy as referred to "TIS Setup" Step 9 on Page 9 must be active and remain so for a minimum of eight hours of the 24 hour test.

NOTE: Discount syndromes generated by placing the standby copy of the network active.

5.8  
Executive  
Reset

Criteria for the executive reset syndrome are:

- The executive reset syndrome 3.028 must not exceed three for the entire quiescent test.....
- The cause of the executive reset and the module identification where the interrupt occurred must be evaluated. If necessary, refer to Switching Services Staff and/or Technical Support Services (TSS) for investigation before acceptance of the switching system.

6. QUIESCENT PRETESTING - LINE ADDITIONS

6.1  
Criteria

The quiescent test criteria for line additions are the same as those outlined in Quiescent Test Criteria-Minimum Performance for New Switches on Pages 9-12.

CAUTION: Due to live traffic conditions, application of the test load simulator and the time frames for performing the test must be altered to avoid any adverse effect to customer service.

**6. QUIESCENT PRETESTING - LINE ADDITIONS, continued**

**6.2  
Time Frame**

Whenever possible, the quiescent test time frame for line additions is three eight hour tests performed during low traffic periods for three consecutive days:

*ADD TO 220-014-007*

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If. . .            Then. . .

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The need for service arises

The quiescent test may be made up during successful hours of operation which are not consecutive.

**HOWEVER:** Sixteen hours of the test must be consecutive and without interruption for any reason, i.e., two eight hour tests must be successful and without interruption.

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**6.3  
Ratio**

The ratio of line-to-line TLS traffic must be a true representation as possible of the actual switch loading after cutover.

**6.4  
TLS  
Setup**

Prior to the quiescent test connect the TLS as follows:

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---

**Step            Connecting The TLS**

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- 1            Connect a minimum of one TLS line per ALU in the new TCU's (one originator and one terminator is preferred).

---

- 2            Connect a minimum of one TLS originator and one TLS terminator to each existing base unit Analog Line Unit Frame (ALUF).

**NOTE:** When possible all new TCU's should pull a Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) path to all existing TCU's to ensure a realistic traffic pattern through the SSW.

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## 6. QUIESCENT PRETESTING - LINE ADDITIONS, continued

### 6.5 Testing New Trunking and Service Circuits

One week prior to the quiescent test ensure that:

- All new trunking and service circuits are tested by switching services and phased into the on-line network in a graduated process.
- Any circuit which fails prior to or during the quiescent test period are turned back to COE construction for repair/ replacement.

- NOTE:
- The quantities of new trunking and service circuits cut into live traffic must be approved by the local SSOC.
  - SSOC and site personnel must be aware of all equipment turned up to live traffic in order to closely monitor and evaluate all problems. All new service circuits and trunking must be officially accepted after the successful completion of the quiescent test.

### 6.6 Responsi- bilities

Prior to the quiescent test, Switching Services and COE Construction are responsible for evaluating the condition of the existing network which includes:

- Comparing the end of hours reports during the low traffic periods of the test.
- Comparing the number of SMA syndromes and recoveries in existing network. The system performance must be compatible with other on-line GID-5 EAX sites.

## 7. QUIESCENT TESTING - LINE ADDITIONS

### 7.1 Problems Encountered

Any hardware problems which can severely effect the outcome of the quiescent test must be corrected by Switching Services before beginning the test. During the actual test:

- Record all other noted problems and expected number of lost calls. Calculate the lost call percentage (see next page).
- Noted problems in the existing network are not counted as problems with the new line addition.

*by COE Construction*

7. QUIESCENT TESTING - LINE ADDITIONS, continued

7.2  
Calculating  
Lost Call  
Percentage

To calculate the "Lost Call Percentage" for the new line addition, subtract the average of the lost calls in the old network (just prior to TLS new network, for the same period of time) from those which occurred during the test.

NOTE: This is not an accurate lost call ratio, however, it will give an indication of any abnormal lost calls associated with the new network.

7.3  
Suspension  
of Test

Refer to the following chart for suspension of the quiescent test:

---

---

When Suspension of  
Test is a Result of. . . Then. . .

---

---

Noted problems  
occurring in the  
existing network

- Perform an additional eight (8) hour test.
- Consider the test consecutive with any previous successful eight hour test which totals 24 hours.

- 
- A Common control problem i.e., common memory, APC, TPC, MDC, SIC, etc.

Repeat the entire test for eight (8) hours.

- The new network.
- 
- 

8. POST TURNOVER - LINE ADDITIONS

8.1  
Post Turnover

Post-turnover is after turnover but before the in-service date.

8. POST TURNOVER - LINE ADDITIONS, continued

cj.2  
-  
bilities

Functional group responsibilities may vary <sup>BETWEEN</sup> if the project had previously been identified as a joint test acceptance COE Maintenance/COE Construction ~~work order~~ <sup>work order</sup> as mutually agreed upon and listed in the work order package. For additional information, refer to Practices 220-001-001 and 200-002-010.

*BASED ON RESOURCES AVAILABILITY  
AT THE POC CONSTRUCTION MEETING*

Area . . . Is Responsible For . . .

COE  
Construction

- All site logs used during the course of the installation i.e., tracking/historical records, problems/resolution.

AND

- *TURNING OVER ALL AND LISTINGS* Forwarding these logs to Switching Services. At a minimum, these logs will include the:
  - Daily Activity Log/History Sheet.
  - Patch and Release Logs.
  - Printed Wiring Card (PWC) Inventory and Repair logs
  - *TRAFFIC LOAD*

• Maintenance  
Supervisor

Coordinating all construction activity beginning at turnover.

OR

• SSOC Analyst

Switching  
Services

- The system's:
  - Administration.
  - In-service preparation i.e., message class assignments, documentation, spare cards, tools, furniture, etc.
- Operating the switch in a normal in-service manner by performing the following tests:
  - Routine.
  - Functional.
  - Dynamic.

NOTE: Also refer to Switching Services responsibilities on the next page.

(continued)

**8. POST TURNOVER - LINE ADDITIONS. continued**

8.2  
- s - i -  
bilities,  
continued

		Is Responsible For. . .
• Switching Services	AND/OR	• Completing the "TLS Log and Accountability Document", refer to Exhibit 1 on Page 20. This document signifies successful completion of the TLS activities.
• COE Construction		AND
		• Forwarding this document to the Maintenance Supervisor upon completion of the TLS.
NOTE: Attach to the "TLS Log and Accountability Document":		
		• All TLS and system printouts.
		• A copy of the Traffic Load Analyzation Process (TLAP) or RMCS access process. Refer to Practice 220-014-006.

8.3  
Problems  
During  
Acceptance

During acceptance, if a problem is encountered which must be corrected before the in-service date, use the following procedure:

NOTE: Refer to "Related Information" on Page 4 for additional information on acceptance responsibilities/requirements.

Step	Who. . .	Does What. . .
1	Test Person	A. Indicates the problem on the acceptance form. B. Forwards a copy to the maintenance supervisor.
2	Maintenance Supervisor	A. Refers problem to the Construction Supervisor for correction. B. Follows up to ensure that correction is complete.

(continued)

8. POST TURNOVER - LINE ADDITIONS, continued

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8.3  
Problems  
During  
Acceptance,  
continued

Step	Who. . .	Does What. . .
3	Construction Supervisor	<p>A. Ensures that problems are corrected.</p> <p>B. Ensures that the Maintenance Supervisor is notified when the problem is corrected and acceptance form so noted.</p> <p>C. When the problem cannot be corrected and an engineering or unsatisfactory equipment condition exists will initiate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A Unsatisfactory Condition Report to Engineering/TSS for resolution. Refer to Practice 007-009-001 Unsatisfactory Condition Report for additional information.</li></ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A computer generated Job Information Memorandum (JIM) to Switching Engineering.</li></ul> <p>NOTE: Refer to the section "Related Information" on page 4 for practices on CEPS.</p>

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TLS LOG AND ACCOUNTABILITY DOCUMENT Page 1 of 3  
 Form 90002782  
 Ref 220-014-007

SITE		SYSTEM	SYN	IS	NOT
SITE SUPERVISOR		CONSTRUCTION MANAGER		CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT ADMINISTRATOR	
DATE STARTED		TURN OVER		DATE FINISHED	
NOTES: 1. Reference GTEP 220-014-006 for Traffic Load Analyzation Program (TLAP). 2. Reference GTEP 220-014-007 for Quiescent TLS Test Criteria. 3. Reference AGCS CHB-224-002 Section on TLS and 106-7XX-XXX series of practices.					
<b>PART 1 - TWENTY-FOUR HOUR TEST, SITE DEPENDENT DATA AND RESULTS</b>					
1. No. of Receivers?		Avail		17. How many digital trunk groups are in the office?	
2. No. of TLS Ckts: Used		Units		How many were looped-back and tested?	
3. No. of Line: Frames		Units		How many were tested without looping using the digital trunk TLS?	
4. No. of Line Exp.: Frames		Units		How many spans are in the office?	
5. No. of : Frames		Units		How many spans were tested?	
6. No. of Analog Trk: Frames		Units		18. How many lines are part of the installation?	
7. No. of Digital Trk: Frames		Units		19. What TCU is the RDLC in?	
8. No. of TCU: Frames		Units		20. To what TCU's are the remote lines and trunks connected?	
9. No. of : Frames		Units		21. Which span(s) contain(s) the ECSS/BSRF/etc.?	
10. No. of hours to set up TLS and make it operational?				22. Final results and time extensions:	
11. Engineered PSA for site?				a. How many Common Equipment recoveries occurred during the 24-hour test?	
12. Engineered PSA for each call type?				b. How many Network (peripheral equipment) recoveries occurred during the 24-hour test?	
a. Line-to-Line DP		DTMF		c. Total initializations in the 24-hour test?	
b. Line-to-Trunk DP		DTMF		d. Total calls processed in the 24-hour test?	
c. Trunk-to-Line DP		MF		e. How many times was the 24-hour test run to meet the requirements?	
d. Trunk-to-Trunk DP		MF		f. How many hours was the final 24-hour test extended to meet the requirements?	
13. What type TLS was used?				g. How many hours did it take to perform the TLS 24-hour test?	
<input type="checkbox"/> TLS II <input type="checkbox"/> Ameritec <input type="checkbox"/>				23. After the 24-hour test has been performed and the requirements therein have been met, the person responsible for the test must sign and date this form in the space below to indicate that the 24-hour test has been successfully completed.	
14. What TCU's are the DTMF/MF receivers in?					
What TCU's contain any looped trunks?					
Is a PTC available on site? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO					
15. No. of TLS call circuits used for each call type?					
a. Line-to-Line DP		DTMF			
b. Line-to-Trunk DP		DTMF			
c. Trunk-to-Line DP		MF			
d. Trunk-to-Trunk DP		MF			
16. PSA Hold Time used for each call type?					
a. Line-to-Line DP		DTMF			
b. Line-to-Trunk DP		DTMF			
c. Trunk-to-Line DP		MF			
d. Trunk-to-Trunk DP		MF			
SIGNATURE			DATE		

Exhibit 1, continued

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PART 2 - 24-HOUR TLS SUMMARY SHEET - STD-5 FAX MPCQ COUNTER TOTALS LOG							
The MPCQ TDA Report must be printed at the end of each hour or half hour if the counters peg at 32767 attempts during an hour run. This MPCQ Counter Totals Log must be completed each hour (1-24) or half hour (1-48) and the totals for each of the seven columns must be documented. Use second copy of this Part 2 Log Form (on reverse side) if one hour peg counters are at 32767 attempts (start dial, 1 digit received).							
HR	ONE DIGIT RCVD (A)	MF START DIAL (B)	DP START DIAL (C)	L-L COMP (D)	L-T COMP (E)	T-L COMP (F)	T-T COMP (G)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
<b>Total</b>							

The lost call results must be calculated from the seven totals A through G as follows:

Total Originations (A + B + C) \_\_\_\_\_

Total Completions (D + E + F + G) \_\_\_\_\_

Lost Calls (Total Originations - Total Completions) \_\_\_\_\_

% System Lost Calls  $(A + B + C) - (D + E + F + G) \div (A + B + C) \times 100$  \_\_\_\_\_

Call Processing Ratio  $[1 - (\text{Lost Calls} \div \text{Total Originations})]$  \_\_\_\_\_

*(The Call Processing Ratio must not be less than .9998 which indicates that no more than .0002 (.02%) of the calls were lost.)*

Exhibit 1, continued

TLS LOG AND ACCOUNTABILITY DOCUMENT Page 3 of 3  
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PART 2 - 24-HOUR TLS SUMMARY SHEET - QTD-5 FAX MPCQ COUNTER TOTALS LOG							
The MPCQ TDA Report must be printed at the end of each hour or half hour if the counters peg at 32767 attempts during an hour run. This MPCQ Counter Totals Log must be completed each hour (1-24) or half hour (1-48) and the totals for each of the seven columns must be documented. Use second copy of this Part 2 Log Form (on reverse side) if one hour peg counters are at 32767 attempts (start dial, 1 digit received).							
HR	ONE DIGIT RCVD (A)	MF START DIAL (B)	DP START DIAL (C)	L-L COMP (D)	L-T COMP (E)	T-L COMP (F)	T-T COMP (G)
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
<b>Total</b>							

The lost call results must be calculated from the seven totals A through G as follows:

Total Originations (A + B + C) \_\_\_\_\_

Total Completions (D + E + F + G) \_\_\_\_\_

Lost Calls (Total Originations - Total Completions) \_\_\_\_\_

% System Lost Calls  $(A + B + C) - (D + E + F + G) \div (A + B + C) \times 100$  \_\_\_\_\_

Call Processing Ratio  $[1 - (\text{Lost Calls} \div \text{Total Originations})]$  \_\_\_\_\_

*(The Call Processing Ratio must not be less than .9998 which indicates that no more than .0002 (.02%) of the calls were lost.)*

Exhibit 1