

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE  
TERMINAL STATION  
HOT STANDBY  
DR 6/11-135A AND 135EC  
STATION ALARM TROUBLE ISOLATION**

All terminal station trouble-clearing begins with the Terminal Station Alarm Trouble Isolation Flowchart in this tab. This flowchart and all referenced flowcharts are based on a logical trouble hierarchy. The technician should follow the instructions and logical flow of the alarm-clearing flowcharts unless he/she is familiar with the equipment and understands the details of the system and station maintenance. The technician should also become familiar with the "Admonishments" in the "Maintenance" tab and the "Service Protection" tab.

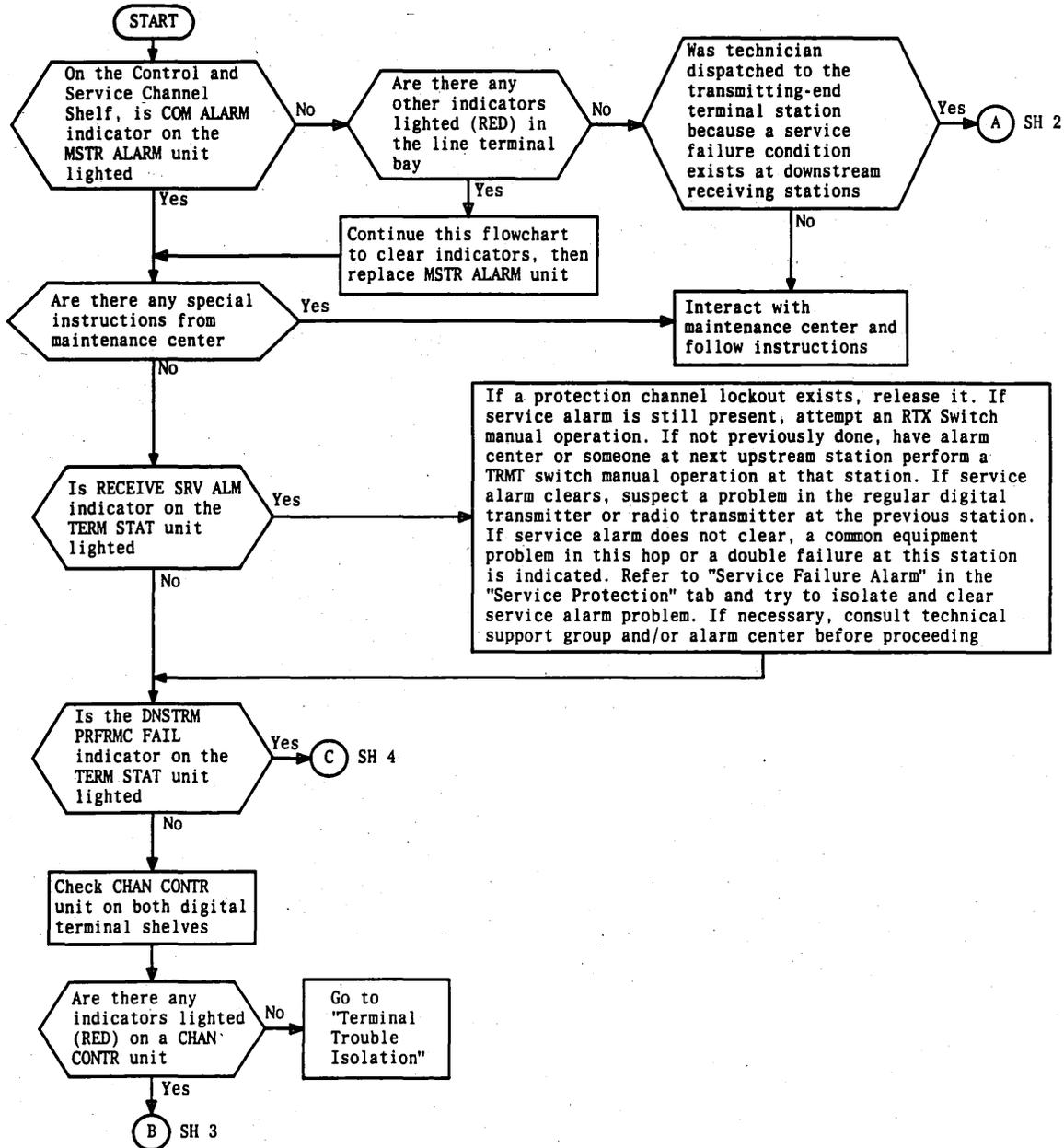
*This practice is reissued to include Enhanced Transmit Switching and RF Switch Control information in the Trouble Isolation flowchart. The practice is used in binders 421-105-001, 421-105-080, 421-105-090, 421-105-100, 421-105-001AC, 421-105-002AC, 421-105-003AC, and 421-105-004AC.*

**TERMINAL STATION TROUBLE ISOLATION FLOWCHART**

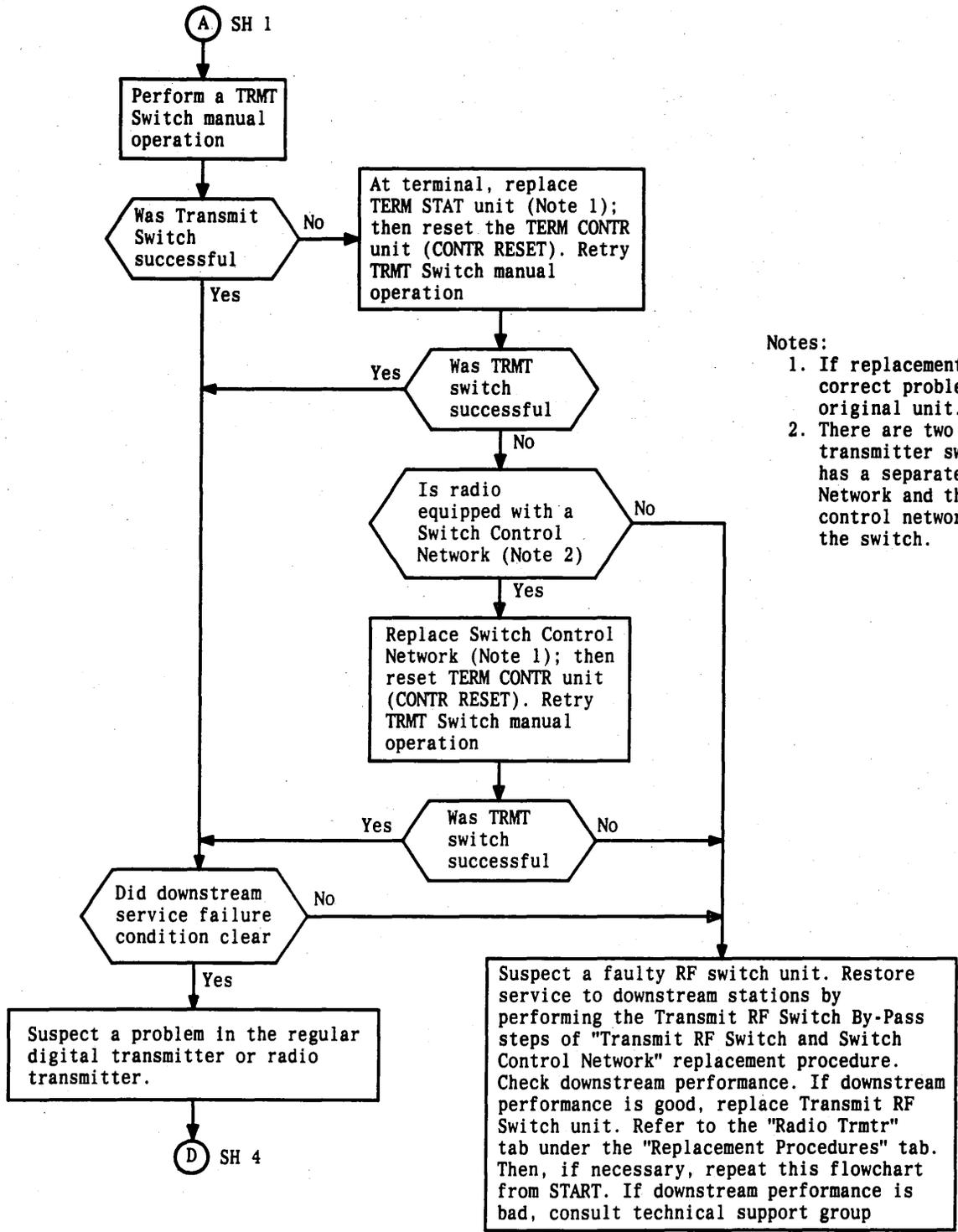
This flowchart is the starting point for isolating troubles in a terminal station. Trouble isolation should be done in *one* direction of transmission at a time. Alarm circuits must be working properly for the flowchart to accurately isolate troubles. Use local equipment indications to determine if the trouble is in a radio receiver, radio transmitter, or line terminal bay.

Transmission related alarms are centralized, per channel, on the CHAN CONTR unit of the associated digital terminal shelf. Any station alarm (unless equipped with the direct radio reporting option) will generate the COM ALARM indicator on the MSTR ALARM unit. The MSTR ALARM unit is located in the control and service channel shelf.

If no local alarms are present, call the maintenance center to confirm proper dispatch. If this station is reporting remote alarms without local indications, suspect a problem in the alarm reporting circuitry. Request an explanation of remote scan points, and then refer to Station Alarm Reporting Hierarchy to isolate and replace defective alarm reporting circuitry. If local alarms clear without any action being taken, report to your technical support group and determine the next course of action.

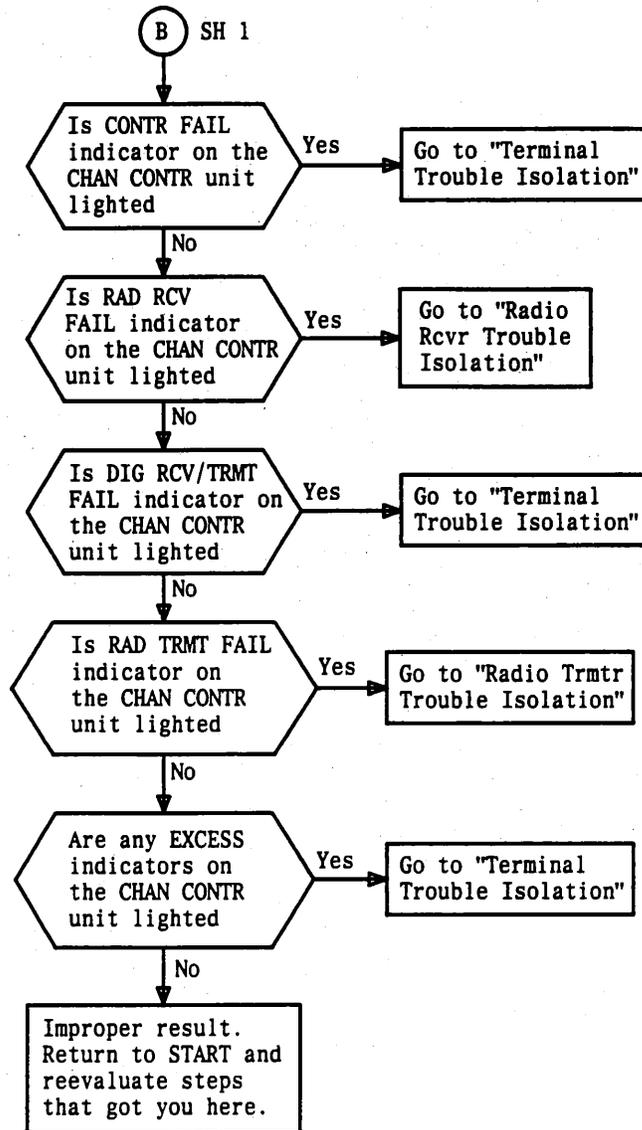


Terminal Station Alarm Trouble Isolation Flowchart (Sheet 1 of 5)

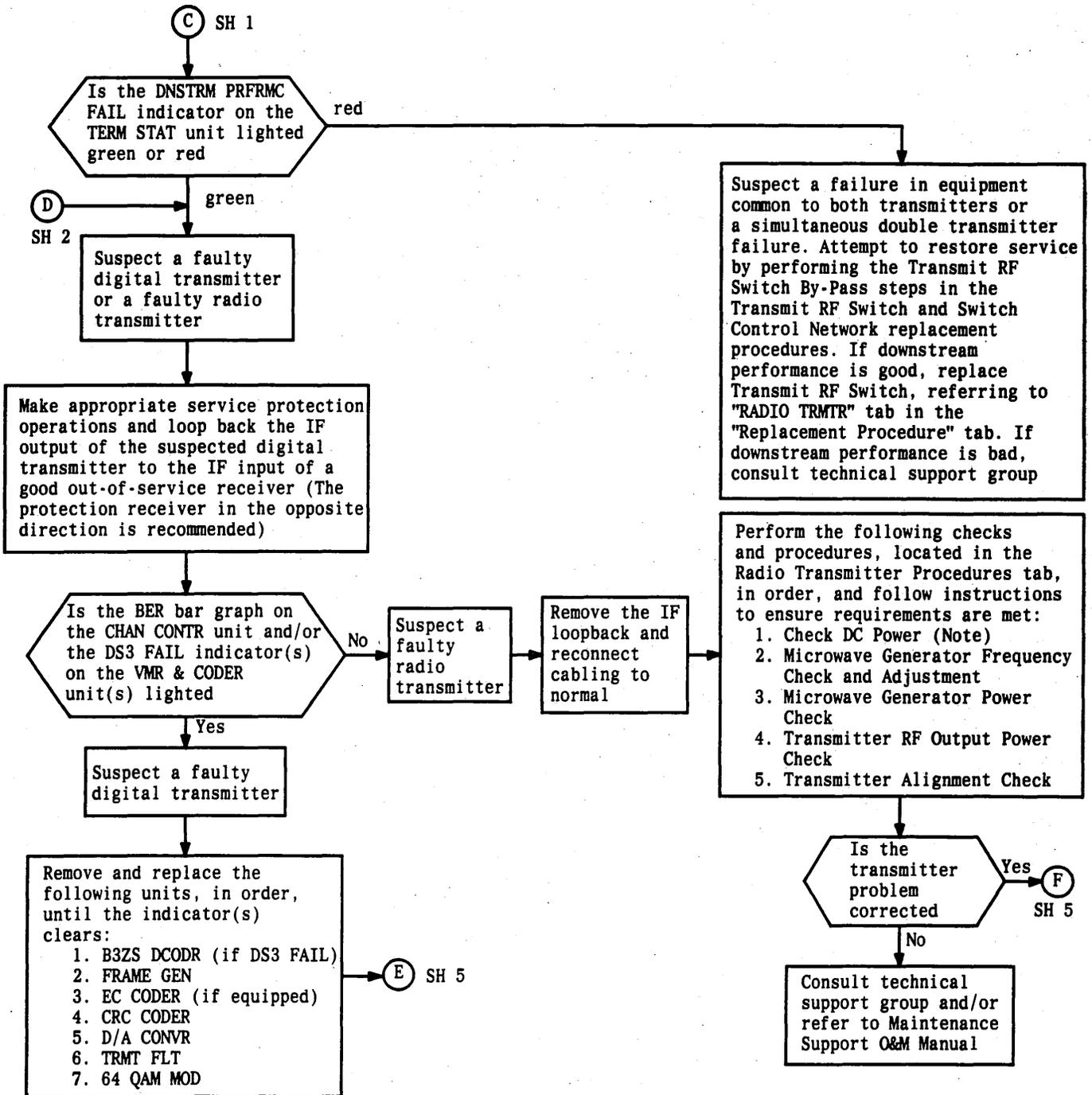


- Notes:
1. If replacement unit does not correct problem, reinstall original unit.
  2. There are two types of transmitter switches. One has a separate Switch Control Network and the other has the control network built into the switch.

Terminal Station Alarm Trouble Isolation Flowchart (Sheet 2 of 5)

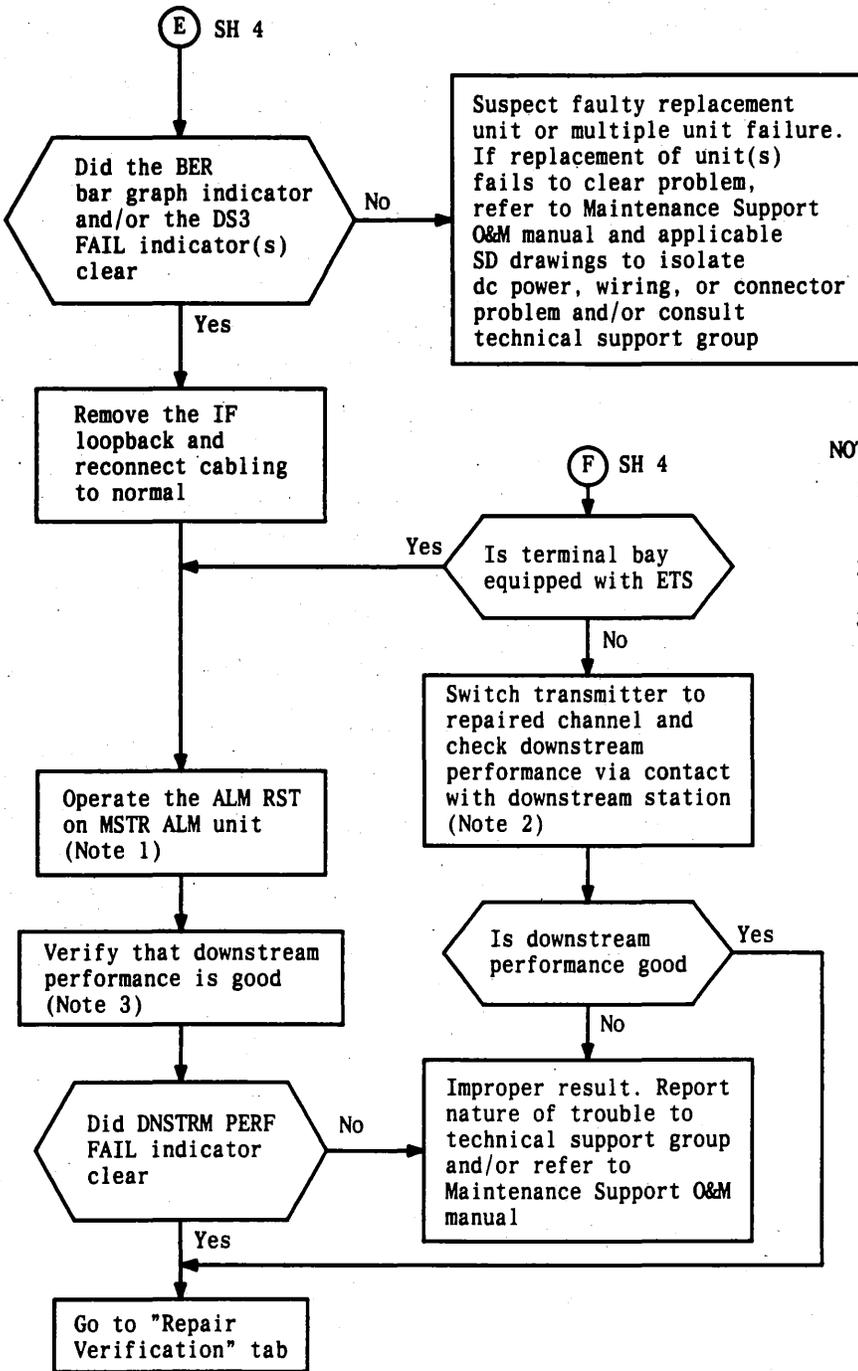


Terminal Station Alarm Trouble Isolation Flowchart (Sheet 3 of 5)



Note: Using the ALARM AND METER unit, check all radio transmitter voltages against the specifications on the RADIO DATA CARD. If requirements are not met, go to "DC Power Diagnosis" tab for troubleshooting procedures.

Terminal Station Alarm Trouble Isolation Flowchart (Sheet 4 of 5)



NOTES

1. Operating the ALM RST will cause a switch back to the regular channel
2. A technician must be present at the downstream station
3. Proper downstream performance can be verified locally (DNSTRM PERF FAIL indicator on TERM STAT unit) or remotely (TX DNSTRM PERF FAIL scan point)

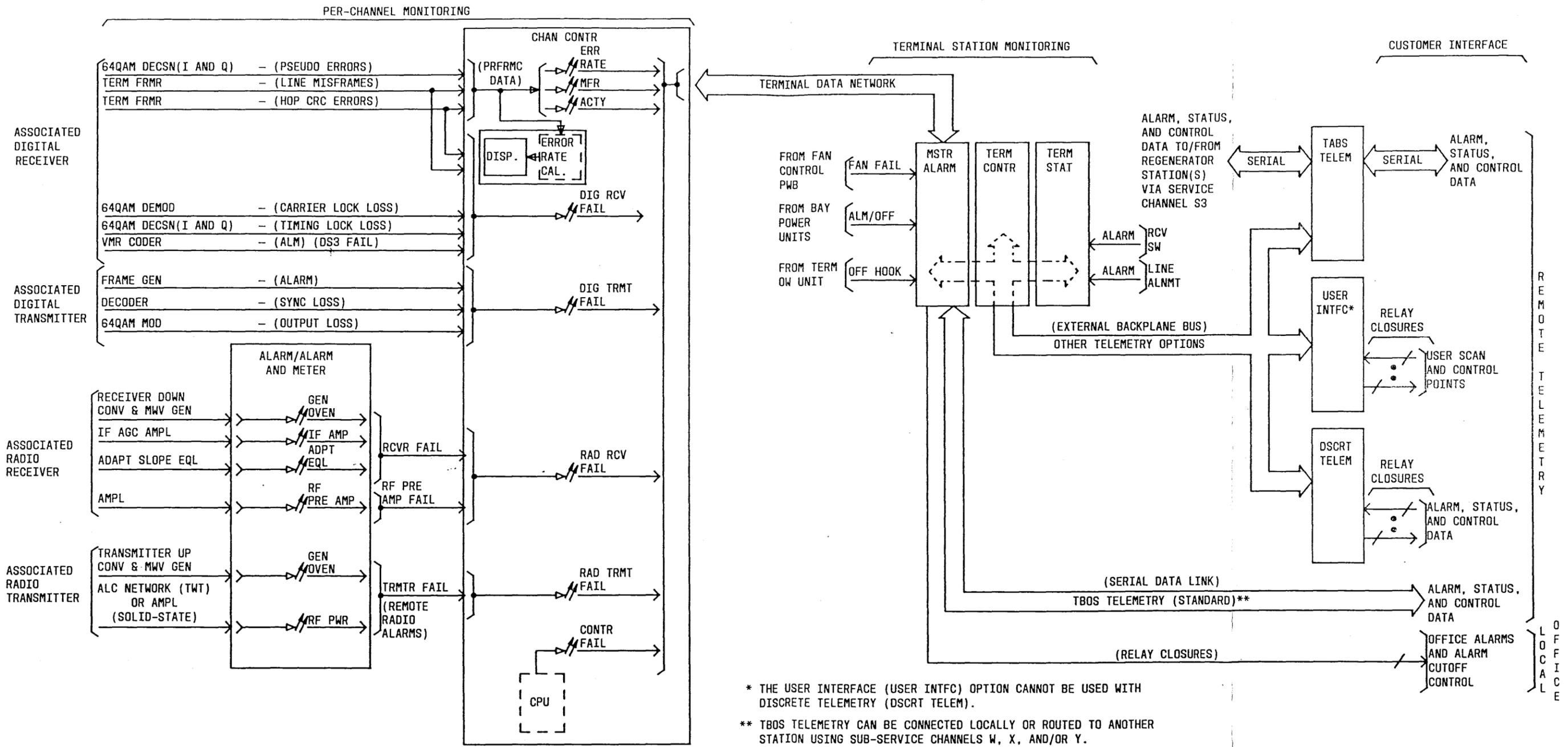
Terminal Station Alarm Trouble Isolation Flowchart (Sheet 5 of 5)

**STATION ALARM-REPORTING HIERARCHY**

Figure 1 illustrates the terminal station alarm-reporting signal path. It shows how the unit alarms are combined and processed before reporting or activating a specific alarm or status indicator. In rare cases, the alarm-reporting or the local alarm-indicating circuits can fail and cause false or misleading alarms. Suspect this situation if the equipment appears to be working properly and remote or local alarms are present or if there is an identified system or equipment trouble and the associated remote or local alarms are not activated. When an alarm-reporting circuit failure occurs, the trouble is probably in one of the units initiating the alarm or in one of the units in the alarm-reporting path. Figure 1 should be useful when isolating and repairing such failures.

**ISSUING ORGANIZATION**

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\* THE USER INTERFACE (USER INTFC) OPTION CANNOT BE USED WITH DISCRETE TELEMETRY (DSCRT TELEM).  
 \*\* TBOS TELEMTRY CAN BE CONNECTED LOCALLY OR ROUTED TO ANOTHER STATION USING SUB-SERVICE CHANNELS W, X, AND/OR Y.

Fig. 1—Station Alarm-Reporting Signal Path