AVAYA

Adding New Hardware—Avaya S8500 and S8700 Series Media Servers

Release 2.2

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, EN55022:1998, and AS/NZS 3548.

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

Power Line Emissions, IEC 61000-3-2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-2: Limits - Limits for harmonic current emissions.

Power Line Emissions, IEC 61000-3-3: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-3: Limits - Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems.

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.

Installation and Repairs

Before installing this equipment, users should ensure that it is permissible to be connected to the facilities of the local telecommunications company. The equipment must also be installed using an acceptable method of connection. The customer should be aware that compliance with the above conditions may not prevent degradation of service in some situations.

Repairs to certified equipment should be coordinated by a representative designated by the supplier. Any repairs or alterations made by the user to this equipment, or equipment malfunctions, may give the telecommunications company cause to request the user to disconnect 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 Europeénne*) 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).

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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About This Documentation

Overview

This documentation, *Adding New Hardware—Avaya S8500 and S8700 Series Media Servers* provides procedures to add hardware to an existing S8500 and S8700 Series Media Server configuration.

This documentation does not contain information on all the adjuncts and peripheral equipment that an Avaya media server supports. For more information, see

Audience

This documentation is for the following audiences:

- Trained field installation and maintenance personnel
- Technical support personnel
- Authorized Business Partners]

Using this documentation

Use this documentation as a guide to install and administer the added hardware. For information about a particular task, use the index or table of contents to locate the page number where the information is described.

The following list describes the sections in this book:

-
-

Conventions

This section describes the conventions that we use in this book.

General

We show commands and screens from the newest Communication Manager and refer to the most current documentation.

Physical dimensions

All physical dimensions are in English units followed by metric units in parentheses. Wire gauge measurements are in AWG followed by the diameter in millimeters in parentheses.

Terminology

We use the following terminology in this documentation:

- *Configuration* is a general term that encompasses all references to an Avaya media server with media gateways running Communication Manager.
- *Cabinet* refers to a stack of media gateways (such as the G650) that are TDM-cabled together. It is the same as a port network. It can also refer to the MCC1 (multi-carrier cabinet).
- *UUCSS* refers to a circuit pack address in cabinet-carrier-slot order.
- *Telephone* and *voice terminal* have the same meaning.
- *ASAI* is synonymous with the newer CallVisor ASAI.

Typography

This section describes the typographical conventions for commands, keys, user input, system output, and field names.

Commands

Commands are in **`bold monospaced`** type.

Example

Type **`change-switch-time-zone`** and press **Enter**.

Command variables are in **`bold italic monospaced`** type.

Example

Type **`change machine machine_name`**, where **`machine_name`** is the name of the call delivery machine.

Command options are in **bold** type inside square brackets.

Example

Type **`copybcf [-F34]`**.

Keys

The names of keys are in **bold** type.

Example

Use the **Down Arrow** key to scroll through the fields.

When you must press and hold a key and then press a second or third key, we separate the names of the keys are separated with a plus sign (+).

Example

Press **ALT+D**.

When you must press two or more keys in sequence, we separate the names of the keys are separated with a space.

Example

Press **Escape J**.

When you must press a function key, we provide the function of the key in parentheses after the name of the key.

Example

Press **F3** (Save).

User input

User input is in **bold** type, whether you must type the input, select the input from a menu, or click a button or similar element on a screen or a Web page.

Examples

● Press **Enter**.

● On the **File** menu, click **Save**.

● On the **Network Gateway** page, click **Configure** > **Hardware**.

System output and field names

System output on the screen is in **bold** type.

Example

● The system displays the following message:

The installation is in progress.

Field names on the screen are in **bold** type.

Example

● Type **y** in the **Message Transfer?** field.

Downloading this book and updates from the Web

You can download the latest version of this documentation from the Avaya Support Web site (http://support.avaya.com). You must have access to the Internet and a copy of Adobe Reader installed on your personal computer.

Avaya makes every effort to ensure that the information in this book is complete and accurate. However, information can change after we publish this documentation. Therefore, the Avaya Support Web site might also contain new product information and updates to the information in this book. You can also download these updates from the Avaya Support Web site.

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1. Access the Avaya Support Web site at http://support.avaya.com.

2. At the top of the page, under **Support**, click **Product Documentation**.

   The system displays the **Technical Database/Product Documentation** page.

3. In the **Search Support** field in the upper-left corner, type the documentation number and click **Go**.

4. Scroll down to find the issue number, and then click the book title that is to the right of the latest issue number.

5. On the next page, scroll down and click one of the following options:

   ● **PDF Format** to download the book in regular PDF format

   ● **ZIP Format** to download the book in zipped PDF format

Safety labels and security alert labels

Observe all caution, warning, and danger statements to help prevent loss of service, equipment damage, personal injury, and security problems. This documentation uses the following safety labels and security alert labels:

⚠ **CAUTION:**

A caution statement calls attention to a situation that can result in harm to software, loss of data, or an interruption in service.

⚠ **WARNING:**

A warning statement calls attention to a situation that can result in harm to hardware or equipment, including ESD damage to electronic components.

⚠ **DANGER:**

A danger statement calls attention to a situation that can result in harm to personnel.

⚠ **SECURITY ALERT:**

A security alert calls attention to a situation that can increase the potential for unauthorized access to a media server or use of a telecommunications system.

Related resources

See the other sections on the *Documentation for Avaya Communication Manager, Media Gateways and Servers* (03-300151) for additional documentation.

Technical assistance

Avaya provides the following resources for technical assistance.

Within the US

For help with:

- Feature administration and system applications, call the Avaya Technical Consulting and System Support (TC-SS) at 1-800-225-7585
- Maintenance and repair, call the Avaya National Customer Care Support Line at 1-800-242-2121
- Toll fraud, call Avaya Toll Fraud Intervention at 1-800-643-2353

International

For all international resources, contact your local Avaya authorized dealer for additional help.

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  Product Documentation Group
  Room B3-H13
  1300 W. 120th Ave.
  Westminster, CO 80234 USA

- E-mail, send your comments to:

  document@avaya.com

- Fax, send your comments to:

  1-303-538-1741

When commenting, be sure that you mention the name and number of this documentation, *Adding New Hardware—Avaya S8500 and S8700 Series Media Servers*, 555-245-112.

Chapter 1:   Introduction

This book provides information on adding hardware to an existing S8500 and S8700 Series Media Server configuration. Hardware includes circuit packs that go into existing media gateways, new media gateways that make up new port networks, and adjunct or peripheral equipment.

This book includes the following information

- Adding circuit packs on page 20
    - Installing and administering IP connectivity hardware on page 22
    - Installing and administering trunks and lines on page 42
    - Adding TN1654 DS1 Converter on page 64 (S8700 Multi-Connect only)
- Adding a port network on page 76
- Installing the dual network interface card (S8500)
- Adjuncts and peripherals on page 89

Adding circuit packs

Note:

> If a circuit pack requires a right-to-use fee for a particular feature, then the customer must have a license file to enable the feature.

When installing additional features or equipment, it may be necessary to install additional circuit packs. This is a general procedure to use when adding features or equipment that require adding circuit packs.

Note:

> **S8700/S8710:** If an S8700 Media Server, you must log into the *active* media server to access SAT commands. Use a terminal emulation application, such as Avaya Terminal Emulation, or Avaya Site Administration.

1. Log into the media server using a services log in.

2. Install the TN circuit pack into the media gateway or carrier (if MCC1).

3. Do the minimally required administration so that Avaya Communication Manager recognizes the circuit pack.

4. Log off the media server after the addition and any required administration is complete.

For information about further administering circuit packs and other equipment, see the *Administrator's Guide for the Avaya Communication Manager* (555-233-506).

Installing the circuit packs

> ⚠️ **CAUTION:**

> When adding or replacing any hardware and associated cables and adapters, be sure to ground yourself against electrostatic discharge (ESD) by wearing a grounded wrist strap.

Note:

> Circuit packs are hot-swappable, so you do not need to power down the carrier or media gateway to install them.

Note:

> To properly seat a circuit pack, push firmly on the front of the faceplate until the latch reaches the bottom rail of the carrier. Then close the latch until it is fully engaged.

The following steps install a TN circuit pack.

1. Insert the circuit pack into any port slot. If the slot was assigned a slot location, then put it in the assigned slot.

2. Type `list configuration all` and press **Enter** to verify that the system recognizes the newly installed circuit pack(s).

The following tasks are covered in this section

- Installing and administering IP connectivity hardware on page 22
- Installing and administering trunks and lines on page 42

Installing and administering IP connectivity hardware

There are several port circuit packs that are used specifically for IP connectivity. This section provides information on installing a:

- TN799DP Control LAN on page 22
- TN2302AP IP Media Processor on page 28
- TN2501AP Voice over the LAN (VAL) on page 34

TN799DP Control LAN

The TN799DP Control LAN circuit pack serves several purposes:

- A connection for the signaling (telephone) network to the customer's data network for IP telephones.
- A source board for downloading firmware to circuit packs having the P designation.
- An IP interface for adjuncts such as Intuity Audix
- An IP interface for DCS connection with another Avaya configuration.

See the *Hardware Guide for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-245-207) for more information.

The following sections describe the process:

- Checking your shipment on page 23
- Installing a TN799DP C-LAN on page 23
- Installing the cables on page 24
- Installing the circuit packs on page 25
- Administering the TN799DP on page 25
- Testing the external connection to the LAN on page 28

Checking your shipment

When the order arrives at your site, check the contents (see Table 1: Required hardware on page 23).

1. Inspect the shipping carton for damage before opening it. If the box is damaged, *do not open it*. Inform the shipping company, and ask for instructions on filing a claim.

2. If the box is undamaged, check the contents against the packing slip. Check the condition of each component, and note any damage or shortages on the packing slip. The carton should contain the items in Table 1: Required hardware on page 23 for each TN799DP C-LAN circuit pack ordered.

3. Read and follow any directions inserted into the package by the factory.

Table 1: Required hardware

Comcode/ Code	Description	Quantity
108525528	TN799DP Control LAN circuit pack	1 or more
848525887	IP Media Processor adapter[1]	1/C-LAN
700234032 – 700207111 – 700181118	Migration kit (PEC code 63275):[2] – Upper circuit pack slot label – Twisted pair I/O cables	1 10

[1]The adapter has an amphenol connector on one side and an RJ45 connector on the other for connecting to the network at 100 Mbps.

[2]Only if installing in old carriers or cabinets with WP cables.

Installing a TN799DP C-LAN

Have the following equipment on site:

- An unoccupied port slot for the TN799DP.

- A 10 or 100 BaseT Ethernet connection into your LAN for the TN799DP.

- One or more valid, unused IP addresses on the network (one for each TN799DP C-LAN) that can be assigned to the C-LAN circuit pack. You also need the subnet mask and default gateway.

- An Ethernet adapter for each TN799DP.

- A CAT5 (100 Mbps) cable with a DW8 connector on each end.

Installing the cables

The following steps install the cables connected to the C-LAN circuit pack.

1. Determine into which port slots you are putting the TN799DP C-LAN circuit packs.

   Note:

   > If installing the TN799DP into an old carrier or cabinet, you must replace the WP cables, which connect the backplane to the rear connector panel, with Twisted Pair I/O cables to handle the 100 Mbps speed. See Replacing the WP cables on page 40 for information on replacing the wires.

2. From the rear of the media gateway, connect the Ethernet adapter to the Amphenol connector corresponding to each TN799DP slot. See Figure 1: Cable connection for C-LAN on page 24. For a pinout of TN799DP, see Table 2: TN799DP pinout on page 25.

3. Connect one end of each CAT5 cable to each Ethernet adapter.

4. Install a cable from the media gateway to the network through a hub or 110 (purple) wall field as required.

Figure 1: Cable connection for C-LAN

cadlipmd KLC 091403
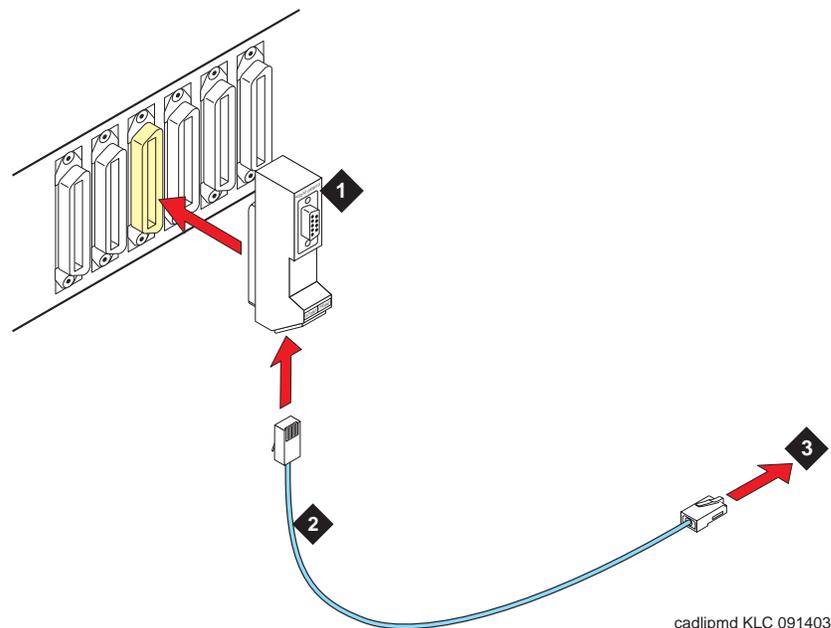
Figure notes:

1. **Ethernet adapter**
2. **CAT5 cable with DW8 connectors**
3. **To customer's network**

Table 2: TN799DP pinout

Backplane Pin	25-Pair Wire Color	Lead Name	Peripheral Connector Pin
103	White/Orange	TD+	27
003	Orange/White	TD-	2
104	White/Green	RD+	28
004	Green/White	RD-	3

Installing the circuit packs

⚠ **CAUTION:**

When adding or replacing any hardware, be sure to ground yourself against electrostatic discharge (ESD) by wearing a grounded wrist strap.

Note:

The TN799DP circuit packs are hot-swappable, so you do not need to power down the media gateway to install them.

Note:

To properly seat the circuit pack, push firmly on the front of the faceplate until the latch reaches the bottom rail of the carrier. Then close the latch until it is fully engaged.

The following step installs the circuit pack.

1. Insert the TN799DP circuit packs into the port slots identified earlier.

Administering the TN799DP

Use a terminal emulation application for the administration.

Note:

The customer or design team provides the actual names, IP addresses, subnet masks, and gateway addresses.

1. Log in as **craft**.

2. Type `list configuration all` and press **Enter** to verify that Communication Manager recognizes the TN799DP circuit packs.

3. Type **change node-name ip** and press **Enter**.

```
change node-names ip                                          Page   1 of   1
                              IP NODE NAMES
    Name              IP Address           Name             IP Address
csr1clan1          192.168.1  .80                          .   .   .
sr1clan2           172.16 .19 .220                         .   .   .
traf-clan          172.16 .19 .118                         .   .   .
                        .   .   .                          .   .   .
                        .   .   .                          .   .   .
                        .   .   .                          .   .   .
                        .   .   .                          .   .   .
( 12 of 12  administered node-names were displayed )
Use 'list node-names' command to see all the administered node-names
Use 'change node-names ip xxx' to change a node-name 'xxx' or add a node-name
```

4. Type in the node names and IP addresses for each TN799DP C-LAN circuit pack.

5. Type **display circuit-pack** *cabinetnumber* and press **Enter**, where *cabinetnumber* is the cabinet where the circuit packs reside to verify that the TN799DP shows up in the Code column.

6. Type **change ip-interface** *UUCSS* and press **Enter**, where *UU* is the cabinet, *C* is the carrier, and *SS* is the slot location of the TN799DP C-LAN circuit pack.

```
change ip-interface 01A11                                     Page   1 of   1

                              IP INTERFACES



               Type: C-LAN
               Slot: 01A11
        Code/Suffix: TN799  D
          Node Name: clan1A11
         IP Address: 172.16 .19 .118
        Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
    Gateway Address: 172.16 .23 .254
  Enable Ethernet Port? y
     Network Region: 8
               VLAN: n

Number of CLAN Sockets Before Warning: 400
```

7. Type in the following information:

  - The **Type**, **Slot**, **IP Address**, and **Code/Suffix** fields are populated automatically.

  - In the **Node Name** field, type the same node name entered on the **Node Name** screen.

  - In the **Subnet Mask** field, use the default setting unless you are given a different subnet mask.

  - In the **Gateway Address** field, use the address you are given or leave blank.

  - Set the **Enable Ethernet Port** field to **y**.

  - Set the **Net Region** field to **1** unless you are given a different number.

  - Set **VLAN** field to **n**.

8. Press **Enter** to save the information and effect the new settings.

9. Type **add data-module next** and press **Enter**.

```
add data-module next                                      Page   1 of   1
                              DATA MODULE

  Data Extension: 20010            Name:C-LAN1
            Type: ethernet
            Port: 01All
            Link:




Network uses 1's for Broadcast Addresses? y

```

10. Set the **Type** field to **ethernet**.

11. Set the **Port** field to correspond to the circuit pack location.

    The port number (final two digits) is always 33 for the TN799DP circuit pack.

12. Set the **Link** field to an unassigned or next-available link number.

13. Set the **Network uses 1's for Broadcast Address?** field according to the your network requirements.

14. Type a unique name in the **Name** field.

15. Press **Enter** to save your changes.

See the *Administration for Network Connectivity for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-233-504) for more information on these administration steps and for the steps to administer endpoints.

Testing the external connection to the LAN

To test the external IP connections, ping the gateway and a known computer connected to the network. If everything is configured correctly, you have a successful ping. If you cannot ping, verify the IP-address information and check the connectivity, including the cabling.

To test the external IP connections, ping a computer on the same subnet, the gateway, and a computer beyond the gateway. If everything is configured correctly, the **Result** column on the **Ping Results** screen reads **pass**. If it reads **abort**, verify the IP-address information and check the connectivity, including the cabling.

1. Type **ping ip-address** *ipaddress* **board** *UUCSS* and press **Enter**, where *ipaddress* is the IP address of a computer on the same subnet and *UUCSS* is the cabinet, carrier, and slot location of the TN799DP C-LAN circuit pack that is used to send the ping.

```
ping ip-address 192.168.10.21

                    PING RESULTS

  End-pt IP       Port      Port Type  Result    Time(ms)  Error Code

  192.168.10.21   01A13       CLAN      PASS        10
```

2. If step 1 passes, type **ping ip-address** *ipaddress* **board** *UUCSS* and press **Enter**, where *ipaddress* is the IP address of the customer's gateway and *UUCSS* is the cabinet, carrier, and slot location.

3. If step 2 passes, type **ping ip-address** *ipaddress* **board** *UUCSS* and press **Enter**, where *ipaddress* is the IP address of a computer beyond the gateway and *UUCSS* is the cabinet, carrier, and slot location.

The TN799DP C-LAN circuit pack is now installed in the media gateway and connected to the IP network.

TN2302AP IP Media Processor

The TN2302AP IP Media Processor circuit pack provides an interface between a customer's IP network and Avaya media gateways. This interface is used to transport voice and FAX between the media gateways and IP devices such as H.323 V2 compliant endpoints and other Avaya telephone systems. Each TN2302AP can support between 32 and 64 voice channels, depending on the codecs used.

Note:

The P board suffix designation means the circuit pack is firmware-downloadable.

The following sections describe the process:

- Checking your shipment on page 29
- Installing a TN2302AP IP Media Processor on page 30
- Installing the cables on page 30
- Installing the circuit packs on page 31
- Administering the IP Media Processor on page 32
- Testing the external connection to the LAN on page 34

For further administration, see the *Administration for Network Connectivity for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-233-504).

Checking your shipment

When the order arrives at your site, check the contents (see Table 3: Required Hardware on page 29).

1. Inspect the shipping carton for damage before opening it. If the box is damaged, *do not open it*. Inform the shipping company, and ask for instructions on filing a claim.

2. If the box is undamaged, check the contents against the packing slip. Check the condition of each component, and note any damage or shortages on the packing slip. The carton should contain the items in Table 3: Required Hardware on page 29 for each TN2302AP IP Media Processor circuit pack ordered.

3. Read and follow any directions inserted into the package by the factory.

Table 3: Required Hardware

Comcode/ Code	Description	Quantity
108774696	TN2302AP IP Media Processor (MedPro)	1 or more
848525887	TN2302AP Amphenol Adapter[1]	1/MedPro
700234032 – 700207111 – 700181118	Migration kit (PEC code 63275):[2] – Upper circuit pack slot label – Twisted pair I/O cables	1 10

[1]The adapter has an amphenol connector on one side and an RJ45 connector on the other for connecting to the network. See TN2302AP Amphenol Adapter on page 31.

[2]Only if installing in old carriers or cabinets with WP cables.

Note:

The customer must provide one CAT5 or better cable for each TN2302AP.

Installing a TN2302AP IP Media Processor

The TN2302AP consumes 16 watts of power and the power budget is 15 watts per slot. Do not fill every available slot in a given media gateway (G650) or carrier (MCC1) with them. Use the following guidelines:

- G650—5 per media gateway
- MCC1—18 per carrier
- SCC1—16 per media gateway
- G600—5 per media gateway

Have the following equipment on site before your shipment arrives:

- An unoccupied port slot in the media gateway for each TN2302AP IP Media Processor
- A 10 BaseT or 10/100 BaseT Ethernet connection into your local area network (LAN)
- One or more valid, unused IP addresses on the network that can be assigned to the IP Media Processor server. You also need the subnet mask and default gateway.

    Note:

      Get this information from the project manager or the customer's network administrator.

In addition to the TN2302AP IP Media Processor, you also must install and administer a TN799CP C-LAN circuit pack. For C-LAN installation and administration, see TN799DP Control LAN on page 22.

Installing the cables

The following steps install the cable for the IP Media Processor circuit pack.

1. Determine into which port slots you are putting the TN2302AP IP Media Processor circuit packs.

From the rear of the media gateway:

   Note:

      If installing the TN2302AP into an old carrier or cabinet, you must replace the WP cables, which connect the backplane to the rear connector panel, with Twisted Pair I/O cables to handle the 100 Mbps speed. See Replacing the WP cables on page 40 for information on replacing the wires.

2. Connect the amphenol connector on the adapter to the Amphenol connector corresponding to each TN2302AP slot. See Figure 2: TN2302AP Amphenol Adapter on page 31.

Figure 2: TN2302AP Amphenol Adapter

addfipm2 KLC 083000

Figure notes:

1. **Amphenol connector to backplane connector corresponding to TN2302AP slot**

2. **RJ45 LAN cable connection**
    - 10 Mbps uses CAT3 cable
    - 100 Mbps uses CAT5 cable

3. **9-pin connector for maintenance**

Note:

You need a CAT5 or better cable for 100-Mbps operation.

3. Connect the network cable(s) to the ETHERNET connector on the TN2302AP backplane adapter(s).

Installing the circuit packs

⚠️ **CAUTION:**

When adding or replacing any hardware, be sure to ground yourself against electrostatic discharge (ESD) by wearing a grounded wrist strap.

Note:

The TN2302AP circuit packs are hot-swappable, so you do not need to power down the media gateway to install them.

Note:

To properly seat the circuit pack, push firmly on the front of the faceplate until the latch reaches the bottom rail of the carrier. Then close the latch until it is fully engaged.

The following step installs the circuit pack.

1. Insert the TN2302AP IP Media Processor into the port slot you reserved for it and seat it properly.

   When you plug in the TN2302AP IP Media Processor, the circuit pack starts to boot. The RED LED stays on until an IP address is assigned to the circuit pack.

Administering the IP Media Processor

Use a terminal emulation application for the administration.

1. Log in as **craft**.

2. Type **list configuration all** and press **Enter** to verify that Communication Manager recognizes the TN2302AP circuit packs.

3. Type **change node-names** and press **Enter**.

4. On page 2, type in the node names and IP addresses for the TN2302AP.

```
change node-names ip                                      Page   1 of   1
                              IP NODE NAMES
    Name              IP Address              Name          IP Address
cognac              172.16 .19 .2                           .    .    .
default             0   .0   .0   .0                        .    .    .
medpro              192.168.1  .82                          .    .    .
prowler             192.168.1  .83                          .    .    .
prowler1            172.16 .19 .221                         .    .    .
prowler2            172.16 .19 .222                         .    .    .
prowler3            172.16 .19 .223                         .    .    .
prowler4            172.16 .19 .224                         .    .    .
prowler5            172.16 .19 .225                         .    .    .
sr1clan1            192.168.1  .80                          .    .    .
sr1clan2            172.16 .19 .220                         .    .    .
traf-clan           172.16 .19 .118                         .    .    .
                         .    .    .                        .    .    .
                         .    .    .                        .    .    .
                         .    .    .                        .    .    .
                         .    .    .                        .    .    .
( 12 of 12  administered node-names were displayed )
Use 'list node-names' command to see all the administered node-names
```

5. Type **display circuit-pack** and press **Enter**. Verify that the TN2302AP shows up in the **Code** column.

6. Type **change ip-interface** *UUCSS* and press **Enter**, where *UUCSS* is the cabinet, carrier, and slot location.

```
change ip-interface 07B09                                    Page   1 of   1

                             IP INTERFACES


                    Type: MEDPRO
                    Slot: 07B09
             Code/Suffix: TN2302
               Node Name: prowler1
              IP Address: 172.16 .19 .221
             Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
         Gateway Address: 172.16 .23 .254
     Enable Ethernet Port? y
          Network Region: 8
                    VLAN: n


```

7. Type in the following information:

   - The **Type**, **Slot**, **IP Address**, and **Code/Suffix** fields are populated automatically.

   - In the **Node Name** field, type the same node name entered on the **Node Name** screen.

   - In the **Subnet Mask** field, use the default setting unless you are given a different subnet mask.

   - In the **Gateway Address** field, use the address you are given or leave blank.

   - Set the **Enable Ethernet Port** field to **y**.

   - Set the **Net Region** field to **1** unless you are given a different number.

   - Set **VLAN** to **n**.

8. Press **Enter** to save the information and effect the new settings.

See the *Administration for Network Connectivity for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-233-504) for more information on these administration steps and for the steps to administer endpoints.

Testing the external connection to the LAN

To test the external IP connections, ping a computer on the same subnet, the gateway, and a computer beyond the gateway. If everything is configured correctly, the `Result` column on the **Ping Results** screen reads **pass**. If it reads **abort**, verify the IP-address information and check the connectivity, including the cabling.

1. Type **ping ip-address *ipaddress* board *UUCSS*** and press **Enter**, where ***ipaddress*** is the IP address of a computer on the same subnet and ***UUCSS*** is the cabinet, carrier, and slot location of the TN2302AP IP Media Processor.

```
ping ip-address 192.168.10.21

                    PING RESULTS

  End-pt IP        Port      Port Type  Result    Time(ms)  Error Code

  192.168.10.21    01A13       MEDPRO    PASS       10
```

2. If step 1 passes, type **ping ip-address *ipaddress* board *UUCSS*** and press **Enter**, where ***ipaddress*** is the IP address of the customer's gateway and ***UUCSS*** is the cabinet, carrier, and slot location.

3. If step 2 passes, type **ping ip-address *ipaddress* board *UUCSS*** and press **Enter**, where ***ipaddress*** is the IP address of a computer beyond the gateway and ***UUCSS*** is the cabinet, carrier, and slot location.

The TN2302AP IP Media Processor circuit pack is now installed in the media gateway and connected to the IP network.

TN2501AP Voice over the LAN (VAL)

The TN2501AP Voice over the LAN (VAL) circuit pack is an integrated announcement circuit pack that uses *.wav files for announcements and plays them over the TDM bus. It can store up to 1 hour of announcement storage capacity.

Installing a TN2501AP VAL

Note:
The P board suffix designation means the circuit pack is firmware-downloadable.

Note:
To install a TN2501AP, make sure that the system is enabled for TN2501AP (VAL) circuit packs. If the **Maximum VAL boards** field on the **System Parameters Customer Options** screen is set to **0**, then you need to obtain and install a new license file before you can install the card.

Installing the pack includes:

-
-
-

Verifying the required hardware

Make sure that you have the required hardware:

- TN2501AP VAL circuit pack (108772583).
- 10/100BaseT backplane adapter (848525887—same one used for the IP Media Processor). See Figure 3: Backplane adapter on page 35.
- Tight-twisted I/O cable kit (700181118) only if installing in old carriers or cabinets with WP cables.
- LAN cable with RJ45 connectors (customer supplied).

Figure 3: Backplane adapter

addfipm2 KLC 083000

Figure notes:

1. **Amphenol connector to backplane connector corresponding to TN2501AP slot**

2. **RJ45 LAN cable connection**
   - 10 Mbps uses CAT3 cable
   - 100 Mbps uses CAT5 cable

3. **This connector is not used for VAL**

Installing the circuit packs

⚠ **WARNING:**

> To prevent electrostatic discharge (ESD), be sure to wear a grounding strap while handling the circuit pack.

1. Insert the circuit pack into any port slot and close the latch securely.

   At first, the red and green LEDs are on steady, then the green LED flashes. If there are announcements on the circuit pack, the amber LED flashes while the announcements are copied from FLASH to RAM. After about 3-5 minutes, all of the top 3 LEDs go out, although the time is longer if there are announcements already recorded on the circuit pack.

   Note:

   > If the TN2501AP circuit packs are at the Communication Manager limit and you insert a VAL circuit pack, the red LED on that circuit pack stays on, indicating that Communication Manager does not accept it.
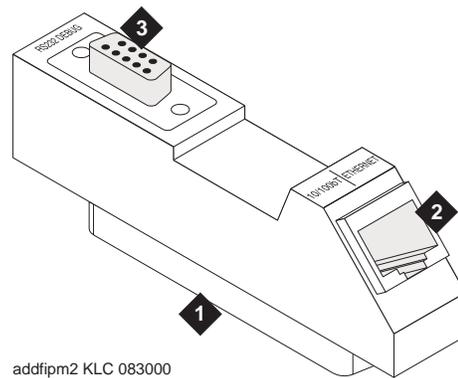
   Note:

   > If installing the TN2501AP into an old carrier or cabinet, you must replace the WP cables, which connect the backplane to the rear connector panel, with Twisted Pair I/O cables to handle the 100 Mbps speed. See Replacing the WP cables on page 40 for information on replacing the wires.

2. Connect the backplane adapter to the Amphenol connector on the back of the media gateway corresponding to the TN2501AP circuit pack slot.

3. Connect the LAN CAT5 cable to the RJ45 connector on the backplane adapter.

Administering the TN2501AP

After you have installed the hardware, to support an FTP session you must administer and test the installation.

Use a terminal emulation application or Avaya Site Administration for this administration.

1. Type **`list configuration board `*`board-location`*** and press **Enter**.

   The System Configuration report appears. Use this report to ensure that the Communication Manager recognizes the TN2501AP circuit pack after it is latched in the carrier slot.

```
list configuration board 1c08                                        page 1

                          SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Board                                              Assigned Ports
Number    Board Type              Code     Vintage  u=unassigned t=tti p=psa

01C08     VAL-ANNOUNCEMENT       TN2501AP HW00 FW007 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08
                                                     09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
                                                     17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
                                                     25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
                                                     U



Command successfully completed
```

2. Verify the following field values:

   • **Board Type** shows **VAL-ANNOUNCEMENT**

   • **Code** is **TN2501AP**

3. Type **`change node-names ip`** and press **Enter**.

```
change node-names ip                                    Page   1 of   1
                            IP NODE NAMES
    Name              IP Address          Name          IP Address
Tiki              172.22 .22 .79                         .   .   .
cdr_1             192.168.22 .63                         .   .   .
default           0  .0  .0  .0                          .   .   .
iolan             172.22 .22 .68                         .   .   .
lulu_cl1          172.22 .22 .71                         .   .   .
lulu_cl2          172.22 .22 .77                         .   .   .
riki              172.22 .22 .20                         .   .   .
rsat4             172.31 .5  .49                         .   .   .
rsat5             172.23 .23 .40                         .   .   .
st10clan#1        192.168.22 .21                         .   .   .
st12clan          172.22 .22 .67                         .   .   .
st12prowler#1     172.22 .22 .75                         .   .   .
VAL#1             172.22 .22 .120                        .   .   .
                      .   .   .                          .   .   .
                      .   .   .                          .   .   .
                      .   .   .                          .   .   .
( 12 of 12  administered node-names are displayed)
Use 'list node-names' command to see all the administered node-names
Use 'change node-names ip xxx' to change a node-name 'xxx' or add a node-name
```

4. In the **Name** field, type a unique name.

   This name is recognized only within the Communication Manager and does not need to match the node name on your network.

5. Type the **IP Address**.

   Get this information from the project manager or the customer's network administrator.

6. Press **Enter** to save the changes.

7. Type **change ip-interface** *UUCSS* and press **Enter**, where *UUCSS* is the cabinet, carrier, and slot location.

```
change ip-interface 07B09                                    Page   1 of   1

                                IP INTERFACES


                     Type: VAL
                     Slot: 07B09
              Code/Suffix: TN2302
               Node Name: VAL#1
               IP Address: 172.22 .22 .120
              Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
          Gateway Address: 172.16 .23 .254
     Enable Ethernet Port? y
          Network Region: 8
                     VLAN: n
```

8. Type in the following information:

   - The **Type**, **Slot**, **IP Address**, and **Code/Suffix** fields are populated automatically.

   - In the **Node Name** field, type the same node name entered on the **Node Name** screen.

   - In the **Subnet Mask** field, use the default setting unless you are given a different subnet mask.

   - In the **Gateway Address** field, use the address you are given or leave blank.

   - Set the **Enable Ethernet Port** field to **y**.

   - Set the **Net Region** field to **1** unless you are given a different number.

   - Set **VLAN** to **n**.

9. Press **Enter** to save the changes.

10. Type **add data-module** *extension* and press **Enter**.

```
add data-module next                                         Page   1 of   1
                                 DATA MODULE

   Data Extension: 20010              Name:VAL1
              Type: ethernet
              Port: 01A12
              Link:




Network uses 1's for Broadcast Addresses? y

```

11. Set the **Type** field to **ethernet**.

12. Set the **Port** field to correspond to the circuit pack location.

    The port number (final two digits) is always **33** for the TN2501AP circuit pack.

13. Set the **Link** field to an unassigned or next-available link number.

14. Set the **Network uses 1's for Broadcast Address?** field according to the your network requirements.

15. In the **Name** field, type a unique name.

16. Press **Enter** to save your changes.

17. Type **add ip-route** and press **Enter**.

18. Administer IP routes to the TN2501AP circuit pack.

19. Press **Enter** to effect the changes.

Testing the external connection to the LAN

The following steps test the connection to the LAN.

1. Click **Start > Run** to open the Run dialog box.

2. Type **command** and press **Enter** to open an MS-DOS command window.

3. Type **ping** *ipaddress*, where *ipaddress* is a known computer on the network and press **Enter** to verify connectivity.

4. Type **status link** to test the new IP connections that you have administered.

Replacing the WP cables

On older cabinets you must replace the WP cables, which connect the backplane to the rear connector panel, with Twisted Pair I/O cables. Order the Migration Kit under Comcode 700234032.

> ⚠️ **CAUTION:**
> Turn off power to the carrier or media gateway being serviced.

> ⚠️ **CAUTION:**
> When adding or replacing any hardware and associated cables and adapters, be sure to ground yourself against electrostatic discharge (ESD) by wearing a grounded wrist strap.

1. For the G600 Media Gateway, you must remove the fan assembly to access the cables. Loosen the thumb screws on the fan assembly and pull it straight out as shown in Figure 4: Fan assembly removal on page 41. Leave the fan assembly off until all the wires are installed.

2. Note the orientation of the existing cables (WP-90753, LI). The WP cables may be white and red or multicolored.

3. Remove the nontwisted pair WP cables from the backplane and the connector panel slot(s).

4. In their place install the tight-twisted pair I/O cables (700181118) onto the backplane, according to the proper orientation shown in Figure 5: Proper orientation for the twisted pair I/O cables on page 41. Observe the white outline printed on the backplane for the location of each connector.

   Note:
   > When viewed from the "wiring" side of the twin connectors (that is, while plugging them into the backplane) and with the connectors oriented properly for plug-in, they should look like Figure 5: Proper orientation for the twisted pair I/O cables on page 41.
   >
   > The circled pin locations are "No-Connects"; that is, they have no wires in them. At the top there is an orange-black pair on the right and a violet-brown pair on the left.
   >
   > The 50-position metal shell D connectors should be installed into the connector panel with the longer side of the D (pins 1–25) toward the right when viewed from the rear of the media gateway.

Figure 4: Fan assembly removal
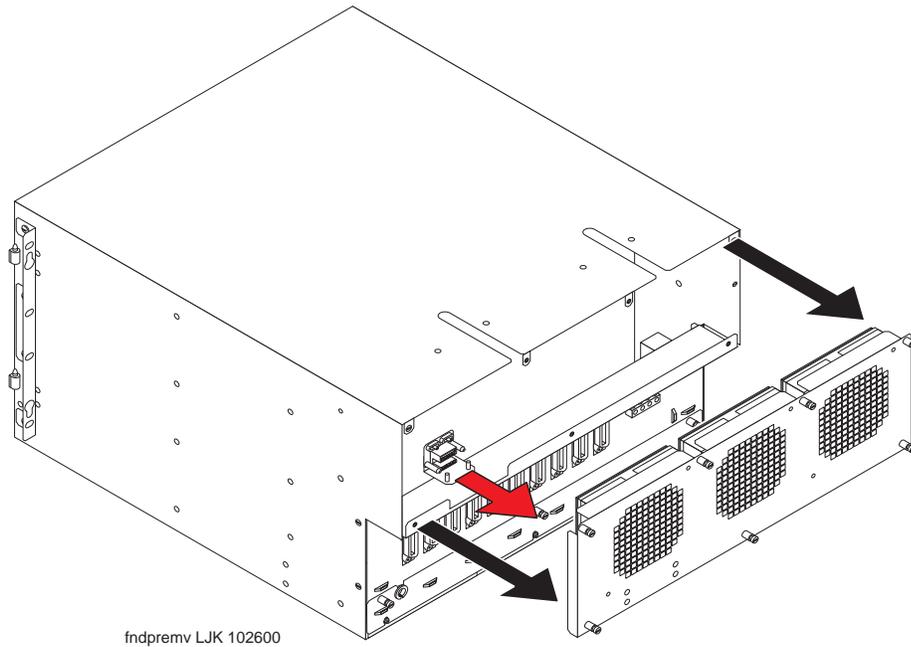
fndpremv LJK 102600

Figure 5: Proper orientation for the twisted pair I/O cables

iodspair KLC 072602
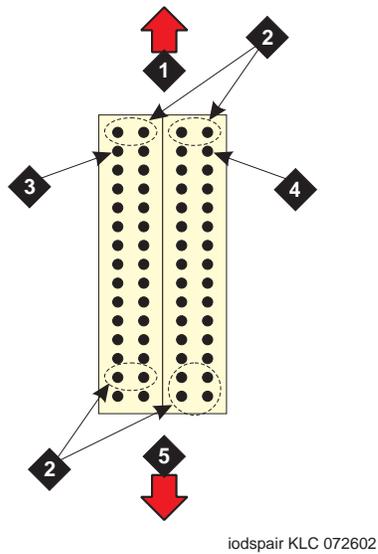
Figure notes:

1. Top
2. No connects; no wires
3. Violet-brown

4. Orange-black
5. Bottom

Installing and administering trunks and lines

This section contains information on adding analog and digital trunks and lines to an existing media gateway. These are examples only; actual wiring procedures might vary at each site.

List of analog and digital trunk and line circuit packs

on page 42 lists the circuit packs sorted by apparatus code, including those used in non-United States installations.

Table 4: Analog and digital trunk and line circuit packs *1 of 2*

Apparatus Code	Name
TN1654	DS1 Converter—T1, 24 Channel/E1, 32 Channel (S8700 Multi-Connect configuration only)
TN2139	Direct Inward Dialing (DID) Trunk—Italy, 8 ports
TN2140B	Tie Trunk—Hungary, Italy, 4-wire, 4 ports
TN2146	Direct Inward Dialing Trunk—Belgium, the Netherlands, 8 ports
TN2147C	Central Office Trunk—multiple countries, 8 ports
TN2181	DCP Digital Line, 2-Wire, 16 ports
TN2183	Analog Line—multiple countries, 16 ports
TN2184	Direct Inward/Outward Dialing (DIOD) Trunk—Germany, 4 ports
TN2198B	ISDN-BRI 2-Wire U Interface, 2-wire, 12 ports
TN2199	Central Office Trunk—Russia, 3-wire, 4 ports
TN2224CP	DCP Digital Line, 2-wire, 24 ports; Firmware Download Enabled
TN2313AP	DS1 Interface Trunk, 24 channels; Firmware Download Enabled
TN429D	Direct Inward/Outward Dialing (DIOD) or CO Trunk, 8 ports
TN436B	Direct Inward Dialing (DID) Trunk—Australia, 8 ports
TN459B	Direct Inward Dialing (DID) Trunk—United Kingdom, 8 ports
	1 of 2

Table 4: Analog and digital trunk and line circuit packs *2 of 2*

Apparatus Code	Name
TN464GP/ TN2464BP	DS1 Interface Trunk—T1, 24 Channel; E1, 32 Channel; Firmware Download Enabled
TN465C	Analog Central Office Trunk—mult-country, 8 ports
TN479	Analog Line, 16 ports
TN497	Tie Trunk—Italy, 4 ports
TN556D	ISDN-BRI, S/T-NT Interface, 4-wire, 12 ports
TN570D	Expansion Interface
TN726B	Data Line, 8 ports
TN746B	Analog Line, 16 ports
TN747B	Central Office Trunk, 8 ports
TN753B	Direct Inward Dialing (DID) Trunk, 8 ports
TN754C	DCP Digital Line, 4-wire, 8 ports
TN760E	Tie Trunk, 4-wire, 4 ports
TN762B	Hybrid Line, 8 ports
TN763D	Auxiliary Trunk, 4 ports
TN767E	DS1 Interface Trunk—T1, 24 Channel
TN769	Analog Line, 8 ports
TN793B	Analog Line with Caller ID, 24 ports
TN797	Analog CO Trunk or Line Combo—US, Canada, 8 ports

2 of 2

The following list provides information on installing analog and digital trunk and line circuit packs:

Adding TN464GP/TN2464BP with echo cancellation

The TN464GP and TN2464BP circuit packs with echo cancellation are intended for customers who are likely to encounter echo over circuits connected to the Direct Distance Dialing (DDD) network. These circuit packs are intended for channels supporting voice; therefore, they support the following trunks: CAS, CO, DID, DIOD, DMI, FX, Tie, and WATS. They do not support any data trunk groups.

Note:

The P suffix designation means the circuit pack is programmable; new firmware can be downloaded to the circuit pack.

The TN464GP and TN2464BP circuit packs are backwards compatible, although the echo cancellation feature can be used only with Release 1.1 or later of Communication Manager and after the feature is enabled.

The echo cancellation feature cancels echoes with delays up to 96 milliseconds. Echo cancellation is disabled automatically when the circuit pack detects a 2100-hertz *phase-reversed* tone put out by high-speed modems (56 kilobaud) but not when it detects a 2100-hertz *straight* tone generated by low-speed modems (9.6 kilobaud).

For information on installing port circuit packs, see [Installing the circuit packs](#) on page 20. For information on setting the option switches, see the job aid titled *Option Switch Settings* (555-245-774). For information on administering the circuit packs, see *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager.*

Echo cancellation must first be purchased then activated by the license file. See *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager.*

Use the following procedure to modify the settings:

Note:

You do not need to busyout the circuit packs to modify the settings. But the modified settings do not take effect until either the port is busied out or the scheduled maintenance runs.

1. Type **display system-parameters customer-options** and press **Enter**. On screen 2 verify that the DS1 Echo Cancellation? field is set to **y**. If not, contact your Avaya representative as this must be set by the license file.

```
display system-parameters customer-options                    Page   2 of  10
                              OPTIONAL FEATURES

      Abbreviated Dialing Enhanced List? y          Audible Message Waiting? y
           Access Security Gateway (ASG)? n             Authorization Codes? y
           Analog Trunk Incoming Call ID? y                      CAS Branch? n
  A/D Grp/Sys List Dialing Start at 01? y                         CAS Main? n
 Answer Supervision by Call Classifier? y               Change COR by FAC? n
                                    ARS? y Computer Telephony Adjunct Links? n
                  ARS/AAR Partitioning? y       Co-Res DEFINITY LAN Gateway? y
            ARS/AAR Dialing without FAC? y  Cvg Of Calls Redirected Off-net? y
               ASAI Link Core Capabilities? y                  DCS (Basic)? y
               ASAI Link Plus Capabilities? y             DCS Call Coverage? y
          Async. Transfer Mode (ATM) PNC? n            DCS with Rerouting? y
      Async. Transfer Mode (ATM) Trunking? n
                 ATM WAN Spare Processor? n   Digital Loss Plan Modification? n
                                   ATMS? n                         DS1 MSP? y
                    Attendant Vectoring? y           DS1 Echo Cancellation? y
```

2. Type **add ds1** *UUCSS*, where *UUCSS* and press **Enter**, where *UUCSS* is the cabinet, carrier, and slot location.

```
add ds1 01a06
                              DS1 CIRCUIT PACK

          Location: 01A06                        Name: ds1 1a06 F 18
          Bit Rate: 2.048              Line Coding: hdb3

      Signaling Mode: isdn-pri
             Connect: network
    TN-C7 Long Timers? n               Country Protocol: 1
 Interworking Message: PROGress        Protocol Version: a
 Interface Companding: mulaw                        CRC? n
           Idle Code: 11111111
                          DCP/Analog Bearer Capability: 3.1kHz


      Slip Detection? n                Near-end CSU Type: other

  Echo Cancellation? y
      EC Direction: inward
   EC Configuration: 4
```

3. On the **DS1 Circuit Pack** screen, set the **Echo Cancellation?** field to **y**.

   When set to **y**, 2 new fields display: **EC Direction:** and **EC Configuration:**.

   - If you know the echo is coming into the system, keep the default setting for the **EC Direction:** field of **inward**.

   - If you know that the distant party is hearing echo that originates in the system or its line side stations or equipment, set the **EC Direction:** field to **outward**.

   - Keep the default setting for the **EC Configuration:** field.

4. Type **add trunk-group next** and press **Enter**.

```
add trunk-group next                                            Page    2 of   20
                               TRUNK FEATURES
           ACA Assignment? n                Measured: none
                                                            Maintenance Tests? y
                             Data Restriction? n

    Abandoned Call Search? n
    Suppress # Outpulsing? n

       Charge Conversion: 1
          Decimal Point: none
         Currency Symbol:
            Charge Type: units       Receive Analog Incoming Call ID: disabled
                                            Per Call CPN Blocking Code:
                                          Per Call CPN Unblocking Code:


            Outgoing ANI:                        Ds1 Echo Cancellation? y
```

5. On **Trunk Features**, screen 2, set the **DS1 Echo Cancellation?** field to **y**.

6. Test the voice quality on a telephone connected through the TN464GP or TN2464BP circuit packs and known to have echo to see if the echo was eliminated.

7. If the echo still exists, reset the **EC Configuration:** field then test the voice quality. These settings provide help for the following scenarios:

   - Setting 1 rapidly minimizes echo when first detected, regardless of the loudness of the talker's voice. Settings 1 and 4 have the same EC settings except that Setting 1 introduces 6 dB of loss.

   - Setting 2 minimizes speech clipping, but it takes a fraction of a second longer for the echo to fade.

   - Setting 3 eliminates speech clipping, but a strong echo may take 2 or 3 seconds to fade.

   - Setting 4 minimizes extremely strong echo, very hot signals, or excessive clipping or breakup of speech from a distant party. It reduces speech clipping but may allow slight residual echo or more background noise.

8. If after trying all these settings, the echo still exists, contact technical support.

Adding CO, FX, WATS, and PCOL

Each Central Office (**CO**), Foreign Exchange (**FX**), Personal Central Office Line (**PCOL**), or Wide Area Telecommunications Service (**WATS**) trunk connects to 1 port of either an 8-port TN747B Central Office trunk or to 1 of an assortment of North American **CO** trunk circuit packs.

Before physically installing the circuit pack, you need the assigned slot location (UUCSS), where UU is the media gateway (MCC1) or port network number (G650), C is the media gateway (G650) or carrier (MCC1), and SS is the slot location. The information is available from the person who administered the translations (most likely the software specialist). If not, you can find the information on the **Trunk Group Status** screen.

1. Get the trunk group number from the administrator.

2. Type **status trunk-group** *number* and press **Enter**.

```
 status trunk 1


                        TRUNK GROUP STATUS

 Member   Port      Service State      Mtce  Connected Ports
                                       Busy

 0001/001 13A0701  in-service/idle     no
 0001/002 13A0702  in-service/idle     no
 0001/003 13A0703  in-service/idle     no
 0001/004 13A0704  in-service/idle     no
 0001/005 13A0705  in-service/idle     no
 0001/006 13A0706  in-service/idle     no
 0001/007 13A0707  in-service/idle     no
 0001/008 13A0708  in-service/idle     no
 0001/009 13A0801  out-of-service
 0001/010 13A0802  out-of-service
 0001/011 13A0803  out-of-service
 0001/012 13A0804  out-of-service
 0001/013 13A0805  out-of-service
 0001/014 13A0806  out-of-service
```

3. Install the CO **t**runk circuit pack in the assigned carrier slot.

   Use the correct type of **t**runk circuit pack with enough ports to handle the number of trunks you need. See the *Hardware Guide for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-245-207) to find out how many circuit packs you need.

4. Administer the screens listed under Adding a **CO**, **FX**, or **WATS** Trunk Group and Adding a PCOL Trunk Group in the *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager (555-245-207).*

Adding DID trunks

Each Direct Inward Dial (**DID**) trunk connects to 1 port of a DID Trunk circuit pack or to 1 port of an assortment of global **DID/DIOD** trunk circuit packs.

Before physically installing the circuit pack, you need the assigned slot location (UUCSS), where UU is the media gateway (MCC1) or port network number (G650), C is the media gateway (G650) or carrier (MCC1), and SS is the slot location. The information is available from the person who administered the translations (most likely the software specialist). If not, you can find the information on the **Trunk Group Status** screen.

1. Get the trunk group number from the administrator.

2. Type **status trunk-group** *number* and press **Enter**.

```
 status trunk 1


                       TRUNK GROUP STATUS

 Member   Port    Service State      Mtce Connected Ports
                                     Busy

 0001/001 13A0701  in-service/idle    no
 0001/002 13A0702  in-service/idle    no
 0001/003 13A0703  in-service/idle    no
 0001/004 13A0704  in-service/idle    no
 0001/005 13A0705  in-service/idle    no
 0001/006 13A0706  in-service/idle    no
 0001/007 13A0707  in-service/idle    no
 0001/008 13A0708  in-service/idle    no
 0001/009 13A0801  out-of-service
 0001/010 13A0802  out-of-service
 0001/011 13A0803  out-of-service
 0001/012 13A0804  out-of-service
 0001/013 13A0805  out-of-service
 0001/014 13A0806  out-of-service
```

3. Install a **DID/DIOD** trunk circuit pack in the assigned carrier slot.

4. Administer the screens listed under Adding a **DID** Trunk Group in the *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-245-207).

Adding Analog Tie trunks

Each analog tie trunk connects to 1 port of a 4-port tie trunk circuit pack or to an assortment of global tie trunk circuit packs.

Before physically installing the circuit pack, you need the assigned slot location (UUCSS), where UU is the media gateway (MCC1) or port network number (G650), C is the media gateway (G650) or carrier (MCC1), and SS is the slot location. The information is available from the person who administered the translations (most likely the software specialist). If not, you can find the information on the **Trunk Group Status** screen.

1. Get the trunk group number from the administrator.

2. Type **status trunk-group** *number* and press **Enter**.

```
 status trunk 1

                       TRUNK GROUP STATUS

Member   Port      Service State      Mtce Connected Ports
                                      Busy

0001/001 13A0701  in-service/idle     no
0001/002 13A0702  in-service/idle     no
0001/003 13A0703  in-service/idle     no
0001/004 13A0704  in-service/idle     no
0001/005 13A0705  in-service/idle     no
0001/006 13A0706  in-service/idle     no
0001/007 13A0707  in-service/idle     no
0001/008 13A0708  in-service/idle     no
0001/009 13A0801  out-of-service
0001/010 13A0802  out-of-service
0001/011 13A0803  out-of-service
0001/012 13A0804  out-of-service
0001/013 13A0805  out-of-service
0001/014 13A0806  out-of-service
```

3. Install the analog or global tie trunk circuit pack in the assigned slot.

4. For customer-owned (not leased) tie-trunk facilities (such as campus environments), the TN760E tie trunk circuit pack provides signaling capabilities beyond those specified by the industry-wide **E&M** standard. See Figure 6: TN760E Tie Trunk circuit pack option switches (component side) on page 50 and Table 5: TN760E Analog Tie Trunk circuit pack option switch settings and administration on page 50 for information on setting the option switches and administering the port.

5. Administer the screens listed under Adding a Tie Trunk Group in the *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-233-506).

Figure 6: TN760E Tie Trunk circuit pack option switches (component side)

swmsjump LAO 080603
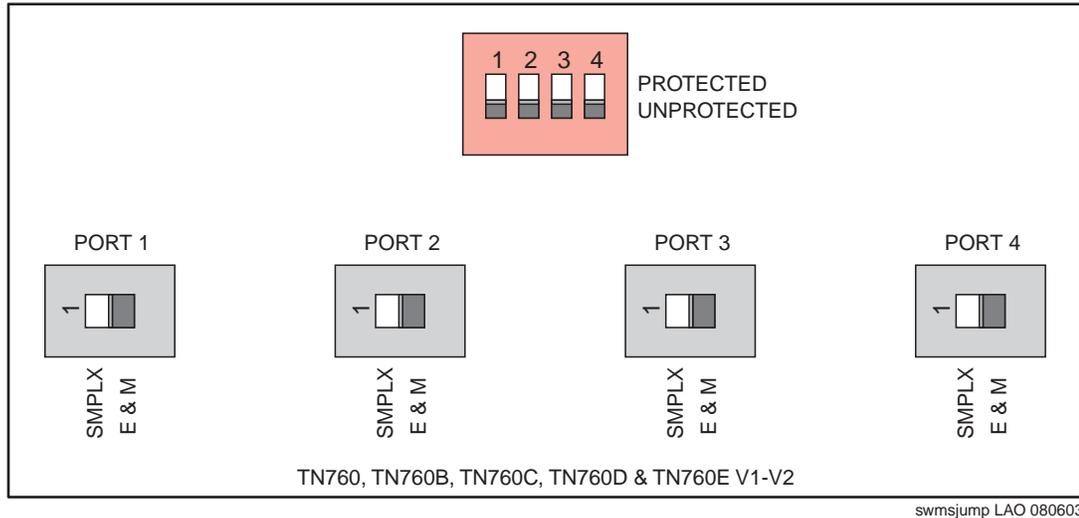
Table 5: TN760E Analog Tie Trunk circuit pack option switch settings and administration

Installation Situation		Preferred Signaling Format		E&M/ SMPLX Option Switch	Set Prot/ Unprot Option Switch	Administered Port*
Circumstance	To	System	Far-End			
Collocated	Media Gateway	E&M Type 1 Compatible	E&M Type 1 Standard	E&M	Unprotected	Type 1 Compatible
Inter-Building	Media Gateway	Protected Type 1 Compatible	Protected Type 1 Standard Plus Protection Unit	E&M	Protected	Type 1 Compatible
Collocated	Net Integrated	E&M Type 1 Standard	Any system	E&M	Unprotected	Type 1

*. Administer the items in this column on the *Trunk Group* screen.

Adding digital DS1 Tie trunks and OPS

The TN2313 DS1 Tie Trunk, TN767B (or later) DS1 Interface, and TN464C (or later) DS1 Interface circuit packs provide connections to a 1.544-Mbps **DS1** facility (T1) as 24 independent 64-kbps trunks and a 2.048-Mbps **DS1** facility (E1) as 32 independent 64-kbps trunks.

> **Note:**
>> Because adding **DS1** tie-trunk service may require a service interruption, notify the customer in advance as to when you will be adding the circuit pack(s).

For information about administering DS1 Tie Trunks, see the *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-233-506).

Adding TTC Japan 2-Mbit trunk

The TN2242 Japan 2-Mbit trunk connects the media gateway to other vendor equipment in Japan as well as to other MultiVantage configurations through the Time Division Multiplexor (TDM).

Before physically installing the circuit pack, you need the assigned slot location (UUCSS), where UU is the media gateway (MCC1) or port network number (G650), C is the media gateway (G650) or carrier (MCC1), and SS is the slot location. The information is available from the person who administered the translations (most likely the software specialist). If not, you can find the information on the **Trunk Group Status** screen.

1. Get the trunk group number from the administrator.

2. Type **status trunk-group** *number* and press **Enter**.

```
 status trunk 1

                         TRUNK GROUP STATUS

 Member   Port     Service State     Mtce Connected Ports
                                     Busy

 0001/001 13A0701  in-service/idle    no
 0001/002 13A0702  in-service/idle    no
 0001/003 13A0703  in-service/idle    no
 0001/004 13A0704  in-service/idle    no
 0001/005 13A0705  in-service/idle    no
 0001/006 13A0706  in-service/idle    no
 0001/007 13A0707  in-service/idle    no
 0001/008 13A0708  in-service/idle    no
 0001/009 13A0801  out-of-service
 0001/010 13A0802  out-of-service
 0001/011 13A0803  out-of-service
 0001/012 13A0804  out-of-service
 0001/013 13A0805  out-of-service
 0001/014 13A0806  out-of-service
```

3. Install a TN2242 trunk circuit pack in the assigned slot.

4. Connect the H600-513 cable from the media gateway to the Time Division Multiplexor device.

5. To administer screens, see the *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-233-506)*:*

   ● For ISDN applications, see ISDN Service.

   ● For non-ISDN applications, see Managing Trunks.

Adding CAMA/E911 trunk

The Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA)/E911 feature requires the TN429C/D (or later) CO Trunk circuit pack.

Port networks that include TN429C/D circuit packs used to connect to CAMA trunks require some Call Progress Tone Receiver (CPTR) resources to be either TN744D V2 or TN2182B circuit packs, since Touch Tone Receiver (TTR)/CPTR or General Purpose Tone Receiver (GPTR) resources are selected from the pool available in the port network when needed.

Table 6: Compatibility Tone Clock, TTR/CPTR, and GPTR circuit packs on page 53 denotes which of these circuit packs are compatible and which are not affected.

Do the following tasks when adding CAMA/E911 trunks:

- Installing the circuit pack on page 54
- Adding the trunks on page 54
- Changing the feature access code on page 56
- Changing the ARS digit analysis on page 57
- Changing the route patterns on page 58
- Changing the CAMA numbering and class of restriction on page 60

Table 6: Compatibility Tone Clock, TTR/CPTR, and GPTR circuit packs

Circuit Pack	Description	Compatibility with CAMA Trunks in Same PN	Application	Notes
TN744D,V2 TN744E,V1	Call Classifier - Detector	Not Compatible	Used globally	8 GPTR/call classification ports. Use TN744D, V2 (or later) if CAMA feature is to be supported.
TN744D,V2 TN744E,V1	Call Classifier - Detector	Compatible	Used globally	8 GPTR/call classification ports. Required in PN supporting CAMA trunks if GPTR resources are required in excess of those on the TN2182BV2 (or later). Also required (if the TN768 or TN780 tone clocks are used) in place of TN748.
TN748C/D	Touch Tone Detector / Call Progress Tone Detector	Not Compatible	Used in the U.S. and a few other countries	4 TTR and 2 CPTR ports. Use TN744D, V2 or later if CAMA feature is to be supported.
TN780	Tone Clock	Not Affected	Used in the U.S. (infrequently) for Stratum 3 clocking and used in many other countries	Tone clock only, no TTR/CPTR functionality. Typically found with TN748 circuit packs in the U.S. Use TN744D, V2 or later if CAMA feature is to be supported.
TN2182B/C	Tone Detector/ Tone Generator/ Call Classifier	Compatible	Used globally	Tone clock plus 8 GPTR/call classification ports. Use TN2182B if CAMA feature is to be supported.

Installing the circuit pack

The following steps install the circuit pack.

1. Insert the TN429C or later CO Trunk circuit pack in any available port slot. Be sure the TN744D Call Classifier/Detector circuit pack is Vintage 2 or later or use the TN744E.

2. Connect the CAMA trunk to the Main Distribution Field (the trunk from the CO). See the Circuit Pack and Auxiliary Equipment Leads (Pinout Charts) in the job aid titled *Connector and Cable Diagrams (Pinout Charts)* (555-245-773).

Adding the trunks

The following steps add trunks to a group.

> **Note:**
> So that this trunk group does not get buried within the other trunk groups, use a distinctive trunk group number such as 99.

1. Type **add trunk 99** and press **Enter**.

```
add trunk 99                                             Page 1 of 11

                              TRUNK GROUP

Group Number: 1                   Group Type: cama      CDR Reports: y
  Group Name:  cama Trunk Group - E911  COR: 1      TN: 1       TAC: 701
    Direction: outgoing      Outgoing Display? y CESID I Digits Sent: 0
                                Busy Threshold: 99

ESID I Digits Sent: 0
                                Busy Threshold: 99

TRUNK PARAMETERS
          Trunk Type: wink-start
  Outgoing Dial Type: rlmf
   Trunk Termination: rc
```

2. In the **Group Type** field, type **cama**.

3. In the **Group Name** field, type the desired name.

4. In the **TAC** field, type the desired trunk access code.

5. In the **Outgoing Display** field, type **y**.

6. In the **CESID I Digits Sent** field, type the number directed by the Central Office (CO) or the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP).

   Go to the **Administrable Timers** screen. You may need to adjust these fields according to your CO.

```
add trunk 99                                                Page 3of 11



                               TRUNK GROUP

ADMINISTRABLE TIMERS


                                       Outgoing Disconnect (msec): 400
                                  Cama Outgoing Dial Guard (msec): 75
                                      Outgoing Glare Guard (msec): 1000

                                      Cama Wink Start Time (msec): 5000
  Outgoing End of Dial (sec): 1    Outgoing Seizure Response (sec): 4
                                     Disconnect Signal Error (sec): 30

```

7. Go to the **Group Member Assignments** screen.

```
add trunk 99                                                Page 5of 11

TRUNK GROUP


                                  Administered Members (min/max):  1/2
GROUP MEMBER ASSIGNMENTS               Total Administered Members:  2
     Port    Code    Sfx   Name

 1: 01C0401 TN429    C
 2: 01C0402 TN429    C
 3:
 4:
 5:
 6:

```

8. In the **Port** field, add the trunk members.

9. Press **F3** when finished to submit the form and effect the changes.

Changing the feature access code

The following steps change the feature access code.

1. Type **change feature-access-code** and press **Enter**.

```
change feature-access-code                               Page 1 of 5

                         FEATURE ACCESS CODE (FAC)
            Abbreviated Dialing List1 Access Code: ____
            Abbreviated Dialing List2 Access Code: ____
            Abbreviated Dialing List3 Access Code: ____
    Abbreviated Dial - Prgm Group List Access Code: ____
                       Announcement Access Code: ____
                       Answer Back Access Code: ____
          Auto Alternate Routing (AAR) Access Code: ____
          Auto Route Selection (ARS) Access Code 1: 9___   Access Code 2:
                   Automatic Callback Activation: ____   Deactivation:
    Call Forwarding Activation Busy/DA: ____   All: ____   Deactivation:
                          Call Park Access Code: ____
                          Call Pickup Access Code: ____
    CAS Remote Hold/Answer Hold-Unhold Access Code: ____
                   CDR Account Code Access Code: ____
                              Change Coverage: ____
                   Data Origination Access Code: ____
                      Data Privacy Access Code: ____
                Directed Call Pickup Access Code: ____
        Emergency Access To Attendant Access Code: ____
            Extended Call Fwd Activate Busy D/A: ____   All: ____
    Deactivation:
                   Facility Test Calls Access Code: ____
                             Flash Access Code: ____
```

2. In the **Auto Route Selection (ARS) Access Code 1:** field, administer the ARS access code and press **Enter**. In the example above, it is **9**; it must match the dial plan.

Changing the ARS digit analysis

The following steps change the ARS digit analysis.

1. Type **`change ars analysis number`** and press **Enter**. The example uses the number 9.

```
change ars analysis 9                                           Page 1 of 1

                          ARS DIGIT ANALYSIS TABLE
                     Partitioned Group Number: _    Percent Full:    ___


      Dialed      Total Rte Call Nd  ANI      Dialed      Total Rte Call Nd ANI
      String      Mn Mx Pat Type Num Rq       String      Mn Mx Pat Type Num Rq
9_____ 7_ 7_  2__ hnpa ___ n _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
976_____ 7_ 7_  den hnpa ___ n _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
11_____ 2_ 2_  11_ emer ___ n _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
911_____ 3_ 3_  12_ emer ___ n _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
_____ __ __  ___ ____ ___ _ _____ __ __ ___ ____ ___ _
```

2. In the **Dialed String** field, in the first empty row, type **`11`**.

3. In the **`Total Mn`** field, type **`2`**.

4. In the **Total Mx** field, type **`2`**.

5. In the **Rte Pat** field, type the desired Route Pattern (in the example, the route pattern is 11).

   Note:

   For the following step, if you are using the Attendant Crisis Alerting feature, type **`alrt`** instead of **`emer`**.

6. In **Call Type** field, type **`emer`**.

7. On the next empty row, in the **Dialed String** field, type **`911`**.

8. In the **Total Mn** field, type **`3`**.

9. In the **Total Mx** field, type **`3`**.

10. In the **Rte Pat** field, type the desired Route Pattern (in the example, the route pattern is 12).

> **Note:**
> For the following step, if you are using the Attendant Crisis Alerting feature, type **alrt** instead of emer.

11. In the **Call Type** field, type **emer** and press **Enter**.

12. Press **F3** to submit the screen and effect the changes.

Changing the route patterns

The following steps change the route patterns.

1. Type **change route-pattern** *number,* the route pattern to be changed, and press **Enter**. In the example, the route pattern is 11.

```
change route-pattern 11                                          Page 1 of X
                              Pattern Number: 11

    Grp.   FRL NPA Pfx Hop Toll No. Del Inserted                        IXC
    No.            Mrk Lmt List Digits  Digits
 1: 99_    0   ___ _  __   __    __    _9_____ user
 2: ___    _   ___ _  __   __    __    _____ user
 3: ___    _   ___ _  __   __    __    _____ user
 4: ___    _   ___ _  __   __    __    _____ user
 5: ___    _   ___ _  __   __    __    _____ user
 6: ___    _   ___ _  __   __    __    _____ user

       BCC VALUE   TSC CA-TSC    ITC  BCIE Service/Feature      Numbering LAR
       0 1 2 3 4 W     Request                                  Format
 1: y y y y y n   y none_____ both ept  outwats-bnd____ BAND: ___ _____ none
 2: y y y y y n   n          rest       _____      _____ next
 3: y y y y y n   n          rest       _____      _____ rehu
 4: y y y y y n   n          rest       _____      _____ none
 5: y y y y y n   n          rest       _____      _____ none
 6: y y y y y n   n          rest       _____      _____ none
```

2. In the **Grp. No.** field, type the CAMA trunk group number.

3. In the **FRL** field, type **0**.

> **Note:**
> For the following step, if the service provider's Central Office (CO) wants KP11ST as the dialed digit string, then leave it blank. If the CO wants KP911ST, then type **9** in the **Inserted Digits** field.

4. Administer the **Inserted Digits** field if needed and press **Enter**.

5. Type **change route-pattern** *number*, the route pattern to be changed, and press
   Enter. In the example, the route pattern is 12.

```
change route-pattern 12                                          Page 1 of X
                            Pattern Number: 12

   Grp.  FRL NPA Pfx Hop Toll No. Del Inserted                         IXC
   No.           Mrk Lmt List Digits  Digits
 1: 99_   0   ___  _  __   __    1_   _____ user
 2: ___   _   ___  _  __   __    __   _____ user
 3: ___   _   ___  _  __   __    __   _____ user
 4: ___   _   ___  _  __   __    __   _____ user
 5: ___   _   ___  _  __   __    __   _____ user
 6: ___   _   ___  _  __   __    __   _____ user

     BCC VALUE  TSC CA-TSC   ITC  BCIE Service/Feature        Numbering LAR
     0 1 2 3 4 W    Request                                   Format
 1: y y y y y n  y none_____ both ept  outwats-bnd____ BAND: ___ _____ none
 2: y y y y y n  n           rest          _____         _____ next
 3: y y y y y n  n           rest          _____         _____ rehu
 4: y y y y y n  n           rest          _____         _____ none
 5: y y y y y n  n           rest          _____         _____ none
 6: y y y y y n  n           rest          _____         _____ none
```

6. In **Grp. No.** field, type the CAMA trunk group number.

7. In the **FRL** field, type **0**.

   Note:

   > For the following step, if the service provider's Central Office (CO) wants
   > KP911ST as the dialed digit string, then leave blank. If the CO wants KP11ST,
   > then delete one digit.

8. Administer **No. Del Digits** field, if needed.

9. Press **F3** to submit the screen and effect the changes.

Changing the CAMA numbering and class of restriction

The following steps change the CAMA numbering and class of restriction.

1. Type **change cama-numbering** and press **Enter**.

```
change cama-numbering                                          Page 1 of 3
                        CAMA NUMBERING - E911 FORMAT

System CESID Default: 5241100_____

Ext  Ext                    Total        Ext  Ext                    Total
Len  Code      CESID        Length       Len  Code      CESID        Length
 4_  101__  5381234_____     7_           __  _____  _____      __
 4_  1_____  555_____    7_           __  _____  _____      __
  __  _____  _____     __           __  _____  _____      __
 __  _____  _____     __           __  _____  _____      __
 __  _____  _____     __           __  _____  _____      __
 __  _____  _____     __           __  _____  _____      __
 __  _____  _____     __           __  _____  _____      __
```

2. In the **System CESID Default** field, type in your own system default.

   This is the number the 911 operator sees when the extension code is not found in the CAMA Numbering table.

3. In the **Ext Len**, **Ext Code**, **CESID**, and **Total Length** fields, fill out to your own CAMA numbering plan. Be sure to cover all extensions.

4. Press **F3** to submit the screen and effect the changes.

5. Type **change cor** *number* (the class of restriction [COR] to be changed) and press **Enter**.

```
change cor 10                                               Page 1 of 3
                          CLASS OF RESTRICTION

                    COR Number: 10
                COR Description: supervisor

                           FRL: 0                              APLT? y
    Can Be Service Observed? n          Calling Party Restriction: none
  Can Be A Service Observer? n          Called Party Restriction: none
          Time of Day Chart: 1     Forced Entry of Account Codes? n
            Priority Queuing? n             Direct Agent Calling? n
       Restriction Override: none     Facility Access Trunk Test? n
         Restricted Call List? n            Can Change Coverage? n
      Unrestricted Call List?
              Access to MCT? y         Fully Restricted Service? n
    Category For MFC ANI:    7         Hear VDN of Origin Annc.? n
           Send ANI for MFE? n_        Add/Remove Agent Skills? n
  Hear System Music on Hold? y   PASTE (Display PBX Data on Phone)? n
    Automatic Charge Display? n
                         Can Be Picked Up By Directed Call Pickup? n
                               Can Use Directed Call Pickup? n
```

6. Change all CORs that are defined for stations to remove any calling party restrictions for 911 calls.

7. In the **Calling Party Restriction:** field, type **none**.

8. Press **F3** to submit the screen and effect the changes.

9. Type **save translations** and press **Enter** to take all translation information in memory and write it to the hard drive.

Adding ISDN—PRI

North American

The following steps add ISDN-PRI.

1. Install a TN767E (or later) DS1 or a TN464GP DS1/E1 circuit pack for a signaling link and up to 23 **ISDN—PRI** Trunk Group members.

2. If the port network does not have a TN2312AP IPSI circuit pack, install a TN2182 Tone-Clock circuit pack to provide synchronization for the **DS1** circuit pack.

International

The following steps add ISDN-PRI.

1. Install a TN464GP DS1/E1 circuit pack for the assignment of the 2 signaling channels and up to 30 **ISDN — PRI** Trunk Group members. Each E1 span provides 32 ports.

2. If the port network does not have a TN2312AP IPSI circuit pack, install a TN2182 Tone-Clock circuit pack to provide synchronization for the DS1/E1 circuit pack.

Adding circuit packs

Before physically installing the circuit pack, you need the assigned slot location (UUCSS), where UU is the media gateway (MCC1, SCC1) or port network number, C is the media gateway or carrier (MCC1), and SS is the slot location. The information is available from the person who administered the translations (most likely the software specialist). If not, you can find the information on the **Trunk Group Status** screen.

1. Get the trunk group number from the administrator.

2. Type **status trunk-group** *number* and press **Enter**.

```
 status trunk 1


                        TRUNK GROUP STATUS


 Member    Port      Service State      Mtce Connected Ports
                                        Busy


 0001/001 13A0701  in-service/idle     no
 0001/002 13A0702  in-service/idle     no
 0001/003 13A0703  in-service/idle     no
 0001/004 13A0704  in-service/idle     no
 0001/005 13A0705  in-service/idle     no
 0001/006 13A0706  in-service/idle     no
 0001/007 13A0707  in-service/idle     no
 0001/008 13A0708  in-service/idle     no
 0001/009 13A0801  out-of-service
 0001/010 13A0802  out-of-service
 0001/011 13A0803  out-of-service
 0001/012 13A0804  out-of-service
 0001/013 13A0805  out-of-service
 0001/014 13A0806  out-of-service
```

3. Install the DS1 Interface circuit pack in the assigned slot.

4. Install a Tone Detector circuit pack, if required.

Connecting cables

The following step connects the cables to the MDF.

1. Install and connect cables from the TN464GP to the Main Distribution Field as required.

Administering the circuit pack

The following step administers the circuit pack.

1. Administer the screens listed under ISDN Trunk Group and Trunk Group screens described in the Screen Reference chapter in the *Administrator's Guide for the Avaya Communication Manager*.

Resolving alarms

The following steps display the alarms.

1. Type **display alarms** and press **Enter**.

2. Examine the alarm log. Resolve any alarms that may exist using the appropriate maintenance documentation.

Saving translations

The following step saves translations.

1. Type **save translation** and press **Enter** to take all translation information in memory and write it to the hard drive.

Adding TN1654 DS1 Converter

The TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack is used to connect a remote port network (PN) to a central port network connected to a center stage switch (CSS). You must install a DS1 converter in both the central and remote PN. The central PN must be an MCC1 media gateway; however, the remote PN may be a stack of SCC Media Gateways or rack of G650 Media Gateways.

The TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack supports from 1 to 4 T1 (24 channel) or E1 (32 channel) facilities.

Do the following tasks when adding a TN1654 DS1 converter:

- Setting circuit pack switches on page 64

- Installing and cabling the TN1654 circuit pack (T1 only) on page 67

- Installing a 75-ohm E1 interface adapter on page 72

Setting circuit pack switches

The configuration switches on the TN1654 must be set before the circuit pack is installed. The TN1654 can be configured for either T1 or E1 operation. All 4 facilities on the circuit pack are configured as a group. It is not possible to have T1 and E1 facilities supported on the same circuit pack at the same time.

The T1 line impedance is fixed at 100 ohms, and the T1 framing is selectable for ESF (Extended Super Frame) or D4 for each facility. The E1 facility line supports termination impedances of 120 ohms for twisted-pair and 75 ohms for coax wiring.

Figure 7: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack switches on page 65 shows the location of the switches. Table 7: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack switch functions on page 65 and Table 8: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack switch settings on page 66 show the switch-setting functions and positions, respectively.

Figure 7: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack switches

ckdfds1 KLC 091499
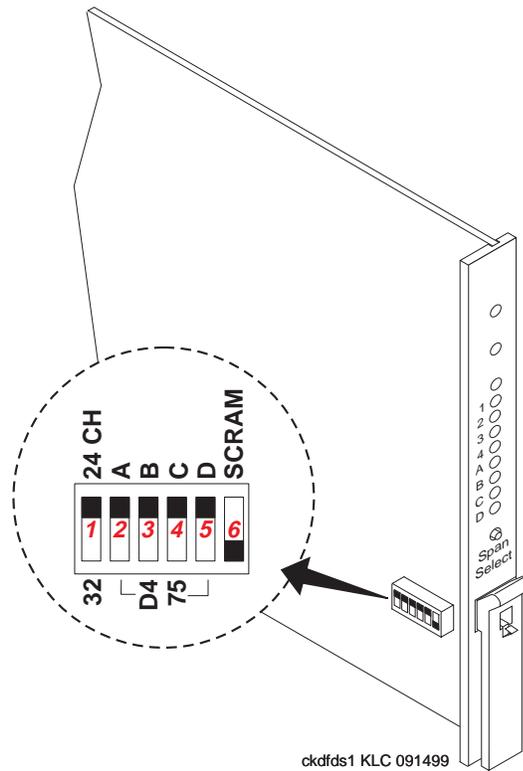
Table 7: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack switch functions

Switch	Function
1	Type of Facility
2	Span A Line Impedance (E1 Only) Span A Framing (T1 Only)
3	Span B Line Impedance (E1 Only) Span B Framing (T1 Only)
4	Span C Line Impedance (E1 Only) Span C Framing (T1 Only)
5	Span D Line Impedance (E1 Only) Span D Framing (T1 Only)
6	Force Fiber Data-Stream Scrambling

Table 8: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack switch settings

	1	2	3	4	5	6
up	T1	120 ohms ESF	120 ohms ESF	120 ohms ESF	120 ohms ESF	Enabled
down	E1*	75 ohms D4	75 ohms D4	75 ohms D4	75 ohms D4	Disabled

*. Although the TN1654 circuit pack supports 75 ohms, use the 127A BALUN to convert the 120 ohms to 75 ohms rather than the switch settings.

To set the circuit pack switches:

1. Set the configuration switches on the TN1654 as required per site.

2. Set Switch 6 down (disabled).

3. Switch 6 may not be present (or active) on all TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit packs.

4. Set Switch 1 up for T1 facilities.

5. All subsequent facility switch settings (Switches 2-5) reflect T1 framing on each of the 4 facilities. See <_Link>Table 9, Examples of typical settings, on page 66.

6. Set Switch 1 down for E1 facilities.

7. All subsequent facility switch settings (Switches 2-5) reflect E1 impedance on each of the 4 facilities. See Table 9: Examples of typical settings on page 66 for examples.

Table 9: Examples of typical settings

Switch settings	Description
swdft1es KLC 092799	T1 ESF Span A through D framing set for ESF
swdft1d4 KLC 092799	T1 D4 Span A through D framing set for D4
swdfe1es KLC 092799	E1 120 ohms ESF Span A through D line impedance set for ESF
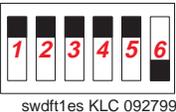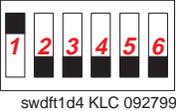
Installing and cabling the TN1654 circuit pack (T1 only)

The TN1654 circuit pack are normally installed in the Switch Node Carrier on the central port network (PN), which is in an MCC1 media gateway. However, if you have more than 2 remote PNs or you are installing the circuit pack in the remote PN, then you install them in a port carrier in the media gateway. The remote PNs can be SCC1 media gateways.

The installation instructions are provided as examples only.

Note:
>   Be sure to label all of the cables as they are installed.

Installing the circuit pack(s) in a Switch Node Carrier

You can install up to 2 TN1654 circuit packs in a Switch Node Carrier. If you need to install more than 2, install them in a port carrier.

> ⚠️ **CAUTION:**
>   When adding or replacing any hardware and associated cables and adapters, be sure to ground yourself against electrostatic discharge (ESD) by wearing a grounded wrist strap.

> ⚠️ **CAUTION:**
>   Install the TN1654 circuit pack in either slot 1 or slot 21. Installing it in any other slots can damage the circuit pack and the media gateway. Do *not* do it.

1. Install the TN1654 circuit pack in either slot 1 or 21 of the Switch Node Carrier close to a TN573B SNI circuit pack.

2. On the backplane, connect a 14-inch (36-centimeter) Y cable from the TN1654 circuit pack to the TN573B circuit pack. For a connectivity diagram, see Figure 8: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack connections—part 1 on page 68.

Note:
>   The Y cable used with the TN1654 circuit pack is different than the Y cable used with the old TN574 DS1 converter circuit pack. These cables are NOT interchangeable.

3. Connect an H600-348 Quad cable to the other side of the Y cable.

If you go through a T1 line and out through the public network to a remote PN, FCC rules require that you install a Channel Service Unit (CSU). Go to Connecting through a Channel Service Unit on page 69.

Figure 8: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack connections—part 1

cydf010 KLC 091399
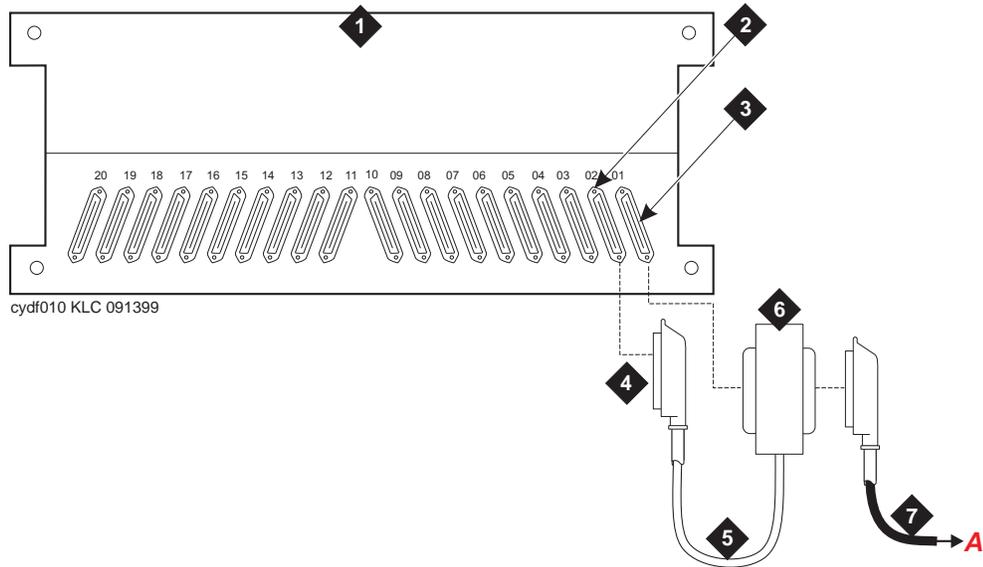
Figure notes:

1. Port carrier/media gateway
2. Backplane connector for TN570D EI
3. Backplane connector for TN1654 DS1 Converter
4. 50-pair female connector to EI connector

5. 14-in. (35.6-cm) Y cable
6. 50-pin male/50-pin female double-headed connector
7. H600-348 quad cable (with 50-pin male connector), which connects the Y cable to the 4 CSUs, if used.

Installing the circuit pack(s) in a port carrier

You install the TN1654 circuit packs in a port carrier in either an MCC1 or SCC1 media gateway in the remote PN or in the central PN if the 2 slots in SNI are already used.

⚠️ **CAUTION:**

> When adding or replacing any hardware and associated cables and adapters, be sure to ground yourself against electrostatic discharge (ESD) by wearing a grounded wrist strap.

1. Install the TN1654 circuit pack in any slot in a port carrier close to a TN570D Expansion Interface circuit pack.

2. On the backplane, connect a 14-inch (35.56 cm) Y cable from the TN1654 circuit pack to the TN570D circuit pack. See Figure 8: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack connections—part 1 on page 68.

Note:

The Y cable used with the TN1654 circuit pack is different than the Y cable used with the old TN574 DS1 converter circuit pack. These cables are NOT interchangeable.

3. Connect an H600-348 Quad cable to the other side of the double-headed Y cable.

If you go through a T1 line and out through the public network to a remote PN, FCC rules require that you install a Channel Service Unit (CSU). Go to Connecting through a Channel Service Unit on page 69.

Connecting a port carrier to a Switch Node Carrier

When the TN1654 circuit pack is in a port carrier and the TN573B Switch Node Interface circuit pack is in the Switch Node Carrier, connect the two circuit packs with a 70-inch (178 centimeter) Y Cable.

Note:

The Y cable used with the TN1654 circuit pack is different than the Y cable used with the TN574 circuit pack. These cables are NOT interchangeable.

1. Connect an H600-348 quad cable to the other side of the Y cable.

Connecting through a Channel Service Unit

FCC rules require that you install a Channel Service Unit (CSU) at both ends if you go through a T1 line and out through the public network to a remote PN. You need 1 CSU for each T1 or E1 facility up to 4.

Figure 9: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack connections for T1 service—part 2 on page 70 shows a typical connection for a T1 line, and Figure 10: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack connections for 120-ohm E1 service—part 2 on page 71 shows a typical connection for an E1 line.

Note:

You may need an adapter cable to connect the H600-348 cable to the CSU (see Table 10: Adapter descriptions on page 71).

To connect through a CSU:

1. Connect the H600-348 quad cable to the DTE jacks on each **CSU.**

2. Connect one end of the H600-383 cable to the network jack on the CSU and the other end to the smart jack.

Figure 9: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack connections for T1 service—part 2
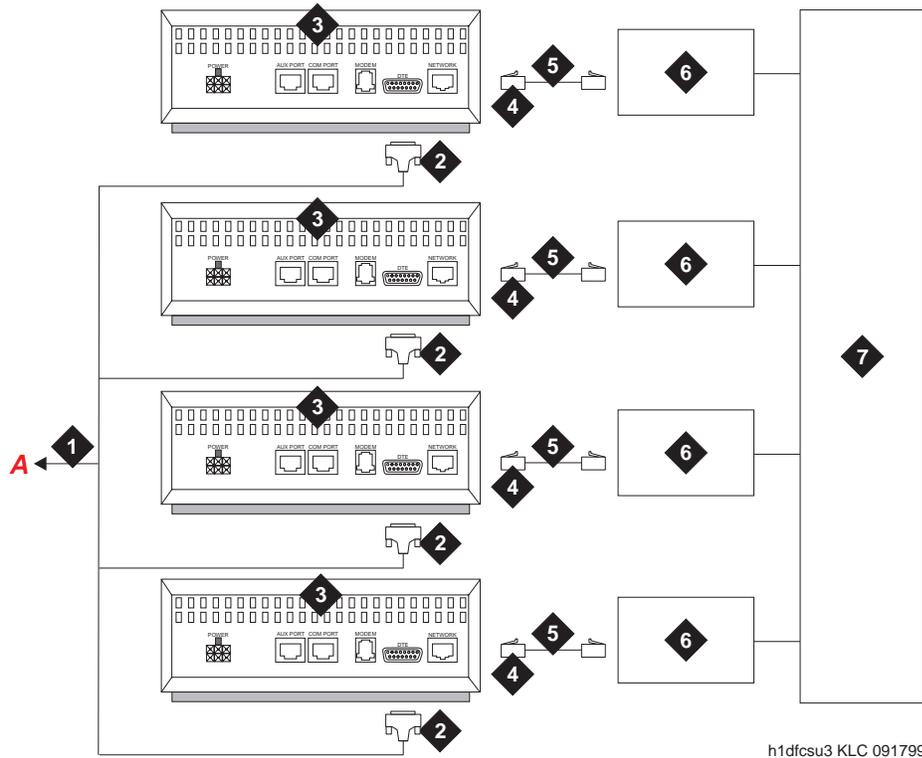
h1dfcsu3 KLC 091799

Figure notes:

1. H600-348 quad cable
2. 15-pin male D connectors (to DTE Jacks on CSU)
3. Channel Service Unit (CSU)
4. H600-383 cable connector (RJ-48C to RJ-48C)
5. Network interface cable
6. 700A loopback jack
7. Cables

Figure 10: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack connections for 120-ohm E1 service—part 2

h1dfcsu2 KLC 091499
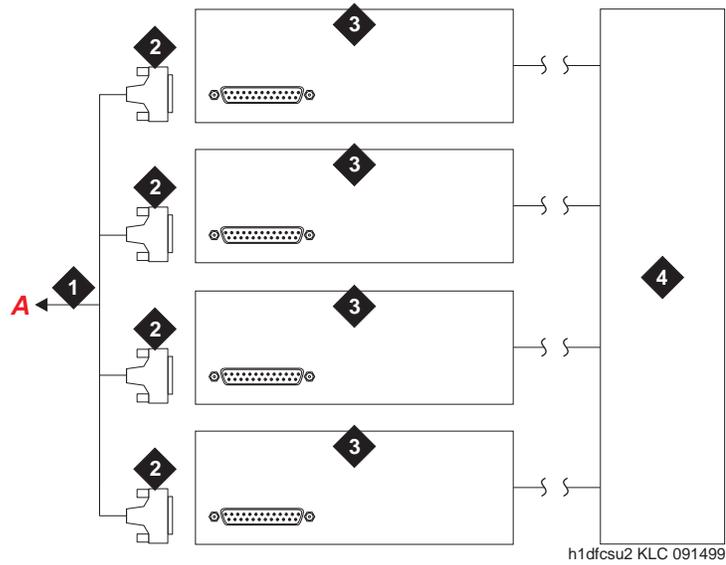
Figure notes:

1. **H600-348 quad cable**
2. **15-pin male D connectors (to DTE jacks on customer-provided network-interface equipment)**
3. **Customer-provided network-interface equipment**
4. **Network interface cable**

Table 10: Adapter descriptions

Type	Color	Description
Straight through	Black	Cable with a DB15 connector on one end and an RJ48 connector on the other
Rollover	Gray	Cable with a DB15 connector on one end and an RJ48 connector on the other
Null	Black	A DB15M to DB15F rollover/null adapter.

Connection to the remote PN is the same as that shown in Figure 8: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack connections—part 1 on page 68 and Figure 9: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack connections for T1 service—part 2 on page 70.

Table 11: Y-cable lengths on page 72 shows the Y cable lengths.

.

Table 11: Y-cable lengths

Length	Description
14 in. (35.6 cm)	TN1654 circuit pack to adjacent EI circuit pack or TN573B SNI circuit pack in same carrier
70 in. (178 cm)	TN1654 circuit pack to EI circuit pack or SNI circuit pack in another carrier
14 in. (35.6 cm)	TN1654 circuit pack to fiber optic transceiver (DC-powered cabinets only). This cable is for intercabinet cabling only.

Note:

> The distinction between facility types is important when using TN1654 circuit packs. The facility used to carry control channel messages between the pair of DS1 converter circuit packs and all packet traffic is known as the primary facility. The facility used to backup and takeover for the primary facility in the event of primary facility failure is known as the secondary facility. The TN1654 allows either facility, A or B, to be a primary channel. The control channel is restricted to only the A or B facilities. This permits full 24-channel access (T1) or 31-channel access (E1) for facilities C and D to support user traffic.

Installing a 75-ohm E1 interface adapter

For certain markets with 75-ohm E1 service, the TN1654 DS1 converter requires an adapter to convert the 120 ohms to 75 ohms. See

Note:

> Although the TN1654 DS1 converter supports 75 ohms, use the 127A BALUN to convert the 120 ohms to 75 ohms rather than the switch settings.

shows a typical connection.

Figure 11: 127A BALUN coaxial adapter
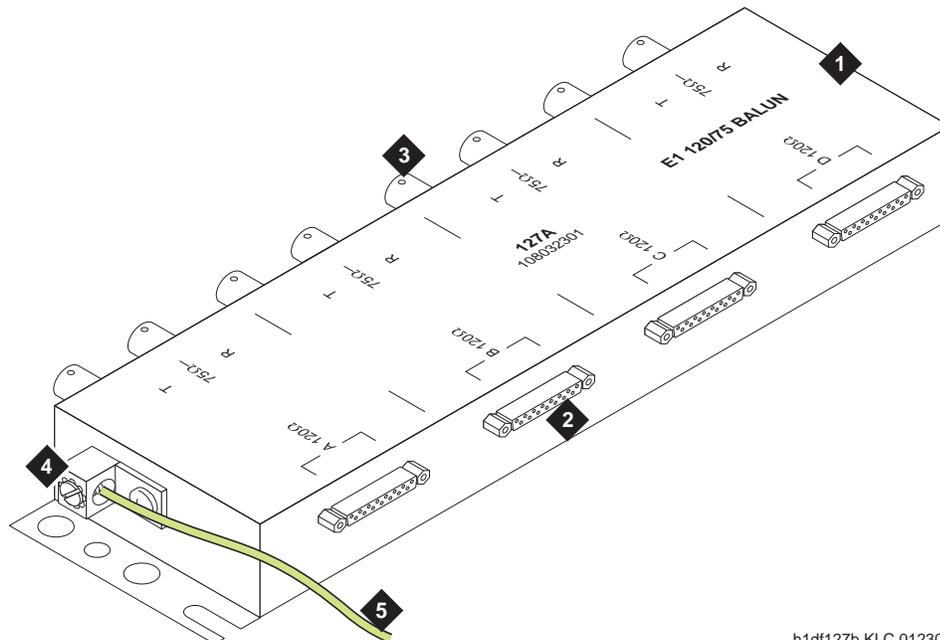
h1df127b KLC 012301

Figure notes:

1. **127A BALUN coaxial adapter**
2. **Connect to quad cable (H600-348 or similar)**
3. **BCN connections to E1 network equipment**
4. **Single-point ground connection**
5. **18 AWG (0.75 mm^2) ground wire to ground terminal at MDF**

Figure 12: TN1654 DS1 Converter circuit pack connections for E1 75-ohm service—part 2

h1dfcsu1 LJK 110601

Figure notes:

1. **H600-348 quad cable**
2. **15-pin male D connectors**
3. **127A BALUN coaxial adapter**
4. **BNC connectors (transmit/ receive) corresponding to each facility**

5. **E1 network connection**
6. **Network interface**
7. **18 AWG (0.75 mm^2) ground wire to ground terminal at MDF**

Mounting the 127A (TN1654 DS1 Converter)

Note:

In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland, the 127A can be used only with MCCs or DC-powered SCCs.

To mount the 127A:

1. Mount the 127A vertically near the main distribution frame (MDF). The 127A case has tabs for screw-mounting and cutouts for snap-mounting the unit in a 89-type mounting bracket.

2. Attach a ground wire (required) between the 127A and the MDF ground terminal bar. The wire must be green/yellow and no smaller than 0.75 mm^2 (18 AWG).

3. Strip both ends of an appropriate length of wire.

4. Insert one end of the wire into the MDF ground bar and secure.

5. Insert the other end into the screw-connection in the end of the 127A and secure. See <_Link>Figure 11, 127A BALUN coaxial adapter, on page 73.

6. Connect the H600-348 quad cable to the 4 DB-15 connectors provided on the 127A adapter.

7. Connect the transmit connectors to the connectors marked T and the receiver connectors to the connectors marked R.

8. Connect the other end of the cables to whatever connects to the network.

Adding a port network

You can add a port network to an existing system. The new port network consists of 1 to 5 TDM-cabled G650 Media Gateways.

To add a port network complete the following tasks:

● Installing a G650 Media Gateway on page 76

● Installing the IPSI circuit pack on page 76

● Assigning IP addresses to the IPSI circuit packs on page 77

● Administering the port network on page 84

● Installing additional circuit packs on page 88

Installing a G650 Media Gateway

For information on installing the G650 Media Gateway(s) and connecting it to the MDF or patch panels, see *Installing the Avaya G650 Media Gateway* (03-300144).

Installing the IPSI circuit pack

Once you have installed all the media gateways, install the TN2312BP IP Server Interface (IPSI) circuit pack in the media gateway in the A position, slot A01. **S8700/S8710:** If duplicated control network, then install a second IPSI in the media gateway in the B position, slot B02.

1. Install the IPSI adapter to the connector associated with slot 1on the backplane.

2. Insert the TN2312BP IP Server Interface circuit pack into slot 1.

3. Connect a CAT5 cable to the RJ45 connector on the IPSI adapter.

4. If not already connected, connect the other end of the CAT5 cable to the next available port on the Ethernet switch.

5. If customer is using one, connect one end of the serial maintenance cable to the 9-pin serial port connector on the IPSI adapter.

Assigning IP addresses to the IPSI circuit packs

Once the IPSI is installed, you must assign an IP address to it.

IP server interface circuit packs get IP addresses in one of two ways:

- Using dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP)
- Using static IP addressing

The IPSI circuit packs associated with a dedicated control network use the DHCP method. In rare cases they might use the static addressing method.

The IPSI circuit packs associated with a nondedicated control network use the static addressing method. In rare cases they might use the DHCP addressing method.

Using DHCP addressing

For the TN2312BP IPSI circuit packs to get IP addresses dynamically, you must first assign the switch ID (A through J) and the cabinet number (01 through 64) to each IPSI circuit pack. For G650 Media Gateways, a cabinet is defined as one or more media gateways connected by TDM cable, which is called a G650-rack-mount-stack.

Administering the location assignment

1. Fully insert the TN2312BP IPSI circuit pack. If necessary, reseat the circuit pack to begin the programming sequence.

   Note:
   > You must do the following steps within 5 seconds after inserting the circuit pack.

2. Insert a pen, golf tee, or similar object (no graphite pencil) into the recessed push button switch.
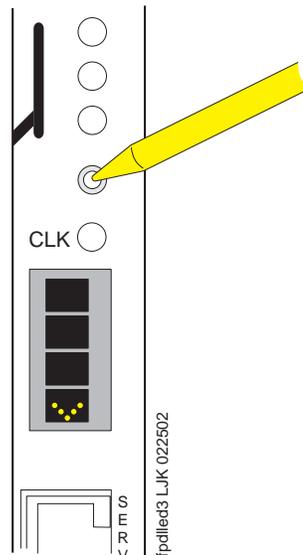
Note:

If you pass up the letter or number that you want, you must either cycle through all the letters or numbers to get to the one you want or reinsert (reseat) the circuit pack and begin again.

Setting the switch ID

If you have only one system, the default switch ID is A. The second system would be B and so on. The switch ID is *not* the media gateway or carrier letter.

1. While the display is flashing, press the button until the switch ID (A through J) shows on the top character of the LED display. When the correct letter shows, stop. It will flash a few times (5 seconds) then stop. The next character down begins to flash.

Setting the cabinet number

The number to program is the cabinet number *not* the port network number. If you have more than one IPSI in a cabinet, they all have the same cabinet number.

1. While the first digit of the number is flashing, press the button until the correct tens digit (0 through 6) shows on the display. When the correct digit shows, stop. It flashes a few times then stops (five seconds). The second digit begins flashing.

2. While the second digit is flashing, press the button until the correct units digit (0 through 9) shows on the display. When the correct digit shows, stop. The digit flashes a few times then stops (five seconds).

3. All segments of the display goes dark for one second, and then the Switch ID and media gateway stack number is displayed in the top three characters of the LED display. A "V" is shown in the fourth character (bottom) of the display. When the DHCP server assigns an address to the IPSI, the center of the "V" is filled in to form the bottom half of a diamond in the display.

fpdlled2 LJK 022502
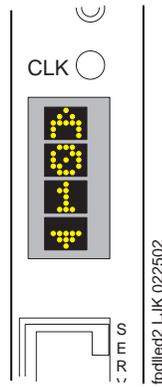
For duplicated control network, repeat these steps for the second IPSI in the cabinet.

Using static addressing

For the IPSI circuit packs to get static IP addresses, you must administer them directly through the Ethernet port connection on the IPSI faceplate (top port). See Connecting directly to the IPSI on page 80.

Figure 13: Connecting directly to the IPSI

cadlipsi KLC 031502
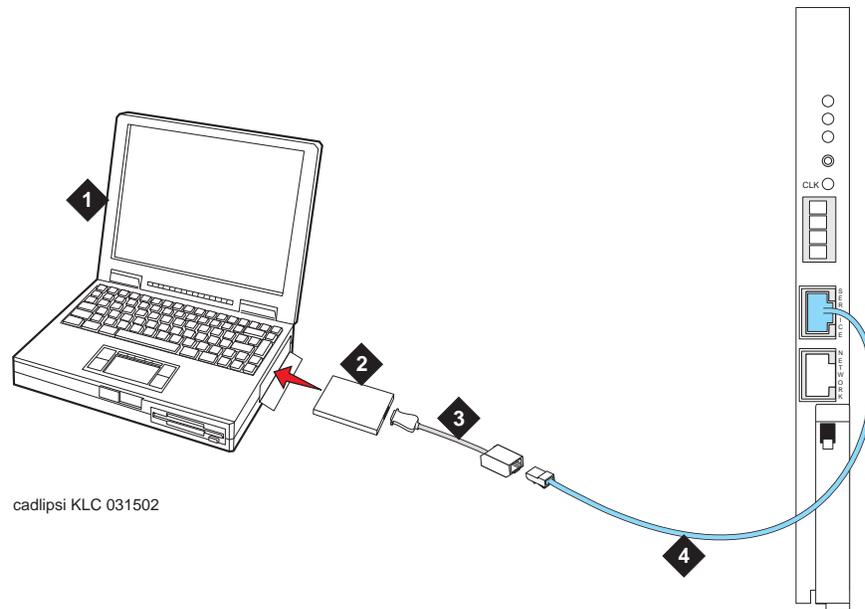
Figure notes:

1. Services laptop
2. PCMCIA Network Interface Card (NIC)
3. NIC adapter cable (if necessary)
4. CAT5 crossover cable to IPSI

> **Note:**
> Make sure you have the password before proceeding.

Clearing the ARP cache

Depending on your laptop computer's operating system (generally Windows 2000), you may need to clear the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache before entering a new IP address. If you enter an IP address, and your computer cannot connect, then you may need to clear the cache.

1. On your laptop computer click **Start** > **Run** to open the Run dialog box.

2. Type **command** and press **Enter** to open a MS-DOS Command Line window.

3. Type **arp -d 192.11.13.6** and press **Enter** to clear the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) cache in the laptop. This command responds with one of the following:

- The command line prompt when the cache has been cleared.

- The phrase: **The specified entry was not found**.

  This is returned when the specified IP address does not currently appear in the ARP cache.

Logging into the IPSI

The following steps logs you into the IPSI.

1. Type **telnet 192.11.13.6** and press **Enter** to open the Telnet window and connect to the IPSI

   Prompt = [IPSI]:

   Note:

   > While connected to the IPSI, type **help** or **?** to obtain online help. Most commands have two or three letter abbreviations.

2. Type **ipsilogin** and press **Enter** (abbreviated command = **il)**.

   Note:

   > The *craft* login used on the IPSI has a different password than the *craft* login used on the media servers.

3. Log in as **craft**.

   Prompt = [IPADMIN]:

Setting the control interface

The following steps sets the control interface.

1. Type **show control interface** and press **Enter**.

2. Type **show port 1** and press **Enter** to see the current settings.

3. Type **set control interface** *ipaddr netmask* and press **Enter**, where *ipaddr* is the customer-provided IP address and *netmask* is the customer provided subnet mask.

```
TN2312 IPSI IP Admin Utility
Copyright Avaya Inc, 2000, 2001, All Rights Reserved

[IPSI]: ipsilogin

Login: craft
Password:

[IPADMIN]: set control interface 135.9.70.77 255.255.255.0

WARNING!! The control network interface will change upon exiting IPADMIN


[IPADMIN]: show control interface

Control Network IP Address = 135.9.70.77
Control Network Subnetmask = 255.255.255.0
Control Network Default Gateway = None
IPSI is not configured for DHCP IP address administration

[IPADMIN]: █
```

4. Type **show control interface** and press **Enter**.
   The IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway information will be displayed.
   Verify that the proper information was entered.

5. If required, type **set control gateway** *gateway* and press **Enter**, where *gateway* is the customer-provided IP address for their gateway.

6. Type **exit** and press **Enter** to see the changes.

Setting the VLAN and diffserv parameters

The following steps sets the VLAN and diffserv parameters.

1. Log back in as **craft**.

2. If required, use the **set vlan priority**, **set vlan tag**, **set vlan id**, **set port negotiation** (1=disable), **set port duplex** (1 full), **set port speed** (1 100 MB), and **set diffserv** commands to enter VLAN and diffserv parameters for the IPSI. Use **Help** to obtain syntax guidelines for these commands.

Resetting the IPSI

The following steps resets the IPSI and ends the administration session.

1. Type **reset** and press **Enter**
   Answer **Y** to the warning.

Note:

> Resetting the IPSI terminates the administration session. If further administration is required, start a new telnet session to the IPSI.

Note:

> Control network settings (IP address, subnet mask, and gateway) become effective when you exit the IPADMIN session.

2. Disconnect the laptop from the faceplate.

3. Check the LCD. Verify that it has an I P with a filled-in V showing at the bottom. (See LED display showing that the IPSI has a static IP address on page 83)

Figure 14: LED display showing that the IPSI has a static IP address
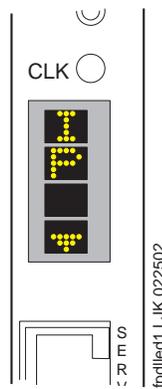
Note:

> Clear the ARP cache on the laptop before connecting to another IPSI. If the cache is not cleared the laptop appears to hang and does not connect to the next IPSI. See Clearing the ARP cache on page 80.

4. Repeat for each IPSI circuit pack.

Administering the port network

Once the port network is installed, you must add translation information to the media server.

1. Use Native Configuration Manager or Avaya Site Administration to use SAT commands.

   Note:
   > A cabinet is defined as up to 5 G650 Media Gateways mounted in a rack and TDM-connected.

2. Type **add cabinet** *number* (next available number up to 64) and press **Enter** for each G650 media gateway stack controlled by one TN2312BP IPSI circuit pack.

3. Fill in the location and carrier type for media gateways 2, 3, 4, and 5.

```
add cabinet 1                                                Page   1 of   1
                                   CABINET
 CABINET DESCRIPTION
                 Cabinet: 9
           Cabinet Layout: G650-rack-mount-stack
             Cabinet Type: expansion-portnetwork


                Location: 1

 Rack:                 Room:                 Floor:              Building:

 CARRIER DESCRIPTION
   Carrier        Carrier Type         Number

      E          not-used              PN   09
      D          not-used              PN   09
      C          not-used              PN   09
      B          G650-port             PN   09
      A          G650-port             PN   09
```

Adding IPSI translations to Communication Manager

The following steps add IPSI translations to Communication Manager.

1. Type **add ipserver-interface** *PN* where *PN* is the port network 1-64 and press **Enter** to add the IPSI circuit pack information.

2. When using a DHCP server, verify that the fields associated with the Primary IPSI and Secondary IPSI (if equipped) are populated with default data.The **Host:** and **DHCP ID:** fields are set by the DHCP server.

```
add ipserver-interface 4                                    Page   1 of   1
           IP SERVER INTERFACE (IPSI) ADMINISTRATION - PORT NETWORK 4


IP Control? y                                         Socket Encryption? n


                                                            Enable QoS? n


 Primary IPSI
 ------------
  Location:  9A01
      Host: ipsi-A09a
   DHCP ID: ipsi-A09a



 Secondary IPSI
 --------------
  Location:  9B01
      Host: ipsi-A09b
   DHCP ID: ipsi-A09b


```

3. When using static addressing, in the **Host:** field, type in the IP address for the IPSI in the port network listed in the **Location:** field.

```
add ipserver-interface 8
            IP SERVER INTERFACE (IPSI) ADMINISTRATION - PORT NETWORK 8
IP Control? y                                          Socket Encryption? y


                                                             Enable QoS? y

 Primary IPSI                                     QoS Parameters
 ------------                                     --------------
  Location:  1A01                                     Call Control 802.1p: 6
       Host: 172.22.22.174                      Call Control DiffServ: 46
   DHCP ID: ipsi-A01a



 Secondary IPSI
 --------------
  Location:  1B01
       Host: 172.22.22.175
   DHCP ID: ipsi-A01b
```

4. Set the **IP Control?** field to **y**.

5. Verify that all the other fields are populated.

6. Press **Enter** to effect the changes.

7. Repeat steps 1 through 5 for each port network.

Set IPSI duplication (duplicated control network only)

The following steps enable IPSI duplication in a duplicated control network.

1. Type **change system-parameters duplication** and press **Enter.**

S8700 MC:

```
change system-parameters duplication                           Page   1 of   1
                    DUPLICATION RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS





        Enable Operation of PNC Duplication? y

      Enable Operation of IPSI Duplication? y


```

```
change system-parameters duplication                          Page   1 of   1
                  DUPLICATION RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS




        Enable Operation of IPSI Duplication? y


```

2. Set the **Enable Operation of IPSI Duplication?** field to **y**.

3. Press **Enter** to effect the changes.

Setting alarm activation level

The following steps set the alarm activation level.

1. Type **change system-parameters maintenance** and press **Enter**.

```
change system-parameters
maintenance                                     Page 1 of 3

                   MAINTENANCE-RELATED SYSTEM PARAMETERS

OPERATIONS SUPPORT PARAMETERS
     CPE Alarm Activation Level: none

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE
                          Start Time: 22 : 00
                           Stop Time: 06 : 00
                    Save Translation: daily
 Update LSPs When Saving Translations: y
            Command Time-out (hours): 2
         Control Channel Interchange: no
     System Clocks/IPSI Interchange: no
```

2. In the **CPE Alarm Activation Level** field, select **none** (default), **warning**, **minor**, or **major**, depending on the level the customer wants.

Verifying IPSI translations

The following steps verify that the IPSI recognized by Communication Manager.

1. Type **list ipserver-interface** and press **Enter**.

2. Verify that the ISPI circuit pack(s) is translated.

Verifying IPSI connectivity

The following steps verify that the IPSI is connected to the network.

1. Under Diagnostics, click **Ping**.
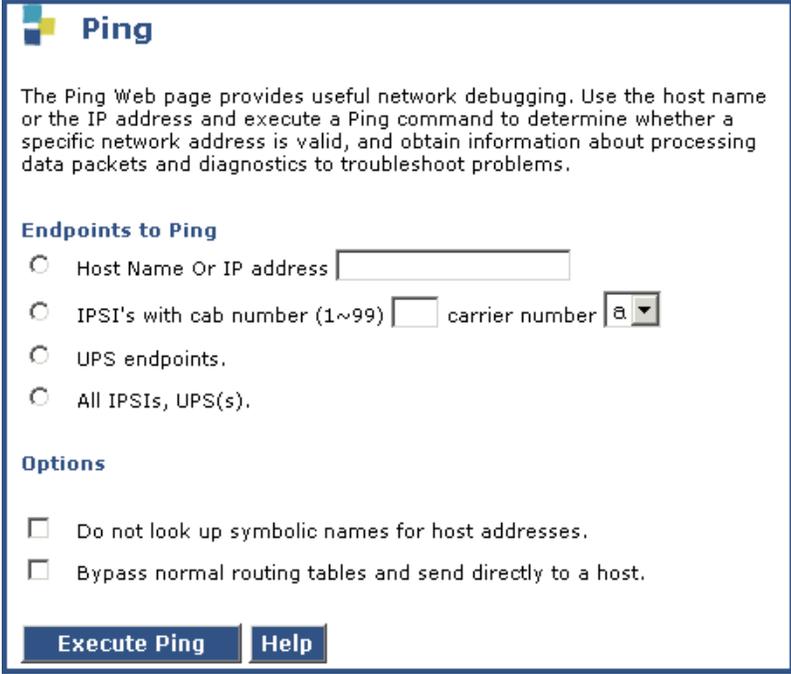
2. Select **IPSIs with cab number (1–99) ___ carrier number ___**. Fill in the blanks with the correct cabinet and carrier numbers.

3. Click **Execute Ping**.

4. Verify that the endpoints respond correctly.

Installing additional circuit packs

If the customer is adding circuit packs, install them now. For information on installing and administering various circuit packs, see

Chapter 2: Adjuncts and peripherals

This chapter provides procedures for installing software (adjuncts) and equipment (peripherals) to Avaya media servers and media gateways. Not all adjuncts and peripherals are addressed here. For those adjuncts and peripherals not addressed, we are supplying other resources for the information.

Avaya media servers and media gateways can work with a wide range of external equipment, applications, and peripherals. For the purpose of this chapter, we define the terms as follows:

- Adjuncts are software products that work with the various Avaya media servers or media gateways.
- Peripherals are hardware products that connect directly or remotely to Avaya media servers or media gateways.

Be aware that some equipment and software work only with certain releases. See your Avaya representative for the most current compatibility information.

Terminal server installation

This section provides information on connecting adjunct equipment to the C-LAN circuit pack using a terminal server (). Avaya supports the IOLAN+ 104 terminal server.

Any device that does not support a direct TCP/IP connection, but that does support an RS232 interface, can connect through a terminal server. System printers, property management systems (PMS), and some CDR devices use RS232 connections and can connect through a terminal server.

You can connect up to four adjuncts through one terminal server.

Figure 15: Switch-to-adjunct LAN connectivity through a terminal server

cadfadi.KLC 891098
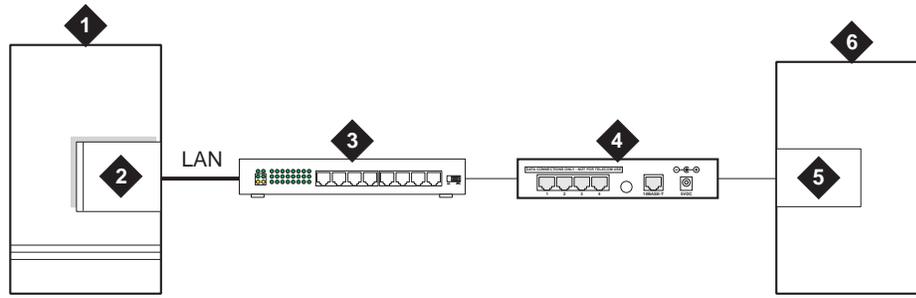
Figure notes:

1. **switch**
2. **C-LAN circuit pack**
3. **10/100Base-T Hub (optional)**
4. **terminal server**
5. **serial port**
6. **CDR adjunct**

Installing and administering the terminal server

Make sure you have all the equipment on site before the installation. You must have the hardware listed in

Table 12: Required equipment *1 of 2*

Comcode	Description	Qty	Supplier
700015084	IOLAN+ 104 communications server	1	Avaya
NA	RJ45-to-DB25 connector for IOLAN+ (supplied with 700015084)	4	Avaya
NA	DB25-to-DB9 connector for PC COM port	1	Avaya
NA	RS232 Null modem (if needed for PC or printer connectivity)	1 or more	Avaya
405369042	Male/female adapter (if necessary)	1 or more	Avaya
846943306 or 104154414 NA	6-inch RJ45 crossover cord, or 10/100Base-T auto-sensing LAN hub or router	1 1	Avaya Customer
102631413 NA	259A adapter, or CAT5 cross connect hardware and connecting blocks	1	Avaya Customer
			1 of 2

Table 12: Required equipment *2 of 2*

Comcode	Description	Qty	Supplier
NA	RJ45 UTP Category 5 modular cords	1–2	Customer
NA	451A in-line RJ45 adapters, as needed to connect modular cords together		
			2 of 2

You also need a computer (laptop) with the HyperTerminal software program for the initial administration of the IOLAN+ and to set up the ports.

The general process is to

- Connect the IOLAN+ to the adjunct and the LAN
- Administer the ports on the IOLAN+ using a PC or laptop at the local site
- Test the connectivity back through the switch

Distance limits

The distance limit from the switch to the LAN hub is 328 feet (100 meters). The distance limit from the LAN hub to the terminal server is 328 feet (100 meters). If installed, the limit from the terminal server to the adjunct is 50 feet (15 meters).

However, to achieve greater distance limits, the switch's LAN hub/router may be connected to a WAN and the hub/router for the terminal server also connected to the same WAN.

Cabling diagram

on page 92 shows the connection between the terminal server port and a call accounting system.

Figure 16: Stand-alone call accounting system link using a terminal server
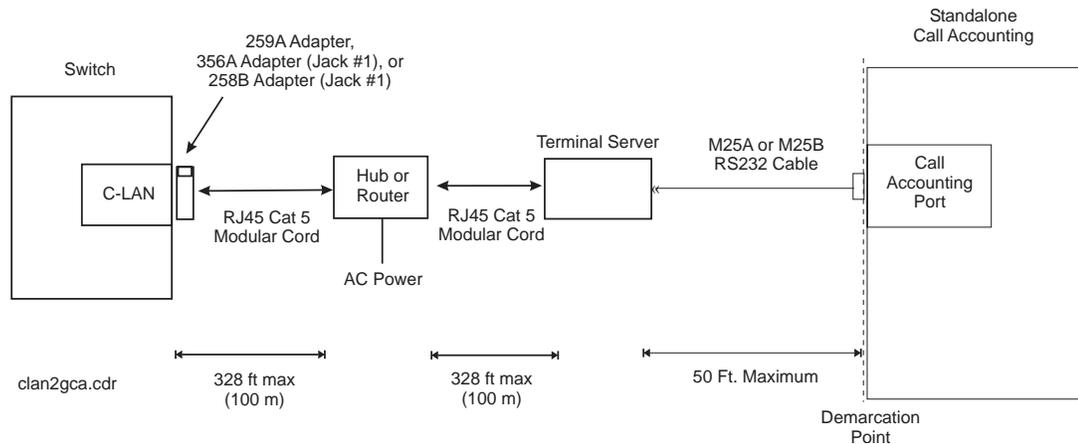
Note:

> You can connect the C-LAN circuit pack directly to the terminal server with a data crossover cable. This connection eliminates the need for a hub or router in the middle, but the connection also allows the C-LAN circuit pack and the terminal server to communicate only with each other. With this connection, the C-LAN circuit pack and the terminal server should be configured with the same subnet.

Making the connections

Connect the adjunct to the IOLAN+, using the RJ45-to-DB25 cable and the null modem. You can use a male/female adapter. See Figure 17: Connecting an adjunct to the IOLAN+ on page 93.

Figure 17: Connecting an adjunct to the IOLAN+
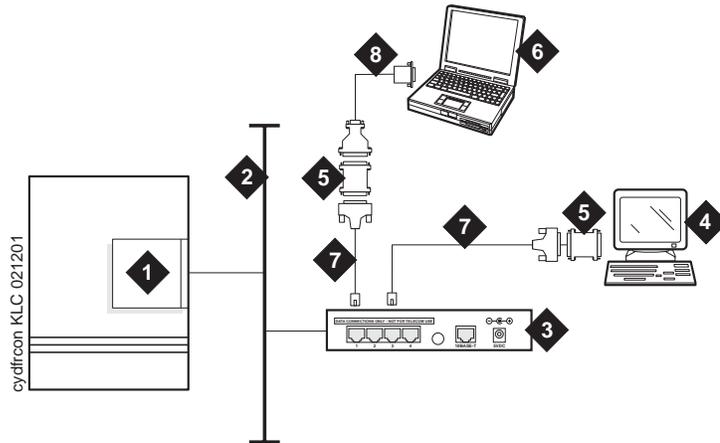
Figure notes:

1. **C-LAN circuit pack**
2. **Local area network (LAN)**
3. **IOLAN+ 104 terminal server**
4. **Adjunct (system management terminal or a system printer, for example)**

5. **Null modem**
6. **PC or laptop (for initial administration)**
7. **DB25-to-RJ45 cable**
8. **DB25-to-DB9 cable**

Follow these typical steps:

> **Note:**
> Depending on the adjunct's connections, you may not need all of these pieces.

1. Connect the null modem adapter to COM1 port on the adjunct.

> **Note:**
> The null modem is an important element in this setup. Without it, data may not transfer correctly.

2. Connect the other end of the null modem adapter to the DB25 to RJ45 cable.

3. Connect the RJ45 end to any port on the IOLAN+.

Administering the IOLAN+

To administer the IOLAN+ the first time, you must connect a PC or laptop to the RS232 Port 1 on the IOLAN+ terminal server. Follow these typical steps:

> **Note:**
> Depending on the computer's COM port, you may not need all of these pieces.

1. Connect the DB9 end of the DB9-to-DB25 cable to the COM port on the PC or laptop.

2. Connect the DB25 end to the null modem adapter.

3. Connect the other end of the null modem adapter to the DB25 to RJ45 cable.

4. Connect the RJ45 end to Port 1 of the IOLAN+.

Before beginning the initial administration, make sure you have the following information:

- New IP address and subnet mask for IOLAN+
- Host name for IOLAN+
- IP address of C-LAN circuit pack Ethernet interface
- Port number of C-LAN circuit pack Ethernet interface where adjunct connects.

Setting up HyperTerminal on the computer

Use the HyperTerminal software program that comes with Windows 95/98/NT/2000 to administer the IOLAN+.

1. Open HyperTerminal.

2. Click **File > Properties > Connect** tab. In the **Connect using**: field, select **COM** n, where n is the communication port your computer is using.

3. Click **CONFIGURE** and set the **bits per second** field to **9600** and the **Flow control** field to **Hardware**.

4. Click **OK**.

5. Press **Enter** to get the login prompt.

Navigating the IOLAN+ terminal server

See the IOLAN+ user guide for details. In general,

- Use the arrow keys to move to a menu item
- Use the **TAB** key to move from field to field horizontally.
- Use the **Enter** key to choose an item.

Administering the IOLAN+ the first time

1. At the login prompt, type **any text** and press **Enter**.

2. At the second prompt, type **set term ansi** and press **Enter** to view the Connections menu.

```
Name: port 2                   CONNECTIONS MENU                  Terminal: 2



                       Connection       Host

                           1          *** FREE ** === Commands ===
                           2          *** FREE ** | Telnet     ^T|
                           3          *** FREE ** | Rlogin     ^R|
                           4          *** FREE ** | Port       ^P|
                                                  | Admin mode ^A|
                                                  | CLI          |
                                                  | Lock         |
                                                  | Logout     ^D|
                                                  ================




_____



IOLAN PLUS v4.02.00 a CDi                                            iolan
```

3. Under Connection, select **Port 1** (the port to which the adjunct is connected) and press **Enter** to access the Commands menu.

4. Select **Admin mode > Password** and press **Enter**.

```
Name: port 2                    ADMINISTRATION MENU                    Terminal: 2


    gateway     Examine/modify gateway table.
    host        Examine/modify host table.
    line        Terminal configuration organised by line.
    password    Specify password to allow modification of menu items.
    port        Terminal configuration organised by port.
    quit        Return to connections menu.
    server      Examine/modify Server parameters.
    stats       Examine Server statistics.




    Password            [            ]


_____



IOLAN PLUS v4.02.00 a CDi                                              iolan-st
```

5. Type **iolan**, the default password, and press **Enter**.

   The Administration Menu changes, offering more options.

6. Select **server** and press **Enter** to view the Server Configuration menu.

```
** Administrator **          SERVER CONFIGURATION                 Terminal: 2

  Name               [iolan     ]                   Debug mode      [0     ]
  IP address         [123.45.67.89 ]
  Subnet mask        [222.222.0.0        ]
  Ethernet address [00:80:d4:03:11:cd]           Ethernet interface [AUTO   ]
  Language          [English  ]
  Identification    [                              ]
  Lock              [Disabled]
  Password limit    [5     ]
  CR to initiate    [No  ]
  SNAP encoding     [Disabled]
  Boot host         [                   ]  Boot diagnostics [Enabled ]
  Boot file         [                                     ]
  Init file         [                                     ]
  MOTD file         [                                     ]
  Domain name       [                        ]
  Name server       [                   ]            NS Port   [53    ]
  WINS server       [                   ]
_____

    Name used for prompts and message on bottom right of screen.

IOLAN PLUS v4.02.00 a CDi                                            iolan
```

7. Fill in the following fields with information appropriate to your network. Leave the default settings for the other fields.

   ● **Name:**

   ● **IP address:** (for IOLAN+)

   ● **Subnet mask:**

8. Press **Enter** and select **Save & Exit** to effect the changes.

Rebooting the IOLAN+

You must reboot the server any time you change an IP address or Local Port value.

1. Press **Enter** to view the Administration Menu.

```
** Administrator **            ADMINISTRATION MENU                    Terminal: 2


      access      Remote System Access (PPP).
      change      Change login and/or admin password.
      gateway     Examine/modify gateway table.
      host        Examine/modify host table.
      kill        Kill TCP connections on serial line.
      line        Terminal configuration organised by line.
      port        Terminal configuration organised by port.
      quit        Return to connections menu.
      reboot      Reboot Server.
      server      Examine/modify Server parameters.
      stats       Examine Server statistics.
      trap        Examine/modify SNMP Trap parameters.



      Port                       [2  ]


_____



IOLAN PLUS v4.02.00 a CDi                                                  iolan
```

> **Note:**
> The following steps re-initialize the IOLAN+ so it knows it's connected to the LAN through its IP address.

2. Select **reboot** and press **Enter**.

3. Press the space bar to restart the IOLAN+.

Administering the gateway

> **Note:**
> If the C-LAN circuit pack and IOLAN+ are in the same subnet, skip this step.

1. Select **Admin mode > Password** and press **Enter**.

2. Type **iolan** and press **Enter**.

3. Select **gateway** to access the Gateway menu

4. Fill in the following fields for Entry 1:

- **Destination**: C-LAN IP address

- **Gateway**: Gateway address

- **Netmask**: Subnet mask

Note:
> The following steps re-initialize the IOLAN+ so it knows it's connected to the LAN through your gateway.

5. Select **reboot** and press **Enter**.

6. Press the space bar to restart the IOLAN+.

Administering an IOLAN+ port

Use this procedure when connecting an adjunct or serial COM port on a PC directly (locally) to the IOLAN+ (see Figure 17: Connecting an adjunct to the IOLAN+ on page 93).

1. Select **Admin mode > Password** and press **Enter**.

2. Type `iolan` and press **Enter**.

3. Select **port** and press **Enter**.

4. Type *port number*, where *port number* is the port that the adjunct connects to, and press **Enter** to view the Port Setup Menu.

```
** Administrator **           PORT SETUP MENU                    Terminal: 2
Hardware                      Flow ctrl               Keys
  Speed          [9600  ]     Flow ctrl    [xon/xoff]  Hot  [^]]   Intr  [^C]
  Parity          [None]      Input Flow   [Enabled ]  Quit [^@]   Kill  [^U]
  Bit                [8]      Output Flow  [Enabled ]  Del  [^@]   Sess  [^@]
  Stop            [1  ]                                Echo [^@]
  Break       [Disabled]  IP Addresses
  Monitor DSR     [Yes ]      Src  [              ]    Mask  [              ]
  Monitor DCD     [No ]       Dst  [            ]

  User                        Options                 Access
  Name   [port 2       ]      Keepalive      [No  ]   Access         [Remote ]
  Terminal type  [undef ]     Rlogin/Telnet  [Telnet] Authentication  [None ]
  TERM        [       ]       Debug options  [No  ]   Mode           [Raw    ]
  Video pages        [0]      Map CR to CR LF [No  ]  Connection  [None    ]
  CLI/Menu        [CLI]       Hex data       [No  ]   Host  [              ]
  Reset Term      [No  ]      Secure         [No  ]   Remote Port     [0    ]
                              MOTD           [No  ]   Local Port     [5101]
_____



IOLAN PLUS v4.02.00 a CDi                                          iolan
```

5. Fill in the following fields. Leave the default settings for the other fields.

- **Speed**: **9600**
- **Monitor DSR**: **Yes**
- **Monitor DCD**: **No**
- **Name**: *port number or other descriptive name*
- **Terminal type**: **undef**
- **CLI/Menu**: **CLI**
- **Reset Term**: **No**
- **Flow ctrl**: **xon/xoff**
- **IP addresses**: *leave blank*
- **Mask**: *leave blank*
- **Access**: **Remote**
- **Authentication**: **None**
- **Mode**: **Raw**
- **Connection**: **None**
- **Host**: leave blank or enter *C-LAN IP Address*
- **Remote Port**: **0**
- **Local Port**: *must match the value of* **Remote Port on the IP Services** *screen of the Communication Manager software*

6. Press **Enter** and select **Save & Exit** to effect the changes.

7. Press **Enter** again to view the Administration Menu.

8. Select **kill** to disable the port connection.

9. Repeat the steps for each additional port you want to administer.

10. When administration is complete, from the Connections Menu, select **logout** (or press **Ctrl D**).

11. Close HyperTerminal.

   At this point, you have established a connection path from the adjunct through the IOLAN+ to the C-LAN circuit pack.

Testing

1. On the system management terminal, press **Enter** to get the login prompt to the Communication Manager switch.

   Note:

   > If you get garbled text, check the baud rate setting on the Port Setup Menu. You can adjust it up or down.

2. If no login prompt appears, log back into the IOLAN+ through HyperTerminal.

3. Select **Admin mode > stats** and press **Enter** twice.

4. Select **users** and press **Enter**.

5. Look at the port that the adjunct is connected to and see if there is any traffic. If not, check all your connections and administration fields.

```
** Administrator **          SERVER STATISTICS                     Terminal: 2
 1. port1           Talking to host 172.22.22.67.5111<DSR+CTS+DCD >DTR+RTS
 2. port 2          SERVER STATISTICS                  <DSR+DCD >DTR+RTS
 3. port 3          waiting for DSR or DCD                  >DTR+RTS
 4. port 4 modem    waiting for DSR or DCD                  >DTR+RTS
REM <unknown>       logged out
LOG                 logger not enabled




_____



     Press <RETURN> to see list of options.
IOLAN PLUS v4.02.00 a CDi                                         iolan-st
```

After you have successfully administered and validated the connection between the adjunct and the C-LAN circuit pack through the IOLAN+, you can disconnect the laptop or other PC from the IOLAN+. No further IOLAN+ administration is required.

Potential failure scenarios and repair actions

If a link goes down between the terminal server and the switch, you must reboot the terminal server for the link come back up. If you are performing a software upgrade or if a system reset occurs, you must reboot the terminal server to restore the link. See Rebooting the IOLAN+ on page 98 for instructions.

Administering IP node names

You must administer the IP addresses of the C-LAN board, any adjunct that connects directly to the LAN, the terminal server (if appropriate), and the PC running the Reliable Session-Layer Protocol (if appropriate). You use the **Node Names** screen to do this.

1. Type `change node-names ip` and press **RETURN**.

2. Type the name and the IP address of the C-LAN board, as well as any adjunct, terminal server or PC you need to administer.

```
change node-names ip                                           Page 1 of 1

                          NODE NAMES

Name              IP Address    Name                IP Address
 1. switch-clan___   123.456.7  .89   17. _____    ___.___.___.___
 2. callacctg_____   123.456.9  .00   18. _____    ___.___.___.___
 3. termserver____   123.456.11 .00   19. _____    ___.___.___.___
 4. pmslogpc_____   123.456.78 .00   20. _____    ___.___.___.___
 5. _____    ___.___.___.___  21. _____    ___.___.___.___
 6. _____    ___.___.___.___  22. _____    ___.___.___.___
 7. _____    ___.___.___.___  23. _____    ___.___.___.___
 8. _____    ___.___.___.___  24. _____    ___.___.___.___
 9. _____    ___.___.___.___  25. _____    ___.___.___.___
10. _____    ___.___.___.___  26. _____    ___.___.___.___
11. _____    ___.___.___.___  27. _____    ___.___.___.___
12. _____    ___.___.___.___  28. _____    ___.___.___.___
13. _____    ___.___.___.___  29. _____    ___.___.___.___
14. _____    ___.___.___.___  30. _____    ___.___.___.___
15. _____    ___.___.___.___  31. _____    ___.___.___.___
16. _____    ___.___.___.___  32. _____    ___.___.___.___
```

3. Print a copy of this screen, or write down the node names you entered. You need this information for the next administration task.

4. Press **Enter** to save your changes.

Administering IP services

For each adjunct that you connect using TCP/IP, you need to administer IP services to establish the IP address/TCP port pairing. The IP address is associated with the node name that you just administered. In this example, we are administering the primary CDR connection as end-to-end TCP/IP, and the PMS connection through a terminal server.

1. Type `change ip-services` and press **RETURN** to assign the CDR endpoint.

2. In the **Service Type** field, type `CDR1` for the call accounting link, and `PMS` for the property management system.

```
change ip-services                                      Page   1 of   3

                               IP SERVICES
   Service    Enabled    Local          Local    Remote         Remote
    Type                 Node           Port     Node           Port
   CDR1                  switch-clan    0        callacctg      5101
   PMS                   switch-clan    0        termserver     5103
```

3. In the **Local Node** field, type the node name for the switch. In this example, `switch-clan` is the local node.

4. The **Local Port** field defaults to **0** for all client applications. You cannot make an entry in this field.

5. In the **Remote Node** field, type the node name for the adjunct, as administered on the **Node Names** screen. For the call accounting application, type `callacctg`. Since the PMS application routes through the terminal server, **termserver** is the remote node for this service type.

6. In the **Remote Port** field, type the TCP listen port assigned to the adjunct. The recommended value for CDR1 is `5101`, and the recommended value for PMS is `5103`.

    Note:

    This number must match the port administered on the end device. If you are using the Downloadable Reliable Session-Layer Protocol tool, this must match the port administered in the Server application. If you are using a terminal server, this number must match the Local Port number on the Port Setup menu. Consult the documentation for your Call Accounting system to determine the appropriate port for the CDR device.

7. Move to Page 3. In the **Reliable Protocol** field, type `n` for the CDR Service Type. You do not use RSP with a terminal server.

```
change ip-services                                      Page   3 of   3

                          SESSION LAYER TIMERS
Service     Reliable    Packet Resp    Session Connect    SPDU    Connectivity
 Type       Protocol      Timer          Message Cntr     Cntr       Timer
CDR1           n           3                 1             1           1
```

8. Press **Enter** to save your changes.

Call detail recording (CDR)

This section provides information on connecting call detail recording (CDR) equipment.

Connecting CDR Equipment

The interface between an Avaya media server and CDR equipment is aC-LAN card.

CDR equipment connects to the CLAN board on an MCC1 or G650 Media Gateway through a TCP/IP connection (that is, an Ethernet connection). Any CDR equipment that supports the Reliable Session Protocol will support a direct TCP/IP connection. A CDR application that supports an RS232 interface can also connect to the CLAN through a terminal server (see Terminal server installation on page 89 for more information on connecting through a terminal server).

Note:
> A printer or customer premises equipment (CPE) can also be used as the output receiving device. See Terminal server installation on page 89 of this book for instructions on using a printer.

Administering CDR data collection

The following steps administer the CDR data collection.

Note:
> To send CDR data via CLAN to a device on the LAN/WAN, you have the option to enable/disable RSP.

1. Setup the CDR adjunct to be ready to collect CDR data. Record the IP address and the port number of the CDR adjunct, which could be a terminal server or a CDR application that uses RSP.

   If the CDR adjunct is an application that uses RSP, start the application to listen for a client connection at the port.

2. Access the **Node Names** screen in Communication Manager (see Administering IP node names on page 102), and do the following:

   a. In the **Name** field, type the CDR adjunct's name from step 1.

   b. In the **Address** field, type the CDR adjunct's IP address.

3. Access the **IP Services** screen in Communication Manager (see <u>Administering IP services</u> on page 102), and do the following:

   a. In the **Service Type** field, type `CDR1` or `CDR2`.

   b. In the **Local Node** field, type `switch-clan`

   c. The **Local Port** field defaults to **0** for all client applications. You cannot make an entry in this field.

   d. In the **Remote Node** field, type the node name you assigned to the CDR adjunct in step 2.

   e. In the **Remote Port** field, type the port number used by the CDR adjunct determined in step 1.

4. Go to Page 3 and do the following:

   a. In the **Reliable Protocol** field, type **y** if you have a CDR application using RSP. Type **n** if the CDR adjunct is connected through a terminal server.

   b. If RSP is being used, complete the **Packet Resp Timer** and **Connectivity Timer** fields with some reasonable value that matches the network condition (the recommended values are **30** and **60** seconds, respectively).

   c. Leave the defaults in the other fields.

5. Administer CDR parameters as described in <u>Administering CDR parameters</u> on page 106.

Administering CDR parameters

You must administer CDR parameters to let the system know that the adjunct is connected through TCP/IP. For details on all fields on the **CDR System Parameters** screen, see *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-233-506).

1. Type **change system-parameters cdr** and press **RETURN**.

   The **CDR System Parameters** screen appears.

```
change system-parameters cdr                                 Page   1 of   1
                          CDR SYSTEM PARAMETERS

 Node Number (Local PBX ID):                        CDR Date Format: month/day
      Primary Output Format: unformatted    Primary Output Endpoint: CDR1
    Secondary Output Format: unformatted Secondary Output Endpoint: CDR2
           Use ISDN Layouts? n                      EIA Device Bit Rate: 9600
        Use Enhanced Formats? n      Condition Code 'T' for Redirected Calls? n
Modified Circuit ID Display? n                  Remove # From Called Number? n
              Record Outgoing Calls Only? y            Intra-switch CDR? n
  Suppress CDR for Ineffective Call Attempts? y         CDR Call Splitting? y
     Disconnect Information in Place of FRL? n    Attendant Call Recording? y
                                                   Interworking Feat-flag? n
 Force Entry of Acct Code for Calls Marked on Toll Analysis Form? n
                                    Calls to Hunt Group - Record: member-ext
Record Called Vector Directory Number Instead of Group or Member? n
        Record Called Agent Login ID Instead of Group or Member? n
    Inc Trk Call Splitting? n
  Record Non-Call-Assoc TSC? n
     Record Call-Assoc TSC? n   Digits to Record for Outgoing Calls: dialed
   Privacy - Digits to Hide: 0              CDR Account Code Length: 4
```

2. In the **Primary Output Format** field, type a format specific to the call accounting system, if necessary. In the example, **unformatted** is used. If you were sending data directly to a printer, you would use **printer**.

3. In the **Primary Output Endpoint** field, type **CDR1**.

4. If you use a secondary output device, and that device is also connected through TCP/IP, complete the **Secondary Output Format** field. Also, type **CDR2** in the **Secondary Output Endpoint** field.

5. Press **Enter** to save your changes.

Testing the switch-to-adjunct link

You can use the test, status, busyout and release commands to find and correct problems with CDR links. For more information about these commands, see the Maintenance manual for your switch.

```
status cdr-link
                        CDR LINK STATUS
               Primary                          Secondary

        Link State: up                   extension not administered

   Maintenance Busy? no
```

Work with the vendor to test the link from the call accounting adjunct.

If a link does not come up immediately, use the **busyout cdr-link** and **release cdr-link** commands to bring up the link.

Additional administration procedures for CDR equipment are provided in the *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-233-506).

Reliable Data Transport Tool (RDTT) Package

Avaya provides this free software application to help vendors and customers develop CDR applications that use the reliable session protocol to collect CDR data from an Avaya media server. The Reliable Data Transport Tool (RDTT) is a testing tool and thus is not supported by Avaya.

Contents of the RDTT

The RDTT package consists of the following:

- Specifications for the Reliable Session Protocol
- The Client application (Client.exe)

  This application is designed to help you test the reliable session protocol without use of an Avaya media server.

- The Server application (Server.exe)

  This application is designed to help you understand the reliable session protocol and to start building your products to work with the Avaya media server.

- User Guide

  This document contains information about the client and server applications.

Downloading the tool

The RDTT tool is available from the Avaya support Web site as a self-extracting executable. To download the RDTT:

1. Go to the Avaya Customer Support Web site at http://avaya.com/support.

2. In the **Search For** text box, type `reliable` and click **Go**.

3. Select **Reliable Data Transport Client/Server Tool** from the list of found links.

4. When asked, save the **RDTT.exe** file to a temporary folder on your computer. It is approximately 1.6 to 2.0-MB.

Installing RDTT

To install the RDTT:

1. Double-click the **RDTT.exe** file.

   The Install Shield Wizard steps you through the installation.

2. When prompted to select Client or Server, select both programs.

3. Continue with the installation. Use the default destination folder and program folder.

Administering RDTT

See the instructions in the user_guide.doc file to administer the RDTT tool on a PC.

Related Topics

See the following topics related to CDR:

● Chapter 17, "Collecting Billing Information," in *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager (*555-233-506).

● "Call Detail Recording" in *Feature Description and Implementation for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-245-205).

● Connecting printers using TCP/IP on page 117.

Wideband endpoints

Wideband endpoints include video equipment or bridges/routers for LANs. Use the running list that accompanies the system to make cable connections.

Nonsignaling configuration

A nonsignaling connection to a wideband endpoint may connect to a channel service unit (**CSU**). If *not* using a **CSU**, the distance between the system and the endpoint is limited to a few hundred feet. See Figure 18: Typical nonsignaling wideband configuration on page 109. The maximum distance depends on the type of cable and type of endpoint.

Figure 18: Typical nonsignaling wideband configuration
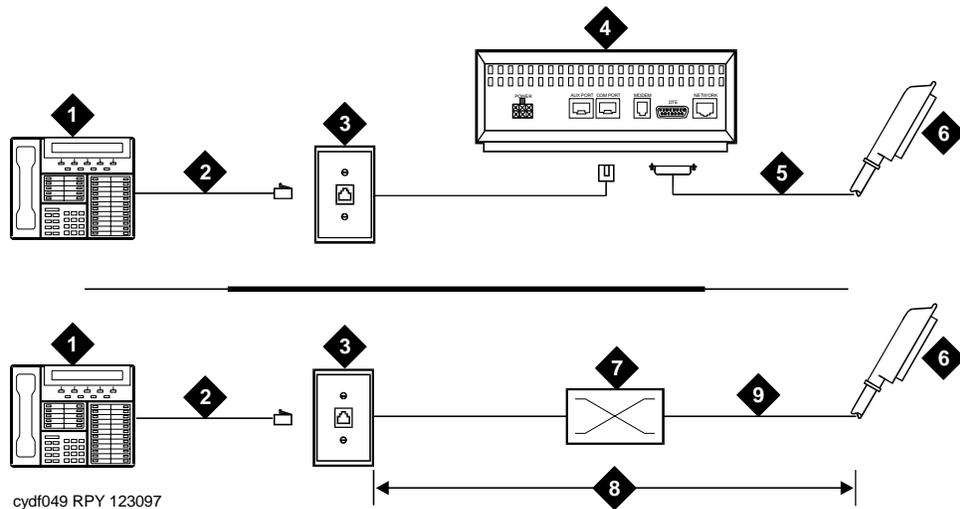
cydf049 RPY 123097

Figure notes:

1. **Wideband endpoint (wire per manufacturer)**
2. **Modular cord**
3. **103A or modular wall jack**
4. **Channel service unit (CSU)**
5. **H600-307 cable to DTE connector on CSU**
6. **DS1/E1 circuit pack**
7. **Main distribution frame (MDF)**
8. **Distance limit depends on cable and endpoint type.**
9. **A25D 25-pair cable (male-to-male)**

If using a **CSU**, the distance between connections may be up to 1300 ft. (397.2 m). The maximum distance to the endpoint depends on the type of cable and the specifications of the endpoint.

Signaling configuration

A signaling connection from the system to a wideband endpoint passes through a bandwidth controller. The distance between the system and the bandwidth controller depends on the type of cable and controller. on page 110 shows connections with and without a CSU.

Figure 19: Typical signaling wideband configuration
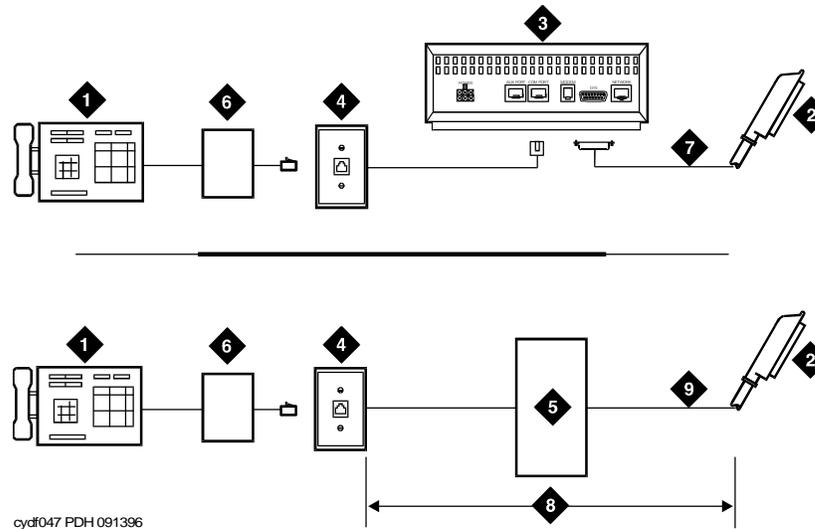
cydf047 PDH 091396

Figure notes:

1. **Wideband endpoint (wire per manufacturer)**
2. **To DS1/E1 circuit pack**
3. **Optional channel service unit (CSU)**
4. **103A or modular wall jack**
5. **Part of main distribution frame**
6. **Bandwidth controller**
7. **H600-307 cable to DTE connector on CSU**
8. **Distance limit depends on cable type and bandwidth controller type**
9. **A25D 25-pair cable (male-to-male)**

The bandwidth controller connects directly to the wideband endpoint. The controller typically installs near the endpoint where they directly connect (usually within a few feet of each other).

- For non-CSU installations, cross the transmit and receive lines so a transmit signal from the DS1/E1 circuit pack connects to the receive connection on the bandwidth controller and a transmit signal from the bandwidth controller connects to the receive connection on the DS1/E1 circuit pack.

- For CSU installations, cross the transmit and receive lines between the CSU and the bandwidth controller.

on page 111 shows a remote port module. In this configuration, there can be considerable distance between the bandwidth controller and the wideband endpoint. The maximum distance between elements depends on the quality of the cables and on the specifications of the wideband equipment.

Figure 20: Typical signaling wideband configuration with remote port module

cydf048 PDH 091396
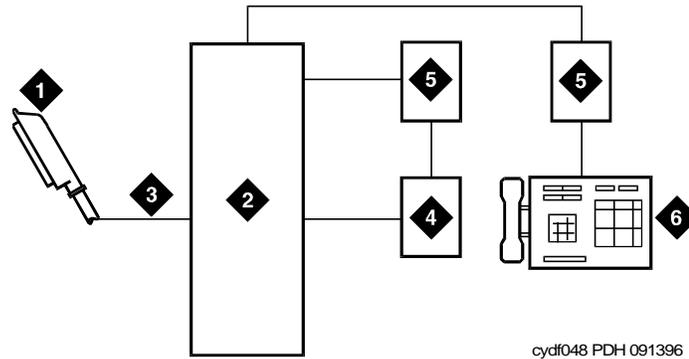
Figure notes:

1. **To TN464F DS1/E1 circuit pack**
2. **Part of main distribution frame (MDF)**
3. **H600-307 cable**
4. **Bandwidth controller**
5. **Remote port module**
6. **Wideband endpoint (wire per manufacturer)**

1. For non-CSU installations, cross the transmit and receive lines so a transmit signal from the TN464F connects to the receive connection on the bandwidth controller and a transmit signal from the bandwidth controller connects to the receive connection on the TN464F.

2. For CSU installations, cross the transmit and receive lines between the CSU and the bandwidth controller.

Multimedia call handling (MMCH)

MMCH provides a single point to point conference call using voice, video, and data from one endpoint to another. The customer must have endpoints and a personal computer with H.320 desktop video installed.

Connecting the endpoints

Use the following procedure and Figure 21: Typical multimedia call handling connections on page 112 to connect the endpoints:

Figure 21: Typical multimedia call handling connections

oydt013 RPY 091797
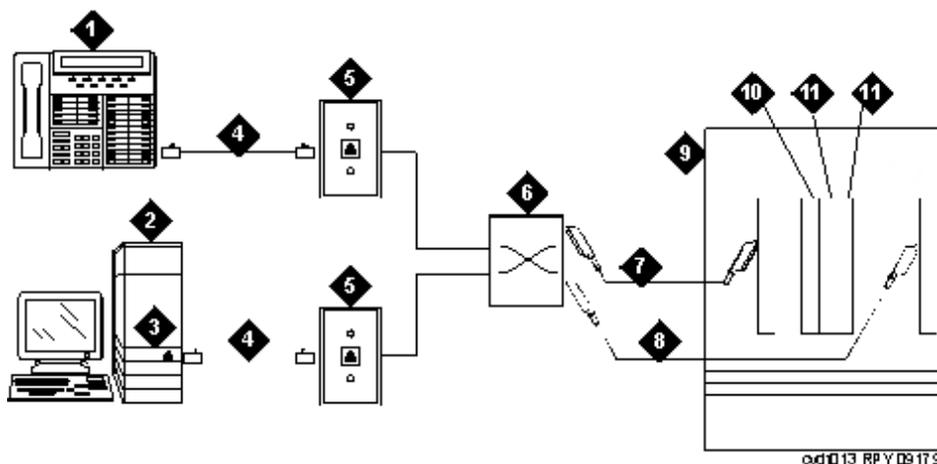
Figure notes:

1. DCP telephone, 2 or 4 wire to match type of circuit pack
2. Personal computer
3. BRI adapter
4. D8W cord
5. 103A or modular wall jack
6. Main distribution frame
7. 25-pair cable to digital line circuit pack
8. 25-pair cable to BRI circuit pack or NT1, 4-to-2 wire adapter
9. Avaya media server
10. Multimedia-interface circuit pack
11. Voice conditioner circuit pack

1. Each PC MMCH endpoint must contain a BRI adapter.

2. Connect a DCP telephone to a digital line circuit pack. The DCP telephone must be used in conjunction with the PC. See the tables at the end of this chapter for the pinout of the digital line circuit pack.

3. Connect the PC BRI adapter to any BRI port on the Avaya media server. See the tables at the end of this chapter for the pinout of an ISDN BRI circuit pack.

Administering the system

The following steps administer the system.

1. Call INADS and notify the representative that the **Multimedia Call Handling (MMCH)?** field on page 2 of the **System-Parameters Customer-Options** screen must be changed to **y**.

2. Logoff the terminal and then log back on the terminal to see your changes.

Administering the endpoints

The following steps administer the endpoints.

1. Log in and type **add data-next** <or a valid extension number>.

2. The **Data Module** screen appears. On page 1:

   ● In the **Data Extension**: field, type **xxxx**.

   ● In the **Type**: field, type **7500**.

   ● In the **Name**: field, type the user's name (such as ProShare).

   ● In **Multimedia?** field, type **y**.

3. On page 2:

   ● In the **XID?** field, type **n**.

   ● In the **MIM Support?** field, type **n** and press **Enter**.

Administering one number complex

The following steps administer the one number complex.

1. Identify the voice telephone (DCP set) to associate with the data endpoint. The station record for this voice station must be changed.

2. Type **change station** *station number* and press **Enter**.

3. On screen 1, in the **MM Complex Data Ext:** field, type the data extension number.

4. On screen 2, in the **H.320 Conversion?** field, type **y** and press **Enter**.

5. In the **Multimedia Early Answer** field, type **y** and press **Enter**.

Expansion services module

The Expansion Services Module (ESM) provides T.120 data sharing capability on a MMCH multipoint H.320 video conference. Each person in the conference must have endpoints and a personal computer with the H.320 video application installed. The Avaya media server must have the expansion service module installed.

Figure 22: Typical multimedia call handling ESM connections

cyd1012 RPY 100697
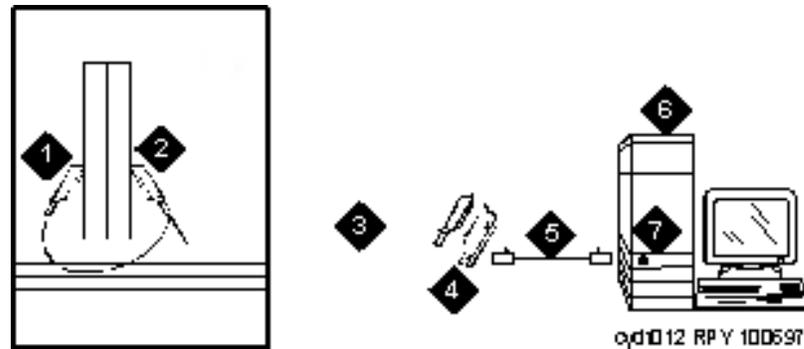
Figure notes:

1. **Port B Y-cable connector to a TN787 multimedia interface (MMI) circuit pack**
2. **Port A Y-cable connector to a TN2207 PRI circuit pack**
3. **25-pair Y-cable**
4. **357A adapter**

5. **D8W cord connected to 357A adapter S/B port 8**
6. **Expansion service module (ESM)**
7. **Port B on compatible primary rate interface (PRI) card**

ESM installation

Use the following procedure and to connect to the ESM equipment:

1. Install the TN2207 primary rate interface (PRI) circuit pack and the TN787F/G/H/J/K multimedia interface (MMI) circuit pack in the port carrier.

2. Record the circuit pack locations.

3. Connect the ESM Y-cable as shown.

Administration

The following steps administer the DS1 circuit packs.

1. Type **`list configuration all`** and press **Enter** and a list of the installed carriers, circuit packs, and ports appears.

2. Record the location (board number) of the new circuit packs and verify that all other required circuit packs (see <u>ESM installation</u> on page 114) are present.

3. Type **`add DS1 *xxxxx*`** and press **Enter** (where *xxxxx* is the location of the TN2207 PRI circuit pack recorded in step 2), and the DS1 circuit pack administration form appears.

4. Set the **Name:** field to **ESM DS1**.

5. Set the **Bit Rate:** field to **2.048**.

6. Set the **Line Coding:** field to **hdb3**.

7. Set the **Signaling Mode:** field to **isdn-pri**.

8. Set the **Connect:** field to **pbx**.

9. Set the **Interface:** field to **network**.

10. Set the **Country Protocol:**field to **1**.

11. Set the **Protocol Version:**field to **a**.

12. Set the **CRC?:**field to **y**.

13. The Idle Code default is 11111111.

14. The DCP/Analog Bearer Capability default is 3.1 kHz.

15. Set the **MMI Cabling Board:** field to *xxxxx* (where *xxxxx* is the location of the TN787F/H/ J/K MMI circuit pack recorded in step 2). This must be the slot for port B of the Y-cable.

16. The **MMI Interface:** field **ESM** appears.

17. Type **`add signaling-group next`** and the signaling-group form appears.

18. Change **Associated Signaling:** field to **y**.

19. Change **Primary D-Channel Port:** field to *xxxx17* (where *xxxx* is the address of the TN2207 PRI circuit pack, for example: 1B0517).

20. The **Max Number of NCA TSC:** default is 0.

21. The **Max Number of GA TSC:** default is 0.

22. **Trunk Group for NCA TSC:** ____ (leave blank).

23. **Trunk Group for Channel Selection:**____ (leave blank).

24. Log off the terminal and then log back on the terminal to view your changes.

Place test call

Place multimedia data-conference call to an endpoint with known video capability to test the esm function.

Troubleshooting

To determine ESM link status type the following commands from the system administration terminal:

- **Status esm**
- **Status signaling-group**
- **List MMI**

  Note:

  > When you move ESM circuit packs, you MUST remove the DS1 and signaling group translations. You cannot use the **change circuit pack** command.

See Expansion services module on page 114 for further information.

Printers

This section provides information on connecting and configuring printers that work with your system and Avaya Communication Manager.

Connecting printers using TCP/IP

Printers can be connected to the switch using asynchronous TCP/IP links and a terminal server. This section provides information on connecting adjuncts to the C-LAN (for MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, and G650 Media Gateways) and providing the initial administration.

Task list

Whether you use an end-to-end TCP/IP configuration, a terminal server or a PC running RSP, you must complete the following tasks:

- Administering IP node names on page 102.
- Administering IP services on page 102.
- Administering adjunct parameters on page 117.
- If you are using a terminal server, also complete Installing and administering the terminal server on page 90.
- If you are using a PC with the Downloadable RSP Tool, complete Using the downloadable reliable session-layer protocol (RSP) tool on page 118.

Administering adjunct parameters

You must administer adjunct parameters to let the system know that the adjunct is connected through TCP/IP.

PMS journal and PMS log printers

See *Guestworks and DEFINITY Systems Technician Handbook for Hospitality Installations* (555-231-743).

System printer

1. Type **change system-parameters features** and press **Enter**.

    The **Feature-Related System Parameters** screen appears.

2. Move to Page 4.

3. In the **System Printer Endpoint** field, type **SYS_PRNT**.

4. Press **Enter** to save your changes.

Testing the switch-to-adjunct link

You can use the test, status, busyout and release commands to find and correct problems with a system printer, PMS log printer, or PMS journal printer. For more information about these commands, see the Maintenance manual for your switch.

If a link does not come up immediately, try using the busyout (journal-link pms-log and wakeup-log, and sp-link) and release (journal-link pms-log and wakeup-log, and sp-link) commands.

> **Note:**
> Status sp-link can show a system printer link as down, when it is actually properly connected. If no data is being transmitted, the switch may not see this link as active.

Using the downloadable reliable session-layer protocol (RSP) tool

The intent of the Reliable Session-Layer Protocol (RSP) is to guarantee delivery of data records from the switch to an output device that connects to the switch over an asynchronous TCP/IP link. The Downloadable RDTT tool allows you to implement this protocol on a PC that collects data records in a file. The protocol assures that the data records arrive safely at the PC. You can then send the output file to a printer. See Reliable Data Transport Tool (RDTT) Package on page 107.

DS1/T1 CPE loopback jack

This section provides information on how to install and use a DS1 loopback jack to test the DS1 span between the Avaya media server or gateway and the network interface point. *The loopback jack is required when DC power is at the interface to the integrated channel service unit (ICSU).*

> **Note:**
> Do not remove the loopback jack after installation. It should always be available for remote tests of the DS1 span.

> **Note:**
> For earlier media gateway systems, the integrated channel service unit (ICSU) — also known as the 120A2 — is a separate device that plugs into the back of the media gateway.

Installing a loopback jack I

You can install a loopback jack with or without a smart jack.

With a smart jack

Install the loopback jack at the interface to the smart jack, if possible. This position provides maximum coverage of CPE wiring when remote loopback tests are run.

If the smart jack is not accessible, install the loopback jack at the extended demarcation point.

If there is no extended demarcation point, install the loopback jack directly at the network interface point as shown in Figure 23: Network interface at smart jack for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 128.

If there is an extended demarcation point and the smart jack is not accessible, install the loopback jack as shown in Figure 24: Network interface at extended demarcation point (smart jack inaccessible) for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 129.

If there is an extended demarcation point, but the smart jack is accessible, install the loopback jack as shown in Figure 25: Network interface at extended demarcation point (smart jack accessible) for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 130.

1. To install the loopback jack, simply disconnect the RJ-48 (8-wide) connector at the appropriate interface point and connect the loopback jack in series with the DS1 span. See Figure 23: Network interface at smart jack for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 128 through Figure 27: Network interface at "dumb" block with repeater line to fiber MUX for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 132.

2. Plug the H600-383 cable from the ICSU into the female connector on the loopback jack.

3. Plug the male connector on the loopback jack cable into the network interface point.

   Note:

   Do not remove the loopback jack after installation. This is not a test tool and should always be available to remotely test a DS1 span.

Without a smart jack

Install the loopback jack at the point where the cabling from the ICSU plugs into the *dumb* block. If there is more than one *dumb* block, choose the one that is closest to the Interface Termination feed or the fiber MUX to provide maximum coverage for loopback jack tests. See Figure 26: Network interface at "dumb" block for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 131 and Figure 27: Network interface at "dumb" block with repeater line to fiber MUX for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 132.

1. To install the loopback jack, simply disconnect the RJ-48 (8-wide) connector at the appropriate interface point and connect the loopback jack in series with the DS1 span. See Figure 23: Network interface at smart jack for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 128 through Figure 27: Network interface at "dumb" block with repeater line to fiber MUX for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 132.

2. Plug the H600-383 cable from the ICSU, or from the MM710, into the female connector on the loopback jack.

3. Plug the male connector on the loopback jack cable into the network interface point.

Note:

> Do not remove the loopback jack after installation. This is not a test tool and should always be available to remotely test a DS1 span.

Administering the loopback jack

The following steps administer the loopback jack.

1. At the management terminal, type **change ds1** *location* and press **Enter**, where *location* is the DS1 interface circuit pack corresponding to the loopback jack.

2. Be sure the **near-end CSU** type is set to **integrated**.

3. On page 2 of the form, change the **supply CPE loopback jack power** field to **y**.

   Setting this field to **y** informs the technician that a loopback jack is present on the facility and allows the technician to determine that the facility is available for remote testing.

4. Type **save translation** and press **Enter** to save the new information.

Loopback testing with a smart jack

The loopback jack and smart jack isolate faults by dividing the DS1 span into 3 sections (see Figure 23: Network interface at smart jack for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 128 through Figure 25: Network interface at extended demarcation point (smart jack accessible) for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 130:

- From the 120A2 (or later) ICSU to the loopback jack
- From the loopback jack to the smart jack (network interface point)
- From the smart jack to the CO

The first two sections are your responsibility. The last is the responsibility of the DS1 service provider.

Testing the DS1 span from the ICSU to the loopback jack

The DS1 span test has 2 parts.

- Checking for circuit connectivity

  The first part of the test powers-up the loopback jack and sends a signal from the DS1 circuit pack, through the wiring, to the loopback jack. The test allows about 10 seconds for the signal to loop around the loopback jack and return to the DS1 circuit pack. Then it sends the results to the management terminal and proceeds to the second part of the test.

● The second part of the test sends the standard, 3-in-24 DS1 stress-testing pattern from the DS1 board, through the loopback jack, and back to a bit error detector and counter on the DS1 board. A bit-error rate counter displays the results on the management terminal until you terminates the test.

Always perform both parts of the test. Proceed as follows.

Checking the integrity of local equipment

Before you go any further, make sure that the problem is actually on the DS1 span by testing the equipment that connects to the span at the near end. Test the DS1 circuit pack, and perform any needed maintenance or repairs.

Busying out the DS1 circuit pack

Now take the DS1 circuit out of service.

> **Note:**
>
> If you have a G700 or G350 Media Gateway, substitute *xxxVS* for *UUCSS* in the following command, where *XXX* is the administered number of the G700 or G350 (for example, 002), and *VS* is the slot number on the G700 or G350 of the Media Module (for example, V3). The *V* is not a variable and needs to be included in the command exactly where shown. A sample address for a DS1 circuit pack on a G700 or G350 Media Gateway might look like this: 002V3.

1. Once you are sure that the DS1 circuit pack and ICSU are functioning correctly, go to the management terminal and busy out the DS1 circuit pack by typing `busyout board UUCSS`, where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board.

Administering the DS1 for the test

1. At the management terminal, open the **DS1 Administration** screen. Type `change ds1 UUCSS,` where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board.

2. Make sure that the **near-end csu type** field is set to **integrated**.

3. Change to page 2 of the **DS1 administration** screen, and confirm that the value of the **TX LBO** field is **0dB**.

4. If the value of the **TX LBO** field is not **0dB**, record the current value. Then set the **TX LBO** field to **0dB** for testing.

5. Press **Enter** to make the changes, **Cancel** to quit without changes.

Testing the integrity of the loopback circuit

Now perform the first part of the actual loopback test.

> **Note:**
> If you have a G700 or G350 Media Gateway, substitute *xxx*v*s* for *UUCSS* in the following command, where *xxx* is the administered number of the G700 or G350 (for example, 002), and v*s* is the slot number on the G700 or G350 of the Media Module (for example, V3). The **v** is not a variable and needs to be included in the command exactly where shown. A sample address for a DS1 circuit pack on a G700 or G350 Media Gateway might look like this: 002V3.

1. At the management terminal, type **test ds1-loop** *UUCSS* **cpe-loopback-jack**, where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board.

   The loopback jack powers up. Active, DS1 facility alarms (if any) clear. After about 20 seconds, the first set of results appears on the terminal.

2. If **FAIL** appears on the terminal display, there may be a fault in the wiring between the ICSU and the loopback jack or the loopback jack may itself be faulty. Isolate the problem by replacing the loopback jack and repeating 1.

3. If **FAIL** still appears after the loopback jack has been replaced, suspect a wiring problem. Replace the cable between the ICSU and the loopback jack. Then repeat 1.

4. When **PASS** appears on the terminal, proceed with the second part of the test, checking the integrity of transmitted data.

Testing the integrity of data sent over the loop

Now perform the second part of the test, checking for data errors.

> **Note:**
> The loss of signal (LOS) alarm (demand test #138) is not processed during this test while the 3-in-24 pattern is active.

Clearing the results of previous tests

> **Note:**
> If you have a G700 or G350 Media Gateway, substitute *xxxvs* for *UUCSS* in the following commands, where *XXX* is the administered number of the G700 or G350 (for example, 002), and *VS* is the slot number on the G700 or G350 of the Media Module (for example, V3). The *V* is not a variable and needs to be included in the commands exactly where shown. A sample address for a DS1 circuit pack on a G700 or G350 Media Gateway might look like this: 002V3.

1. Zero out the bit-error counter. At the management terminal, type **clear meas ds1 loop** *UUCSS*, where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board.

2. Zero out the performance measurement counter. At the management terminal, type `clear meas ds1 log` *UUCSS*, where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board.

3. Zero out the ESF error count. At the management terminal, type `clear meas ds1 esf` *UUCSS*, where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board.

Running the data test

Note:

> If you have a G700 or G350 Media Gateway, substitute *XXXVS* for *UUCSS* in the following command, where *XXX* is the administered number of the G700 or G350 (for example, 002), and *VS* is the slot number on the G700 or G350 of the Media Module (for example, V3). The *V* is not a variable and needs to be included in the command exactly where shown. A sample address for a DS1 circuit pack on a G700 or G350 Media Gateway might look like this: 002V3.

1. Display the bit error count. At the management terminal, type `list meas ds1 sum` *UUCSS*, where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board.

2. Step through Table 13: DS1 Troubleshooting on page 123 to troubleshoot.

Table 13: DS1 Troubleshooting *1 of 2*

Condition	Solution
The value of the **Test: cpe-loopback-jack** field is **Pattern 3-in-24**	The loopback jack test is active.
The value of the **Synchronized** field is **N**	Retry the test 5 times.
The value of the **Synchronized** field remains **N** after 5 tries.	Excessive bit errors are likely. Check for intermittent connections or broken wires in an SPE receive or transmit pair, and repair as necessary. Then repeat step 1.
The value of the **Bit-error count** field is *non-zero*	Repeat step 1 several times.
The value of the **Synchronized** is **Y**	The DS1 circuit pack has synchronized to the looped 3-in-24 pattern and is counting bit errors in the pattern.
	1 of 2

Table 13: DS1 Troubleshooting *2 of 2*

Condition	Solution
The value of the **Bit-error count** field pegs at **75535** or increments by 100s or 1000s each time you repeat step 1.	Suspect loose or corroded connections, severe crosstalk, or impedance imbalances between the two conductors of the receive or transmit pair. Wiring may need replacement.
The value of the **Bit-error count** field is **0**	There are no obvious wiring problems. Verify this by repeating step 1 at 1-minute to 10-minute intervals until you are certain. If the test reports no errors for 1 minute, the error rate is less than 1 in 10^8. If the test reports no errors for 10 minutes, the error rate is less than 1 in 10^9.

2 of 2

Note:

> If you have a G700 or G350 Media Gateway, substitute *XXXVS* for *UUCSS* in the following commands, where *XXX* is the administered number of the G700 or G350 (for example, 002), and *VS* is the slot number on the G700 or G350 of the Media Module (for example, V3). The *V* is not a variable and needs to be included in the commands exactly where shown. A sample address for a DS1 circuit pack on a G700 or G350 Media Gateway might look like this: 002V3.

3. Once you are fairly certain that the test is reporting no errors (after at least 1 error-free minute), confirm that the 3-in-24 pattern error detector is operating. Type `test ds1-loop UUCSS inject-single-bit-error,` where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board.

4. Display the bit error count again. At the management terminal, type `list meas ds1 sum UUCSS`, where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board.

Condition	Solution
The value of the **Bit-error count** field is greater than **1**	Replace the ICSU, and retest.
The value of the **Bit-error count** field is still greater than **1** after you replace the ICSU.	Replace the DS1 circuit pack, and retest.
The value of the **Bit-error count** field is **1**	The test passed.

5. End the test. Type `test ds1-loop location end cpe-loopback-jack-test.`

6. Wait about 30 seconds for the DS1 to reframe on the incoming signal and clear DS1 facility alarms.

Condition	Solution
Loopback termination fails with an error code of 1313.	The span is still looped somewhere, possibly at the loopback jack, at the ICSU, or somewhere in the network.
The red LED on the loopback jack is on.	Replace the ICSU, and re-run the test.
Loopback termination still fails.	Replace the DS1 circuit pack, and repeat the test
The DS1 cannot frame on the incoming span's signal after the loopback jack power down.	There is something wrong with the receive signal into the loopback jack from the dumb block or the smart jack.
The span failed the service provider's loopback test.	The problem is in the service provider's network.
The service provider successfully loop tested the span, up to the smart jack.	The wiring between the loopback jack and the smart jack is suspect. Test, and make repairs, as needed.
You cannot locate and repair the problem in the time available and must terminate the test.	The test will not terminate normally in the absence of a good framing signal. You have to reset the circuit pack. Type **reset board *UUCSS***, where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board. **Note:** If you have a G700 or G350 Media Gateway, substitute *XXXVS* for *UUCSS* in the above command, where *XXX* is the administered number of the G700 or G350 (for example, 002), and *VS* is the slot number on the G700 or G350 of the Media Module (for example, V3). The *V* is not a variable and needs to be included in the command exactly where shown. A sample address for a DS1 circuit pack on a G700 or G350 Media Gateway might look like this: 002V3.
The test terminated normally.	Proceed with Restoring DS1 administration.

Restoring DS1 administration

The following steps restore DS1 administration.

Note:

> If you have a G700 or G350 Media Gateway, substitute *xxxvs* for *uucss* in the following command, where **XXX** is the administered number of the G700 or G350 (for example, 002), and **VS** is the slot number on the G700 or G350 of the Media Module (for example, V3). The **V** is not a variable and needs to be included in the command exactly where shown. A sample address for a DS1 circuit pack on a G700 or G350 Media Gateway might look like this: 002V3.

1. At the management terminal, open the **DS1 Administration** screen. Type `change ds1` *uucss*, where *uu* is the cabinet number, *c* is the carrier letter, and *ss* is the slot number of the DS1 board.

2. Change to page 2 of the **DS1 Administration** screen.

3. Change the value of the **TX LBO** field to the original value that you wrote down when you were Administering the DS1 for the test on page 121.

4. Press **Enter** to make the changes, **Cancel** to quit without changes.

Releasing the DS1 circuit pack

The following steps release the DS1 circuit pack.

Note:

> If you have a G700 or G350 Media Gateway, substitute *xxxvs* for *uucss* in the following command, where **XXX** is the administered number of the G700 or G350 (for example, 002), and **VS** is the slot number on the G700 or G350 of the Media Module (for example, V3). The **V** is not a variable and needs to be included in the command exactly where shown. A sample address for a DS1 circuit pack on a G700 or G350 Media Gateway might look like this: 002V3.

1. Release the DS1 circuit pack. From the management terminal, type `release board` *uucss*, where **UU** is the cabinet number, **C** is the carrier letter, and **SS** is the slot number of the DS1 board.

2. Leave the loopback jack in place.

Testing the DS1 span from the smart jack to the network interface termination or fiber multiplexer (MUX)

The following steps test the DS1 span.

1. Have the service provider run a smart-jack loopback test against the network interface wiring that links the smart jack to the CO (section 3 in Figure 23: Network interface at smart jack for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 128 through Figure 25: Network interface at extended demarcation point (smart jack accessible) for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 130.

2. If the tests fails, there is a problem on the network side. Have the service provider correct it.

Testing the DS1 span from the loopback jack to the smart jack

Test the short length of customer premises wiring between the loopback jack and the smart jack (Section 2 in the following 3 figures) using a loopback that overlaps this section of the span.

- Have the DS1 service provider at the CO end run a local ICSU line loopback test.
- Have the DS1 service provider at the CO end run a local DS1 payload loopback test.
- Run a far-end ICSU line loopback, using the procedure below.

    Note:
    > This test cannot isolate the problem if there are problems in the wiring between the far-end CO and the far-end ICSU. You must coordinate this test with the DS1 service provider.

    Note:
    > If you have a G700 or G350 Media Gateway, substitute *XXXVS* for *UUCSS* in the following command, where *XXX* is the administered number of the G700 (for example, 002), and *VS* is the slot number on the G700 of the Media Module (for example, V3). The *V* is not a variable and needs to be included in the command exactly where shown. A sample address for a DS1 circuit pack on a G700 or G350 Media Gateway might look like this: 002V3.

1. From the management terminal, type `test ds1-loop` *UUCSS* `far-csu-loopback-test-begin`, where *UU* is the cabinet number, *C* is the carrier letter, and *SS* is the slot number of the DS1 board

2. Examine the bit-error counts, as in Testing the integrity of data sent over the loop on page 122.

3. Terminate the test. Type `test ds1-loop location end-loopback/span-test`.

4. If the tests fails and there were no problems Testing the DS1 span from the ICSU to the loopback jack on page 120 or Testing the DS1 span from the smart jack to the network interface termination or fiber multiplexer (MUX) on page 127, there is a problem between the loopback jack to the smart jack. Work with the service provider to isolate the fault.

Figure 23: Network interface at smart jack for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU
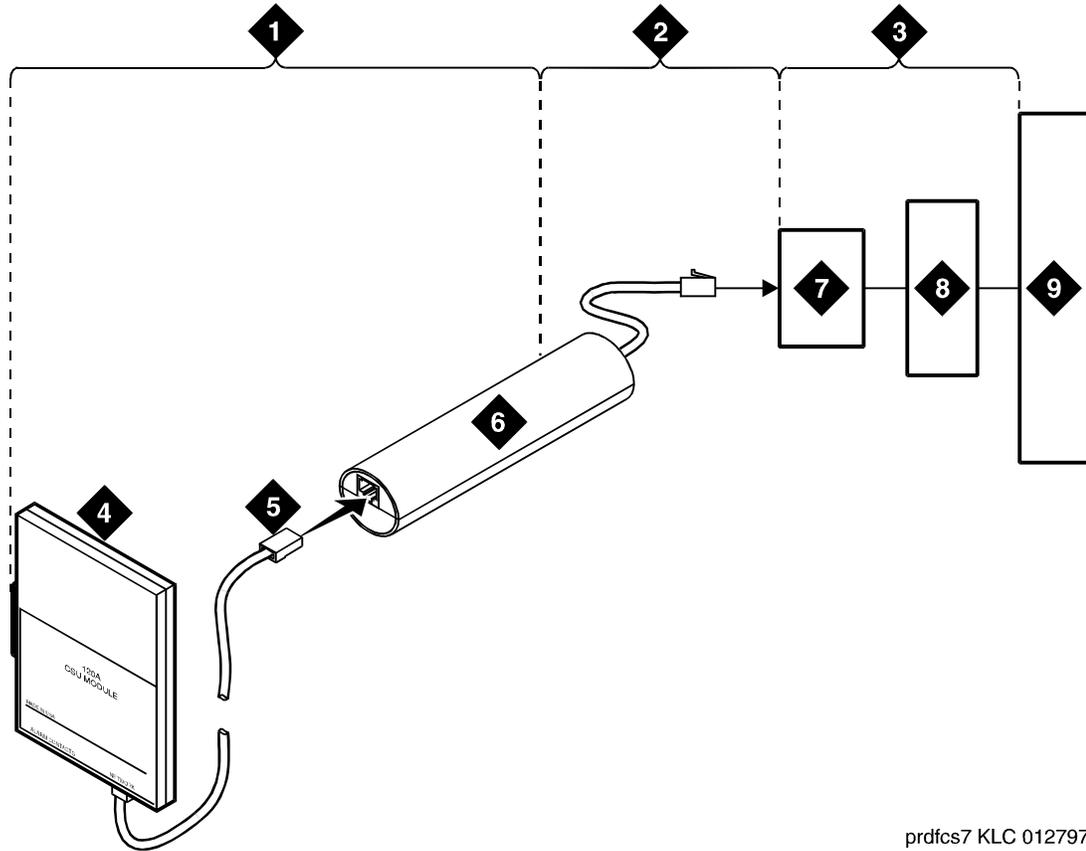
prdfcs7 KLC 012797

Figure notes:

1. Span section 1
2. Span section 2
3. Span section 3
4. 120A2 (or later) ICSU
5. RJ-48 to network interface (up to 1000 ft. [305 m])
6. Loopback jack
7. Network interface smart jack
8. Interface termination or fiber multiplexer (MUX)
9. Central office

Figure 24: Network interface at extended demarcation point (smart jack inaccessible) for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU

prdfcs4 KLC 012797

Figure notes:

1. **Span section 1**
2. **Span section 2**
3. **Span section 3**
4. **120A2 (or later) ICSU**
5. **RJ-48 to network interface (up to 1000 ft. [305 m])**
6. **Loopback jack**
7. **Dumb block (extended demarcation)**
8. **Network interface smart jack**
9. **Interface termination or fiber multiplexer (MUX)**
10. **Central office**

Figure 25: Network interface at extended demarcation point (smart jack accessible) for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU

prdfcs5 KLC 012797

Figure notes:

1. Span section 1
2. Span section 2
3. Span section 3
4. 120A2 (or later) ICSU
5. RJ-48 to network interface (up to 1000 ft. [305 m])
6. Dumb block (extended demarcation)
7. Loopback jack
8. Network interface smart jack
9. Interface termination or fiber multiplexer (MUX)
10. Central office
11. Dumb block to smart jack RJ-48

Testing a loopback jack without a smart jack

When the loopback jack is added to a span that does not contain a smart jack, the span is divided into 2 sections: from the ICSU to the loopback jack and from the loopback jack to the central office (CO). Section 2 includes the short cable from the loopback jack to the dumb block demarcation point (part of the loopback jack). This cable is the only part of Section 2 that is part of customer premises wiring. It is not covered in the loopback jack's loopback path. See

Figure 26: Network interface at "dumb" block for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU

prdfcs8 KLC 012497

Figure notes:

1. **Span section 1**
2. **Span section 2**
3. **120A2 (or later) ICSU**
4. **RJ-48 to network interface (up to 1000 ft. [305 m])**
5. **Loopback jack**
6. **Dumb block (demarcation point)**
7. **Interface termination or fiber multiplexer (MUX)**
8. **Central office**

Figure 27: Network interface at "dumb" block with repeater line to fiber MUX for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU
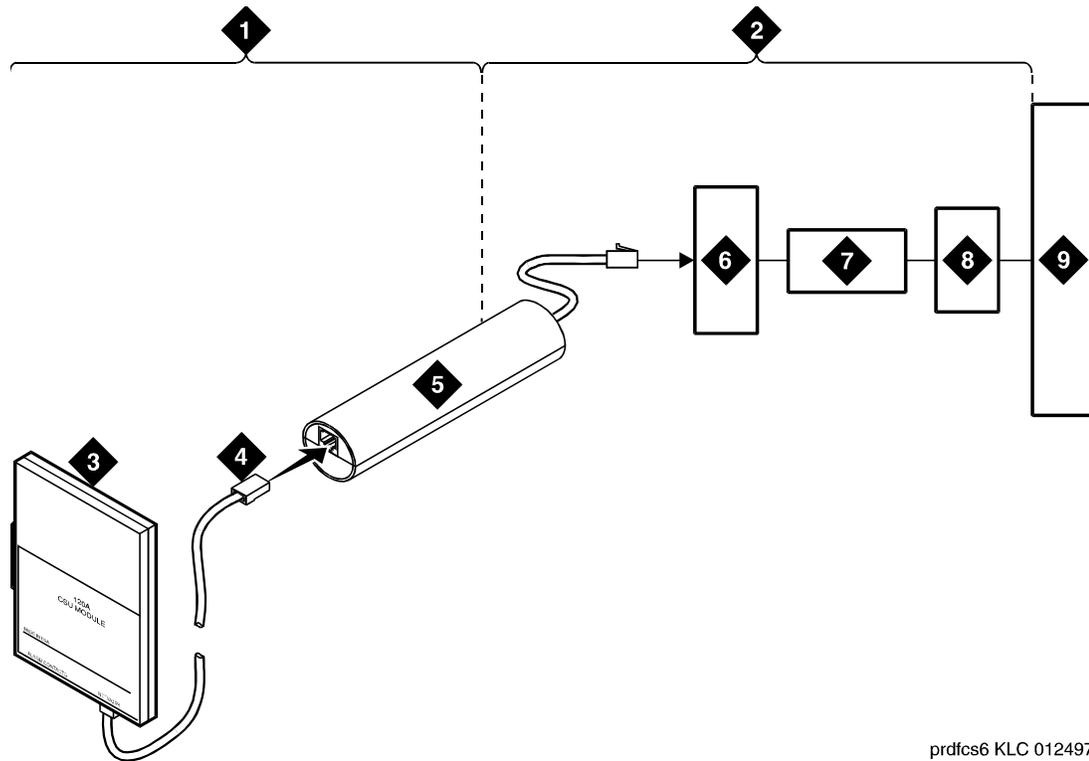
prdfcs6 KLC 012497

Figure notes:

1. Span section 1
2. Span section 2
3. 120A2 (or later) ICSU
4. RJ-48 to network interface (up to 1000 ft. [305 m])
5. Loopback jack
6. Dumb block (demarcation point)
7. Repeater
8. Fiber multiplexer (MUX)
9. Central office

Proceed as follows.

1. Test customer premises wiring from the ICSU to the loopback jack, as described in the "DS1 Span Test" section.

2. Test the loopback jack-to-*dumb* block and *dumb* block-to-CO wiring (section 2 in Figure 26: Network interface at "dumb" block for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 131 through Figure 27: Network interface at "dumb" block with repeater line to fiber MUX for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 132). This can be done using a loopback that "overlaps" the section of the span. Any of the following loopbacks can do this:

   • The local ICSU's line loopback, which the DS1 service provider at the CO end typically activates, tests, and then deactivates.

- The local DS1 interface's payload loopback, which the DS1 service provider at the CO end activates and tests.

- The far-end ICSU's line loopback. Activate this test at the management terminal by typing `test ds1-loop` *location* `far-csu-loopback-test-begin`, where *location* is the DS1 interface circuit pack corresponding to the loopback jack. Terminate this test by typing `test ds1-loop` *location* `end-loopback/span-test`, where *location* is the DS1 interface circuit pack corresponding to the loopback jack.

  Bit error counts are examined as described in the "DS1 Span Test" section. This test only isolates problems to Section 2 wiring if there are no problems in the wiring between the far-end CO and the far-end ICSU. Coordinate this test with the DS1 service provider.

  Failure of any of the above tests (a, b, or c) indicate a problem in Section 2. This could mean bad loopback jack -to-"dumb" block cabling, but is more likely to indicate a problem somewhere between the "dumb" block and the CO. This is the responsibility of the DS1 service provider.

  If the DS1 Span Test confirms that there are no problems in Section 1, the technician should proceed as follows to avoid unnecessary dispatch.

a. Identify and contact the DS1 service provider.

b. Inform the DS1 provider that loopback tests of the CPE wiring to the "dumb" block (section 1) showed no problems.

c. If the far-end ICSU line loopback test failed, inform the DS1 provider.

d. Request that the DS1 provider perform a loopback test of their portion of the Section 2 wiring by sending someone out to loop Section 2 back to the CO at the "dumb" block.

  If this test fails, the problem is in the service provider's wiring.

  If the test passes, the problem is in the cable between the loopback jack and the "dumb" block. Replace the loopback jack.

Configurations using fiber multiplexers

Use the loopback jack when customer premises DS1 wiring connects to an on-site fiber multiplexer (MUX) and allows wiring to the network interface point on the MUX to be remotely tested.

Fiber MUXs can take the place of Interface termination feeds as shown in Figure 23: Network interface at smart jack for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 128 through Figure 26: Network interface at "dumb" block for a 120A2 (or later) ICSU on page 131. Test these spans using the same procedures as metallic spans. Note the following points:

1. Fiber MUXs may have loopback capabilities that can the service provider can activate from the CO end. These may loop the signal back to the CO or back to the DS1 circuit pack. If the MUX provides the equivalent of a line loopback on the "problem" DS1 facility, activate it after a successful loopback jack test, and use it to isolate problems to the wiring between the loopback jack and the MUX.

2. Be aware that there are installations that use repeater metallic lines between the MUX and the "dumb" block. These lines require DC power for the repeaters and this DC power is present at the "dumb" block interface to the CPE equipment. *A loopback jack is required in this configuration to properly isolate and terminate the DC power.*

To check for the presence of DC, make the following 4 measurements at the network interface jack:

1. From transmit tip (T, Pin 5) to receive tip (T1, Pin 2)

2. From transmit ring (R, Pin 4) to receive ring (R1, Pin 1)

3. From transmit tip (T, Pin 5) to transmit ring (R, Pin 4)

4. From receive tip (T1, Pin 2) to receive ring (R1, Pin 1)

All measurements should read 0 (zero) volts DC. For pin numbers and pin designations, see *Integrated CSU Module Installation and Operation 555-230-193.*

External modems

The following section assumes that you are using one of the recommended external modems. However, any locally obtained, type-approved external modem should work. Contact your Avaya representative for more information.

Recommended modems include:

- Multi-Tech MT5634ZBA-USB-V92
- Multi-Tech MT5634ZBA-V92-GLOBAL

Hardware required when configuring modems

To configure many modems, you use the Hayes-compatible AT command set.

Note:

> If your modem uses a USB connection, use the USB ports instead of the serial port. Also, AT commands are not required, so you can skip this section. Use the factory defaults.

Before you can enter AT configuration commands, you must first connect a terminal or a PC with a keyboard, monitor, and terminal-emulation software to the modem.

Proceed as follows:

1. Connect one end of an RS-232 cable to an RS-232, serial-communications port (often called a COM port) on the terminal or PC.

2. Connect the other end of the RS-232 cable to the modem.

3. If you are using a PC, start your terminal emulation software.

Multi-Tech MT5634ZBA-USB-V92

Avaya recommends using a Multi-Tech USB modem, model MT5634ZBA-USB-V92, with an S8300/700, S8500, S8700, or S8710 configuration. This modem is used for sending alarms, as well as for remote dial up to the server for maintenance and administration.

Configuring the MT5634ZBA-USB-V92 modem

In the United States, the Multi-Tech MT5634ZBA-US-V92 modem gets configured automatically through the USB port with the factory defaults. No special configuration is necessary. In a non-US country, the modem may require settings specific to the country in which the modem will be used.

Multi-Tech MT5634ZBA-V92-GLOBAL

Avaya recommends using a Multi-Tech serial modem, model MT5634ZBA-V92-GLOBAL, with an S8500 Media Server.

The Multi-Tech serial modem connects the Remote Supervisor Adapter (RSA) to an external trunk. The RSA, which monitors S8500 components and software, can then send alarms to the services support group. Additionally, the S8500 can be dialed up remotely to either turn power on or off. For more information, see *Installing and Configuring the Avaya S8500 Media Server* (03-300143).

Note:

The Multi-Tech serial modem, which requires its own power, comes with a DC adapter and a separately shipped power cord and modular cord.

Administration

The Multi-Tech modems do not require administration if used in the United States. In non-US countries, these modems may require administration.

For the full range of modem options, see the *Administrator's Guide for Avaya Communication Manager* (555-233-506).

ISDN converters and adapters

This section provides information on ISDN converters and adapters that are sometimes necessary when connecting to coaxial facilities in either a multicarrier cabinet or a single carrier cabinet.

Connections include:

- Integrated Services Data Network Primary Rate Interface (ISDN-PRI) to Direct Access Secondary Storage (DASS)
- PRI to Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS)
- PRI to ISDN Basic Rate Interface (ISDN-BRI)

Converter circuit packs known as common channel signaling converter (CCSC), types 1 and 2.

Converters for single-carrier cabinets

PRI-to-DASS and PRI-to-DPNSS converters

Figure 28: Typical DASS or DPNSS converter cabling on page 137 shows typical connections from the CCSC-1 PRI-to-DASS converter or the CCSC-2 PRI-to-DPNSS converters to the coaxial facility.

Figure 28: Typical DASS or DPNSS converter cabling

0001_0_PRR 051306

Figure notes:

1. **To TN464F DS1 circuit pack and either a CSCC-1 PRI-to-DASS converter or a CSCC-2 PRI-to-DPNSS converter circuit pack**
2. **Communication Manager administration PC**
3. **RS-232 cable to front of PRI converter circuit pack**

4. **888B coaxial converter**
5. **Coaxial connection to 2-Mbps facility**
6. **Coaxial cable from PRI converter circuit pack to coaxial converter**

1. Plug the PC into the RS-232 connector on the front of the PRI converter circuit pack.

2. Connect the coaxial Y-cable from the TN464F to the PRI converter circuit pack.

3. Connect the opposite end of the Y-cable to the 888B coaxial converter.

PRI-to-BRI converter

Figure 29: Typical PRI to BRI converter cabling on page 138 shows typical connections from the PRI-to-BRI converter to the coaxial facility.

Figure 29: Typical PRI to BRI converter cabling

0007_0 RBP 051396
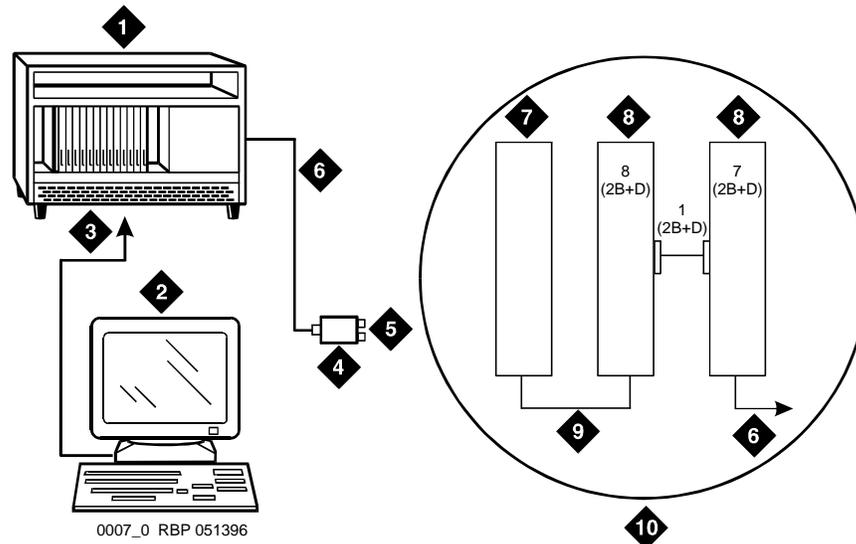
Figure notes:

1. To TN464F DS1 circuit pack and PRI-to-BRI converter circuit pack
2. Communication Manager administration PC
3. RS-232 cable to front of converter circuit pack
4. 888B coaxial converter
5. Coaxial connection to 2-Mbps facility
6. Coaxial cable from PRI converter circuit pack to coaxial converter
7. TN464F circuit pack
8. PRI-to-BRI converter circuit pack
9. Jumper coaxial cable
10. Inset showing connections on rear of carrier

Note:

The inset shows details of the cable connections between the circuit packs. Connect the Communication Manager administration PC to the RS-232 connector on the front of the PRI converter circuit pack.

Converters for multi-carrier cabinets

PRI-to-DASS and PRI-to-DPNSS converters

The following steps connect the administration PC to the PRI converter.

1. Connect the Communication Manager administration PC to the RS-232 connector on the front of the PRI converter circuit pack.

   Figure 30: Typical DASS or DPNSS converter cabling on page 139 shows typical connections from the CCSC-1 PRI-to-DASS converter or the CCSC-2 PRI-to-DPNSS converters to the coaxial facility.

Figure 30: Typical DASS or DPNSS converter cabling

0011_0 RBP 060696

Figure notes:

1. **To TN464F DS1 circuit pack and either a CSCC-1 PRI-to-DASS converter or a CSCC-2 PRI-to-DPNSS converter circuit pack**
2. **Communication Manager administration PC**
3. **RS-232 cable to front of PRI converter circuit pack**
4. **888B coaxial converter**
5. **Coaxial connection to 2-Mbps facility**
6. **Coaxial cable from PRI converter circuit pack to coaxial converter**

PRI-to-BRI converter

Figure 31: Typical PRI to BRI converter cabling on page 140 shows typical connections from the PRI-to-BRI converter to the coaxial facility. The Communication Manager administration PC is connected to the RS-232 connector on the front of the PRI converter circuit pack.

Figure 31: Typical PRI to BRI converter cabling

0022_1 PDH 062596
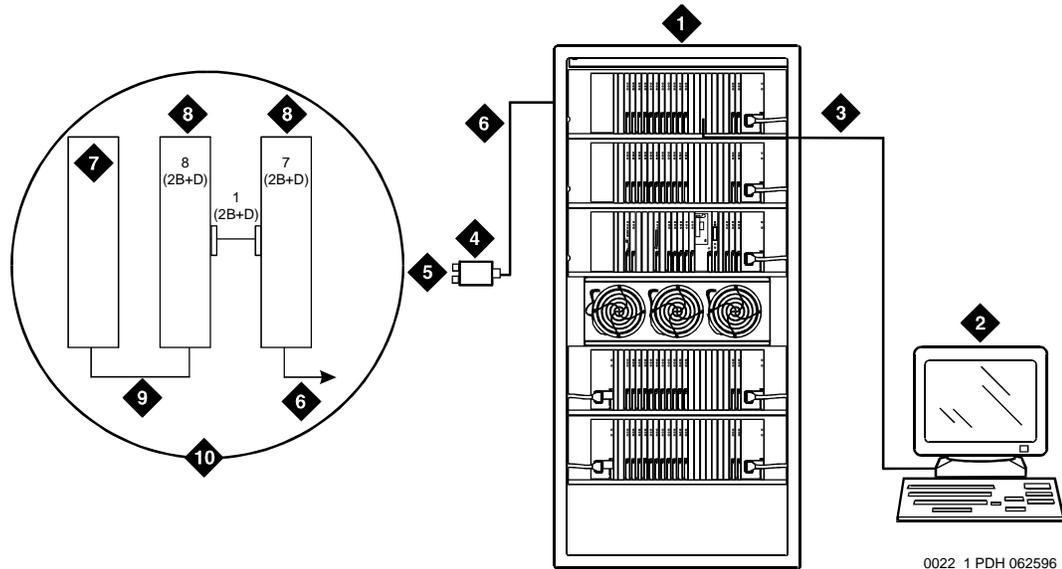
Figure notes:

1. **TN464F DS1 circuit pack and PR-to-BRI converter circuit pack**
2. **Communication Manager administration PC**
3. **RS-232 cable to front of converter circuit pack**
4. **888B 75-ohm coaxial converter**
5. **Coaxial connection to 2-Mbps facility**
6. **Coaxial cable from PRI converter circuit pack to coaxial converter**
7. **TN464F circuit pack**
8. **PRI-to-BRI converter circuit pack**
9. **Jumper coaxial cable**
10. **Inset showing connections on rear of carrier**

Note:

The inset shows details of the cable connections between the circuit packs.

909A/B universal coupler

The 909A/B universal coupler is used with paging, malicious call trace, and music-on-hold equipment that is not approved for use with the public network.

Figure 32: Typical 909A/B universal coupler on page 141 shows a typical 909A/B universal coupler. For additional installation and switch setting information, see *909A/909B Universal Coupler Installation Instructions*, which is normally shipped with the 909A/909B Universal Coupler.

> **Note:**
> If the music source is registered by the FCC (in the USA) or an equivalent body, the 909A/B universal coupler is not required.

Figure 32: Typical 909A/B universal coupler
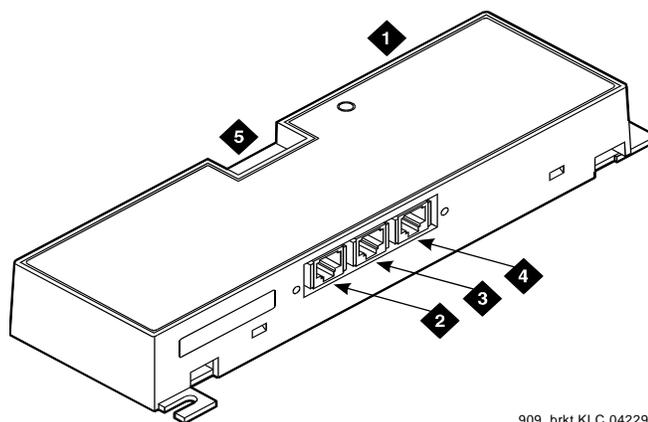
909_brkt KLC 042296

Figure notes:

1. **909A/B universal coupler**
2. **J1 8-pin modular jack**
3. **J2 8-pin modular jack**
4. **J3 7-pin modular jack**
5. **DIP switch location**

The 909A is the direct current (DC) version of the coupler, and cabinet power supplies -48 VDC power. The 909B is the alternating current (AC) version, and power is supplied from a separate power supply (such as the KS-22911L2).

The DIP switches on the unit set:

- Protection/Paging selection: For AUX trunk paging and malicious call trace, set to C2. Set the switch to C1 for all other applications.

- Output attenuation (-9 or -15 dBm): Setting depends on output level of music source.

- Output impedance (8 ohms, 1.5 kΩ, and 50 kΩ): This switch only requires setting if the Protection/Paging switch is set to C2 and the coupler is supplying background music to a customer-supplied paging amplifier.

The pinouts for J1, J2, and J3 are provided in <u>Table 14: J1 Pin Assignments (System Connections)</u> on page 142, <u>Table 15: J2 Pin Assignments (Accessory Connections)</u> on page 142, and <u>Table 16: J3 Pin Assignments (Power Connections)</u> on page 143. See these tables when connecting music or paging equipment.

Table 14: J1 Pin Assignments (System Connections)

Pin	Color	Designation	Description
1	White-Orange	—	Not Used
2	Orange	PG2/BZ2	Seizure control lead, connected to -48 VDC from the system or from the 909A/B when the protection paging switch is set to C2, or to -48 VDC on the 909A/B when protection/paging switch is set to C1
3	White-Green	PG1/BZ1	Seizure control lead, connected to SZ lead from the AUX trunk when the protection/paging switch is set to C2, or to -48 VDC on the 909A/B when the protection/paging switch is set to C1
4	Blue	R	Ring lead
5	White-Blue	T	Tip lead
7	Green	BSY2/BY2	Busy/busy-out lead, connected to S1 lead from the AUX trunk
7	White-Brown	BSY1/BY1	Busy/busy-out lead, connected to S lead from the AUX trunk
8	Brown	—	Not Used

Table 15: J2 Pin Assignments (Accessory Connections) *1 of 2*

Pin	Color	Designation	Description
1	White-Orange	CMS1/M1	Customer-supplied music source
2	Orange	CMS2/M2	Customer-supplied music source
3	White-Green	COS1	Remote busy-out control contact closure from music source
4	Blue	CR	Customer ring lead
5	White-Blue	CT	Customer tip lead
7	Green	COS2	Remote busy-out control contact closure from music source

1 of 2

Table 15: J2 Pin Assignments (Accessory Connections) *2 of 2*

Pin	Color	Designation	Description
7	White-Brown	CBS1/C1	Seizure indication provided to music source
8	Brown	CBS2/C2	Seizure indication provided to music source
			2 of 2

> ⚠️ **CAUTION:**
>
> **Do not** plug the cable into J3 before all cross-connects are completed. Damage to the 909A/B universal coupler may occur.

Table 16: J3 Pin Assignments (Power Connections)

Pin	Color	Designation	Description
1, 3, 4, & 7	—	—	Not used
2	Black	GRD	-48 RET or ground lead from system or from positive lead of power supply
5	Yellow	-48 VDC	-48 VDC from system or from negative lead of power supply

Figure 33: Typical modular jack pinout on page 143 shows the physical locations of the pins for J1, J2, and J3.

Figure 33: Typical modular jack pinout

mod_jack RBP 041796
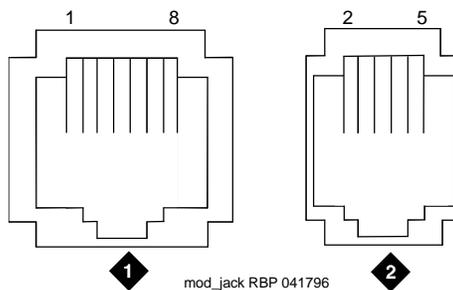
Figure notes:

1. **J1 and J2 8-pin modular jacks**   2. **J3 7-pin modular jack**

Malicious call trace

The malicious call trace (MCT) voice recorder connects directly to the tip and ring connections of a TN763/D auxiliary trunk circuit pack. See . The 909A/B universal coupler provides seizure control to the recorder.

Note:

> There is no auxiliary trunk circuit pack for the G700 or G350 Media Gateway, so information in this chapter does not apply to these media gateways. But you can access MCT equipment connected to a port network.

Figure 34: Malicious call trace

cydf038 PDH 091696
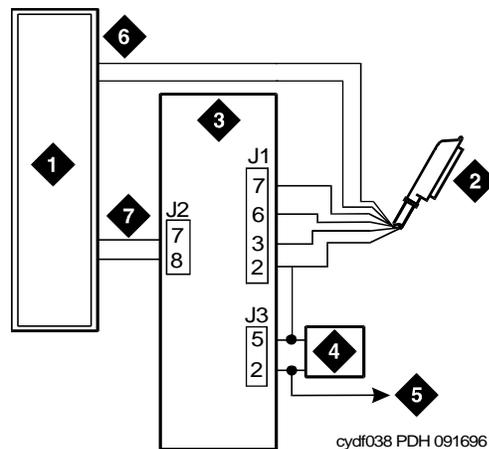
Figure notes:

1. **Malicious call trace voice recorder**
2. **25-pair cable (T, R, S, S1, Sz, SZ1) to TN763/D auxiliary trunk circuit pack**
3. **909A/B universal coupler**
4. **Power supply for universal coupler**
5. **To SZ1 on TN763/D connector**
6. **Tip and ring wires**
7. **CBS1/C1 and CBS2/C2**

Note:

> A wiring block must be locally engineered.

Note:

> 909A couplers ships with one DW4B-DE cable and two DW8B-SE cables. The 909B ships with one KS-22911L2 power supply, one DW4B-DE cable, and two DW8B-SE cables.

1. Determine the port assignment of the recorder from the malicious call tracing form.

2. Install the 909A/B universal coupler on a vertical surface.

3. Connect the SZ, SZ1, S, and S1 leads from the 909A/B to an auxiliary trunk circuit pack.

    a. Tip and ring connect from the voice recorder to the auxiliary trunk circuit pack (J1 on the 909A/B).

    b. CBS1/C1 and CBS2/C2 connect from the voice recorder to J2 on the 909A/B.

4. On the 909A/B universal coupler:

    a. Connect seizure control voltage of from -9 to -70 Volts to the PG2/BZ2 connection (pin 2 of J1). Switching voltage to the PG2/BZ2 connection can be from the 909A/B -48 VDC supply.

    b. Connect SZ1 to the ground lead of the DC power source used for PG2/BZ2.

    c. Set S1 to the "C2" position. Set S2 position 7 to "OPEN".

    d. Connect an approved -48 VDC power source to the **-48** and **GRD** terminals (pins 5 and 2, respectively, of J3 on the 909A/B).

5. Administer the switch for the call trace device.

Note:

> For additional installation information, see *909A/909B Universal Coupler Installation Instructions*, which is normally shipped with the 909A/909B Universal Coupler.


Music-on-hold

- The music-on-hold (MOH) feature allows a caller to hear music when that caller is placed on hold. Music-on-hold can be provided through a two-wire TN2183 analog line circuit pack (or equivalent) or auxiliary trunk circuit pack to a customer-supplied music source on an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway.

Figure 35: Typical registered equipment connections (auxiliary access) for an MCC1, SCC1, or CMC1, G600, and G650 Media Gateway on page 146 shows the connections for music-on-hold, dial dictation, or recorded announcement features when the music source is Federal Communications Commission (FCC) registered (or equivalent). Figure 36: Typical nonregistered equipment connections (auxiliary access) for an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway on page 147 shows the connections when the music source is not **FCC**-registered (or equivalent).

Local music-on-hold allows one music source. However, if you purchase the multiple music-on-hold (tenant partitioning) feature, you can have up to 100 music sources.

Note:

> Use the following connection instructions when the music source is not located in the equipment room. If the music source is located in the equipment room, do not route the connections through the information outlet.

Figure 35: Typical registered equipment connections (auxiliary access) for an MCC1, SCC1, or CMC1, G600, and G650 Media Gateway

cydfmusc RPY 090397
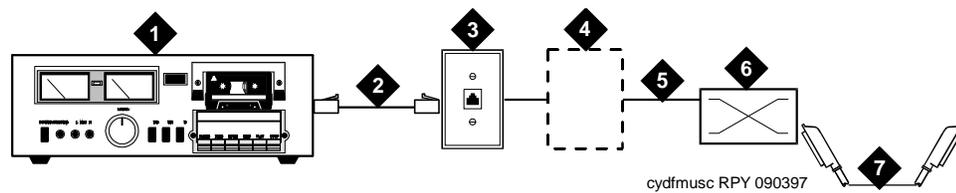
Figure notes:

1. **Music source**
2. **4-pair modular cord**
3. **103A or modular wall jack**
4. **122A music adapter (if required—primarily required in France)**
5. **Tip (green) and ring (red)**
6. **Part of main distribution frame**
7. **A25D 25 pair cable (male-to-male) to auxiliary trunk circuit pack**

1. If the music source is registered, the system side of the MDF connects directly to the system.

2. If the music source is not registered, the system side of the MDF connects to a 909A/B universal coupler (see 909A/B universal coupler on page 141).

Registered music source

See Figure 35: Typical registered equipment connections (auxiliary access) for an MCC1, SCC1, or CMC1, G600, and G650 Media Gateway on page 146 to install a registered music source.

1. Determine feature port assignment from Feature-Related System Parameters form.

2. Install music source according to the manufacturer's instructions.

3. Install patch cord/jumper wires at the main distribution frame.

4. Administer the switch for the new equipment.

Nonregistered music source

See Figure 36: Typical nonregistered equipment connections (auxiliary access) for an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway on page 147 and Figure 37: Connections to nonregistered music-on-hold using analog line for an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway on page 148 when installing a nonregistered music source.

1. Determine feature port assignment from Feature-Related System Parameters Form.

2. Install the music source according to the manufacturer's instructions.

3. Connect a cable from the assigned port carrier slot to J1 on the 909A/B universal coupler (see 909A/B universal coupler on page 141). A wiring block must be locally engineered.

   a. Connect the T-lead at pin 5 and the R-lead at pin 4 of J1 on the 909A/B universal coupler to the corresponding leads from the TN2183.

   b. Connect the CT-lead at pin 5 and the CR-lead at pin 4 of J2 on the 909A/B universal coupler to the MDF.

4. Install patch cord/jumper wires at the MDF to connect tip and ring to the information outlet at the music source.

5. Set the Protection/Paging switch to C1.

6. Connect a modular cord from the information outlet to the music source.

7. Connect -48V to pin 5 and -48V RET to pin 2 of J3 on the 909A/B. The power source may be an 1151A, 1151A2, or other approved power supply.

8. Administer the switch for the new equipment.

Figure 36: Typical nonregistered equipment connections (auxiliary access) for an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway
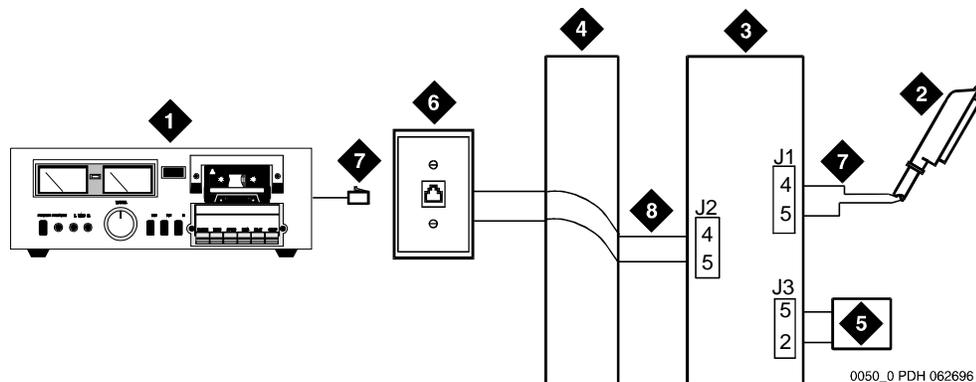
Figure notes:

1. **Customer-supplied music source**
2. **A25D 25-pair cable to auxiliary trunk circuit pack**
3. **909A/B universal coupler**
4. **Part of main distribution frame**
5. **Power supply for universal coupler**
6. **103A or modular wall jack**
7. **4-pair modular cord**
8. **Tip and ring wires**

Note:

A wiring block must be locally engineered.

Figure 37: Connections to nonregistered music-on-hold using analog line for an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway

0051_0 PDH 062696
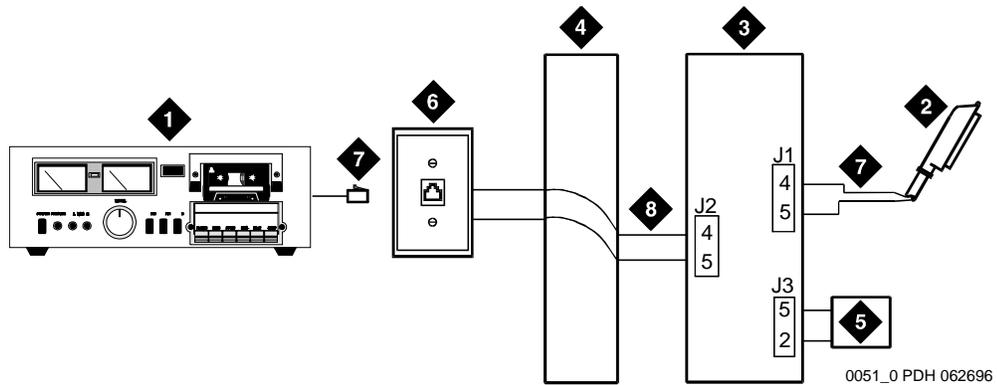
Figure notes:

1. **Customer-supplied music source**
2. **25-pair cable to analog line circuit pack**
3. **909A/B universal coupler**
4. **Part of main distribution frame**

5. **Power supply for universal coupler**
6. **103A or modular wall jack**
7. **4-pair modular cord**
8. **Tip and ring wires**

Note:

A wiring block must be locally engineered.

Note:

For additional installation information, see *909A/909B Universal Coupler Installation Instructions*, which is normally shipped with the 909A/909B Universal Coupler.

Paging and announcement equipment

This section explains the most common system configurations for the paging feature of Avaya Communication Manager. This chapter provides information on the following features:

- Loudspeaker paging
- ESPA radio paging
- External ringing
- Queue warning indicator

Loudspeaker paging

In an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway, the loudspeaker paging feature provides a connection from a TN763B/C/D auxiliary trunk circuit pack (or equivalent) to a customer-supplied paging amplifier.

Loudspeaker paging without paging adapter

Figure 38: Connections for loudspeaker paging without paging adapter for an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway on page 150 shows the connections for the loudspeaker paging feature. These connections are used when the loudspeaker interface equipment is not located in the equipment room. If the equipment is located in the equipment room, the information outlet is not required. The connections shown are for one zone.

Figure 38: Connections for loudspeaker paging without paging adapter for an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway on page 150 also shows connections from an optional customer-supplied music source to the loudspeaker system through a paging amplifier, as well as connections to the loudspeaker system through a 909A/B universal coupler (see 909A/B universal coupler on page 141).

Note:
> If the loudspeaker paging system provides a talkback microphone at the speakers, the microphone must be FCC approved (or equivalent), or a 909A/B universal coupler is required.

Figure 38: Connections for loudspeaker paging without paging adapter for an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway
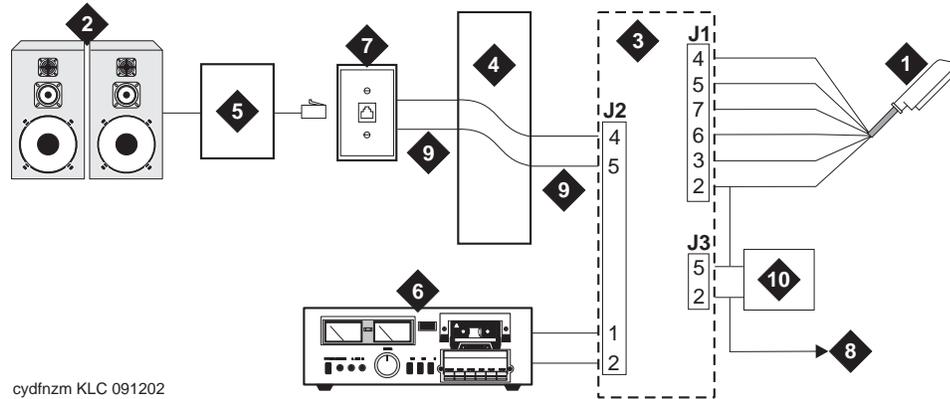
cydfnzm KLC 091202

Figure notes:

1. **25-pair cable to TN763B/C/D auxiliary trunk circuit pack**
2. **Loudspeaker paging system**
3. **909A/B universal coupler (if required)**
4. **Part of main distribution frame (MDF) circuits 1-16**
5. **Paging amplifier**

6. **Music source for background music over loudspeakers (optional)**
7. **103A or modular wall jack**
8. **To SZ1 on TN763 connector**
9. **Tip and ring wires**
10. **-48 VDC power supply for 909B**

Note:

On the 25-pair cable to TN763B/C/D auxiliary trunk circuit pack, SZ1 connects to GRD on key 10. The 50 points amphenol is connected to the back of a G600 or G650 Media Gateway.

Loudspeaker paging access without universal coupler

The following steps install the loudspeaker equipment.

1. Determine port assignment of paging zone(s) from loudspeaker paging form.

2. At the main distribution frame, locate the connecting block and terminals assigned to the selected port.

3. On the locally engineered wiring block, place a strap between terminals S and SZ. Place a strap between terminals S1 and SZ1.

4. Install patch cord/jumper wires at the main distribution frame.

5. Connect a 2-pair line cord (modular plug at one end) from the information outlet to the paging amplifier (to the loudspeaker system).

6. Install loudspeaker equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions.

7. Administer the switch for the new equipment.

Loudspeaker paging with universal coupler

An information outlet provides access to loudspeaker paging. The system side of the main distribution frame connects to a 909A/B universal coupler. Make provisions for the **DC** power that the 909A/B universal coupler requires, such as a 1151A, 1151A2, or other approved -48VDC power supply.

Six leads (T, R, SZ, SZ1, S, and S1) connect the adapter to an auxiliary trunk circuit pack located in a port carrier.

1. Determine port assignment of paging zone(s) from loudspeaker Paging form.

2. Identify carrier slot and label both ends of an A25D (male to male) cable.

3. Connect a cable from the 909A/B to the system side of the main distribution frame. A wiring block must be locally engineered.

4. 909A/B universal coupler on page 141 provides details of the connections between the 909A/B universal coupler and the wiring blocks.

   > ⚠ **CAUTION:**
   >
   > Damage to the 909A/B may occur if the cable is plugged into J3 *before* all cross-connects are completed.

5. On the 909A/B universal coupler:

   - Connect seizure control voltage of from -9 to -70 volts to the PG2/BZ2 connection (pin 2 of J1). Switching voltage to the PG2/BZ2 connection can be from the 909's -48-volt supply.

   - Connect a -48 VDC power source to the -48 and GRD terminals on the 909A/B.

6. Install patch cord/jumper wires at the main distribution frame.

7. Connect a 2-pair line cord (modular plug at one end) from the information outlet to the loudspeaker system.

8. Install loudspeaker equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions.

9. Connect an approved -48 VDC power source to the **-48** and **GRD** terminals (pins 5 and 2, respectively, of J3).

10. Administer the switch for the new equipment.

   Note:

   For additional installation information, see *909A/909B Universal Coupler Installation Instructions*, which is normally shipped with the 909A/909B Universal Coupler.

ESPA radio paging

on page 152 shows typical connections to European Standard Paging Access (ESPA) equipment. Connect the LINE jack on the PassageWay interface to a digital line 4-wire DCP circuit pack through the MDF.

Figure 39: Typical ESPA radio paging connections
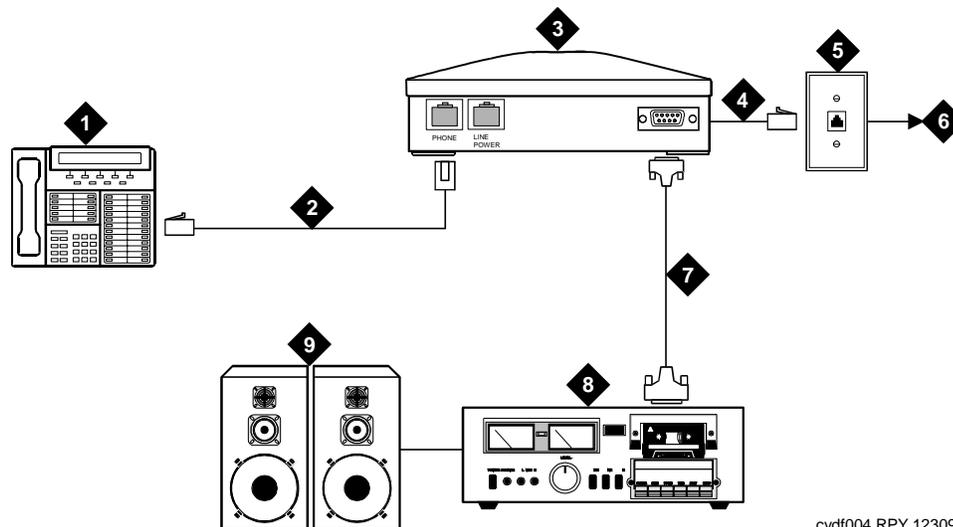
cydf004 RPY 123097

Figure notes:

1. **DCP telephone**
2. **4-pair modular cord**
3. **PassageWay interface**
4. **4-pair modular cord**
5. **103A or modular wall jack**

6. **To digital line circuit pack**
7. **RS-232 connector**
8. **ESPA radio paging equipment**
9. **Loudspeaker paging system**

External ringing

Connections for external ringing are at an information outlet. The system side of the main distribution frame (MDF) is connected to a TN2183 (or equivalent) analog line circuit pack in an MCC1, SCC1, CMC1, G600, or G650 Media Gateway.

Note:

Up to three devices can be connected to one analog line circuit pack port.

1. Wire the ringing device to the information outlet.

2. Administer the switch for the new equipment.

Queue warning indicator

The connections for the queue warning indicator are the same as external ringing. An AC indicator (light) such as a 21C49 can be used in a Uniform Call Distribution/Direct Departmental Calling (UCD/**DDC**) queue. The light is connected to an information outlet. The system side of the MDF is connected to an analog line circuit pack located in a port carrier.

1. Wire the queue warning indicator to the information outlet.
2. Administer the switch for the new equipment.

Adjunct Information Sources

This section lists documents you can use for installation of some of the key adjunct systems that you can connect.

You can access or download the latest version of documentation from the Avaya Support Web site at http:/avaya.com/support. You must have access to the Internet and a copy of Adobe Reader installed on your personal computer.

To download the latest version of this documentation:

1. Access the Avaya Support Web site at http://support.avaya.com.
2. At the top of the page, under **Support**, click **Product Documentation**.

   The system displays the **Technical Database/Product Documentation** page.
3. In the **Search Support** field in the upper-left corner, type the documentation number and click **Go**.
4. Scroll down to find the issue number, and then click the book title that is to the right of the latest issue number.
5. On the next page, scroll down and click one of the following options:
   - **PDF Format** to download the book in regular PDF format
   - **ZIP Format** to download the book in zipped PDF format

Call Management System

For information on installing Call Management System R3V12, see the following:

- *Avaya Call Management System (CMS) R12 Software Installation, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting Guide* (585-215-117)
- *Avaya Call Management System (CMS) Sun Enterprise 3500 Computer Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting* (585-215-873)
- *Avaya CMS R12 Sun Blade 100/150 Workstation Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting* (585-215-783)
- *Avaya CMS Sun Fire V880 Computer Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting* (585-215-116)

INTUITY AUDIX Messaging Systems

For information on installing INTUITY AUDIX Messaging systems, see one of the following:

- For INTUITY AUDIX Release 5.1 Messaging, see *INTUITY Messaging Solutions Release 5 Installation for New Systems* on the *INTUITY Messaging Solutions Release 5 Documentation CD-ROM* (585-313-803)
- For INTUITY AUDIX LX Messaging, see *INTUITY AUDIX LX Installation Checklist* on the *INTUITY AUDIX LX Release 1 Documentation CD-ROM* (585-313-818)

Avaya Modular Messaging System

For information on installing Avaya Modular Messaging systems, see *Modular Messaging Release 2.0 Documentation CD-ROM* (11-300121).

ASAI and DEFINITY LAN Gateway

For information on installing ASAI systems and DEFINITY LAN Gateway, see Avaya *MultiVantage ASAI Applications over MAPD* (555-230-136) and *Avaya Communication Manager Release 2.0 ASAI Technical Reference* (555-230-220) on the *Avaya Communication Manager Release 2.0 ASAI Documents* CD-ROM (585-246-801).

Another document related to ASAI is *Avaya CVLAN Server 9.0 for Linux Installation and Basic Administration*, which is available at http://avaya.com/support. Click the following links: **Support>Technical Database>Contact Centers/CRM>CTI>CVLAN Server for Linux R9**.

Avaya Interactive Response

For information on installing Avaya Interactive Response systems, see *Avaya Interactive Response R1.2.1 Install and Troubleshooting Guide* (07-300180) on the Avaya Interactive Response R1.2.1 Documentation CD (07-300181).

Avaya EC500 Extension to Cellular

For information on installing Avaya EC500 Extension to Cellular systems, see the *Avaya EC500 Extension to Cellular Installation and Administration Guide* (210-100-500).

Property Management Systems

For information on installing property management systems, see *Guestworks and DEFINITY Systems Technician Handbook for Hospitality Installations* (555-231-743*).*

Call Accounting Systems

For information on installing Call Accounting Systems, see one of the following:

● The online help or documentation included with the eCAS software CD-ROM

● For Guestworks Server INTUITY Lodging Call Accounting System, see *GuestWorks and DEFINITY Systems Technician Handbook for Hospitality Installations* (555-231-743).

DEFINITY Wireless Business System

For information on installing DEFINITY Wireless Business System, see *DEFINITY Wireless Business System Installation and Test* (555-232-102).

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