

COMMON SYSTEMS
CLOCK CIRCUIT
FOR MISCELLANEOUS USE
6 SECOND PULSE

CHANGES

D. DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUIT CHANGES

D.1 Prior to Issue 2-D the leads of Fig. 4 were designated:

"TO CALL THRU TEST CIRCUIT,
HOLDING TIME RECORDER,
OR SUCCEEDING FIG. 4"

All other headings, No change.

BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES, INC.

DEPT. 3350

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RSW)HS

COMMON SYSTEMS
CLOCK CIRCUIT
FOR MISCELLANEOUS USE
6 SECOND PULSE

1. PURPOSE OF CIRCUIT

- 1.1 To provide clock pulses in an office either by receiving pulses over cable conductors or by providing a local 24 or 48 volt operated clock.

2. WORKING LIMITS

- 2.1 (LP) Relay.

Maximum external circuit loop 1040 ohms.

Minimum insulation resistance 30,000 ohms.

3. FUNCTIONS

- 3.1 To provide pulses at a 6 second interval.
- 3.2 To provide a means for receiving pulses from a distant office.
- 3.3 To provide a local clock, 24 or 48 volt battery control, for the creation of local pulses.
- 3.4 To provide a relay multiplier circuit arranged for either 24 or 48 volt use.

4. CONNECTING CIRCUITS

- 4.1 Call through test circuit.
- 4.2 Holding time recorder.

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

5. CLOCK PULSES FROM DISTANT OFFICE

When clock pulses are obtained from a distant office relay (LP) is operated every 6 seconds in turn closing either 24 or 48 volt battery to the (CP) relay.

6. CLOCK PULSES FROM A LOCAL CLOCK

When local pulses are required a clock arranged for either 24 or 48 volt battery control is provided. These clocks are spring actuated and arranged for electric winding with supplementary manual winding control. The time contacts close at a 6 second interval in turn operating the (CP) relay.

7. RELAY CIRCUIT

The (CP) relay is operated from either the (LP) relay or a clock and is arranged in such a manner that it may be used as an indefinite multiplier. Each time the relay operates either 24 or 48 volt battery is connected to the "CP" or "M" lead to control the associated circuit or succeeding Fig. 4.

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