



**Installation and Maintenance for
Survivable Remote EPN**

for

Avaya™ Communication Manager

555-233-121
Issue 5
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Notice

Every effort was made to ensure that the information in this document was complete and accurate at the time of printing. However, information is subject to change.

Warranty

Avaya Inc. provides a limited warranty on this product. Refer to your sales agreement to establish the terms of the limited warranty. In addition, Avaya's standard warranty language as well as information regarding support for this product, while under warranty, is available through the following Web site: <http://www.avaya.com/support>.

Preventing Toll Fraud

"Toll fraud" is the unauthorized use of your telecommunications system by an unauthorized party (for example, a person who is not a corporate employee, agent, subcontractor, or is not working on your company's behalf). Be aware that there may be a risk of toll fraud associated with your system and that, if toll fraud occurs, it can result in substantial additional charges for your telecommunications services.

Avaya Fraud Intervention

If you suspect that you are being victimized by toll fraud and you need technical assistance or support, in the United States and Canada, call the Technical Service Center's Toll Fraud Intervention Hotline at 1-800-643-2353.

How to Get Help

For additional support telephone numbers, go to the Avaya support Web site: <http://www.avaya.com/support>. If you are:

- Within the United States, click the *Escalation Management* link. Then click the appropriate link for the type of support you need.
- Outside the United States, click the *Escalation Management* link. Then click the *International Services* link that includes telephone numbers for the international Centers of Excellence.

Providing Telecommunications Security

Telecommunications security (of voice, data, and/or video communications) is the prevention of any type of intrusion to (that is, either unauthorized or malicious access to or use of) your company's telecommunications equipment by some party.

Your company's "telecommunications equipment" includes both this Avaya product and any other voice/data/video equipment that could be accessed via this Avaya product (that is, "networked equipment").

An "outside party" is anyone who is not a corporate employee, agent, subcontractor, or is not working on your company's behalf. Whereas, a "malicious party" is anyone (including someone who may be otherwise authorized) who accesses your telecommunications equipment with either malicious or mischievous intent.

Such intrusions may be either to/through synchronous (time-multiplexed and/or circuit-based) or asynchronous (character-, message-, or packet-based) equipment or interfaces for reasons of:

- Utilization (of capabilities special to the accessed equipment)
- Theft (such as, of intellectual property, financial assets, or toll facility access)
- Eavesdropping (privacy invasions to humans)
- Mischief (troubling, but apparently innocuous, tampering)
- Harm (such as harmful tampering, data loss or alteration, regardless of motive or intent)

Be aware that there may be a risk of unauthorized intrusions associated with your system and/or its networked equipment. Also realize that, if such an intrusion should occur, it could result in a variety of losses to your company (including but not limited to, human/data privacy, intellectual property, material assets, financial resources, labor costs, and/or legal costs).

Responsibility for Your Company's Telecommunications Security

The final responsibility for securing both this system and its networked equipment rests with you - Avaya's customer system administrator, your telecommunications peers, and your managers. Base the fulfillment of your responsibility on acquired knowledge and resources from a variety of sources including but not limited to:

- Installation documents
- System administration documents
- Security documents
- Hardware-/software-based security tools
- Shared information between you and your peers
- Telecommunications security experts

To prevent intrusions to your telecommunications equipment, you and your peers should carefully program and configure:

- Your Avaya-provided telecommunications systems and their interfaces
- Your Avaya-provided software applications, as well as their underlying hardware/software platforms and interfaces
- Any other equipment networked to your Avaya products

TCP/IP Facilities

Customers may experience differences in product performance, reliability and security depending upon network configurations/design and topologies, even when the product performs as warranted.

Standards Compliance

Avaya Inc. is not responsible for any radio or television interference caused by unauthorized modifications of this equipment or the substitution or attachment of connecting cables and equipment other than those specified by Avaya Inc. The correction of interference caused by such unauthorized modifications, substitution or attachment will be the responsibility of the user. Pursuant to Part 15 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rules, the user is cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by Avaya Inc. could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

Product Safety Standards

This product complies with and conforms to the following international Product Safety standards as applicable:

Safety of Information Technology Equipment, IEC 60950, 3rd Edition including all relevant national deviations as listed in Compliance with IEC for Electrical Equipment (IECEE) CB-96A.

Safety of Information Technology Equipment, CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-00 / UL 60950, 3rd Edition

Safety Requirements for Customer Equipment, ACA Technical Standard (TS) 001 - 1997

One or more of the following Mexican national standards, as applicable: NOM 001 SCFI 1993, NOM SCFI 016 1993, NOM 019 SCFI 1998

The equipment described in this document may contain Class 1 LASER Device(s). These devices comply with the following standards:

- EN 60825-1, Edition 1.1, 1998-01
- 21 CFR 1040.10 and CFR 1040.11.

The LASER devices operate within the following parameters:

- Maximum power output: -5 dBm to -8 dBm
- Center Wavelength: 1310 nm to 1360 nm

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Klass 1 Laser Apparat

Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposures. Contact your Avaya representative for more laser product information.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Standards

This product complies with and conforms to the following international EMC standards and all relevant national deviations:

Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interference of Information Technology Equipment, CISPR 22:1997 and EN55022:1998.

Information Technology Equipment – Immunity Characteristics – Limits and Methods of Measurement, CISPR 24:1997 and EN55024:1998, including:

- Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) IEC 61000-4-2
- Radiated Immunity IEC 61000-4-3
- Electrical Fast Transient IEC 61000-4-4
- Lightning Effects IEC 61000-4-5
- Conducted Immunity IEC 61000-4-6
- Mains Frequency Magnetic Field IEC 61000-4-8
- Voltage Dips and Variations IEC 61000-4-11
- Powerline Harmonics IEC 61000-3-2
- Voltage Fluctuations and Flicker IEC 61000-3-3

Federal Communications Commission Statement

Part 15:

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Part 68: Answer-Supervision Signaling

Allowing this equipment to be operated in a manner that does not provide proper answer-supervision signaling is in violation of Part 68 rules. This equipment returns answer-supervision signals to the public switched network when:

- answered by the called station,
- answered by the attendant, or
- routed to a recorded announcement that can be administered by the customer premises equipment (CPE) user.

This equipment returns answer-supervision signals on all direct inward dialed (DID) calls forwarded back to the public switched telephone network. Permissible exceptions are:

- A call is unanswered.
- A busy tone is received.
- A reorder tone is received.

Avaya attests that this registered equipment is capable of providing users access to interstate providers of operator services through the use of access codes. Modification of this equipment by call aggregators to block access dialing codes is a violation of the Telephone Operator Consumers Act of 1990.

REN Number

For MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, and G650 Media Gateways:

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC rules. On either the rear or inside the front cover of this equipment is a label that contains, among other information, the FCC registration number, and ringer equivalence number (REN) for this equipment. If requested, this information must be provided to the telephone company.

For G350 and G700 Media Gateways:

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC rules and the requirements adopted by the ACTA. On the rear of this equipment is a label that contains, among other information, a product identifier in the format US:AAAEQ##TXXXX. The digits represented by ## are the ringer equivalence number (REN) without a decimal point (for example, 03 is a REN of 0.3). If requested, this number must be provided to the telephone company.

For all media gateways:

The REN is used to determine the quantity of devices that may be connected to the telephone line. Excessive RENs on the telephone line may result in devices not ringing in response to an incoming call. In most, but not all areas, the sum of RENs should not exceed 5.0. To be certain of the number of devices that may be connected to a line, as determined by the total RENs, contact the local telephone company.

REN is not required for some types of analog or digital facilities.

Means of Connection

Connection of this equipment to the telephone network is shown in the following tables.

For MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, and G650 Media Gateways:

Manufacturer's Port Identifier	FIC Code	SOC/REN/A.S. Code	Network Jacks
Off premises station	OL13C	9.0F	RJ2GX, RJ21X, RJ11C
DID trunk	02RV2-T	0.0B	RJ2GX, RJ21X
CO trunk	02GS2	0.3A	RJ21X
	02LS2	0.3A	RJ21X
Tie trunk	TL31M	9.0F	RJ2GX
Basic Rate Interface	02IS5	6.0F, 6.0Y	RJ49C
1.544 digital interface	04DU9-BN	6.0F	RJ48C, RJ48M
	04DU9-IKN	6.0F	RJ48C, RJ48M
	04DU9-ISN	6.0F	RJ48C, RJ48M
120A4 channel service unit	04DU9-DN	6.0Y	RJ48C

For G350 and G700 Media Gateways:

Manufacturer's Port Identifier	FIC Code	SOC/REN/A.S. Code	Network Jacks
Ground Start CO trunk	02GS2	1.0A	RJ11C
DID trunk	02RV2-T	AS.0	RJ11C
Loop Start CO trunk	02LS2	0.5A	RJ11C
1.544 digital interface	04DU9-BN	6.0Y	RJ48C
	04DU9-DN	6.0Y	RJ48C
	04DU9-IKN	6.0Y	RJ48C
	04DU9-ISN	6.0Y	RJ48C
Basic Rate Interface	02IS5	6.0F	RJ49C

For all media gateways:

If the terminal equipment (for example, the media server or media gateway) causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company will notify you in advance that temporary discontinuance of service may be required. But if advance notice is not practical, the telephone company will notify the customer as soon as possible. Also, you will be advised of your right to file a complaint with the FCC if you believe it is necessary.

The telephone company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations or procedures that could affect the operation of the equipment. If this happens, the telephone company will provide advance notice in order for you to make necessary modifications to maintain uninterrupted service.

If trouble is experienced with this equipment, for repair or warranty information, please contact the Technical Service Center at 1-800-242- 2121 or contact your local Avaya representative. If the equipment is causing harm to the telephone network, the telephone company may request that you disconnect the equipment until the problem is resolved.

A plug and jack used to connect this equipment to the premises wiring and telephone network must comply with the applicable FCC Part 68 rules and requirements adopted by the ACTA. A compliant telephone cord and modular plug is provided with this product. It is designed to be connected to a compatible modular jack that is also compliant. It is recommended that repairs be performed by Avaya certified technicians.

The equipment cannot be used on public coin phone service provided by the telephone company. Connection to party line service is subject to state tariffs. Contact the state public utility commission, public service commission or corporation commission for information.

This equipment, if it uses a telephone receiver, is hearing aid compatible.

Canadian Department of Communications (DOC) Interference Information

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

This equipment meets the applicable Industry Canada Terminal Equipment Technical Specifications. This is confirmed by the registration number. The abbreviation, IC, before the registration number signifies that registration was performed based on a Declaration of Conformity indicating that Industry Canada technical specifications were met. It does not imply that Industry Canada approved the equipment.

Declarations of Conformity

United States FCC Part 68 Supplier's Declaration of Conformity (SDoC)

Avaya Inc. in the United States of America hereby certifies that the equipment described in this document and bearing a TIA TSB-168 label identification number complies with the FCC's Rules and Regulations 47 CFR Part 68, and the Administrative Council on Terminal Attachments (ACTA) adopted technical criteria.

Avaya further asserts that Avaya handset-equipped terminal equipment described in this document complies with Paragraph 68.316 of the FCC Rules and Regulations defining Hearing Aid Compatibility and is deemed compatible with hearing aids.

Copies of SDoCs signed by the Responsible Party in the U. S. can be obtained by contacting your local sales representative and are available on the following Web site: <http://www.avaya.com/support>.

All Avaya media servers and media gateways are compliant with FCC Part 68, but many have been registered with the FCC before the SDoC process was available. A list of all Avaya registered products may be found at: <http://www.part68.org> by conducting a search using "Avaya" as manufacturer.

European Union Declarations of Conformity



Avaya Inc. declares that the equipment specified in this document bearing the "CE" (*Conformité Européenne*) mark conforms to the European Union Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive (1999/5/EC), including the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (89/336/EEC) and Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC). This equipment has been certified to meet CTR3 Basic Rate Interface (BRI) and CTR4 Primary Rate Interface (PRI) and subsets thereof in CTR12 and CTR13, as applicable.

Copies of these Declarations of Conformity (DoCs) can be obtained by contacting your local sales representative and are available on the following Web site: <http://www.avaya.com/support>.

Japan

This is a Class A product based on the standard of the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). If this equipment is used in a domestic environment, radio disturbance may occur, in which case, the user may be required to take corrective actions.

この装置は、情報処理装置等電波障害自主規制協議会（VCCI）の基準に基づくクラスA情報技術装置です。この装置を家庭環境で使用すると電波妨害を引き起こすことがあります。この場合には使用者が適切な対策を講ずるよう要求されることがあります。

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Call: Avaya Publications Center
Voice 1.800.457.1235 or 1.207.866.6701
FAX 1.800.457.1764 or 1.207.626.7269

Write: Globalware Solutions
200 Ward Hill Avenue
Haverhill, MA 01835 USA
Attention: Avaya Account Management

E-mail: totalware@gwsmail.com

For the most current versions of documentation, go to the Avaya support Web site: <http://www.avaya.com/support>.

Contents

About This Document	9
■ Features not supported	11
■ Intended audience	12
■ Conventions used	12
■ Safety precautions	14
Electromagnetic interference	14
Static electricity	14
■ Remove/Install circuit packs	14
■ Security issues	15
■ How to comment on this document	15
■ Where to get additional help	15
Other documents in the library for the Avaya Communication Manager on DEFINITY Servers	15
Trouble escalation	16
How to order media	16
■ Trademarks and Service Marks	16
■ Standards compliance	18
■ LASER product	18
■ Electromagnetic compatibility standards	19
European Union standards	19
■ Federal Communications Commission statement	20
Part 68: Statement	20

1	SREPN Installation and Upgrade	23
■	License File	23
	Survivable remote processor (SRP) licenses	23
	License File alarms	25
	Troubleshooting License File alarms	25
	Pre-upgrade checklist	25
■	Check customer's order	28
■	Unpack and inspect	28
■	Install the SRP cabinet	33
	Connect cabinet ground	33
	Install rear panels	34
	Install ground plates	35
■	Connect cables to the SRP	38

Contents

Connect SRP fiber cables for standard/high reliability	38
Connect SRP fiber cables for critical reliability	38
■ Connect the SRP and management terminal	41
■ MDF connections	42
■ Power up the SRP	43
■ Deliver or install the License File on the SRP	43
■ Administer no-license/emergency numbers	44
■ Administer the Avaya Communication Manager and SRP	45
PPN administration	45
SRP administration	46
■ Replace main server's circuit packs	54
■ Replace EPN circuit packs and make cable connections	54
Connect DS1CONV cables for standard/high reliability	55
Connect DS1CONV cables for critical reliability	55
Connect direct fiber cables for standard/high reliability	55
Connect direct fiber cables for critical reliability	55
■ Test the SRP	60
Test the survive mode function	61
Verify the test switch operation	63
Verify the SRP status	64
■ Upgrade the SRP	65
Pre-upgrade checklist	65
Check link status	67
Upgrade the switch	67
Deliver or install the License File	68
Administer no-license/emergency numbers	68
Reset system 3 command	69
Register the switch for maintenance	69

Contents

2	SREPN Maintenance	73
	■ Before starting to troubleshoot	73
	■ SREPN connections	74
	Required and optional circuit packs	76
	Interfacing circuit packs	77
	Transfer sequence to Survive mode	78
	SREPN connections	81
	■ Maintenance procedure	84
	Check system status	84
	Repair the link connection	94
	Reconnect the Main Server to the EPN	95
	Post-reset check	96
	Power alarms	97
	System resets	98
	■ Fault isolation procedures	99
	Fiber fault isolation	99
	Loopback tests	104
	DS1 interface cable pinout	110
	■ 110 block cross-connect pins	111
	■ Replacing the TN2301 circuit pack	113
	Unseat the circuit pack	113
	Replace the circuit pack	113
	Reseat the circuit pack	115
	■ Restore from remote location	115
	■ System links	117

IN	Index	119
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Contents

About This Document

⇒ NOTE:

The Survivable Remote EPN (SREPN) will not be sold after November 3, 2003. However, existing systems will continue to be supported with upgrades of Communication Manager.

The Survivable Remote EPN (SREPN) is a disaster recovery operation rather than an additional reliability option. As such, the SREPN, if administered properly, provides phone service to users on the remote EPN when the link to the main server fails or is broken, or when the main server itself or center stage fails. “main server” in this document means either an Avaya DEFINITY® Server R, the Avaya S8500 Media Server, or the Avaya S8700 Media Server.

The SREPN can be either a single carrier cabinet (the Avaya SCC1 Media Gateway) and a multicarrier cabinet (the Avaya MCC1 Media Gateway). The survivable remote processor (SRP) is available only as a single carrier cabinet and does not hold any port cards. You install and administer the SRP (with its associated SREPN) as a standalone Avaya Communication Manager running on a DEFINITY® Server SI with its own dial plan and AAR/ARS patterns. This means that you must administer the SRP (*in addition to the main server PPN*) for all phones and other equipment connected to SREPN. Ideally, you will administer equipment on the SRP to duplicate, as much as possible, the service provided by the main server PPN. *Given that the main server PPN is independently administered from the SRP, only those translations administered on the SRP will operate when a failure occurs.*

This book provides installation and maintenance procedures for technicians installing and maintaining the Survivable Remote Expansion Port Network (SREPN).

The Survivable Remote Processor (SRP) is a TN2404-based processor complex collocated with the remote EPN cabinet. The SRP and its EPN cabinet are connected with fiber optic cabling.

The EPN can be remoted over fiber optic cables through the Switch Node Interface (SNI) and Expansion Interface (EI) circuit packs or over DS1-CONV. [Figure 1](#) shows an example of the essential hardware connections for the Survivable Remote EPN over DS1-CONV facilities.

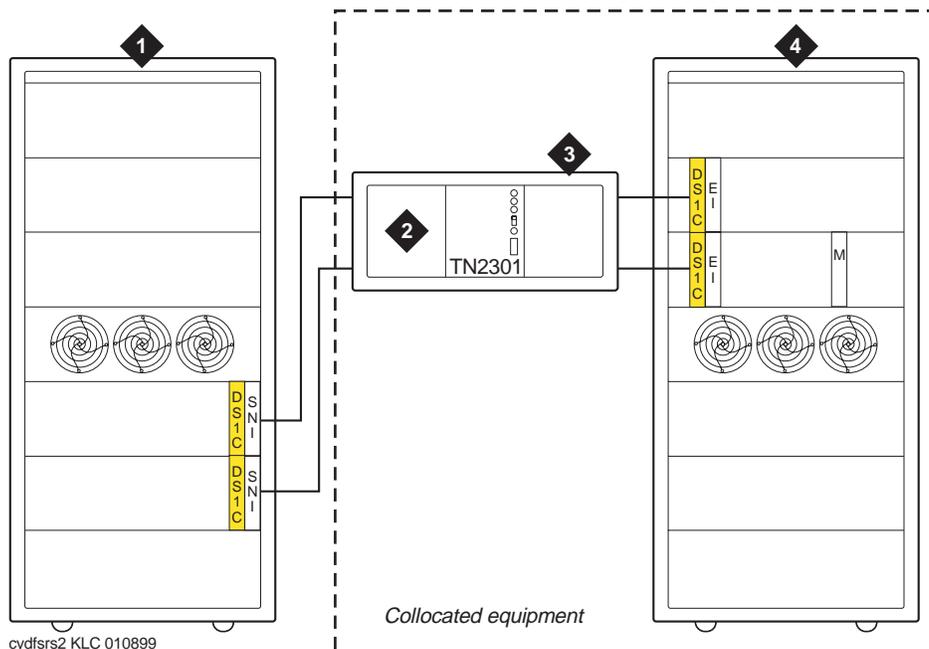


Figure Notes:

- 1. DEFINTY Server R (shown) or S8700 Media Server (not shown)
- 2. DEFINTY Server SI processor complex
- 3. Survivable Remote processor (SRP)
- 4. Survivable Remote EPN (SREPN)

Figure 1. Survivable Remote EPN hardware connections (over DS1-CONV facilities)

Features not supported

The following table lists the features that are not supported by SREPN.

Table 1. Features not supported by SREPN

AAR	Demand Print
Audible Message Waiting	Digital Multiplexed Interface
Audio Information Exchange (AUDIX) Interface	Distributed Communications System
Call Charge Information	Enhanced DCS
Call Detail Recording	Extension Number Portability
Call Management System	External Device Alarming
CallVisor Adjunct Switch Application Interface	Flexible Billing
Centralized Attendant Service	Inbound Call Management
Customer-Provided-Equipment Alarm	Inter-PBX Attendant Service (IAS)
DCS	Intraflow and Interflow
DCS Alphanumeric Display for Terminals	Look-Ahead Interflow
DCS Attendant Control of Trunk Group Access	Look-Ahead Routing
DCS Attendant Direct Trunk Group Selection	Messaging Server Interface (MAPD)
DCS Attendant Display	Node Number Routing
DCS Automatic Callback	Private Network Access
DCS Automatic Circuit Assurance	Property Management System Interface
DCS Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks	QSIG
DCS Call Coverage	QSIG Call Forwarding (Diversion)
DCS Call Forwarding	QSIG Call Transfer
DCS Call Waiting	QSIG Name and Number Identification
DCS Distinctive Ringing	QSIG Path Replacement (ANF-PR)
DCS Leave Word Calling	QSIG Transit Counter (ANF-TC)
DCS Multi-appearance Conference/Transfer	Reason Codes
DCS Over ISDN-PRI D-channel	Uniform Dial Plan
DCS Trunk Group Busy/Warning Indication	Voice Response Integration

Intended audience

The information in this book is intended for use by:

- Installation or maintenance technicians dispatched to site with an Avaya Communication Manager on a DEFINITY[®] Server to either install the SREPN equipment or in response to a trouble alarm or a user trouble report
- A maintenance technician located at a remote maintenance facility
- The user's assigned maintenance technician.

Technicians are expected to have a knowledge of telecommunications fundamentals and of Avaya Communication Manager on DEFINITY[®] Servers to the extent that the procedures in this book can be performed, in most cases, without assistance.

This book is not intended to solve all levels of troubles. It is limited to troubles that can be solved by using the Alarm Log, Error Log, trouble-clearing procedures, maintenance tests, and traditional troubleshooting methods. If trouble conditions persist, it is the responsibility of the maintenance technician to escalate the problem to a higher level of technical support. Escalation should conform to the procedures in the *Technical and Administration Escalation Plan*.

- [Chapter 1, "SREPN Installation and Upgrade"](#) covers the upgrade path and installation instructions for the Survivable Remote EPN equipment.
- [Chapter 2, "SREPN Maintenance"](#) covers the trouble isolation, repair, and reset of the Survivable Remote EPN system.

Conventions used

This document uses the following typographic conventions:

- Information you type at the system access terminal (SAT) terminal for the Avaya Communication Manager on a DEFINITY[®] Server is shown in the following typeface: **list system-parameters maintenance**
- Information displayed on the terminal screen is shown in the following typeface: `login`
- Keyboard keys are shown in the following typeface: `Enter`.

The following conventions describe the systems referred to in this document.

- The word *solution*, is a general term meaning the Avaya Communication Manager on a DEFINITY® Server solution. The word *server*, is a general term meaning the Avaya DEFINITY® Server SI or Server R. The word *software*, is a general term meaning a release of Avaya Communication Manager.
- Solutions and servers in this book are called: Avaya Communication Manager, Avaya DEFINITY® Server SI, and DEFINITY® Server R or Avaya S8700 Media Server.
- Circuit pack codes (such as TN2182B) are shown with the minimum acceptable alphabetic suffix (for example, B in the code TN2182B).

The alphabetic suffix of the circuit pack is very important in the Survivable Remote equipment configuration. And, not every *vintage* of either the minimum or a higher suffix code is necessarily acceptable.

 **NOTE:**

Technicians should reference internally available Avaya information on *Circuit Pack Vintages and Change Notices* about the usable vintages of specific circuit pack codes (including the suffix) on the DEFINITY® Servers running Avaya Communication Manager.

- Avaya Communication Manager running on an Avaya DEFINITY® Enterprise Communications Server is abbreviated as DEFINITY ECS.

Admonishments used in this book are as follows:

 **CAUTION:**

This sign is used to indicate possible harm to software, possible loss of data, or possible service interruptions.

 **WARNING:**

This sign is used where there is possible harm to hardware or equipment.

 **DANGER:**

This sign is used to indicate possible harm or injury to people.

Safety precautions

When performing maintenance or translation procedures on the system, users must observe certain precautions. Observe all caution, warning, and danger admonishments to prevent loss of service, possible equipment damage, and possible personal injury. In addition, the following precautions regarding electromagnetic interference (EMI) and static electricity must be observed:

Electromagnetic interference

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy. Electromagnetic fields radiating from the switch may cause noise in the customer's equipment, called electromagnetic interference (EMI). If the equipment is not installed and used in accordance with this installation and maintenance book, radio interference may result.

 **WARNING:**

To maintain the EMI integrity of the system, maintenance personnel must ensure that all cabinet panels, covers, and so forth, are firmly secured before leaving the customer's premises.

Static electricity

To prevent or reduce electrostatic discharge (ESD), always attach a wrist grounding strap before working on switch components or handling circuit packs.

 **CAUTION:**

Electrostatic discharge can damage or destroy circuit packs containing integrated circuits (ICs).

The ESD wrist strap, cable assembly, and spare fuses are packed in a plastic bag and placed in the top of the system cabinet. Use the ESD wrist strap when troubleshooting, performing maintenance, or handling any circuit packs.

Remove/Install circuit packs

 **CAUTION:**

When the power is on:

- *The control circuit packs cannot be removed or installed.*
- *The port circuit packs can be removed or installed.*

Security issues

A number of matters concerning maintenance are affected by security issues. For details, be sure to consult the *Avaya Toll Fraud and Security Handbook*, 555-025-600.



CAUTION:

Login security is an attribute of the Avaya DEFINITY® Enterprise Communications Server (ECS).

How to comment on this document

Avaya welcomes your feedback. Your comments are of great value and help improve our documentation.

- Please fill out the reader comment card at the front of this manual and return it.
- If the reader comment card is missing, FAX your comments to 1-303-538-1741 or to your Avaya representative, and mention this document's name and number, *Installation and Maintenance for Survivable Remote EPN for Avaya Communication Manager*, 555-233-121.
- E-mail your comments to **document@avaya.com**

Where to get additional help

Other documents in the library for the Avaya Communication Manager on DEFINITY Servers

Other books in the library for Avaya Communication Manager (on either Avaya DEFINITY® server or Avaya S8100 Media Server) in which there is general information on troubleshooting associated with maintenance procedures include:

- Chapter 5, "Alarms, Errors and Troubleshooting," in *Maintenance for Avaya DEFINITY® Server R*.
- *Maintenance for Avaya DEFINITY® Server SI*
- *Installation for Adjuncts and Peripherals for Avaya Communication Manager*
- *Avaya MCC1 Media Gateway and Avaya SCC1 Media Gateway Installation and Avaya DEFINITY® Server SI Upgrades Made Easy*
- *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*

Trouble escalation

For additional support telephone numbers:

1. At your browser, go to the Avaya Support Web site:

<http://avaya.com/support>

2. If you are:

- Within the United States, click *Escalation Lists*, which includes escalation phone numbers within the USA.
- Outside the United States, click *Escalation Lists* then click *Global Escalation List*, which includes phone numbers for the regional Centers of Excellence.

How to order media

In addition to this book, other description, installation and test, maintenance, and administration books are available. A complete list of Avaya Communications Manager books can be found in the *Avaya Publications Catalog*.

This book and any other books about Avaya Communication Manager (running on a DEFINITY Server or an Avaya S8100 Media Server) can be ordered directly from:

Globalware Solutions
200 Ward Hill Avenue
Haverhill, MA 01835 USA

+1-800-457-1235 (voice)
+1-800-457-1764 (fax)

Non-800 phone numbers:
+1 410-568-3680 (voice)
+1 410-891-0207 (fax)

Trademarks and Service Marks

This document contains references to the following Avaya trademarked products:

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- Avaya Communication Manager
- Avaya SoftConsole
- Avaya Integrated Management
- Callmaster®
- CallVisor®
- CentreVu™

- CONVERSANT®
- DEFINITY®
- DEFINITY ONE™
- FORUM™
- Intuity™
- Intuity Lodging™
- MERLIN®
- OneVision™
- Quorum™
- SYSTIMAX®
- TRANSTALK™
- VOICE POWER®

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- Tiltwatch® is a registered trademark of Media Recovery, Incorporated
- UNIX® is a registered trademark of X/Open Corporation
- Zydacron trademark registration is pending for Zydacron Corporation.

Standards compliance

The equipment presented in this document complies with the following (as appropriate):

ITU-T (Formerly CCITT)	ANSI	Australia AS3260
ECMA	FCC Part 15 and Part 68	IEC 825
ETSI	EN55022	IEC950
IPNS	EN50081	UL 1459
DPNSS	EN50082	UL1950
National ISDN-1	UNI 3.1	CSA C222 Number 225
National ISDN-2	CISPR22	TS001
ISO-9000	Australia AS3548 (AS/NZ3548)	ILMI 3.1

LASER product

An Avaya DEFINITY® Server or Media Server may contain a Class 1 LASER device if single-mode fiber optic cable is connected to a remote expansion port network (EPN). The laser device operates within the following parameters:

Maximum Power Output: -5 dBm
Wavelength: 1310 nm
Mode Field Diameter: 8.8 µm

CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT

IEC 825 1993

DANGER:

Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

Contact your Avaya representative for more information.

Electromagnetic compatibility standards

This product complies with and conforms to the following EMC standards (as applicable):

- Limits and Methods of Measurements of Radio Interference Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment, EN55022 (CISPR22), 1993
- EN50082-1, European Generic Immunity Standard
- FCC Part 15
- Australia AS3548

NOTE:

The Avaya DEFINITY[®] Servers and Media Servers conform to Class A (industrial) equipment. Voice terminals meet Class B requirements.

- Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) IEC 1000-4-2
- Radiated radio frequency field IEC 1000-4-3
- Electrical Fast Transient IEC 1000-4-4
- Lightning effects IEC 1000-4-5
- Conducted radio frequency IEC 1000-4-6
- Mains frequency magnetic field IEC 1000-4-8
- Low frequency mains disturbance IEC 1000-4-11

European Union standards

Avaya Inc. declares that the Avaya DEFINITY[®] equipment specified in this document bearing the “CE” mark conforms to the European Union Electromagnetic Compatibility Directives.

The “CE” (Conformité Européenne) mark indicates conformance to the:

- European Union Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (89/336/EEC)
- Low Voltage Directive (73/23/EEC)
- Telecommunication Terminal Equipment (TTE) Directive (91/263/EEC)
- i-CTR3 Basic Rate Interface (BRI) and i-CTR4 Primary Rate Interface (PRI) as applicable.

The “CE” mark is applied to the following products:

- Global AC-powered Multicarrier Cabinet (MCC)
- DC-powered Multicarrier Cabinet (MCC) with 25-Hz ring generator
- AC-powered Single-Carrier Cabinet (SCC) with 25-Hz ring generator

- AC-powered Compact Single-Carrier Cabinet (CSCC) with 25-Hz ring generator
- Enhanced DC Power System

Federal Communications Commission statement

Part 68: Statement

Part 68: Answer-Supervision Signaling. Allowing this equipment to be operated in a manner that does not provide proper answer-supervision signaling is in violation of Part 68 rules. This equipment returns answer-supervision signals to the public-switched network when:

- Answered by the called station
- Answered by the attendant
- Routed to a recorded announcement that can be administered by the CPE user.

This equipment returns answer-supervision signals on all DID calls forwarded back to the public-switched telephone network, with these exceptions:

- A call is unanswered
- A busy tone is received
- A reorder tone is received.

This equipment is capable of providing users access to interstate providers of operator services through the use of access codes. Modification of this equipment by call aggregators to block access dialing codes is a violation of the Telephone Operator Consumers Act of 1990.

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC Rules. On the rear of this equipment is a label that contains, among other information, the FCC registration number and ringer equivalence number (REN) for this equipment. If requested, this information must be provided to the telephone company. The REN is used to determine the number of devices connected to the telephone line. Excessive RENs on the telephone line may result in devices not ringing in response to an incoming call. In most, but not all areas, the sum of RENs should not exceed 5.0. To be certain of the number of devices that can be connected to a line, as determined by the total RENs, contact the local telephone company.

 **NOTE:**

REN is not required for some types of analog or digital facilities.

Means of connection

Connection of this equipment to the telephone network is shown in the following table.

Manufacturer's Port Identifier	FIC Code	SOC/REN/A.S. Code	Network Jacks
Off/On Premises Station	OL13C	9.0F	RJ2GX, RJ21X, RJ11C
DID Trunk	02RV2-T	0.0B	RJ2GX, RJ21X
CO Trunk	02GS2	0.3A	RJ21X
CO Trunk	02LS2	0.3A	RJ21X
Tie Trunk	TL31M	9.0F	RJ2GX
1.544 Digital Interface	04DU9-B, C	6.0P	RJ48C, RJ48M
1.544 Digital Interface	04DU9-BN, KN	6.0P	RJ48C, RJ48M
120A2 Channel Service Unit	04DU9-DN	6.0P	RJ48C

If the terminal equipment (comprising any Avaya Communication Manager on DEFINITY[®] Solution) causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company may notify you in advance that temporary discontinuance of service is required. But if advance notice is not practical, the telephone company may notify the customer as soon as possible. Also, you will be advised of your right to file a complaint with the FCC if you believe it is necessary.

The telephone company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations, or procedures that could affect the operation of the equipment. If this happens, the telephone company will provide advance notice so you can make the necessary modifications to maintain uninterrupted service.

If trouble is experienced with this equipment or for repair or warranty information, please contact the Technical Service Center at 1-800-248-1234. If the equipment causes harm to the telephone network, the telephone company may request that you disconnect the equipment until the problem is resolved.

It is recommended that repairs be performed by Avaya-certified technicians.

The equipment cannot be used on public coin phone service provided by the telephone company. Connection to party line service is subject to state tariffs. Contact the state public utility commission, public service commission, or corporation commission for information.

This equipment, if it uses a telephone receiver, is hearing aid compatible.

**NOTE:**

The Survivable Remote EPN (SREPN) will not be sold after November 3, 2003. However, existing systems will continue to be supported with upgrades of Communication Manager.

License File

Remote Feature Activation (RFA) is a Web-based application that enables the creation and deployment of License Files for all switches beginning with R10. The License File enables the switch's software category, release, features, and capacities. License Files are created using SAP order information and/or current customer configuration information. *Without a license file, the switch does not provide normal call processing.*

Survivable remote processor (SRP) licenses

- All Release 10 and SRPs using Avaya Communication Manager require a License File.
- When the SRP is in standby mode, it is also in [License-Normal](#) mode.
- The SRP enters [License-Error](#) mode when it is activated by a broken link, and the 6-day countdown timer starts. This prevents the SRP from being used permanently as a PPN. Entry into License-Error mode generates a major LIC-ERR alarm on the PPN (see ["License File alarms" on page 25](#)).

- If the condition(s) that caused the system to enter License-Error mode has not been corrected/resolved, and the 6-day countdown timer has expired, the system enters [No-License](#) mode.
- The SRP returns to License-Normal mode when it is no longer in control of the SREP. Should the SRP re-enter License-Error mode upon activation in the future, the countdown timer has the full 6 days.

License-Normal

- License File installed successfully
- Feature usage within prescribed limits
- The license file serial number(s) match. The system compares both active and standby hardware (duplex systems).
- If it is an SRP, then the expansion interface is down.

License-Error

- License File serial number does not match the hardware
- System software versions do not match
- Feature usage exceeded
- System cannot verify the standby serial number (duplex only)
- An SRP with the expansion interface up (prevents SRP from being used as a PPN)
- License has expired

No-License

- System software versions do not match
- License File missing or could not be installed
- Offer Categories do not match
- The condition(s) that caused the system to enter License-Error mode has not been corrected/resolved, and the 6-day countdown timer has expired.
- The switch returns to License-Normal mode when the license errors are cleared.

License File alarms

Hourly, the system performs certain maintenance routines associated with each mode:

- License-Normal
 - No License-Error (LIC-ERR) or No-License (NO-LIC) alarms or errors
 - License-Error timer is cancelled
- License-Error
 - Major alarm (LIC-ERR) generated
 - Hardware Error Log entry
 - License-Error countdown timer (6 days) started and blocks the **set time** command
- No-License
 - Major alarm (NO-LIC) generated
 - Hardware Error Log entry.

Troubleshooting License File alarms

See the LIC-ERR (License Error) Maintenance Object in the appropriate *Maintenance for Avaya DEFINITY® Server R* book for troubleshooting information.

Pre-upgrade checklist

In order to be properly prepared for the installation or upgrade, have the items listed in [Table 2](#) ready.

Table 2. G3V4 to R8r through R10r and the Avaya Communication Manager on DEFINITY Server R pre-installation/upgrade checklist

Item No.	Item	✓
1.	Software Release Letter	
2.	Avaya Communication Manager on removable media	
3.	Extra formatted removable media	
4.	Authorized wrist grounding strap	

Continued on next page

Table 2. G3V4 to R8r through R10r and the Avaya Communication Manager on DEFINITY Server R pre-installation/upgrade checklist — *Continued*

Item No.	Item	✓
5.	Documentation (book or PDF file) for the current release: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="477 506 1040 531">■ <i>Maintenance for Avaya DEFINITY® Server R</i> <li data-bbox="477 552 1073 611">■ <i>Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager</i> 	
6.	Your personal Single Sign-On (SSO) for RFA website authentication login.	
7.	SAP order number with RTUs	
8.	License File serial number(s)	
9.	Transaction Record number	
10.	System Identification (SID) number	
11.	Switch telephone number or IP address	
12.	Access to the RFA Information page for these items (if not already installed on your PC): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="477 1024 1130 1081">■ Features Extraction Tool (FET) application (upgrades only) <li data-bbox="477 1102 927 1127">■ FET documentation (upgrades only) <li data-bbox="477 1148 1130 1205">■ License Installation Tool (LIT) application (installation and upgrade) <li data-bbox="477 1226 1032 1251">■ LIT documentation (installation and upgrade) 	
13.	Adobe Acrobat Reader application installed on your PC (to read FET and LIT documentation)	
14.	Internet Explorer 5.0 or higher installed on your laptop/PC	
15.	Intranet access to your designated RFA portal (see Go to the RFA website).	

Go to the RFA website

The Remote Feature Activation (RFA) website automates some of the upgrade procedures, including generating a License File.

1. At your laptop/PC browser, go to **<http://rfa.avaya.com>**
2. Using your SSO, log in to the RFA website.
3. Follow the links to the RFA Information page.
4. Complete the information necessary to create a License File.

If you have a direct connection to the switch:

New Installations

1. Do not deliver the License File at this time. You will deliver and install it later in this upgrade procedure.

Upgrades

1. Using your RFA Job Aids, run the Features Extraction Tool (FET) from the RFA website to create a Switch Configuration File.
2. When prompted, type in the Transaction ID number.
3. The FET creates and uploads the Switch Configuration File automatically.
4. Do not deliver the License File at this time. You will deliver and install it later in this upgrade procedure.

If you do not have a direct connection to the switch:

New Installations

1. Deliver the License File to your laptop/PC for installation later in this procedure.

Upgrades

1. Run the Features Extraction Tool (FET) from your laptop/PC to create a Switch Configuration File.
2. When prompted, type in the Transaction ID number.
3. Use the FET instructions to create a new switch connection profile.
4. Create the Switch Configuration File.
5. Upload the Switch Configuration File to the RFA website.
6. Deliver the License File to your laptop/PC for installation later in this procedure.

Check customer's order

Check the customer's order and the shipping packing lists to confirm that all equipment is present. If any equipment is missing, report this to your Avaya representative.

Unpack and inspect

READ THIS FIRST!



CAUTION:

A fully loaded system weighs approximately 48 lbs (22 kg). Use lifting precautions.

1. Verify the equipment received. See [Figure 2 on page 29](#). Actual equipment may vary in appearance and may ship in separate packages.
2. Refer to [Table 3 on page 30](#) through [Table 9 on page 33](#) for a list of Survivable Remote Processor (SRP) and Expansion Port Network (EPN) parts and Comcodes.

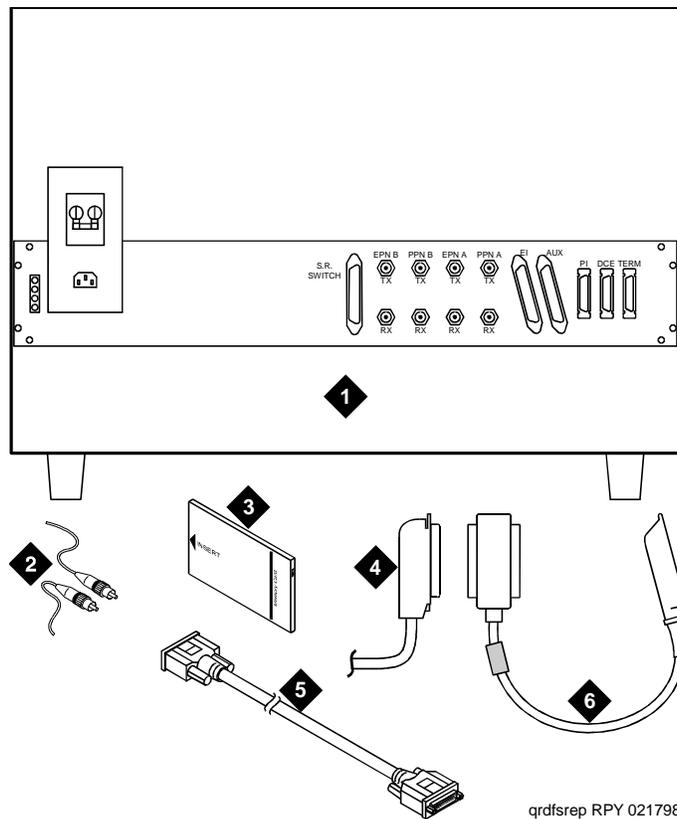


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. SRP cabinet (rear view) | 4. B25A 25-pair (Group 300) cable |
| 2. Fiber optic cables (2 sets for standard/
high reliability and 4 sets for critical
reliability) | 5. RS-232 cable |
| 3. Translation card | 6. S.R. switch to EI 14-inch (35.5
cm) Y cable |

Figure 2. Equipment packed with the SRP cabinet (circuit packs not shown)

Table 3. Basic Required SRP parts list

Comcode	Description	Quantity
J58890L-2 List 30	SRP cabinet	1
108136474	TN2301 survivable remote switch circuit pack	1
108230624	TN570C expansion interface circuit pack	1
848486809	TN2401 or TN2401/2400 Network Control/ Packet Control Assembly	1
108568262	TN2404 processor circuit pack	1
107784019	TN2182B tone clock-tone detector and call classifier circuit pack	1
848101440	S.R. switch to EI 14-inch (35.5 cm) Y cable	1
-----	RS-232 cable - connects between the SRP cabinet and the management terminal (if used)	1
105455109	Large retainer clips to hold the transceivers to the rear of the EPN (upgrades only)	1 for standard/ high reliability 2 for critical reliability

Table 4. Optional SRP parts list

Comcode	Description	Quantity
108773912	TN771DP maintenance/test circuit pack (used only when packet bus is activated)	1
103557187	TN765 processor interface circuit pack	1

Table 5. Required EPN parts list

Comcode	Description	Quantity
108230624	TN570C expansion interface circuit pack	1
105533756	TN1654 DS1CONV circuit pack	1
108187170	TN775C maintenance circuit pack (Needed if one is not already there)	1

Table 6. Optional EPN parts list

Comcode	Description	Quantity
107089922	TN750C or TN2501AP Integrated Announcement circuit pack ^a	1

- a. Announcements can only be saved to the flash memory. Do not save announcements to the SRP translations.

Table 7. Required Avaya DEFINTY ECS Server R PPN parts list

Comcode	Description	Quantity
105533756	TN1654 DS1CONV circuit pack ^a (Needed if using DS1 instead of fiber)	1
107737934	TN573B SNI circuit pack ^b	1
847245750	14-in. (36 cm) Y cable	1
847245768	6 ft (2 m) Y cable	

- a. Replaces the TN574 circuit pack.
b. Needed if the TN574 circuit pack is replaced with the TN1654 circuit pack.

Table 8. Parts list for DS1CONV configurations

Comcode	Description	Quantity
106455348	9823A fiber optic transceiver	2 for standard/ high reliability 4 for critical reliability
847245776	DS1CONV Y cable	1 for standard/ high reliability 2 for critical reliability
407439975 multi-mode 407598358 single mode	50-ft (15 m) fiber optic cable—connects between the SRP cabinet and an EPN	2 for standard/ high reliability 4 for critical reliability
846301075	50-ft (15 m) B25A 25-pair (Group 300) cable	3

Table 9. Parts list for direct fiber configurations

Comcode	Description	Quantity
106455348	9823A fiber optic transceiver	1 for standard/ high reliability 2 for critical reliability
106455363	9823B fiber optic transceiver (if multi-mode fiber is longer than 4900 ft (1494 m))	1 for standard/ high reliability 2 for critical reliability
107731853	300A fiber optic transceiver (if single mode fiber installation)	1 for standard/ high reliability 2 for critical reliability
104266523 multi-mode 407598358 single mode	50-foot (15 m) fiber optic cable - connects between the SRP cabinet and an EPN	2 for standard/ high reliability 4 for critical reliability
846301075	50-foot (15.2 m) B25A 25-pair (Group 300) cable	3

Install the SRP cabinet

1. Place the SRP cabinet on the floor or on top of the other Single-Carrier Cabinets (SCC1). The maximum number of stackable cabinets is 4.



NOTE:

The expansion port network (EPN) appears in this document as either a Multicarrier Cabinet (MCC1) or SCC1.

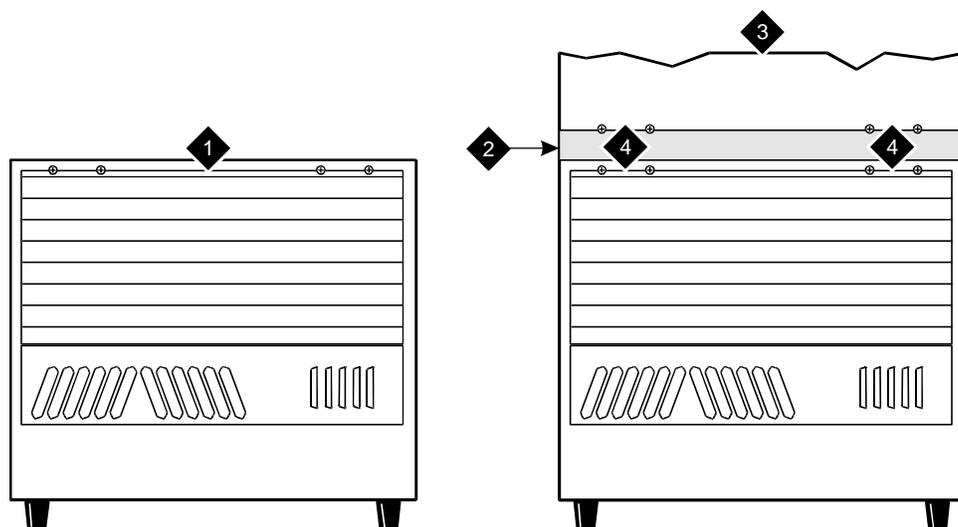
Connect cabinet ground

For cabinet installation, power, and ground information, refer to the Single-Carrier Cabinet installation procedures in the *Made Easy Tool for DEFINITY Media Server Configurations*. The SRP needs a dedicated power source.

Install rear panels

1. Install the rear panels and loosely thread each screw. See [Figure 3 on page 34](#).
2. For *unstacked* cabinets, tighten the screws securely.

For a *stack* of cabinets, allow the screws (Figure Note 4 in [Figure 3 on page 34](#)) to remain loose. These screws are tightened when the ground plates are installed.



grnd_pt CJL 030696

Figure Notes:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Cabinet in A position (No ground plate is installed on an unstacked cabinet) | 3. Cabinet in B position |
| 2. Rear ground plate (Attached between stacked cabinets) | 4. Screws to loosen |

Figure 3. Rear panel screw locations

Install ground plates

Ground plates are installed between stacked cabinets, provide the ground connection between cabinets, provide radio frequency (RF) radiation protection, and help stabilize the cabinets.

Install rear ground plates

For systems with earthquake protection:

1. Loosen the four screws at the bottom of the top cabinet and at the top of the cabinet underneath the top cabinet. See [Figure 3 on page 34](#).
2. Align the mounting holes in the rear ground plate over the bottom screws in the top cabinet. See [Figure 4 on page 36](#).
3. Align the mounting holes in the ground plate with the four holes at the top of the cabinet below the top cabinet. Slide the mounting plate down to seat on the screws.
4. Do not tighten the screws yet.

Install front ground plates

For systems with radiation shielding and earthquake protection:

1. Use the front ground plate instead of the cabinet clip to attach the cabinets to each other. Use one front ground plate between two *stacked* cabinets.
2. At the front of the cabinets, align the holes in the top of the front ground plate with the holes at the bottom of the upper cabinet, and insert the four screws. Do not tighten the screws yet. See [Figure 4 on page 36](#).
3. At the front of the cabinets, align the holes in the bottom of the front ground plate with the holes at the top of the lower cabinet. Insert the four supplied #12-24 x 1/2-inch (1.27 cm) thread-forming screws.
4. Tighten all screws securely.

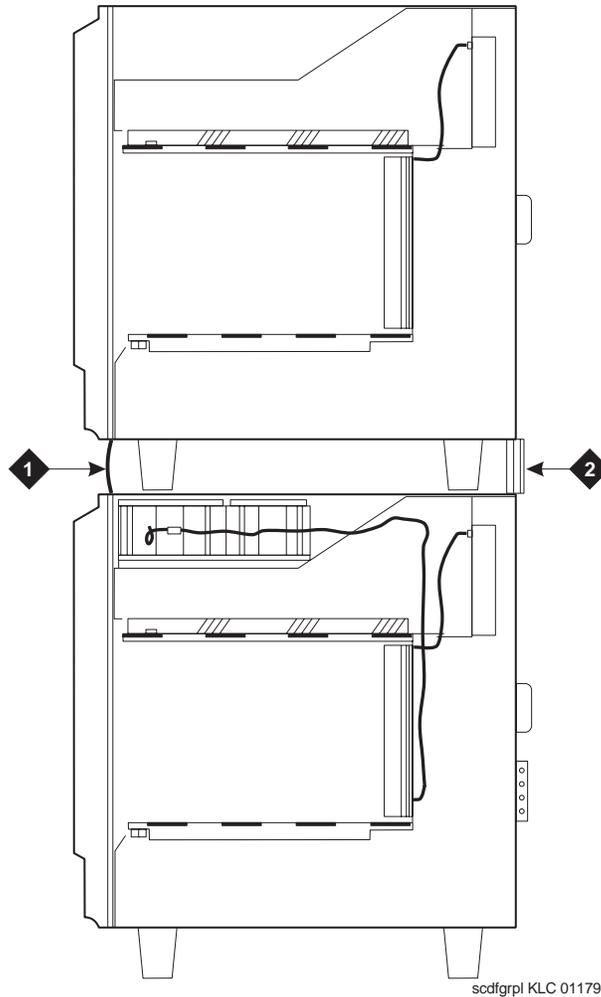


Figure Notes:

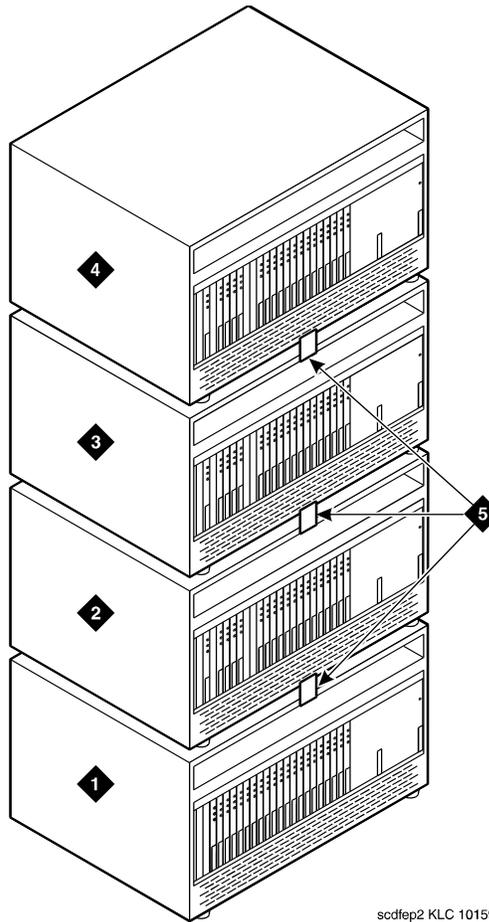
- 1. Front ground plate or cabinet clip
- 2. Rear ground plate

Figure 4. Rear ground plate and front plate or cabinet clip — side view

Install cabinet clips

For systems without earthquake protection, a cabinet clip is required between each pair of stacked cabinets:

1. At the front of the cabinets, install a cabinet clip between each pair of cabinets by hooking the clip into the slot of the upper cabinet and snapping the straight leg of the clip into the slot on the lower cabinet. See [Figure 5](#).



scdfep2 KLC 101596

Figure Notes:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Control Cabinet | 4. SRP Cabinet |
| 2. Port Cabinet or Duplicated Control Cabinet | 5. Cabinet Clips |
| 3. Port Cabinet | |

Figure 5. Location of Cabinet Clips

Connect cables to the SRP

The TN2301 survivable remote switch circuit pack is located in slot 7 of the SRP cabinet. Fiber optic transceivers are attached to the TN2301 circuit pack. Fiber cables are connected from these transceivers to the TX and RX connectors on the rear of the cabinet.

 **NOTE:**

Always connect a fiber cable from a TX connector to an RX connector and vice versa.

Do not connect the cables to the EPN until you reach the [“Replace EPN circuit packs and make cable connections”](#) section.

Depending on the customer’s configuration, refer to one of the following sections for connecting fiber cables to the SRP:

- [Connect SRP fiber cables for standard/high reliability](#)
- [Connect SRP fiber cables for critical reliability](#)

Connect SRP fiber cables for standard/high reliability

1. Connect the equipment as shown in [Figure 6 on page 39](#).
2. Go to the [“Connect the SRP and management terminal”](#) section.

Connect SRP fiber cables for critical reliability

1. Connect the equipment as shown in [Figure 7 on page 40](#).
2. Go to the [“Connect the SRP and management terminal”](#) section.

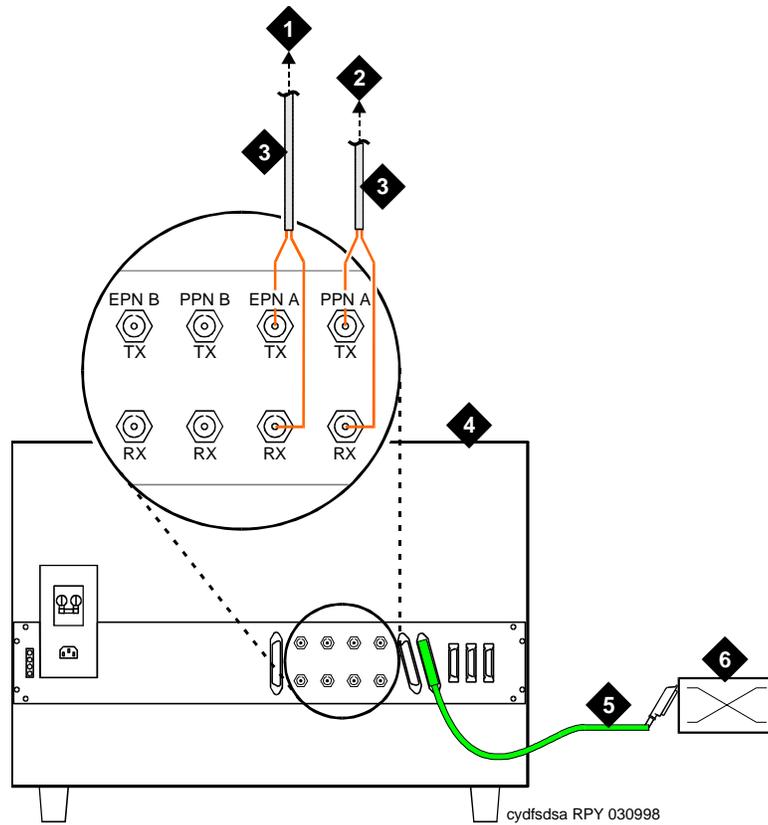


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. To EPN A | 4. SRP cabinet |
| 2. To Port Network Connectivity (PNC) A | 5. B25A 25-pair cable |
| 3. Fiber optic cable | 6. Main Distribution Frame (MDF) |

Figure 6. SRP fiber cables for standard/high reliability

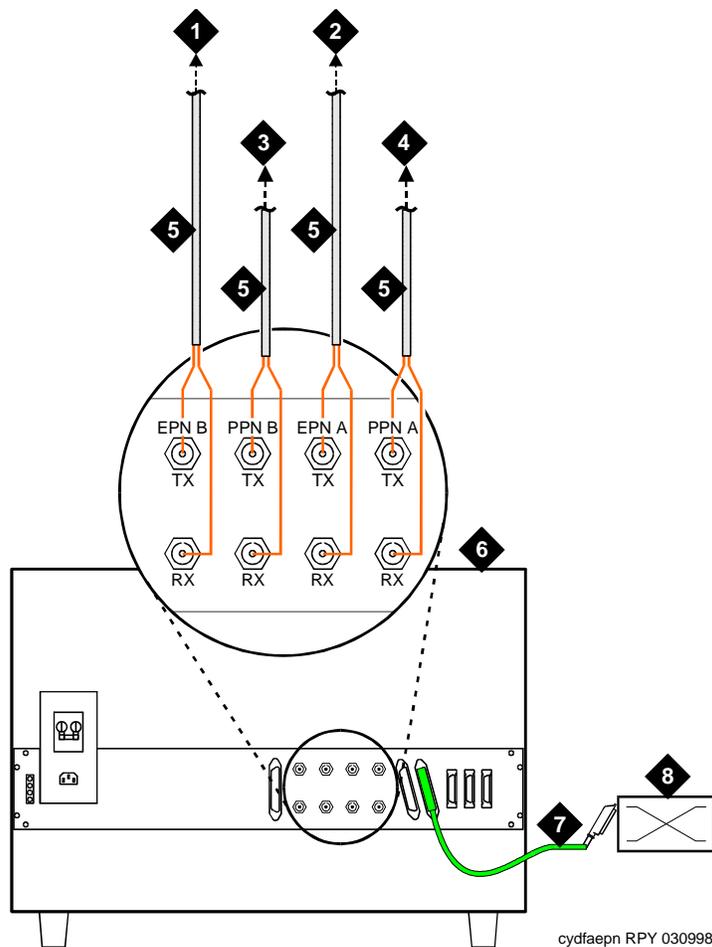


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. To EPN B | 5. Fiber optic cable |
| 2. To EPN A | 6. SRP cabinet |
| 3. To Port Network Connectivity (PNC) B | 7. B25A 25-pair cable |
| 4. To Port Network Connectivity (PNC) A | 8. Main Distribution Frame (MDF) |

Figure 7. SRP fiber cables for critical reliability

Connect the SRP and management terminal

If you are using a laptop/PC instead of a management terminal, refer to the section on Accessing the System in the Single-Carrier Cabinet installation procedures in the *Made Easy Tool for DEFINITY Media Server Configurations*.

1. See [Figure 8](#) for SRP and management terminal connections.

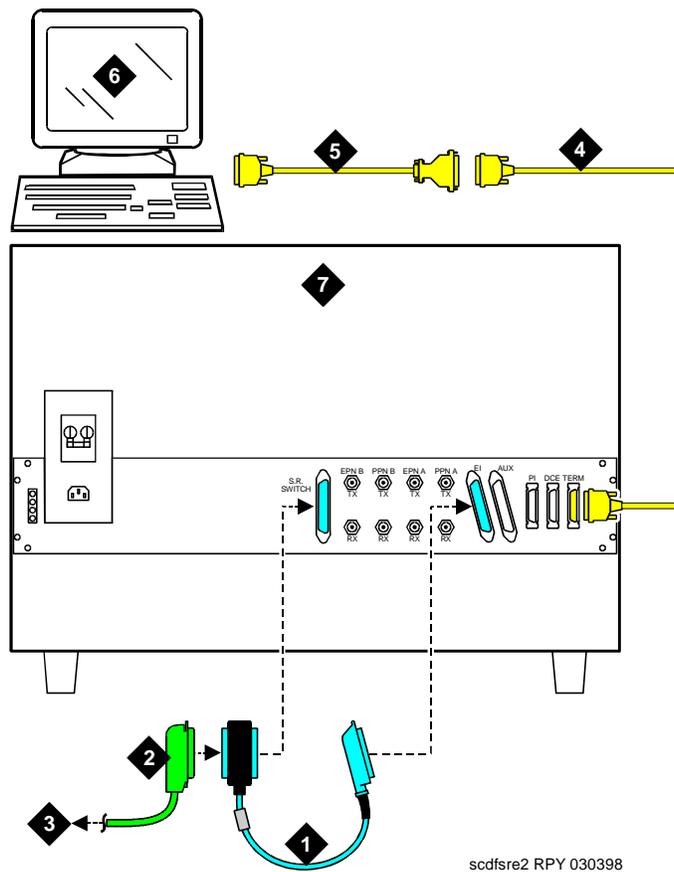


Figure Notes:

1. 14-in. (35.5 cm) Y cable
2. B25A 25-pair cable
3. To Main Distribution Frame (MDF)
4. RS-232 cable
5. RS-232 null modem cable (to COM2 connector on management terminal)
6. Management terminal
7. SRP cabinet

Figure 8. SRP and management terminal connections

MDF connections

1. Punch down the following wires at the MDF. See [Table 10](#).

Table 10. 110 block cross-connect pins

SRP Aux		EPN Aux	
Color ^a	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Color
G-V	46	3	W-O

SRP Aux		SRP Switch	
Color	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Color
W-O	3	46	G-V
V-G	45	23	BK-O

EPN Aux		SRP Switch	
Color	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Color
O-W	4	24	O-BK
W-G	5	47	V-BR
W-BR	7	48	BR-V
V-BL	41	41	V-BL
BL-V	42	42	BL-V
V-G	45	43	V-O
G-V	46	44	O-V

- a. The following wire colors apply to this table:
W = White, BL = Blue, O = Orange, G = Green,
BR = Brown, BK = Black, V = Violet

Power up the SRP

1. Set the TN2301 switch to the Restore (RSTR) position during the administration to prevent the cabinet from going into the survive mode.
2. At the rear of the SRP, set the circuit breaker to **ON**. This starts the system initialization and test.

Deliver or install the License File on the SRP

If you have a direct switch connection:

1. Go to the RFA website, and, following the instructions in the “Deliver to G3r/G3si/G3csi” chapter of the RFA Job Aid, deliver the License File.



NOTE:

This procedure sends the License File to the switch and installs it.

If you do not have a direct connection:

1. Go to the RFA website, and, following the instructions in the “Deliver to G3r/G3si/G3csi” chapter of the RFA Job Aid, deliver the License File to your laptop/PC.
2. Open the License Installation Tool (LIT) application at your laptop/PC.
3. Use the LIT instructions to add a switch connection profile to the tool.
4. Use the LIT instructions to install the License File on the switch.

Administer no-license/emergency numbers

1. At the SAT type **change system-parameters features** and press RETURN.

The Feature-Related System Parameters screen displays:

```
change system-parameters features

                          FEATURE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

SYSTEM-WIDE PARAMETERS
      Switch Name: Albania
Emergency Numbers - Internal: XXXXXX External: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
No-License Incoming Call Number: XXXXX

MALICIOUS CALL TRACE PARAMETERS
      Apply MCT Warning Tone? n   MCT Voice Recorder Trunk Group:

SEND ALL CALLS OPTIONS
      Send All Calls Applies to: station
      Auto Inspect on Send All Calls? n

UNIVERSAL CALL ID
      Create Universal Call ID (UCID)? n   UCID Network Node ID:
```

Screen 1. Feature-Related System Parameters

2. In the **Emergency Numbers - Internal** field (optional) type a valid extension (up to 5 digits).
3. In the **Emergency Number - External** field (required) type a 21-digit, dialpad-valid character string that can include trunk access codes. The default for this field is 911.
4. In the **No-License Incoming Call Number** field (optional) type a valid extension (up to 5 digits).
5. Press ENTER to save the changes.

Administer the Avaya Communication Manager and SRP

 **CAUTION:**

Do not save announcements to the SRP translation card.

 **NOTE:**

Administering the SRP may take several hours.

 **NOTE:**

This documentation assumes that the computer or system access terminal for the main DEFINITY Server running Avaya Communication Manager and the system access terminal for the SRP are located in the same room. If this is not the case, make the appropriate provisions.

 **NOTE:**

Not all administration should be copied directly (Example: coverage paths, abbreviated dial lists, and bridged appearances). These administration items may not be valid if the SRP goes into survival mode.

 **NOTE:**

The following are examples of the types of administration that need to be added to the SRP. Since configurations and administration varies for every switch, it is not possible to list all of the administration that is needed for your SRP.

PPN administration

1. Log onto Communication Manager on the DEFINITY Server R.
1. Type **display system-parameters maintenance** and press Enter. Record the product ID for later use.
2. Choose an option and enter one of the following commands:
 - If changing an existing EPN to an SREPN, type **change cabinet <number>** (cabinet number of the SREPN) and press Enter.
 - If adding a new EPN as an SREPN, type **add cabinet <next>** (next gives you the next available number).
3. In the `Survivable Remote EPN?` field, type **y**.
4. In the `Survivable Remote Processor ID` field, add the product ID of the SRP. The product ID is located on the display system-parameters maintenance screen on the SRP system access terminal.
5. Press Enter to effect the changes.

SRP administration

First, administer the hardware, then the software, and, finally, any individual features.

Administering the hardware

1. On Communication Manager on DEFINITY Server R, type **list cabinet** and press Enter. Identify the port network of the SREPN. See [Figure 9](#).

```
list cabinet                                     SPE B

                                     CABINET REPORT

No. Type Layout Room      Floor      Building      A      B      C      D      E
1   PPN 5-car  CS_1      1          ABC_DE      PN 01 PN 01 PN 01 SN 01 SN 01
2   EPN 5-car  CS_1      1          ABC_DE      PN 04 PN 04 PN 04 PN 16 PN 16
3   sEPN 5-car CS_1      1          ABC_DE      PN 05 PN 05 PN 05 SN 44 SN 44
4   EPN 5-car  B-32      B          VWX_YZ      PN 06 PN 06 PN 06 SN 07 SN 07
5   EPN 5-car  2-12     2          MNO_PQ      PN 08 PN 08 PN 08 SN 09 SN 09
6   EPN 5-car  E-51      1          VWX_YZ      PN 10 PN 10 PN 10 SN 11 SN 11
```

Figure 9. List cabinet screen

2. Display the hardware in the SREPN by typing **display circuit-packs** <number> (the port network number of the SREPN) and pressing Enter.

⇒ NOTE:

The port network numbers differ between the Avaya Communication Manager on DEFINITY Server R and the SRP. On the DEFINITY Server R, the port network that you may be displaying is 5; whereas, on the SRP system, the port network that you are adding circuit packs to is always 2.

3. On the SRP system, type **change circuit-packs 2** and press Enter. All the circuit packs displayed on the DEFINITY Server R that are not specific to the R (such as packet gateways or DS1CONV) must be added to the SRP. Be sure to add circuit packs to all necessary carriers.

⇒ NOTE:

Save often the information you add to the SRP system.

4. Press Enter to effect the changes.

Administering the software

Identify and add trunk information

Administration for each of the circuit packs in the SREPN needs to be added to the SRP. For every trunk circuit pack, the trunk administration must be added and for every port on every line circuit pack, the station administration must be added.

1. On the DEFINITY Server R, type **list configuration port-network <number>** (number of the SREPN port network) and press Enter. Identify the slot numbers of the trunk circuit packs.
2. For each trunk circuit pack on the DEFINITY Server R, type **display port <CCSS01>** (where CCSS01 is the circuit pack and port location of the first port on the trunk circuit pack) and press Enter. The Port Information screen appears. The **Identification:** field shows the trunk group and member information for that port. (For example, 98/1 means that this port is member 1 of trunk group 98.)
3. Type **display trunk-group <number>** (number is the trunk group member) and press Enter.
4. On the SRP system, type **add trunk-group <number>** and press Enter.
5. Add all of the trunk group information (displayed on the DEFINITY Server R) to the SRP system.

NOTE:

The port network numbers differ between the DEFINITY Server R and the SRP. On the DEFINITY Server R, the port network that you may be displaying is 5; whereas, on the SRP system, the port network that you are adding circuit packs to is always 2.

6. The Member Assignments screen on the DEFINITY Server R appears. Note the number of the members in the trunk group.

Are all the ports for that trunk circuit pack members of that trunk?

- If yes, add the members, press Enter and repeat steps 2-6 for the next trunk circuit pack.
- If no, repeat step 2 for all the ports on the trunk circuit pack that are not accounted for in that trunk group. (For example, if trunk group 98 has only 4 members, which correspond to ports 1 - 4, return to step 2 and type **display port <CCSS05>** and press Enter to determine the trunk group for port 5.) Then follow steps 3 and 4 with the new trunk group information.

NOTE:

For more information about administering trunks, refer to the *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*.

7. Type **save translation** and press Enter.

Identify and add station information

1. On the DEFINITY Server R, type **list configuration port-network** <number> (number of the SREPN port network) and press Enter. Identify the slot numbers of the line circuit packs.
2. For each line circuit pack on the DEFINITY Server R, type **display port** <CCSS01> (where CCSS01 is the circuit pack and port location of the first port on the line circuit pack) and press Enter. The Port Information screen appears. The `Identification:` field shows the type of station and its extension for that port.
3. Type **display station** <extension> (extension of the station) and press Enter.



NOTE:

The display command depends on the administration of that port - **display station** for stations, **display data** for data terminals, and so forth.

4. On the SRP system, type **add station** <extension> (extension is the same station extension as above) and press Enter.
5. Duplicate all of the station information displayed on the DEFINITY Server R to the SRP system.



NOTE:

Remember to add any additional system administration that may be needed. For example, if the station has a coverage path, you need to administer the coverage path. Some of the administration for the station may not work if the SREPN goes into survive mode (such as coverage paths, abbreviated dial lists, and bridged appearances).

6. Repeat steps 2 - 5 for every port on every line circuit pack in the SREPN.



NOTE:

For more information about administering stations, refer to the *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*.

7. Type **save translation** and press Enter.

Identify and add other circuit packs

For circuit packs other than trunk and line, follow the same guidelines.

1. Display each port on the circuit pack and the equipment type displayed on the port information screen.
2. Display the equipment on the DEFINITY Server R management terminal and add the information to the SRP system.
3. Type **save translation** and press Enter.

Administering the system features

⇒ NOTE:

Customer options available to SRP are the same as those available on the existing DEFINITY Server R. These are administered by the regional CSA.

Any differences in features from the DEFINITY Server R to DEFINITY Server SI are experienced in the survivable mode. Refer to the feature administration descriptions for the DEFINITY Server R and DEFINITY Server SI for further details.

System administration needs to be added to the SREPN including dialplan, system features, system maintenance, system security, feature-access-codes, and so forth. Administer in the same manner as listed above.

1. Display the information on the DEFINITY Server R system. For example, type **display feature-access-codes** and press Enter.
2. Add the information to the SRP system. For example, type **change feature-access-codes** and press Enter.
3. Type **save translation** (optional) and press Enter.

Administering the maintenance parameters

Page 1 of the system-parameters maintenance form contains 2 fields that must be administered for the abbreviated alarm report. [Figure 10](#) shows the screen with the `First OSS Telephone Number:` and `Second OSS Telephone Number:` fields that are administered with offsite notification numbers. The `Abbrev Alarm Report?` fields associated with these numbers must be set to avoid unnecessary notification calls.

1. Set the two `Abbreviated Alarm Report` fields to `y` and press Enter.

```
change system-parameters maintenance                               Page 1 of 3  SPE A
      MAINTENANCE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS
OPERATIONS SUPPORT PARAMETERS
      Product Identification: 1010101010
      First OSS Telephone Number: 9~p5380532      Abbrev Alarm Report? y
      Second OSS Telephone Number: 9~p5380533      Abbrev Alarm Report? y
Alarm Origination to OSS Numbers: both
      Cleared Alarm Notification? y                Suspension Threshold: 5
      Restart Notification? y
      Test Remote Access Port? y
      CPE Alarm Activation Level: none
      Customer Access to INADS Port? y
      Repeat Dial Interval (mins): 7
SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE
      Start Time: 23 : 00                          Stop Time: 06 : 00
      Daily Maintenance: daily                      Save Translation: daily
      Control Channel Interchange: daily            System Clocks Interchange: daily
      SPE Interchange: daily
```

Figure 10. Maintenance-related system parameters screen

Register the switch for maintenance

The Automatic Registration Tool (ART) is a web-based tool that permits field technicians and TSO Database Administration (DBA) to register U.S. direct channel products.

The product that you are registering must have switch connectivity through:

- the INADS line
- an IP address

NOTE:

ART is not accessible from the public internet (outside the Avaya intranet firewall).

1. At your laptop/PC, direct your browser to this URL:

<http://spiexp1.eng.avaya.com:8000/cgi-bin/ART/ARTstart.cgi>

You can also save this URL in your *Favorites* or *Bookmarks* list.

The ART User Menu displays.

2. Click on the *Register a Product* button.

The Enter Network Password dialog box appears.

3. Type your ART **User Name** and **Password** in the indicated fields.

 **NOTE:**

ART user IDs and passwords are unique to ART, and are not the same as other user IDs and passwords. If you are a first-time user and do not have an ART user ID and password:

- a. Go back to the ART User Menu and click on the *Administer My User ID/Password* button.
- b. Follow the instructions on the User ID and Password page to create your ART user ID and password.

Unless you exit and restart your browser, you do not need to re-enter your user ID and password to perform other ART operations.

The ART Start of Product Registration page appears, and the ART session ID appears in the middle of the screen.

4. Type the Installation Location or Sold-To data in the **FL/Sold-To Number** field.

 **NOTE:**

Sold-To number replaces the FL numbers as customer-site identifiers in the Maestro database.

- Sold-To numbers are typically 7 digits long, sometimes beginning with an upper-case "S" followed by two zeros, for example: **S001234567**.
- FL numbers are 10-12 letters or digits.

5. In the **Session Type** field, select:
 - *NEW INSTALL REGISTRATION* for products that are initially installed at a customer site.
 - *UPGRADE REGISTRATION* for all subsequent product registrations.
6. In the **Product Type** field choose *DEFINITY* for the following products:
7. Click on the *Start Product Registration* button.

If the data you have entered matches a Maestro database record, the Customer Verification page appears.

8. Verify the information in the **Customer Name** and **Customer Address** fields.

 **NOTE:**

If the information is not what you expected, ensure that you entered the customer's FL/Sold-To number correctly (Step 4 above). If you entered an incorrect number:

- a. Click on the *Abort Upgrade Registration Session* button at the bottom of the screen.

 **CAUTION:**

DO NOT exit your browser to abort the session. This can result in an incomplete upgrade registration.

- b. Return to the ART User Menu page to begin a new session.

If the FL/Sold-To number matches multiple customers in the database, ART displays the name and address of each customer with a button to select for this registration session.

9. In the **Customer Type** field, select
 - *GOODYEAR, MOTEL 6, STATE FARM*
 - *IN CINCINNATI BELL SERVICE AREA*
 - *OTHER*

 **NOTE:**

This verification might be done automatically in the future.

10. Click on the *Continue Upgrade Registration* button.
The DEFINITY Product List page appears.
11. Look in the product table (first column heading is "#") to find the row for the product that you want to register. Click on the number in the far-left column ("#") of the correct row.

 **NOTE:**

It might be helpful to identify the product by looking at the *Product Nickname, Product Alarm ID, INADS Number, Serial Number, or IP Address* columns in the table.

If the product is not shown in the table, or if you are not sure whether a listed product is the one you want to register, contact the DBA group for assistance (1-800-248-1234, selecting prompt, 2, prompt 6, then prompt 2).

Four new fields appear.

12. In the **Data Lock** field, choose:
 - *YES* for products with ASG enabled
 - *NO* for all others
13. In the **Dialing Type** field choose the dialing type that the product will use to report alarms:
 - *DON'T CHANGE* to leave the product's dialing type unchanged
 - *TONE* for DTMF dialing
 - *PULSE* for rotary or pulse dialing
14. In the **Alarm Origination** field choose:
 - *DON'T CHANGE* to leave the product's current alarm origination status unchanged (the common choice for upgrades).
 - *YES* to enable alarm origination.
 - *NO* for no alarm origination.
15. In the **Alarm Destination** field, choose
 - *DON'T CHANGE* to leave the product's currently-administered alarm origination number unchanged (the common choice for upgrades).
 - *SET NUMBER TO* and type the complete alarm destination telephone number, including any dialing prefix (for example, "9" or "*9"). The default value in this field is the TSO-Denver number (18005353573).
16. Click on the *Continue Registration* button at the bottom of the page.

ART begins automatically registering the product and displays progress messages to indicate the current status.

 **CAUTION:**

DO NOT exit your browser or click on the Refresh, Back, Stop, or Home buttons while ART displays these progress messages.

*If you have to abort your registration, click on the **Abort Session** button that appears with one of the progress messages.*

If the preceding steps have been completed successfully, ART displays the DEFINITY Upgrade Registration Report.

17. Review the information displayed in the report.

If any of the data are incorrect, contact the DBA Group (1-800-248-1234, selecting prompt, 2, prompt 6, then prompt 2) immediately for assistance.
18. Save the DEFINITY Upgrade Registration Report in a file for future reference or print the report and keep the copy.

Administering the synchronization source

⇒ NOTE:

Do not administer a trunk on the SREPN as the synchronization source for the DEFINITY Server R. If the system goes into the survive mode, the DEFINITY Server R loses its sync source.

To administer the sync source for the SRP:

1. On the SRP system, type **change synchronization** and press `Enter`.
2. Enter a DS1 trunk circuit pack on the SRP as the primary sync source.
3. Press `Enter` to effect the changes.

⇒ NOTE:

When the system is in the survive mode, the synchronization of the SRP comes from the DS1 trunk circuit pack. When the system is in the normal mode, the synchronization of the SRP reverts back to the tone clock and causes a SYNC alarm in the alarm logs of the SRP.

4. When all administration is completed on the SRP, type **save translation** and press `Enter`.
5. Return the TN2301 switch to the AUTO position.

Replace main server's circuit packs

If the DEFINITY Server R has the TN574 DS1CONV circuit pack:

1. Replace the TN574 DS1CONV circuit pack with the TN1654 DS1CONV circuit pack.
2. If you have a TN573 SNI circuit pack, replace it with a TN573B SNI circuit pack.

Replace EPN circuit packs and make cable connections

1. Power down the EPN.
2. If this is a previously installed EPN, then remove the DS1CONV to EI cable.
3. Install the TN775C maintenance circuit pack.
4. Install the TN570C expansion interface circuit pack.

5. Replace the TN574 circuit pack with the TN1654 DS1CONV circuit pack.
6. Depending on the customer's configuration, refer to one of the following sections:
 - ["Connect DS1CONV cables for standard/high reliability"](#)
 - ["Connect DS1CONV cables for critical reliability"](#)
 - ["Connect direct fiber cables for standard/high reliability"](#)
 - ["Connect direct fiber cables for critical reliability"](#)

Connect DS1CONV cables for standard/high reliability

1. Connect the equipment as shown in [Figure 11 on page 56](#).
2. Power up the EPN.
3. Go to the ["Test the SRP"](#) section.

Connect DS1CONV cables for critical reliability

1. Connect the equipment as shown in [Figure 12 on page 57](#).
2. Power up the EPN.
3. Go to the ["Test the SRP"](#) section.

Connect direct fiber cables for standard/high reliability

1. Connect the equipment as shown in [Figure 13 on page 58](#).
2. Power up the EPN.
3. Go to the ["Test the SRP"](#) section.

Connect direct fiber cables for critical reliability

1. Connect the equipment as shown in [Figure 14 on page 59](#).
2. Power up the EPN.
3. Go to the ["Test the SRP"](#) section.

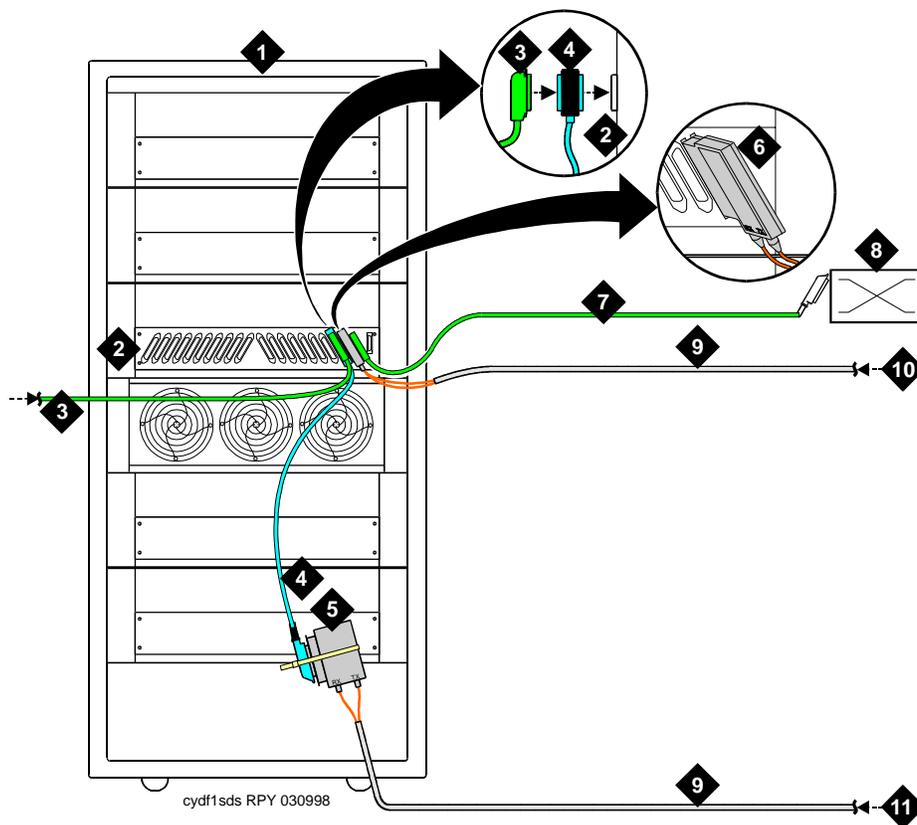


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. MCC1 cabinet | 7. B25A 25-pair cable |
| 2. EPN carrier A | 8. Main Distribution Frame (MDF) |
| 3. DS1 cable from Port Network Connectivity (PNC) A link | 9. Fiber optic cables |
| 4. DS1CONV 2-ft (61 cm) Y cable (Tie wrap the cable to the cabinet.) | 10. From the EPN A TX and RX connectors on the rear of the SRP |
| 5. 9823A transceiver | 11. From the PPN A TX and RX connectors on the rear of the SRP |
| 6. 9823A transceiver on the EI connector | |

Figure 11. EPN DS1CONV standard/high reliability cable connections

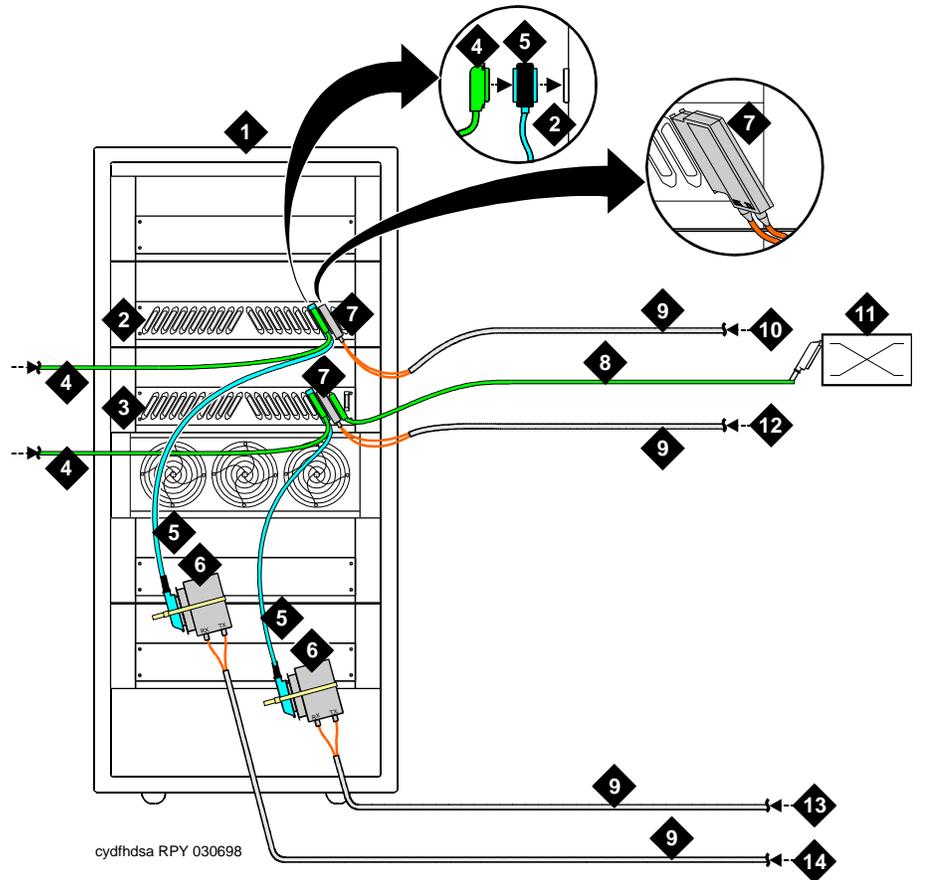


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. MCC1 cabinet | 10. From the EPN B TX and RX connectors on the rear of the SRP |
| 2. EPN carrier B | 11. Main Distribution Frame (MDF) |
| 3. EPN carrier A | 12. From the EPN A TX and RX connectors on the rear of the SRP |
| 4. DS1 cables from Port Network Connectivity (PNC) A and B links | 13. From the PPN A TX and RX connectors on the rear of the SRP |
| 5. DS1CONV 2-ft (61 cm) Y cable (Tie wrap the cable to the cabinet.) | 14. From the PPN B TX and RX connectors on the rear of the SRP |
| 6. 9823A transceiver | |
| 7. 9823A transceiver on the EI connector | |
| 8. B25A 25-pair cable | |
| 9. Fiber optic cables | |

Figure 12. EPN DS1CONV critical reliability cable connections

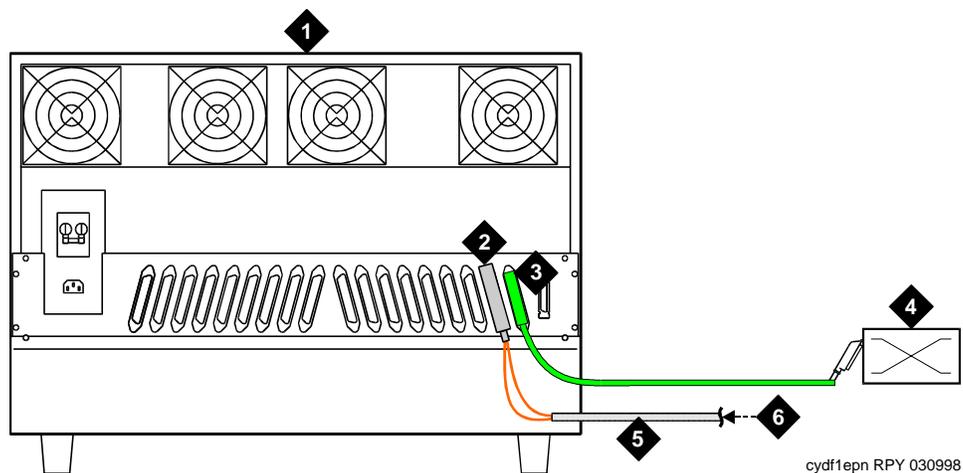


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. SCC1 cabinet | 5. Fiber optic cable |
| 2. 9823A transceiver on the EI connector | 6. From the EPN A TX and RX connectors on the rear of the SRP cabinet |
| 3. B25A 25-pair cable | |
| 4. Main Distribution Frame (MDF) | |

Figure 13. EPN Direct fiber standard/high reliability cable connections

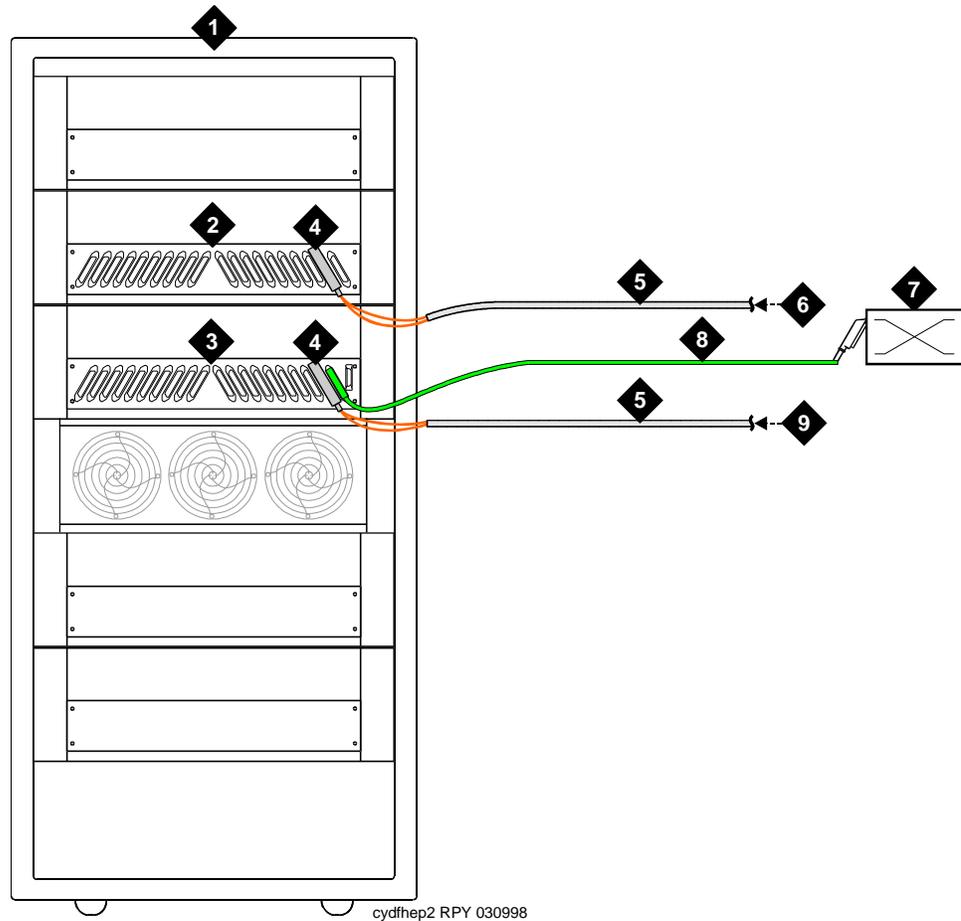


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. MCC1 cabinet | 6. From the EPN B TX and RX connectors on the rear of the SRP |
| 2. EPN carrier B | 7. Main Distribution Frame (MDF) |
| 3. EPN carrier A | 8. B25A 25-pair cable |
| 4. 9823A transceiver on the EI connector | 9. From the EPN A TX and RX connectors on the rear of the SRP |
| 5. Fiber optic cables | |

Figure 14. EPN Direct fiber critical reliability cable connections

Test the SRP

1. After the SRP is fully administered and the TN2301 switch ([Figure 15](#)) is in the AUTO position, you are ready to test the SRP.
-

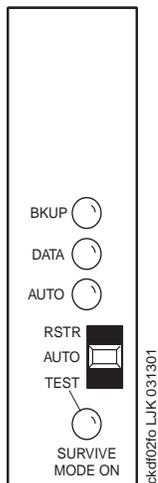


Figure 15. TN2301 faceplate switch and LEDs

Test the survive mode function

1. Type **list cabinet** and press Enter on the main server’s system terminal. Determine which EPN is “watched” by Survivable Remote equipment by looking for the lower-case “s” before the letters “EPN” in the Type field as shown in [Figure 16](#). Note that there may be more than 1 EPN designated as Survivable.

```
list cabinet SPE B

                                CABINET REPORT

No.  Type  Layout  Room    Floor    Building    A    B    C    D    E
1    PPN  5-car  CS_1    1         ABC_DE      PN 01 PN 01 PN 01 SN 01 SN 01
2    sEPN 5-car  CS_1    1         ABC_DE      PN 04 PN 04 PN 04 PN 16 PN 16
3    EPN  5-car  CS_1    1         ABC_DE      PN 05 PN 05 PN 05 SN 44 SN 44
4    EPN  5-car  B-32    B         VWX_YZ      PN 06 PN 06 PN 06 SN 07 SN 07
5    EPN  5-car  2-12    2         MNO_PQ      PN 08 PN 08 PN 08 SN 09 SN 09
6    EPN  5-car  E-51    1         VWX_YZ      PN 10 PN 10 PN 10 SN 11 SN 11
```

Figure 16. List cabinet screen (example shown is on DEFINITY Server R)

2. Type **status health** and press Enter on the main server’s system terminal. The status of the SREPN should be “up.” See [Figure 17](#).

```
status health SPE A

PNC: A-PNC/auto B-PNC/functional  ALARMS: Maj: 2 Min: 2 Wrn: 104
Pwr: comm Sync:loc 1 Logins:2 BUSYOUT: Trk 0 Stn: 0 Oth: 18
Cab EmTr Mj Mn Wn PNC Cab EmTr Mj Mn Wn PNC Cab EmTr Mj Mn Wn PNC
1 auto- 0| 0|47 up
2 auto- 0| 0|12 up
```

Figure 17. Status health screen (DEFINITY Server R or S8700 Media Server)

- Type **status health** and press Enter on the SRP system access terminal. The status of the SREPN should be “down.” See [Figure 18](#).

```

status health
ALARM SUMMARY
  Major:      1
  Minor:      0
  Warning:    10
BUSY-OUT SUMMARY
  Trunks:     0
  Stations:   0
  Others:     0
PROCESSOR OCCUPANCY STATUS
Static:  1%   SM:  4%
CP:     0%   Idle: 95%
CRITICAL SYSTEM STATUS
Active SPE: A/auto
Duplicated? SPE:n
SPE Power: commercial
Time Source: local
# Logins: 1

CABINET STATUS
Emerg Alarms
Cab Trans Mj Mn Wn PNC
1 auto-  0| 0| 5 up
2 auto-  1| 0| 0 dn
3 n.a.   0| 0| 0 dn

```

Figure 18. Status health screen (SRP)

- Place a voice call from a telephone on the DEFINITY Server R PPN to a telephone on the SREPN and verify the talk path.
- Physically disconnect all PNC A and B fiber cables from the connectors on the rear of the SRP cabinet. Take care not to mix up or contaminate the fibers. After about a minute, the red emergency transfer LED on TN775C maintenance circuit pack turns on.
- Verify that the red SURVIVE MODE ON LED on the TN2301 turns on in approximately 2 minutes. The SREPN performs a cold reset and functions again under the control of the SRP, although it may take longer for some facilities (such as trunks) to be fully restored.
If the SURVIVE MODE ON LED does not turn on, refer to [“Testing the TN2301 function and wiring”](#) in [Chapter 2, “SREPN Maintenance”](#).
- Type **status health** and press Enter on the DEFINITY Server R. The status of the SREPN should be “dn” or “fe” (far end).
- Type **status health** and press Enter on the SRP system. The status of the SRP should be “up.”
- Place a voice call between two telephones on the EPN and verify the talk path.
- Reconnect all PNC A and B fiber cables to the rear of the SRP cabinet.
- Move the TN2301 switch to the restore (RSTR) position. The SURVIVE MODE ON LED immediately turns off.

12. Move the TN2301 switch to the AUTO position.
13. Verify that the SREPN is back in service on the DEFINITY Server R within 1-2 minutes.
14. Type **status health** and press `Enter` on the DEFINITY Server R. The status of the SREPN should be "up."
15. Type **status health** and press `Enter` on the SRP system. The status of the SREPN should be "down."

Verify the test switch operation

1. Type **display alarms** and press `Enter` on the DEFINITY Server R while in the normal mode.
2. Type **pnc** in the `Category` field and press `Enter`.
3. Resolve any FIBER-LK, SNI-BD, EXP-INTF, and DS1-CONV errors. Refer to the *DEFINITY ECS Release 10 Maintenance for R10r*.
4. Place the TN2301 switch to the TEST position.
5. Verify that the SURVIVE MODE ON LED on TN2301 turns on immediately. Within 2 minutes, the SREPN performs a cold reset and functions again under the control of the SRP, although it may take longer for some facilities (such as trunks) to be fully restored.
6. Type **status health** and press `Enter` on the DEFINITY Server R. The status of the SREPN should be "dn" or "fe" (far end).
7. Type **status health** and press `Enter` on the SRP system. The status of the SRP should be "up."
8. Type **display errors** and press `Enter` on the DEFINITY Server R.
9. Type **pnc** in the `Category` field and press `Enter`. Note the errors associated with the SREPN or its connections. These errors appear when the link to the SREPN is good and you are in the survive mode.
10. Place a voice call between two telephones on the SREPN and verify the talk path.
11. Place the TN2301 switch to the AUTO position. The SURVIVE MODE ON LED immediately turns off.
12. Verify that the SREPN is back in service on the DEFINITY Server R within 1-2 minutes.
13. Type **status health** and press `Enter` on the DEFINITY Server R. The status of the SREPN should be "up."
14. Type **status health** and press `Enter` on the SRP system. The status of the SREPN should be "down."

Verify the SRP status

1. Verify that the TN2301 switch is in the AUTO position and the green AUTO LED is on.
2. Verify that the red BKUP LED on the TN2301 is off.
3. Verify that the red SURVIVE MODE ON LED is off.
4. Verify that the yellow DATA LED is on.
5. Verify that the green LED on the EPN TN775C maintenance circuit pack is double flashing. This indicates that EPN can go into the survive mode if needed.

Upgrade the SRP



NOTE:

The Survivable Remote EPN (SREPN) will not be sold after November 3, 2003. However, existing systems will continue to be supported with upgrades of Communication Manager.

Pre-upgrade checklist

In order to be properly prepared for the or upgrade, have the items listed in [Table 11](#) ready.

Table 11. G3V4 through R9r to R10r pre-upgrade checklist

Item No.	Item	✓
1.	Software Release Letter	
2.	Avaya Communication Manager on removable media	
3.	Extra formatted removable media	
4.	Authorized wrist grounding strap	
5.	Documentation (book or PDF file) for the current release: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Maintenance for Avaya DEFINITY Server R</i> ■ <i>Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager</i> 	
6.	Your personal Single Sign-On (SSO) for RFA website authentication login.	
7.	SAP order number with RTUs	
8.	License File serial number(s)	
9.	Transaction Record number	
10.	System Identification (SID) number	
11.	Switch telephone number or IP address	

Continued on next page

Table 11. G3V4 through R9r to R10r pre-upgrade checklist — *Continued*

Item No.	Item	✓
12.	Access to the RFA Information page for these items (if not already installed on your PC): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Features Extraction Tool (FET) application (upgrades only) ■ FET documentation (upgrades only) ■ License Installation Tool (LIT) application (installation and upgrade) ■ LIT documentation (installation and upgrade) 	
13.	Adobe Acrobat Reader application installed on your PC (to read FET and LIT documentation)	
14.	Internet Explorer 5.0 or higher installed on your laptop/PC	
15.	Intranet access to your designated RFA portal (see Go to the RFA website).	

Go to the RFA website

The Remote Feature Activation (RFA) website automates some of the upgrade procedures, including generating a License File.

1. At your laptop/PC browser, go to **<http://rfa.avaya.com>**
2. Using your SSO, log in to the RFA website.
3. Follow the links to the RFA Information page.
4. Complete the information necessary to create a License File.

If you have a direct connection to the switch:

1. Using your RFA Job Aids, run the Features Extraction Tool (FET) from the RFA website to create a Switch Configuration File.
2. When prompted, type in the Transaction ID number.
3. The FET creates and uploads the Switch Configuration File automatically.
4. Do not deliver the License File at this time. You will deliver and install it later in this upgrade procedure.

If you do not have a direct connection to the switch:

1. Run the Features Extraction Tool (FET) from your laptop/PC to create a Switch Configuration File.
2. When prompted, type in the Transaction ID number.
3. Use the FET instructions to create a new switch connection profile.
4. Create the Switch Configuration File.
5. Upload the Switch Configuration File to the RFA website.
6. Deliver the License File to your laptop/PC for installation later in this procedure.

Check link status

1. Check the link status between the DEFINITY Server R PPN and the associated SREP. The link must be up and functioning before you can upgrade.



NOTE:

When the link is up, it generates a major LIC-ERR alarm at the PPN.

2. If the system is in "survive mode," resolve the alarms and return the link to service before proceeding with the upgrade.

Upgrade the switch

Continue the upgrade by referring to the upgrade procedures for the DEFINITY Server SI in the *Made Easy Tool for DEFINITY Media Server Configurations*.

Deliver or install the License File

If you have a direct switch connection:

1. Go to the RFA website, and, following the instructions in the “Deliver to G3r/G3si/G3csi” chapter of the RFA Job Aid, deliver the License File.



NOTE:

This procedure sends the License File to the switch and installs it.

If you do not have a direct connection:

1. Go to the RFA website, and, following the instructions in the “Deliver to G3r/G3si/G3csi” chapter of the RFA Job Aid, deliver the License File to your laptop/PC.
2. Open the License Installation Tool (LIT) application at your laptop/PC.
3. Use the LIT instructions to add a switch connection profile to the tool.
4. Use the LIT instructions to install the License File on the switch.

Administer no-license/emergency numbers

1. At the SAT type **change system-parameters features** and press RETURN.

The Feature-Related System Parameters screen displays:

```
change system-parameters features

                        FEATURE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

SYSTEM-WIDE PARAMETERS
    Switch Name: Albania
    Emergency Numbers - Internal: XXXXXX External: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
    No-License Incoming Call Number: XXXXX

MALICIOUS CALL TRACE PARAMETERS
    Apply MCT Warning Tone? n    MCT Voice Recorder Trunk Group:

SEND ALL CALLS OPTIONS
    Send All Calls Applies to: station
    Auto Inspect on Send All Calls? n

UNIVERSAL CALL ID
    Create Universal Call ID (UCID)? n    UCID Network Node ID:
```

Screen 2. Feature-Related System Parameters

2. In the **Emergency Numbers - Internal** field (optional) type a valid extension (up to 5 digits).

3. In the `Emergency Number - External` field (required) type a 21-digit, dialpad-valid character string that can include trunk access codes. The default for this field is 911.
4. In the `No-License Incoming Call Number` field (optional) type a valid extension (up to 5 digits).
5. Press ENTER to save the changes.

Reset system 3 command

If you use the **reset system 3** command to read the PPN translations to the SRP:

1. Type **reset system 3 preseve-license** and press Enter.

This command preserves the SRP License File, which matches this SRP's hardware identification number only, but duplicates PPN translations.

Register the switch for maintenance

The Automatic Registration Tool (ART) is a web-based tool that permits field technicians and TSO Database Administration (DBA) to register U.S. direct channel products.

The product that you are registering must have switch connectivity through:

- the INADS line
- an IP address

NOTE:

ART is not accessible from the public internet (outside the Avaya intranet firewall).

1. At your laptop/PC, direct your browser to this URL:

<http://spiexp1.eng.avaya.com:8000/cgi-bin/ART/ARTstart.cgi>

You can also save this URL in your *Favorites* or *Bookmarks* list.

The ART User Menu displays.

2. Click on the *Register a Product* button.

The Enter Network Password dialog box appears.

3. Type your ART **User Name** and **Password** in the indicated fields.



NOTE:

ART user IDs and passwords are unique to ART, and are not the same as other user IDs and passwords. If you are a first-time user and do not have an ART user ID and password:

- a. Go back to the ART User Menu and click on the *Administer My User ID/Password* button.
- b. Follow the instructions on the User ID and Password page to create your ART user ID and password.

Unless you exit and restart your browser, you do not need to re-enter your user ID and password to perform other ART operations.

The ART Start of Product Registration page appears, and the ART session ID appears in the middle of the screen.

4. Type the Installation Location or Sold-To data in the **FL/Sold-To Number** field.



NOTE:

Sold-To number replaces the FL numbers as customer-site identifiers in the Maestro database.

- Sold-To numbers are typically 7 digits long, sometimes beginning with an upper-case “S” followed by two zeros, for example: **S001234567**.
- FL numbers are 10-12 letters or digits.

5. In the **Session Type** field, select:

- *NEW INSTALL REGISTRATION* for products that are initially installed at a customer site.
- *UPGRADE REGISTRATION* for all subsequent product registrations.

6. In the **Product Type** field choose *DEFINITY* for the following products:

7. Click on the *Start Product Registration* button.

If the data you have entered matches a Maestro database record, the Customer Verification page appears.

8. Verify the information in the **Customer Name** and **Customer Address** fields.

 **NOTE:**

If the information is not what you expected, ensure that you entered the customer's FL/Sold-To number correctly (Step 4 above). If you entered an incorrect number:

- a. Click on the *Abort Upgrade Registration Session* button at the bottom of the screen.

 **CAUTION:**

DO NOT exit your browser to abort the session. This can result in an incomplete upgrade registration.

- b. Return to the ART User Menu page to begin a new session.

If the FL/Sold-To number matches multiple customers in the database, ART displays the name and address of each customer with a button to select for this registration session.

9. In the **Customer Type** field, select

- *GOODYEAR, MOTEL 6, STATE FARM*
- *IN CINCINNATI BELL SERVICE AREA*
- *OTHER*

 **NOTE:**

This verification might be done automatically in the future.

10. Click on the *Continue Upgrade Registration* button.

The DEFINITY Product List page appears.

11. Look in the product table (first column heading is "#") to find the row for the product that you want to register. Click on the number in the far-left column ("#") of the correct row.

 **NOTE:**

It might be helpful to identify the product by looking at the *Product Nickname, Product Alarm ID, INADS Number, Serial Number, or IP Address* columns in the table.

If the product is not shown in the table, or if you are not sure whether a listed product is the one you want to register, contact the DBA group for assistance (1-800-248-1234, selecting prompt, 2, prompt 6, then prompt 2).

Four new fields appear.

12. In the **Data Lock** field, choose:
 - *YES* for products with ASG enabled
 - *NO* for all others
13. In the **Dialing Type** field choose the dialing type that the product will use to report alarms:
 - *DON'T CHANGE* to leave the product's dialing type unchanged
 - *TONE* for DTMF dialing
 - *PULSE* for rotary or pulse dialing
14. In the **Alarm Origination** field choose:
 - *DON'T CHANGE* to leave the product's current alarm origination status unchanged (the common choice for upgrades).
 - *YES* to enable alarm origination.
 - *NO* for no alarm origination.
15. In the **Alarm Destination** field, choose
 - *DON'T CHANGE* to leave the product's currently-administered alarm origination number unchanged (the common choice for upgrades).
 - *SET NUMBER TO* and type the complete alarm destination telephone number, including any dialing prefix (for example, "9" or "*9"). The default value in this field is the TSO-Denver number (18005353573).
16. Click on the *Continue Registration* button at the bottom of the page.

ART begins automatically registering the product and displays progress messages to indicate the current status.



CAUTION:

DO NOT exit your browser or click on the Refresh, Back, Stop, or Home buttons while ART displays these progress messages.

*If you have to abort your registration, click on the **Abort Session** button that appears with one of the progress messages.*

If the preceding steps have been completed successfully, ART displays the DEFINITY Upgrade Registration Report.

17. Review the information displayed in the report.

If any of the data are incorrect, contact the DBA Group (1-800-248-1234, selecting prompt, 2, prompt 6, then prompt 2) immediately for assistance.
18. Save the DEFINITY Upgrade Registration Report in a file for future reference or print the report and keep the copy.

Before starting to troubleshoot

 **NOTE:**

When the Survivable Remote Processor (SRP) is in Normal mode, the Expansion Interface circuit pack's yellow LED flashes (see [Table 17 on page 86](#)). *This is normal.* The links to its counterpart in the Avaya DEFINITY Server R are down and are not re-established until the SRP goes into Survive mode.

Similarly, after normal service is returned to the SREPN, the SRP is in an *alarmed state*. *This is normal for the SRP* and indicates that the TN2301 has disconnected from the SREPN, and the SRP is no longer in control. EXP-INTF errors and alarms and failures of Tests #237 and #238 are also normal.

For more information about these conditions see ["Post-reset check"](#).

Servicing the Survivable Remote EPN (SREPN) equipment involves both the DEFINITY Server R and the SI processors. Therefore, you may need to refer to these maintenance manuals:

- *Maintenance for Avaya DEFINITY® Server R*
- *Maintenance for Avaya DEFINITY® Server SI.*

SREPN connections

- The EPN can be remoted over fiber optic cables through Switch Node Interface (SNI) and Expansion Interface (EI) circuit packs
- DS1-CONV facilities

[Figure 19](#) shows an example of the essential hardware connections for the Survivable Remote EPN over DS1-CONV facilities.

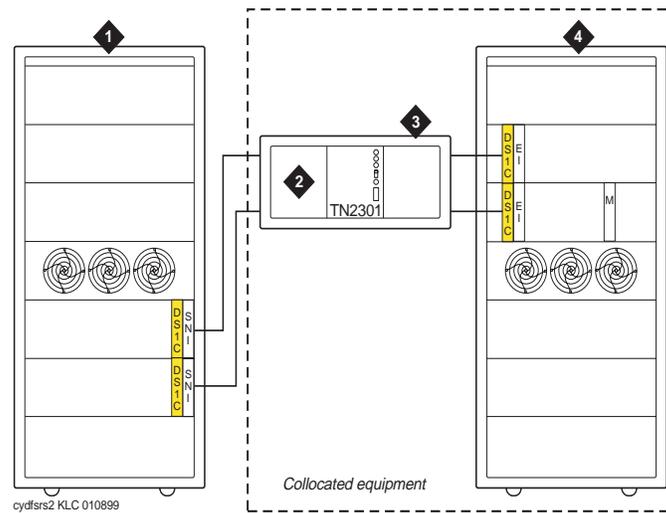


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. DEFINITY Server R | 3. Survivable Remote processor (SRP) |
| 2. DEFINITY Server SI processor complex | 4. Survivable Remote EPN (SREPN) complex |

Figure 19. Survivable Remote EPN hardware connections over DS1-CONV facilities

CAUTION:

Only the TN1654 DS1-CONV circuit pack can be used for DS1-CONV-remoted SREPN systems.

The circuit pack with the “M” in the SREPN cabinet ([Figure 19](#)) indicates the TN775C Maintenance circuit pack that monitors the status of the fiber link between the DEFINITY Server R and the SREPN.

Figure 20 shows the front of the SRP cabinet, typical circuit packs installed, and the position of the TN2301 SRSwitch circuit pack.

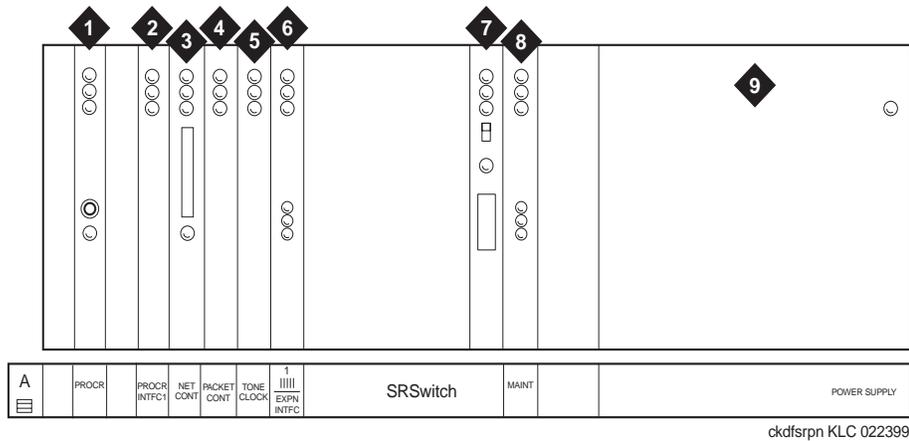


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Processor (TN2404) | 5. Tone/Clock (TN2182) |
| 2.)Processor interface (TN765) | 6. Expansion interface (TN570C) |
| 3. Network/Packet Control (TN2401 or TN2401/2400) or Network control (TN777B - Release 6 and earlier) | 7. SRSwitch (TN2301) |
| 4. Packet control (TN778 - Release 6 and earlier) | 8. Maintenance/Test (TN771D) |
| | 9. Power supply |

Figure 20. Front view - SRP cabinet

Required and optional circuit packs

Survivable Remote Processor (SRP)

[Table 12](#) lists the required and optional circuit packs in the SRP:

Table 12. Required and optional circuit packs - SRP

Required		Optional		
Circuit pack	Description	Circuit pack	Description	Comments
TN2404	Processor	TN765	Processor Interface	Used for PRI applications
TN2401 or TN2401/ TN2400	Network/Package control assembly	TN771DP	Maintenance/Test	Used only when packet bus is activated
TN2182B	Tone/Clock	TN1654	DS1-CONV	Only used when remoting through DS1 facilities
TN2301	SRSwitch			
TN570C	Expansion interface			

Survivable Remote EPN

[Table 13](#) lists the required and optional circuit packs in the SREP:

Table 13. Required and optional circuit packs - SREP

Required			Optional		
Circuit pack	Description	Comments	Circuit pack	Description	Comments
TN570C	Expansion Interface	Always used in an EPN	TN750C TN2501AP	Integrated Announcement	Do not save the announcements to the SRP translation card.
TN775C	Maintenance	Monitors link connection to PPN			

Interfacing circuit packs

The Survivable Remote equipment can operate through:

- [“Expansion Interface connections”](#)
- [“DS1-CONV connections”](#)

Expansion Interface connections

- TN570C Expansion Interface (EI) circuit packs use either the 9823A (multimode) or the 300A (single mode) transceivers.



NOTE:

A new SREP system includes the TN570C EI circuit pack. Earlier EI circuit packs (for example, TN570B) are not supported.

DS1-CONV connections

- TN1654 DS1-Converter supports T1/E1 remoting and wideband applications.
- Standard and High Reliability systems use pairs of TN1654, not mixed with the earlier TN574.
- Critical Reliability systems require TN1654 circuit packs on the duplicate pair.

Transfer sequence to Survive mode

Transfer from Normal to Survive mode is automatic and is controlled by the TN775C Maintenance board. [Figure 21](#) shows an example schematic of the link switching within the TN2301 circuit pack.

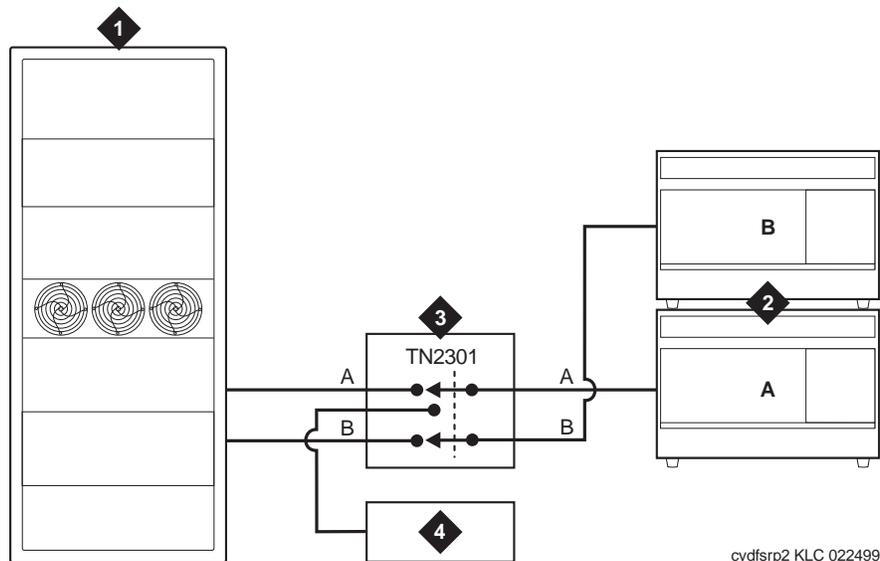


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. DEFINITY Server R (shown) or S8700 Media Server (not shown) | 3. SRSwitch (TN2301) |
| 2. Survivable Remote EPN (SREP) | 4. Survivable Remote processor (SI) |

Figure 21. TN2301 link switching schematic

The transfer sequence to Survive mode is as follows:

1. Links from the main server PPN to one of its configured SREPns fail.
2. The TN775C Maintenance circuit pack (A-carrier SREP) detects the link failure and signals the TN2301 to disconnect its links to the main server and connect the SREP Expansion Interface.
3. The TN2404 Survivable Remote processor (SRP) takes over control of the EPN in Survive mode on Link A. Link B is left open while the SRP is in control of the SREP.

NOTE:

In Survive mode, the SRSwitch (TN2301) puts the EI/SNI circuit pack in the main server into loopback mode and generates a major LIC-ERR (license error) alarm at the PPN.

[Table 14](#) shows the sequence of events to transfer to the Survive mode, the approximate times for each event, and the service affected at each stage.

Table 14. Transfer sequence to Survivable Remote mode

If the link between the Release 10r and an EPN is down for	Then	Service affected
1 minute	Emergency Transfer Mode activated.	Only established calls preserved. ^a
2-3 minutes	System “waits” to determine whether the main server is going through a reset 3.	
3 minutes	Survive mode activated for each SREPN. ^b	Established calls terminated (restart)
5-6 minutes	Transfer sequence completed; EPN service restored.	Intra-EPN calls possible ^c

- a. Similar to Emergency Transfer mode, only established, intra-EPN calls are preserved. No new or originating calls can be made.
- b. Transfer to Survive mode includes a cold restart of the SREPN.
- c. Calls using the link back to the main server are not possible.

TN2301 (SRSwitch)

The SRSwitch circuit pack (TN2301) occupies 6 slots in the SRP cabinet. [Figure 22](#) shows the faceplate switch and LEDs for the TN2301 circuit pack.

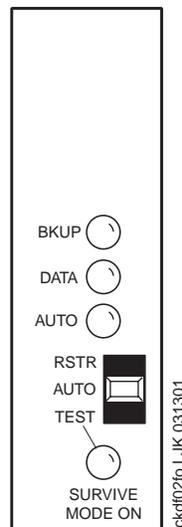


Figure 22. TN2301 faceplate switch and LEDs

Faceplate switch

[Table 15](#) indicates the 3 positions for the faceplate switch and the use for each.

Table 15. Faceplate switch positions and uses

Label	Position	Use
RSTR	Top	Forces control to the DEFINITY Server R by switching from Survive mode to Normal mode ^a
AUTO	Middle	Ready to go into Survive mode. The switch should be in this position except during installation, testing, or releasing the SRP from Survive mode.
TEST	Bottom	Forces control to the SRP (Survive mode). Links to the SREP are through the SRP (TN2404 Processor). ¹  CAUTION: <i>This is for installation and testing only. Do not leave the switch in this position.</i>

-
- a. This switch position overrides the **restore survivable-remote-link** command from the SAT. See [“Restore from remote location”](#) later in this chapter for more information.
-

SREP connections

[Figure 23](#) shows a detailed view of the rear panel connectors.

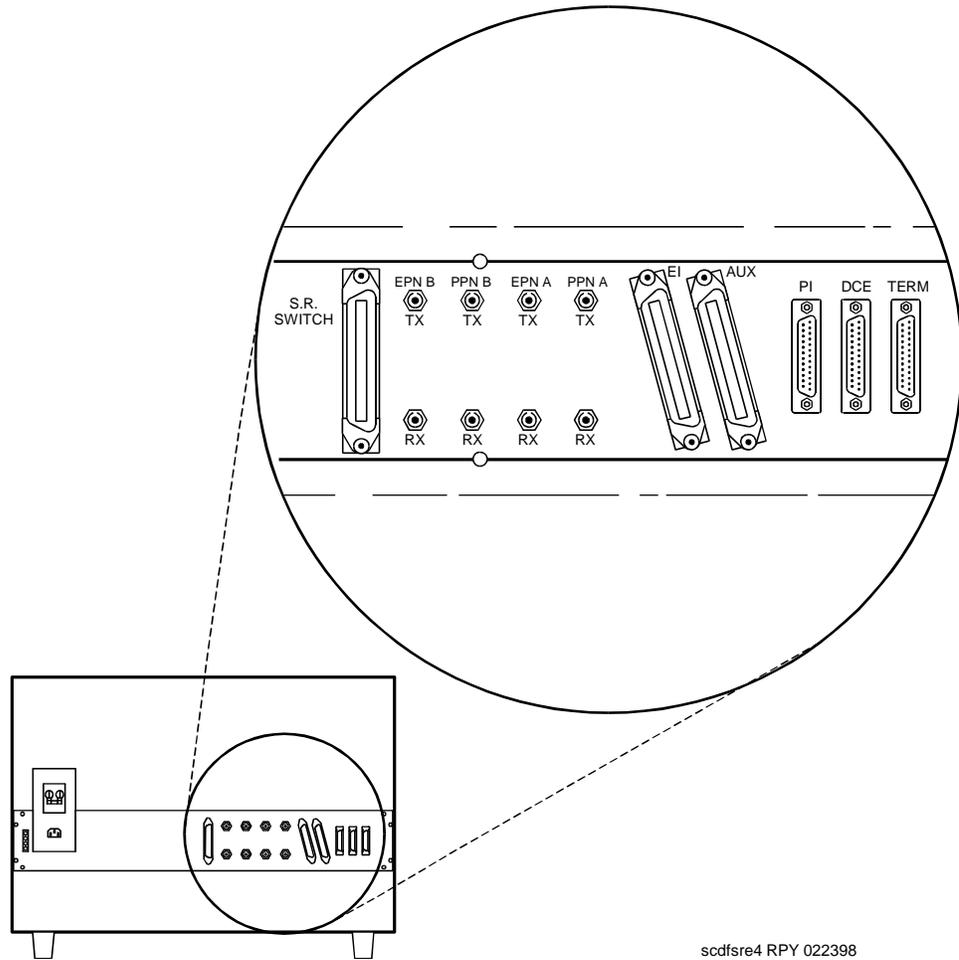


Figure 23. SREP rear panel - detail

Figure 24 shows example hardware connections in the direct fiber system.

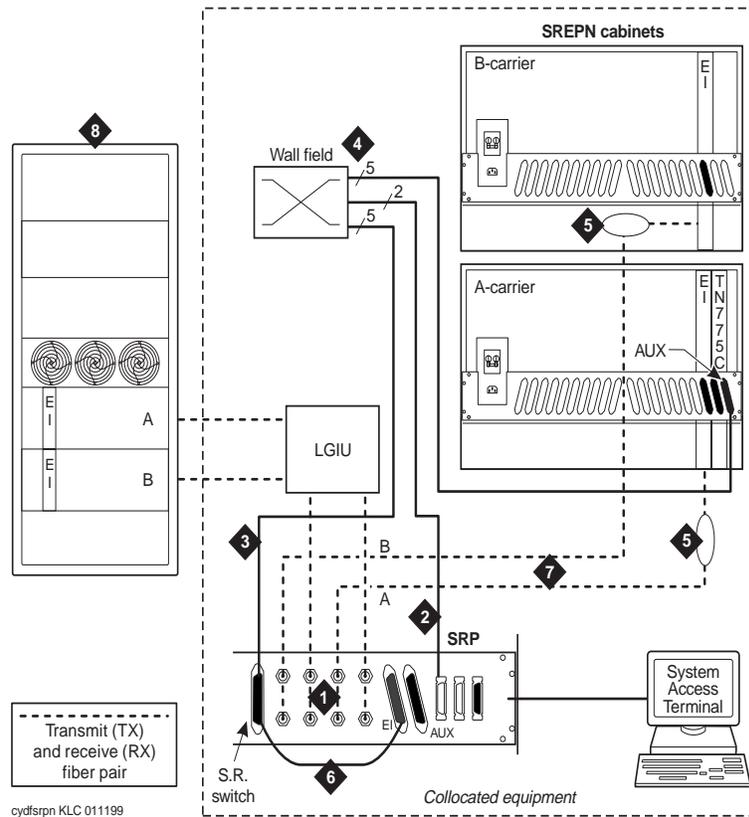


Figure Notes:

1. Fiber transmit (TX) and receive (RX) pairs for A and B carriers.
2. SRP AUX B25A 25-pair cable; max. length = 50 ft. (15 m):
 - Major SRP power failure alarm lead
 - Remote restore signal leads
3. TN2301 - SRSwitch B25A 25-pair cable; max. length = 50 ft. (15 m):
 - -48V from SREPN (through wall field)
 - SRSwitch -48V major SRP power failure alarm lead
 - SRSwitch -48V signal leads
4. SREPN AUX connector B25A 25-pair cable; max. length = 50 ft. (15 m). Refer to the "[MDF connections](#)" in [Chapter 1](#):
 - -48V to SRSwitch (through wall field)
 - SRP Alarm
 - SRSwitch signal leads
5. Fiber transceivers (9823A)
6. 14-in. (36 cm) Y-Cable (Comcode 847245750)
7. Fiber optic cable pairs
8. Avaya DEFINITY Server R (shown) or S8700 Media Server (not shown)

Figure 24. Detailed SRP direct fiber connections

Figure 25 shows example hardware connections in the DS1-CONV system.

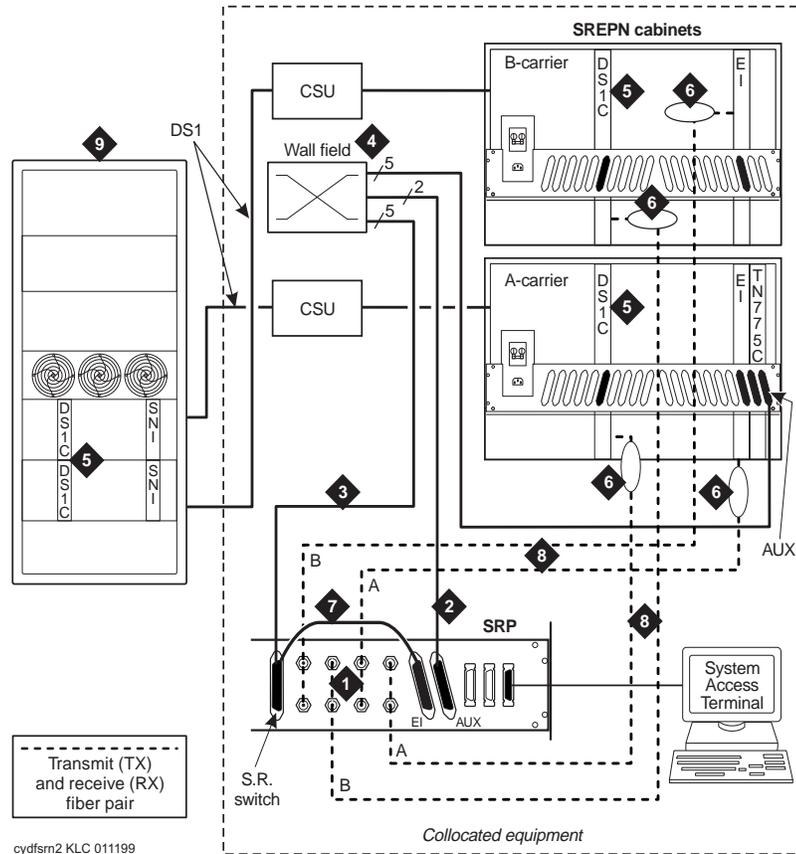


Figure Notes:

1. Fiber transmit (TX) and receive (RX) pairs for A and B carriers.
2. SRP AUX B25A 25-pair cable; max. length = 50 ft. (15 m):
 - Major SRP power failure alarm lead
 - Remote restore signal leads
3. TN2301 - SRSwitch B25A 25-pair cable; max. length = 50 ft. (15 m):
 - -48V from SREPN through wall field
 - SRSwitch -48V power failure alarm lead
 - SRSwitch signal leads
4. SREPN AUX connector B25A 25-pair cable; max. length = 50 ft. (15 m). Refer to the [“MDF connections”](#) in [Chapter 1](#):
 - -48V to SRSwitch through wall field
 - SRP Alarm
 - SRSwitch signal leads
5. TN1654 (DS1-CONV) can be used only in combination with another TN1654.
6. Fiber transceivers (9823A - multimode)
7. 14-in. (36 cm) Y-Cable (Comcode 848101440)
8. Fiber optic cable pairs
9. Avaya DEFINITY Server R (shown) or S8700 Media Server (not shown)

Figure 25. Detailed SRP DS1-CONV connections

Maintenance procedure

Since Survive mode is invoked because of a link failure between the main server and an EPN, the maintenance strategy is to:

1. [“Check system status”](#)
2. [“Repair the link connection”](#)
3. [“Reconnect the Main Server to the EPN”](#)
4. [“Post-reset check”](#)

The final sections of this chapter provide information for resolving

- [“Power alarms”](#)
- [“System resets”](#)

Check system status

Begin the troubleshooting process by gathering information about the system components.

- [“Circuit pack LEDs”](#)
- [“Which EPN is survivable?”](#)
- [“EI interactions”](#)
- [“Testing the TN2301 function and wiring”](#)
- [“Health of port network connections”](#)
- [“Administered links”](#)

Circuit pack LEDs

SRSwitch (TN2301) LED interpretation

[Table 16](#) lists the conditions indicated by the LEDs on the TN2301 circuit pack.

Table 16. TN2301 LED interpretation

LED (color)	Condition	Interpretation
BKUP - Backup power (red)	On steady	Backup power (-48v) from the SREPN to the TN2301 has failed.
DATA (yellow)	On steady	Data passing through the TN2301 to/from the A-carrier EI board in the EPN.
	Off	If off and no service-affecting conditions are present, Critical Reliability B-carrier links to the Release 10r are up.
AUTO (green)	On steady	Indicates that the TN2301 faceplate switch is in the AUTO position. This is normal when in-service.
SURVIVE MODE ON (red)	On steady	Survive mode activated either by the Maintenance circuit pack control or the faceplate switch is in the TEST position.

Expansion Interface (TN570C) LED interpretation

The Expansion Interface circuit pack has red, green, and yellow LEDs. The red and green LEDs show the standard conditions:

- Red indicates an alarm condition
- Green indicates maintenance testing in progress

The yellow LED is used to provide useful visual status information:

- Active EI circuit packs:
 - Have their yellow LED on solid (for an inter-EPN EI in a direct-connect system)
 - Blink a pattern of 2 seconds on and 200 ms off.
- The standby PNC EI circuit packs should have their yellow LEDs off.

NOTE:

Another way to determine which PNC (and therefore, which EI in a port network) is active and which is standby, use the **status port-network** and **status PNC** commands.

See [Table 17](#) for the possible EI yellow LED states.

Table 17. Expansion Interface circuit pack YELLOW LED flashing states

Condition	LED On	LED Off
Fiber Out-of-Frame ^a	0.1 second	0.1 second
In Frame-No Neighbor ^b	0.5 second	0.5 second
Expansion Interface Active ^c	2 seconds	0.2 second
Expansion Interface Active ^d	Solid on	Never off
Expansion Interface Standby ^e	Never on	Solid off

- a. This flashing state corresponds to Error Codes 769 and 770 from the Hardware Error Log and indicates a failure of Test #238. These error codes are usually accompanied by Error Code 1281 (no Expansion Interface or Switch Node Interface detected on opposite end of fiber). This condition may be caused by the absence of the neighbor Expansion Interface or Switch Node Interface circuit pack, a broken or missing fiber, or a missing lightwave transceiver on either endpoint (Expansion Interface or Switch Node Interface circuit packs).

When the SRP is in Survive mode, this flash rate at the Release 10r EI/SNI circuit pack is normal, because the TN2301 puts the fiber into looparound back to the Release 10r.

- b. This corresponds to Error Code 1281 from the Hardware Error Log and indicates a failure of Test #237. This condition is usually due to the failure of this Expansion Interface circuit pack or a failed Expansion Interface or Switch Node Interface circuit pack counterpart.

When the SRP is in Normal mode, the Expansion Interface circuit pack's yellow LED flashes at this rate. THIS IS NORMAL. The links to its counterpart in the R10r ARE down and are not re-established until the SRP goes into Survive mode.

- c. This is the normal state for an Active EPN Expansion Interface circuit pack that is also the bus master (Expansion Archangel) in the EPN.
- d. This is the normal state for an Active Expansion Interface circuit pack that is not the bus master (Expansion Archangel) for an EPN. This applies only in direct-connect configurations where the Expansion Interface circuit pack in an EPN is connected through a fiber link to an Expansion Interface circuit pack in the other EPN. This state also applies for an active Expansion Interface circuit pack located in the PPN.
- e. This is the normal state for a standby Expansion Interface circuit pack in the PPN and EPN.

⇒ NOTE:

In an EPN the TN775C EPN Maintenance circuit pack monitors the sanity of the Expansion Interface circuit pack. If the EI circuit pack should cycle between sane and insane several times, the Maintenance circuit pack holds the EI circuit pack reset.

- If a new Expansion Interface circuit pack is installed in the EPN and the red LED stays on, remove the EPN Maintenance circuit pack because it may be holding the new EI circuit pack reset.

This can happen when there is a link problem to the EPN, and the EPN restarts several times.

- Reinstall the maintenance circuit pack after the Expansion Interface circuit pack is physically inserted and the EI circuit pack's red LED is off.

Which EPN is survivable?

1. On the DEFINITY Server R, type the **list cabinet** command and press Enter. Determine which EPN is “watched” by Survivable Remote equipment by looking for the lower-case “s” before the letters “EPN” in the `Type` field as shown in [Figure 26](#).

```
list cabinet                                     SPE B

                                     CABINET REPORT

No. Type Layout Room      Floor      Building      A      B      C      D      E
1   PPN 5-car  CS_1      1          ABC_DE      PN 01 PN 01 PN 01 PN 01 SN 01
2   sEPN 5-car CS_1      1          ABC_DE      PN 02 PN 02 PN 02 PN 02 PN 02
```

Figure 26. List cabinet screen (DEFINITY Server R)

2. Once you have located the physical equipment, check to see whether the Red SURVIVE MODE ON LED is on, indicating that the system is in Survive Mode.

EI interactions

Although complex to troubleshoot, the following two interactions with EI circuit packs may be present:

- Alarms logged against an EPN that involve an Expansion Interface circuit pack acting as the Expansion Archangel
- EI and Tone/Clock synchronization interactions. Synchronization is involved in the link between two active EI circuit packs or between an active EI circuit pack and an active SNI circuit pack. If the frequency of the clock is out of the specified range (“out of spec”), an EI fiber link can go down.
 - The EI circuit pack reports slip errors if synchronization is not operating properly.
 - Examine the EI circuit packs as a possible cause when diagnosing synchronization problems.

For both topics, refer to the EXP-INTF section in your maintenance manual.

Testing the TN2301 function and wiring

If the SURVIVE MODE ON LED does not turn on when the PNC A and B links are down, then the TN2301 (SRSwitch) does not detect the SRCntrl and SRCntrlRtn signals (see [“110 block cross-connect pins”](#)) from the Maintenance circuit pack (TN775C). Possible causes are the

- Maintenance circuit pack’s relay not closing
- TN2301 detection circuit malfunctioning
- Wiring between the SRSwitch (TN2301) and the Maintenance (TN775C) circuit packs is incorrect.

To verify the detection circuit and wiring:

1. Momentarily short the cross-connect pins 45 and 46 on the EPN Aux wall field. See [“110 block cross-connect pins”](#).

This should force the TN2301 to switch to Survive mode.

2. If the red SURVIVE MODE ON LED still does not light, verify the wiring.
3. If the wiring is good, replace the TN2301 circuit pack. See [“Replacing the TN2301 circuit pack”](#).

Health of port network connections

Depending on the conditions present when the system switched from Normal to Survive mode, it may be in either Emergency Transfer or Survive mode.

To determine the mode in which the system is operating:

1. Get an overall report on each cabinet's PNC status (**status health**) on both the Release 10r and the SRP systems. [Figure 27](#) shows the Release 10r screen, and [Figure 28](#) shows the SRP screen.

```

status health                                     SPE A
PNC: A-PNC/auto B-PNC/functional  ALARMS: Maj:  2 Min:  2 Wrn: 104
Pwr: comm Sync:loc 1  Logins:2  BUSYOUT: Trk  0 Stn:  0 Oth: 18
Cab EmTr  Mj Mn Wn PNC  Cab EmTr  Mj Mn Wn PNC  Cab EmTr  Mj Mn Wn PNC
1 auto-  0| 0|47 up
2 auto-  0| 0|12 up
    
```

Figure 27. Status health screen (Release 10r)

```

status health
ALARM SUMMARY
  Major: 1
  Minor: 0
  Warning: 10
BUSY-OUT SUMMARY
  Trunks: 0
  Stations: 0
  Others: 0
PROCESSOR OCCUPANCY STATUS
Static: 1% SM: 4%
CP: 0% Idle: 95%
CRITICAL SYSTEM STATUS
Active SPE: A/auto
Duplicated? SPE:n
SPE Power: commercial
Time Source: local
# Logins: 1
CABINET STATUS
Emerg Alarms
Cab Trans Mj Mn Wn PNC
1 auto- 0| 0| 5 up
2 auto- 1| 0| 0 dn
3 n.a. 0| 0| 0 dn
    
```

Figure 28. Status health screen (SRP)

2. Under the PNC field column of the status health screen, read whether the link is up, dn (down), or fe (far-end on the DEFINITY Server R Center Stage Switch systems) on both systems (bold in both examples) and use [Table 18](#) to answer these two questions:
 - Is the link problem on DEFINITY Server R or the SREPN side?
 - Is the system in Emergency Transfer or Survive mode?

Table 18. DEFINITY Server R and SRP link status

If the Release 10r link is	And the SRP link is	Then the SRP is in	Where to look for problem
Down	Up	Survive mode	Between DEFINITY Server R and the SREPN
Down	Down	Emergency Transfer mode	SREPN side (EI circuit pack, transceivers, or fibers)
Up	Down	Normal mode	No problem

Administered links

1. To see how the links are administered, enter **list fiber-link** on both the main server and the SRP systems. [Figure 29](#) (for the DEFINITY Server R) and [Figure 30 on page 91](#) (for the SRP) show examples of both fiber and DS1 CONV links.

```
list fiber-link                                     Page 1  SPE A
                                     FIBER LINK ADMINISTRATION
FIBER ----- ENDPOINT 1 ----- ----- ENDPOINT 2 -----
LINK# TYPE A-PNC DS1 B-PNC DS1 TYPE A-PNC DS1 B-PNC DS1 DS1
          LOC CONV LOC CONV LOC CONV LOC CONV LOC CONV TYPE
1   sni 01E03      01D03      ei 02A01      02B02
2   sni 01E02      01D02      ei 01E01      01D01
3   sni 01E04      01D04      ei 03A01      03B02
4   sni 01E19      01D19      ei 03E01      03D02
5   sni 01E20 01E21 01D20 01D21 ei 04A01 04A02 04B02 04B03 TN574
Primary Facility:                A                A
9   sni 01E18 02B16 01D18 02C16 ei 09A01 09A02 09B02 09B03 TN1654
Primary Facility:B                B                B
```

Figure 29. List fiber-link screen (example shown is DEFINITY Server R)

```
list fiber-link                                     Page 1  SPE A
                                     FIBER LINK ADMINISTRATION
FIBER ----- ENDPOINT 1 ----- ----- ENDPOINT 2 -----
LINK# TYPE A-PNC DS1 B-PNC DS1 TYPE A-PNC DS1 B-PNC DS1 DS1
          LOC CONV LOC CONV LOC CONV LOC CONV LOC CONV TYPE
1   sni 01A17      01B17      ei 10E01 10D02
2   sni 01A18      01B18      ei 06E01 06D02
3   sni 01E20 01E21 01D20 01D21 ei 22A01 22A02 22B02 22B03 TN574
```

Figure 30. List fiber-link screen (SRP)

2. Enter **status sys-link UUCSS** to obtain status information and the current or faulted hardware path (the list of hardware components over which the link travels).

```

status sys-link 01e20                                     Page 1 of 2  SPE A
Location: 01E2001      Type/Chan: INL      Alarms: none
Current Path: present  Faulted Path: none   Last Fault:
State: up
Current Hardware Path
Maintenance
Location  Name      Alarms
01A1     PKT-INT  none
PN 01    PKT-BUS  none
01E01    EXP-INTF none
2 A-PNC  FIBER-LK none
01E02    SNI-BD   none
01E20    SNI-BD   none

```

Figure 31. Status sys-link screen (example shown is DEFINITY Server R)

[Table 19](#) describes when the current or faulted hardware path displays.

Table 19. Current and faulted hardware paths

If link is	Current hardware path displays?	Faulted hardware path displays?	Focus attention on path
up	Y	N	current
down	N	Y	faulted

For more information on system links and hardware paths, refer to:

- SYS-LINK Maintenance Object in your maintenance manual.
 - [“System links” on page 117](#)
3. Look for alarms on the components listed under the appropriate hardware path. If any alarms are present, follow the maintenance procedures for the alarmed components to clear those alarms first.

4. To help corroborate the information that you have gathered, inspect the Alarm and Error logs ([Figure 32](#) shows a DEFINITY Server R example).

⇒ NOTE:

Since the system is in Survive mode, the main server thinks it has lost its connections to the EPN. Therefore, alarms may be present, even though the problem has been diagnosed and fixed.

```

display alarms                                     Page 1 of 2 SPE A
ALARM REPORT
Port      Maintenance On  Alt  Alarm  Svc  Ack? Date      Date
          Name      Brd? Name  Type  State 1 2 Alarmed  Resolved
01E02     SNI-PEER    n    MAJOR
01E20     SNI-CONF    n    MAJOR
PN02      EXP-PN      n    MAJOR
PN02      EXP-PN      n    MAJOR
2 A-PNC   FIBER-LK    n    MAJOR
2 A-PNC   FIBER-LK    n    MAJOR
2 A-PNC   FIBER-LK    n    MAJOR
    
```

Figure 32. Display alarms screen (example shown is DEFINITY Server R)

[Table 20](#) lists other alarmed Maintenance Objects while in Survive mode.

Table 20. Maintenance Objects alarmed in Survive mode

Maintenance Object	Description
DS1 CONV-BD	DS1-CONV circuit packs
EXP-LINK	Expansion Link
EXP-INTF	Expansion Interface
SNI-BD	Switch Node Interface circuit packs

Repair the link connection

After determining on which side (main server or SREP) the problem lies:

1. Test the fiber connection by entering **test fiber-link number [a-pnc | b-pnc]** if duplicated, [**short | long**]. [Figure 33](#) shows an example of the test results for a DEFINITY Server R.

For this example, the fiber connection on the DEFINITY Server R side is bad.

test fiber-link 2 a-pnc						Page 1 SPE A
TEST RESULTS						
Port	Maintenance Name	Alt. Name	Test No.	Result	Error Code	
2 A-PNC	FIBER-LK		777	FAIL		
2 A-PNC	FIBER-LK		759	FAIL	135	
2 A-PNC	FIBER-LK		989	FAIL	241	
2 A-PNC	FIBER-LK		237	ABORT	2100	
2 A-PNC	FIBER-LK		238	ABORT	2100	

Figure 33. Test fiber-link screen (example shown is DEFINITY Server R)

2. If any of the test results shown in [Figure 33](#) fail, isolate the problem:
 - a. Busyout the suspected fiber connection with the **busyout fiber-link number [a-pnc | b-pnc]** if duplicated, command.
 - b. Ensure a reliable fiber connection to the DEFINITY Server R. See [“Fault isolation procedures”](#) later in this chapter for a flowchart of steps to isolate and test fiber connections.
 - c. Use the **release fiber-link number [a-pnc | b-pnc]** if duplicated, command to restore the fiber connections.
 - d. Test the fiber connection again with the **test fiber-link number [a-pnc | b-pnc]** if duplicated, [**short | long**] command.
 - e. If all tests on all components PASS, skip to the [“Check system status”](#) section.
3. If necessary, refer to FIBER-LK Maintenance in your maintenance manual.

Reconnect the Main Server to the EPN



CAUTION:

Ensure that the links are repaired before proceeding with the next section. See [“Fault isolation procedures”](#) for troubleshooting help.

To reconnect the SREPN to Avaya DEFINITY Server R or S8500 or S8700 Media Server:

1. Set the switch on the TN2301 circuit pack to the RSTR position for at least 1 second and return the switch to the AUTO position.

or

From a remote dial-in connection to the SRP, use the **restore survivable-remote-link** command to reset the SRP. See the [“Restore from remote location”](#) section later in this chapter.

2. Check for the following LED status:
 - Red (SURVIVE MODE ON) is off
 - Green (AUTO) is on steady, meaning that the SREPN is ready to assume processor control for the EPN should another link failure occur.
3. Wait at least 3 minutes while the EPN goes through its cold restart.
4. Check the status of the link connections (**status health**) *on both the main server and the SRP systems* to determine whether the link between the main server and the EPN is up. (See [Figure 27 on page 89.](#))

Post-reset check

Check to see that the following conditions are met before leaving the customer premises:

1. The EI circuit pack in the SRP should be fast flashing. *This is appropriate for Normal mode*, because the links are connected from the SREPN to the main server. [Figure 34](#) shows the SREPN EI board test results.

test fiber-link		Page 1 SPE A			
TEST RESULTS					
Port	Maintenance Name	Alt. Name	Test No.	Result	Error Code
01A01	EXP-INTF		237	FAIL	
01A01	EXP-INTF		238	FAIL	
01A01	EXP-INTF		240	FAIL	1032
01A01	EXP-INTF		241	ABORT	1033
01A01	EXP-INTF		589	ABORT	1033
01A01	EXP-INTF		316	PASS	

Figure 34. Test fiber-link screen (SRP)

These Fail and Abort results are appropriate for Normal mode.

2. After normal service is returned to the SREPN, the SRP is in an *alarmed state*. This is *normal* for the SRP and indicates that the TN2301 has disconnected from the SREPN, and the SRP is no longer in control. Connections are re-established between the EI in the SREPN and its EI/SNI counterpart in the main server PPN, and the system is now in its original Avaya DEFINITY Server R (or S8500 or S8700 Media Server)-EI configuration.

Power alarms

Carrier power failure

A carrier power failure generates a MAJOR alarm against the CARR-POW Maintenance Object. This condition is evident by:

- A CARR-POW alarm in the Alarm or Error logs on the DEFINITY Server SI system (SRP).
- The LEDs in the SRP cabinet are all dark except for the yellow LED on the TN2301 circuit pack.

To troubleshoot this alarm:

1. Refer to the CARR-POW Maintenance Object in your maintenance manual for information on resolving this alarm.

NOTE:

When power is restored, the system comes up in Normal mode. If the power outage is longer than the holdover time of the EPN battery but shorter than the holdover time for the SRP battery, the DEFINITY Server SI (the SRP) can come up in Survive mode.

-48V backup power to the TN2301 circuit pack

Loss of the -48V backup power from the wall field to the TN2301 generates an alarm (major or minor, depending on administration) against the EXT-DEV (External Device) Maintenance Object. Visually, this condition is evident by the TN2301's red BKUP LED on steady. To troubleshoot this alarm:

1. Review the "[MDF connections](#)" section in [Chapter 1](#) to familiarize yourself with the cabling and connections both to and from the cross-connect wall field.
2. Check the connections to the cabinet and wall field before replacing the board. Check for -48V across pins 41 and 42 of the cross-connect field. See "[110 block cross-connect pins](#)" for more information.
3. If power in all cabinets is good, the -48V connections on the circuit pack may be bad. Replace the circuit pack using the procedures outlined in the "[Replacing the TN2301 circuit pack](#)" section.

System resets

Resetting the main server with either the **reset system 4** or **reset system 5** commands breaks down and then re-establishes the PPN-to-EPN links during the reset sequence. Since these links may be down longer than 3 minutes, the SREP maintenance circuit pack (TN775C) signals the TN2301 circuit pack to begin the transfer sequence to Survivable Remote Mode. This sequence is detailed earlier in [Table 15 on page 80](#).

1. Ensure that the main server reset sequence is complete before proceeding.
2. Check the status of the link connections (**status health**) on both the main server and the SRP systems to determine whether the link between the main server and the EPN is up. (See [Table 18 on page 90](#).)
3. Test the fiber connections:
 - a. Enter **test fiber-link <number> [a-pnc | b-pnc]** if duplicated, **[short / long]** for either fiber or DS1-CONV connections.
 - b. If the test fails, continue to troubleshoot the connection problem; if it passes, continue with Step 4.
4. Set the switch on the TN2301 circuit pack to the RSTR position for at least 1 second and return the switch to the AUTO position.

OR

From a remote dial-in connection to the SRP, enter **restore survivable-remote-link** to reset the SRP. For more information see the [“Restore from remote location”](#) section later in this chapter.

⇒ NOTE:

After normal service is returned to the SREP, the SRP is in an *alarmed state*. This is *normal* for the SRP and indicates that the TN2301 has disconnected from the SREP, and the SRP is no longer in control. Connections have been re-established between the EI in the SREP and its EI/SNI counterpart in the main server.

Fault isolation procedures

Use the following procedure to isolate faults on a fiber link. This section contains information on:

- [“Fiber fault isolation”](#)
- [“Loopback tests”](#)

Fiber fault isolation



CAUTION:

*On systems with duplicated Port Network Connectivity (PNC), first busyout the standby PNC (**busyout pnc-standby**) before busying out any of the following standby components:*

- *Fiber-Link (FIBER-LK)*
- *Standby Expansion Interface (EXP-INTF)*
- *Switch Node Interface (SNI)*
- *DS1 Converter (DS1-CONV)*



WARNING:

Calls are dropped when busying out of any of these components on a simplex PNC.



CAUTION:

Be sure to release all busied out components after completing the tests.

To isolate fiber link faults use two procedures:

- [“Gather information”](#)
- [“Test the fiber link hardware”](#)

Gather information

1. Know which fiber span to isolate by using the link information (**status health**) reports from both the DEFINITY Server R and the SREPN and the information in [Table 18 on page 90](#).
2. Enter **display alarms** and press Enter.
3. Type **pnc** in the **Category** field, then choose Enter.



NOTE:

Since the system is in Survive mode, the main server thinks it has lost its connections to the EPN. Therefore, alarms may be present, even though the problem has been diagnosed and fixed.

4. Look for any *on-board* alarms other than the EI circuit pack. If there are any, replace the circuit pack. Do not replace the EI circuit pack unless there are on-board alarms.

If No,

5. Enter **display errors** and press Enter.
6. Type **pnc** in the *Category* field, then choose Enter.
7. Check for any of the following errors:

Maintenance Object	Error Type
FIBER-LK	Any
SNI-BD	513
EXP-INTF	257 769 770 1281 1537 3073 3074 3075 3076 3585 3841 3842

8. If you find *one or more* of the above errors, go to Step 10.
9. If you find *none* of the errors in Step 7, then resolve any SNI-PEER errors.
 - a. If there is one SNI circuit pack with many different SNI-PEER error types, replace the indicated SNI circuit pack
 - b. If there are many SNI-PEER errors of the same error type, replace the indicted SNI circuit pack using [Table 21](#).

Table 21. SNI-PEER errors

Error Type	SNI slot
1	2
257	3
513	4
769	5
1025	6
1281	7

Continued on next page

Table 21. SNI-PEER errors — Continued

Error Type	SNI slot
1537	8
1793	9
2049	13
2305	14
2561	15
2817	16
3073	17
3329	18
3585	19
3841	20

- c. After replacing an SNI circuit pack, clear alarms by executing **test board UUCSS long clear** for all alarmed EXP-INTF circuit packs. Wait 5 minutes for any SNI-BD or SNI-PEER alarms to clear.

⇒ NOTE:

You can speed this process with **clear firmware counters [a-pnc | b-pnc]** for the repaired PNC.

- 10. Enter **list fiber-link** to get the physical location of the fiber-link endpoints.
- 11. If a DS1-CONV is administered to the fiber-link (DS1-CONV is *y*), enter **display fiber-link** to determine the physical location of the DS1-CONV circuit packs on the fiber-link.
- 12. Busyout the fiber link (**busyout fiber-link number**).
- 13. Test the fiber link (**test fiber-link number long**).
- 14. If any tests in the sequence fail, proceed with [“Test the fiber link hardware”](#) below.

⇒ NOTE:

Test #759 may fail if SNI circuit packs are present.

15. If *all* of the tests pass, clear the alarms by executing **test board UUCSS long clear** for all alarmed EXP-INTF circuit packs. Wait 5 minutes for any SNI-BD, SNI-PEER, FIBER-LK, or DS1C-BD alarms to clear.

**NOTE:**

Test attempted on the EI circuit pack in the SREP do not run.

**NOTE:**

The **clear firmware counters [a-pnc | b-pnc]** command for the PNC that was repaired may be quicker than clearing the alarms with the **test board UUCSS long clear** command.

Test the fiber link hardware

For each endpoint of the fiber link:

1. Busyout the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**).
2. Test the circuit pack (**test board UUCSS long**) and record all test failures. When looking at test results, consult the explanations for [Figure 35 on page 105](#) and [Figure 36 on page 106](#) later in this chapter.
3. Does Board Not Assigned display for an Expansion Interface in an EPN?
 - a. If Yes, use the **test maintenance long** command to release an Expansion Interface that may be held reset by an EPN Maintenance circuit pack.

**NOTE:**

Tests attempted on the EI circuit pack in the SREP do not run.

4. If *No*, Did EXP-INTF Test #242 fail?
 - a. If Yes, replace the EI circuit pack and the lightwave transceiver (if present) and go back to Step 12 in the [“Gather information”](#) procedure above.

**NOTE:**

EXP-INTF Test #242 runs an on-board looparound if no lightwave transceiver is connected to the EI.

5. If *No*, Did SNI Test #757 fail?
 - a. If Yes, replace the SNI circuit pack and go back to Step 12 in the [“Gather information”](#) procedure above.
6. If *No*, Did SNI Test #756 fail?
 - a. If Yes, replace the SNI circuit pack and the lightwave transceiver (if present) and go back to Step 12 in the [“Gather information”](#) procedure above.
7. If *No*, Did EXP-INTF Test #240 fail?
 - a. If Yes, replace the EI circuit pack and go back to Step 12 in the [“Gather information”](#) procedure above.

8. If *No*, Did Test #238 (EXP-INTF) or Test #989 (SNI) fail?
 - a. If *Yes*, replace the lightwave transceivers and fiber-optic cable and go back to Step 12 in the [“Gather information”](#) procedure above.
 - b. The faulted component can be further isolated by using information in the [“Loopback tests”](#) section later in this chapter.
 - c. If a fiber out of frame condition exists and lightwave transceivers are used, check that both lightwave transceivers are of the same type, (9823A or 9823B). If they are not both the same, replace one of the lightwave transceivers so that they match. 9823A is used for distances up to 4900 feet (1493 m) and 9823B is used for distances up to 25,000 feet (7620 m).
 9. If *No*, Is a DS1-CONV administered on the fiber-link?
 - a. If *No* and the problem is still present, follow normal escalation procedures.
 - b. If *Yes*, is there an SNI-BD 513 alarmed error (**display errors** for category **pnc**)? If yes, replace cabling between the SNI circuit pack and the DS1C circuit pack.
 - c. If the alarm persists, first attempt the manual loopback procedure below, then replace the DS1C and the SNI circuit packs and go back to Step 12 in the [“Gather information”](#) procedure above.
 10. If *No*, if the connected circuit pack is an EXP-INTF, did Test #238 fail?
 - a. If *Yes*, replace cabling between the EXP-INTF circuit pack and the DS1C circuit pack. If Test #238 continues to fail, replace the DS1C and the EI circuit packs and go back to Step 12 in the [“Gather information”](#) procedure above.
 11. If *No*, busyout the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**).
 12. Test the circuit pack (**test board UUCSS long**) for both DS1C circuit packs and note all test failures and aborts.
- ⇒ NOTE:**
Test #790 fails with Error Code 1 when in Survive mode.
13. Did the test return `Board not inserted` for the near-end circuit pack (nearest the SPE), or for the far-end circuit pack in a simplex PNC?
 - a. If *Yes*, replace the cabling between the DS1C circuit pack and the SNI or EI circuit pack.
 - b. Wait 1 minute and retest.
 - c. If the board is still not inserted, replace the DS1C circuit pack and the EI or SNI connected to it and Go back to Step 12 in the [“Gather information”](#) procedure above.

14. If *No*, visually check to see if any CSU devices are looped back.
 - a. Busyout the circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**).
 - b. Test for external loopback (**test ds1-facility UUCSS external-loop**) for each DS1 facility.



NOTE:

Many tests pass if the system is in Survive mode.

15. Did Test #788 pass and Test #789 fail?
 - a. If yes, replace the DS1C and lightwave transceiver (if present) at the other end of the DS1C complex. (See [Figure 36 on page 106](#))
 - b. Go back to Step 12 in the [“Gather information”](#) procedure above.
16. If *No*, did Test #788 fail or abort and Test #789 fail or abort?
 - a. If Yes, enter **test ds1-facility UUCSS long** for each administered and equipped DS1 facility.



NOTE:

If the Switch Node Interface (SNI) board’s yellow LED is fast flashing (0.1 sec on/0.1 sec off), it can indicate a problem with the fiber from the SNI board to the SREP. For more detailed information, refer to the SNI-BD Maintenance Object in your maintenance manual.

Loopback tests

The following section describes loopback tests:

- [“Fiber direct-connect system”](#)
- [“DS1-CONV system”](#)
- [“Manual loopback procedure”](#)

Fiber direct-connect system

[Figure 35](#) shows the loopbacks performed on the SNI and EI circuit packs.

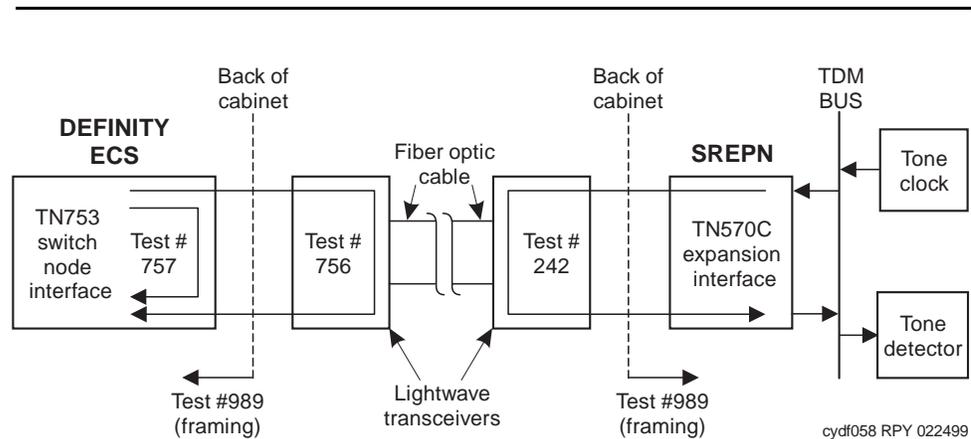


Figure 35. Fiber fault isolation tests for SNI and EI circuit packs

[Figure 35](#) shows that:

- Test #756 reports the result of the off-board loopback
- Test #757 reports the result of the on-board loopback
- Test #756 and Test #757 can run individually or as part of the **test board UUCSS long** command for an SNI circuit pack.
- Test #242 can be run as part of the **test board UUCSS long** command for an Expansion Interface circuit pack. In addition to testing on-board components, this test is helpful for isolating problems *between a circuit pack and the lightwave transceiver*.

The loopback shown in this diagram shows only part what Test #242 does. If no lightwave transceiver is connected to the Expansion Interface circuit pack, an on-board loopback is performed on the Expansion Interface circuit pack. For more information about Test #242, see the EXP-INTF Maintenance Object in your maintenance manual.

DS1-CONV system

Additional DS1-CONV loopback tests can further isolate the problem as shown in [Figure 36](#).

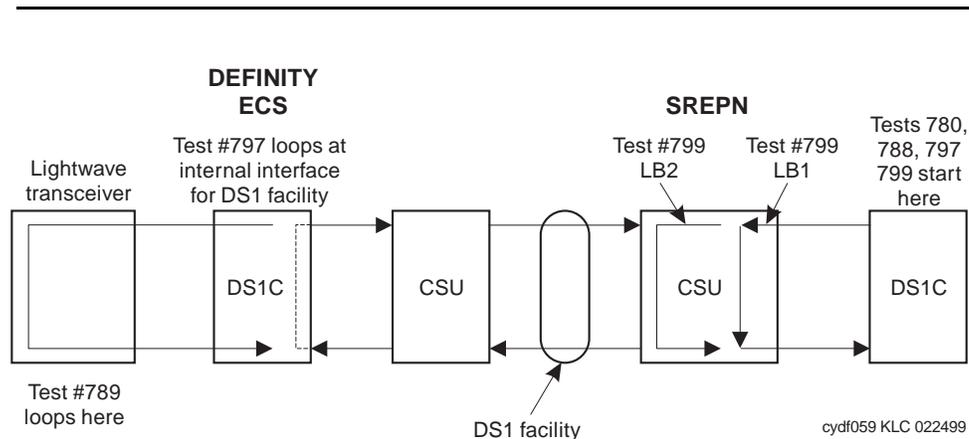


Figure 36. DS1-CONV loopback tests

[Figure 36](#) shows that:

- If Test #799 fails at LB1, the problem is with DS1C #1, CSU #1, or the connections between them.
- If Test #799 passes at LB1 and fails at LB2, the problem is with CSU #1.
- If Test #799 passes at LB1 and at LB2, the problem is with the DS1 facility, CSU #2, connections to CSU #2, or DS1C #2.
- For more information about loopback Tests #788 and #789 (isolates the lightwave transceiver), see the DS1 CONV-BD section in your maintenance manual.

Manual loopback procedure

Lightwave transceivers are not isolated as part of Expansion Interface or DS1-CONV circuit pack tests. For example, when the Expansion Interface Lightwave Transceiver Looparound Test (#242) and the Expansion Interface Local Loop Around Test #240 pass, this indicates that the Expansion Interface circuit pack is functioning properly, but it does not verify that the optical portion of the lightwave transceiver is functioning properly.

To begin the manual loopback procedure:

1. If duplicate Expansion Interface Links are available, issue the **test board UUCSS** command on the standby Expansion Interface circuit packs on both ends of fiber.
2. If this test passes from both sides, but other tests fail, such as Test #241, this condition indicates either a faulty lightwave transceiver or a faulty fiber cable. To determine if either a lightwave transceiver or the fiber itself has failed, execute the Expansion Interface [“Manual loopback procedure”](#) described below.

NOTE:

This test can only be run from both Expansion Interface circuit packs if they are the Standby pair, and if the Active pair is working properly.

Use this procedure when

- Using DS1-CONV facilities and a 9823A lightwave transceiver.
- An EI/SNI circuit pack cannot be tested by software. For example, an EI circuit pack located in an EPN that is down cannot be tested. This can occur when communication between the switch node carrier and the SPE is down.

WARNING:

This procedure is destructive; all calls are broken down.

To begin the manual loopback procedure:

1. Run the configuration audit test (#759) on SNI circuit packs where possible with **test board UUCSS s**.
2. Run the Processor Route Audit Test (#760) with the **test board UUCSS long** command for the active SNC in the switch node carrier. If the active SNC is not inserted, Test #760 can be run with **test hardware-group pnc a-pnc** or **b-pnc**.
3. Determine whether more than one SNI is unable to communicate with software. Verify SNI and SNC circuit pack insertion with the **list configuration carrier UUC** command and check for SNI and SNC insertion for every administered switch node carrier.

4. If all of the SNIs and SNCs are not inserted (`No Board` displays for each board) in the entire PNC (either the a-pnc or the b-pnc), then the link between the PPN EI (on the PNC where SNI and SNC circuit packs did not insert) and the connected SNI is not functioning properly.
 - a. Run the **test board UUCSS** command on the PPN EI and fix any problems found.
 - b. Perform the manual loopback procedure for the PPN EI.
 - c. Perform the manual loopback procedure for the SNI connected to the PPN EI.
 - d. Replace the active SNC.
5. If the system has a two-level switch node carrier configuration, that is (*all* must apply)
 - SNI-SNI fiber links exist
 - The SNIs and SNCs in the second switch node carrier only (the switch node carrier that has no SNI connected to the PPN EI) are not inserted
 - At least two SNI-SNI fiber links exist.

Then perform the following steps:

- a. Run the **test board UUCSS long** command on the SNIs in the first switch node carrier that are connected to SNIs in the second switch node carrier and fix any problems found.
 - b. Replace the active SNC.
 - c. Perform the manual loopback procedure for the SNIs in the second switch node carrier that are connected to SNIs in the first switch node carrier.
6. If software is unable to communicate with an EPN EI, but can communicate with the connected SNI:
 - a. Run the **test board UUCSS long** command on the connected SNI and fix any problems found.
 - b. Busyout the EI or SNI circuit pack (**busyout board UUCSS**).
 7. Disconnect the transmit and receive fiber pair from the fiber connectors on the back of the cabinet.

⇒ NOTE:

Note which is the transmit and which is the receive side for proper re-connection at the end of this procedure.

8. Connect the transmit and receive cables together using the fiber optic coupler (Comcode 407643014, provided in Maintenance Kit #30) to create a loop as shown in [Figure 37](#).

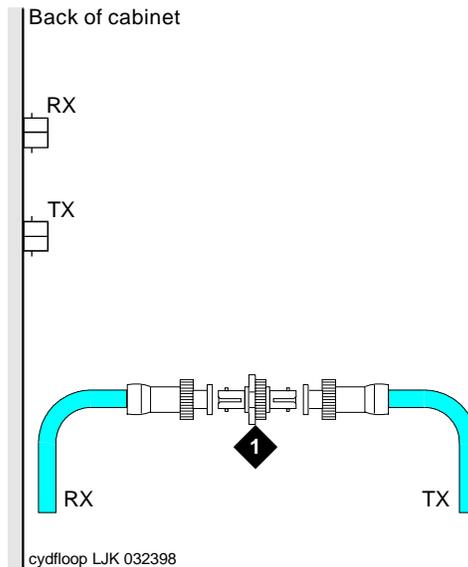


Figure Notes:

1. Fiber optic coupling (Comcode 407643014)

Figure 37. Manual loopback with fiber optic coupling

9. Go to the front of the cabinet and inspect the yellow LED.
 - a. If the yellow LED flashes on at a rate of once per second, the Expansion Interface or Switch Node Interface circuit pack or transceiver should be replaced.
 - b. If the yellow LED flashes on at a rate of 5 times per second, the Expansion Interface or Switch Node Interface circuit pack or the lightwave transceiver may need replacement. This condition may also be due to a faulty system clock on the network containing the Expansion Interface circuit pack or in the switch node carrier containing the SNI.
 - c. If the yellow LED was blinking before starting this procedure and the yellow LED is not blinking now, this circuit pack (Expansion Interface or Switch Node Interface) and the lightwave transceiver are functioning properly.

10. Replace faulty component(s) and reconnect the original fiber. Be sure to reconnect the fibers properly as noted in Step 7 in this [“Manual loopback procedure”](#) section.
11. Release the Expansion Interface circuit pack or Switch Node Interface circuit pack (**release board UUCSS**).
12. If problems still exist after the Manual Loopback Procedure indicates that both Expansion Interface circuit packs and both lightwave transceivers are healthy, verify that each optical fiber is connected to a transmitter at one end and a receiver at the other.

DS1 interface cable pinout

[Table 22](#) shows the pin assignments for the cable connecting the TN1654 DS1-CONV circuit pack to DS1 facilities.

Table 22. DS1 Interface Cable Connectors

Lead	Desig.	50-Pin Connector Pin #	15-Pin Connector Color	Pin	Color
Plug 04					
Facility D Line In	LID	38	W-BL	11	W-BL
Facility D Line In	LID*	13	BL-W	03	BL-W
Facility D Line Out	LOD	39	W-O	09	W-O
Facility D Line Out	LOD*	14	O-W	01	O-W
Plug 03					
Facility C Line In	LIC	41	W-G	11	W-G
Facility C Line In	LIC*	16	G-W	03	G-W
Facility C Line Out	LOC	42	W-BR	09	W-BR
Facility C Line Out	LOC*	17	BR-W	01	BR-W
Plug 02					
Facility B Line In	LIB	44	W-S	11	W-S
Facility B Line In	LIB*	19	S-W	03	S-W
Facility B Line Out	LOB	45	R-BL	09	R-BL
Facility B Line Out	LOB*	20	BL-R	01	BL-R
Plug 01					
Facility A Line In	LIA	47	R-O	11	R-O
Facility A Line In	LIA*	22	O-R	03	O-R
Facility A Line Out	LOA	48	R-G	09	R-G
Facility A Line Out	LOA*	23	G-R	01	G-R

110 block cross-connect pins

Table 23. 110 block cross-connect pins

SRP Aux				EPN Aux		
Amphenol Pin Number	Color	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Lead Designation ^a	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Color	Amphenol Pin Number
23	G-V	46	Cust Rtn	3	W-O	27
SRP Aux				SRP Switch		
Amphenol Pin Number	Color	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Lead Designation	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Color	Amphenol Pin Number
27	W-O	3	Pwr Fail (-48V)	46	G-V	23
48	V-G	45	Cust A	23	BK-O	37
EPN Aux				SRP Switch		
Amphenol Pin Number	Color	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Lead Designation	Cross-Connect Pin Number	Color	Amphenol Pin Number
02	O-W	4	Cust Rtn	24	O-BK	12
28	W-G	5	SRPresent	47	V-BR	49
29	W-BR	7	SRActive	48	BR-V	24
46	V-BL	41	-48V Rtn	41	V-BL	46
21	BL-V	42	-48V In	42	BL-V	21
48	V-G	45 ^b	SR Cntrl	43	V-O	47
23	G-V	46 ^b	SR Cntrl Rtn	44	O-V	22

- a. When the loop between Cust A (alarm) and Cust Rtn (return) closes, the SRSwitch configures the SRP into Restore mode, overriding the faceplate switch setting. Closure of the customer alarm relay is controlled by an SRP SAT command which closes the customer alarm relay on the SRP processor.

Pwr Fail (-48V) is grounded when the TN2301 detects that its -48V redundant power is bad.

Cust A (alarm) - see above.

SRPresent is always grounded, indicating to the TN775C (Maint.) that it is connected in a SREP.

SRActive is generated by TN775C (Maint.) to disconnect links from main server to SRP in Survive mode.

-48V In/Rtn is input and return used by DC/DC converter for supplying redundant power to the optical transceivers.

SR Cntrl/Rtn, when active, connects to the SR Cntrl Rtn signal on the TN775C (Maint.). Loop closed - TN2301 goes into Survive mode; loop open - TN2301 cannot come out of Survive mode without manual or remote reset.

- b. Momentarily short these two leads on the EPN Aux to verify the detection circuit on the TN2301 and the Maintenance (TN775C) circuit pack wiring.

Figure 38 shows the pinout and cross-connections for the SREPN.

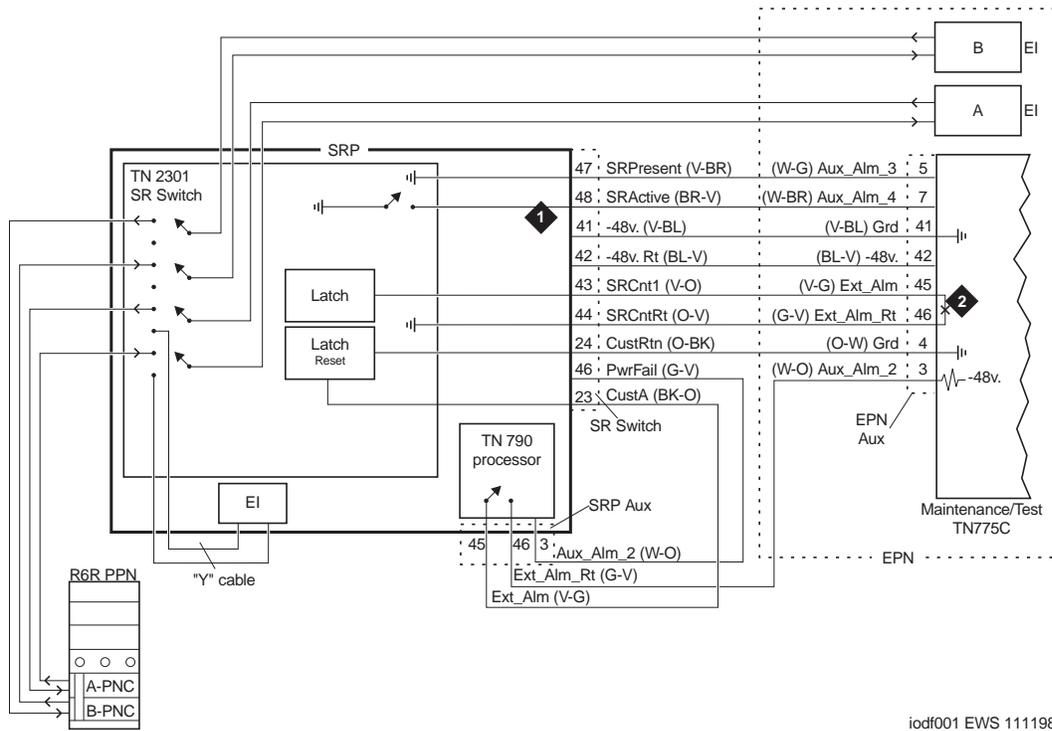


Figure Notes:

1. Switches to ground after link failure
2. Momentary closure after 3 minutes (approximately 3 minutes)

Figure 38. SREPN pinout and connections

Replacing the TN2301 circuit pack



CAUTION:

EPN service is interrupted until a replacement TN2301 is installed, powered up, and the EI links restored.

Unseat the circuit pack

1. Power down the cabinet by turning the power switch off.
2. Attach an ESD strap to your wrist.
3. Push the latch pin upward to unlock the locking lever.
4. Pull down on the locking lever until the circuit pack disconnects from its socket.
5. Pull the circuit pack just enough to break contact with the backplane connector, but do not remove it from the cabinet.



CAUTION:

Ensure that there is enough slack drawn from the extra fiber optic cabling from the bottom pan of the cabinet to clear the circuit pack from the cabinet (approximately 18 in. or 46 cm).

Replace the circuit pack



NOTE:

If the same optical transceivers can be reused, then the optical connections to the transceivers do not have to be removed. Just remove the transceivers from the old circuit pack and reconnect them to the corresponding connector positions on the replacement circuit pack.

1. Remove the fiber connections from each transceiver, *taking care to note to which transceiver the cables go and which is the transmit (TX) and receive (RX) connections for each transceiver.* See [Figure 39 on page 114](#).

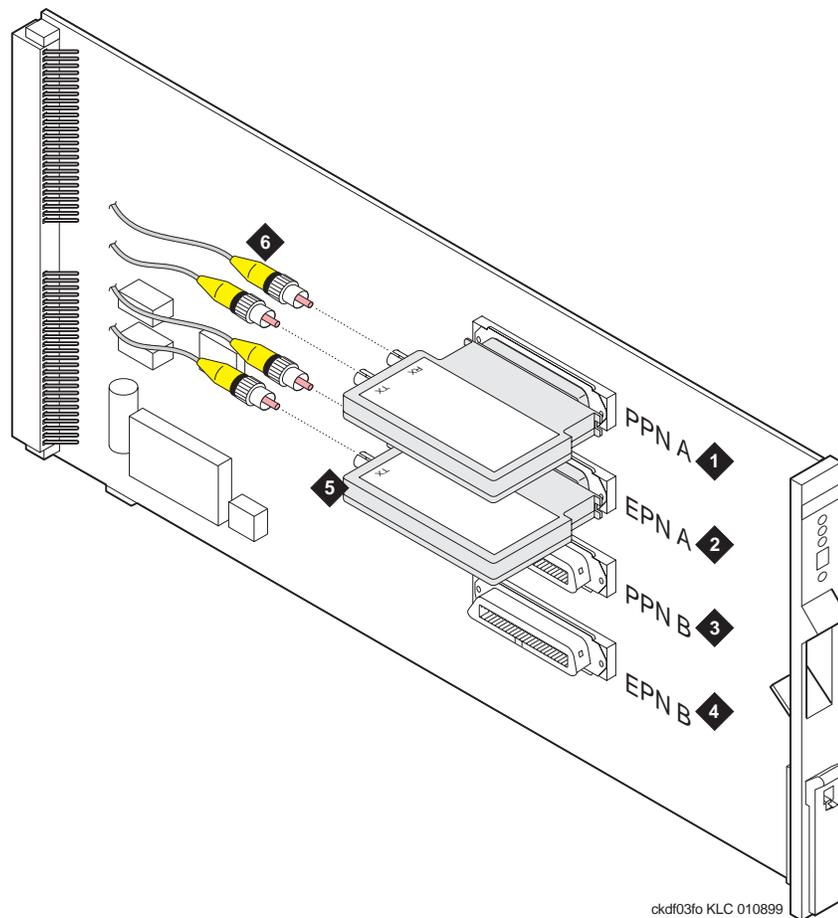


Figure Notes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connections from PPN A (lightwave transceiver type must match other end) 2. Connections to EPN A 3. Connections from PPN B 4. Connections to EPN B | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Lightwave transceiver (9823A is always in this position) 6. Fiber optic cable pairs from the rear panel of the SRP cabinet |
|--|--|

Figure 39. Transceivers attached to the TN2301 circuit pack

2. Remove the bracket and then the transceivers from the old circuit pack and replace them *in the identical positions* on the new TN2301 circuit pack.
3. Replace the bracket over the transceivers to secure them to the board.
4. Feed the fiber cables through the slot in the back of the circuit pack and replace the fiber connections on each of the transceivers.
5. Insert the new circuit pack, feeding the fiber patch cords to the bottom pan of the cabinet.

Reseat the circuit pack

1. Reseat the circuit pack into the backplane connector.



WARNING:

Ensure that the fiber cables are not bent or pinched between the back of the circuit pack and the backplane of the cabinet.

2. Lift the locking lever until the pin engages.
3. Power up the cabinet.

Restore from remote location

The **restore survivable-remote-link** command reconfigures the EI link connections to the DEFINITY Server R PPN just as if the faceplate switch was manually set to the RSTR (Restore) position.



NOTE:

The TN2301 faceplate switch position overrides the **restore survivable-remote-link** command, should the two conflict.

Once the connection to the DEFINITY Server R is repaired:

1. Dial in and log onto the SRP processor.
2. Type the **restore survivable-remote-link** command, which closes the relay on the Processor circuit pack.
3. Wait at least 3 minutes while the EPN goes through its cold restart and then check the status of the link connections with the **status health** command for **both the main server and the SRP systems** to determine whether the link between the main server and the EPN is up ([Figure 27 on page 89](#)).

When the connections are up on both sides (EPN and main server), the system is successfully reconnected.

The [Table 24](#) describes the conditions in which the restore from a remote location is possible.

Table 24. TN2301 switch configuration based on input

Inputs to Control Logic				Modes
Remote restore	Survive mode requested ^a	Switch position	SRP power	State of SREPN
Not active	Not active	AUTO	Good	Normal mode: EPN connected with DEFINITY Server R PPN
Not active	Active	AUTO	Good	Survive mode: EPN connected to SRP
Not active	Does not matter	TEST	Good	Survive mode: EPN connected to SRP
Active	Does not matter	TEST	Good	Survive mode: EPN connected to SRP
Not active	Does not matter	RSTR	Good	Normal mode: EPN connected to DEFINITY Server R PPN
Not active	Does not matter	RSTR	Bad	Normal mode: EPN connected with DEFINITY Server R PPN
Active	Does not matter	AUTO or RSTR	Good	Normal mode: EPN connected to DEFINITY Server R PPN

a. The EPN Maintenance (TN775C) circuit pack requests switching to Survive mode.

System links

The state of a system link is dependent on the state of the various hardware components that it travels over. The switch maintains a list of hardware components over which the link travels, called the hardware path.

For each system link there is a current and a faulted hardware path as shown in [Table 25](#).

Table 25. Hardware path data for link repair

Hardware path	Link status	Hardware path data present?	Errors cleared at recovery?
Current	Up	Yes	Yes
	Down	No	Yes
Faulted ^a	Up		Yes
	Down	Yes ^b	No

a. Path that the link traversed when it last went down.

b. The time at which the faulted path was last recorded is preserved and is accessible through the status sys-link location, which shows the state of both the hardware paths (current and faulted) and the state of each of the components in that path, and the list sys-link commands.

1. Focus attention on the *current hardware path* for problems that do not involve a link that is down.
2. If the link is down, focus on the *faulted hardware path*.
3. If any alarms are present, follow the maintenance procedures for the alarmed components to clear those alarms first.

Index

A

Automatic Registration Tool (ART), [1-50](#), [1-69](#)

C

cabinet
fastening together, [1-35](#)
stabilizing for earthquake, [1-35](#)

cabinet clip, [1-37](#)

circuit pack
TN2301, [2-78](#)

circuit packs
TN1654, [2-76](#), [2-77](#), [2-83](#), [2-110](#)
TN2182B, [2-76](#)
TN2301, [2-73](#), [2-75](#), [2-78](#), [2-79](#), [2-82](#), [2-83](#), [2-85](#), [2-95](#),
[2-96](#), [2-98](#)
TN570C, [2-76](#), [2-77](#)
TN574, [2-77](#)
TN750C, [2-76](#)
TN765, [2-76](#)
TN771D, [2-76](#)
TN775, [2-87](#)
TN775C, [2-74](#), [2-76](#), [2-78](#), [2-98](#)
TN790B, [1-10](#), [2-76](#), [2-78](#), [2-80](#)
TN794, [2-76](#)

comcodes, [1-30](#)

command
busyout fiber-link, [2-94](#)
clear firmware counters, [2-102](#)
display fiber-link, [2-101](#)
list cabinet, [2-87](#)
list fiber link, [2-91](#)
release fiber-link, [2-94](#)
reset system 4, [2-98](#)
reset system 5, [2-98](#)
restore survivable-remote-link, [2-95](#), [2-98](#), [2-115](#)
status health, [2-89](#), [2-95](#), [2-98](#), [2-115](#)
status pnc, [2-85](#)
status port-network, [2-85](#)
status sys-link, [2-92](#)
test board long, [2-105](#)
test board UUCSS long clear, [2-102](#)
test customer alarm 1, [2-80](#), [2-115](#)
test ds1-facility external-loopbck, [2-104](#)
test fiber-link, [2-94](#), [2-98](#)
test maintenance long, [2-102](#)

control circuit packs
reseating, [2-115](#)
unseating, [2-113](#)

D

DS1 CONV
loopbacks, [2-106](#)

E

earthquake front plate, [1-35](#)
earthquake protection cabinet clip, [1-37](#)
electromagnetic shielding, [1-35](#)
equipment, [1-30](#)
equipment comcodes, [1-30](#)
European Union Standards, [1-19](#)
expansion port networks (EPNs), [2-87](#)

F

Features Extraction Tool (FET), [1-26](#), [1-27](#), [1-28](#), [1-66](#),
[1-67](#)
front plate, [1-35](#)

G

ground plate, [1-35](#)

L

LED
TN2301, [2-79](#), [2-85](#)

License File, [1-23](#), [1-26](#), [1-27](#), [1-28](#), [1-43](#), [1-65](#), [1-66](#),
[1-67](#), [1-68](#)
no-license emergency numbers, [1-44](#), [1-68](#)
serial number, [1-26](#), [1-65](#)

License Installation Tool (LIT), [1-26](#), [1-43](#), [1-66](#), [1-68](#)

lightwave transceiver
multimode
9823A, [2-77](#), [2-82](#), [2-83](#), [2-103](#)
9823B, [2-82](#), [2-83](#), [2-103](#)
single mode
300A, [2-77](#)

loopbacks
DS1 CONV, [2-106](#)

P

parts
 earthquake front plate, [1-35](#)
 thread-forming screws, [1-35](#)
protection
 electromagnetic, [1-35](#)

R

Remote Feature Activation (RFA), [1-23](#), [1-26](#), [1-27](#), [1-65](#),
[1-66](#)
RF shielding, [1-35](#)

S

S.R. switch connections, [1-41](#)
safety precautions, [1-14](#)
screws, thread-forming, [1-35](#)
shielding, electromagnetic, [1-35](#)
Single Sign-On (SSO), [1-26](#), [1-27](#), [1-65](#), [1-66](#)
stabilizing cabinets
 for earthquakes, [1-35](#)
Switch Configuration File, [1-27](#), [1-28](#), [1-67](#)
System Identification (SID) number, [1-26](#), [1-65](#)
system weight, [1-28](#)

T

terminal connections, [1-41](#)
thread-forming screws, [1-35](#)
TN775 circuit packs
 expansion port networks (EPNs), [2-87](#)
TN775C, [2-87](#)
Transaction ID number, [1-27](#), [1-28](#), [1-67](#)
Transaction Record number, [1-26](#), [1-65](#)
transfer sequence, [2-78](#)
TX and RX connections, [1-38](#)

U

upgrading the SRP, [1-67](#)