RINGING SYSTEMS

Purpose: This Addendum changes paragraphs 3.61e, 3.62e, 6.5, and 7.023 of TE & CM-212, Issue 3, dated November 1970, to bring them into conformity with TE & CM-325, Issue 7, Addendum 2, dated December 1969. TE & CM-325 requires a 1.3 second ringing period as opposed to the 1.25 and 2-second periods recommended in this edition of TE & CM-212.

Deletions:

1. Delete the figure "1.25" from line 2 of paragraph 3.61e.
2. Delete the figure "1.25" from line 2 of paragraph 3.62e.
3. Delete paragraph 6.5. Make a notation stating: "See Addendum 1."
4. Delete the figure "1.25" from line 5 of paragraph 7.023.

Additions:

1. Insert "1.3" in place of the figure "1.25" in line 2 of paragraph 3.61e.
2. Insert "1.3" in place of the figure "1.25" in line 2 of paragraph 3.62e.
3. Add new paragraphs 6.5 and 6.51 to read as follows:

"6.5 The interrupter interrupts ringing generator voltage to the called party's line and ringback tone to the calling party's line to produce a silent period during the ringing cycle. Experience has shown that the duration of the ring is an important factor in obtaining satisfactory ringing, especially on long loops. It takes a short time to charge the capacitance of the loop and for the clapper vibration to build up sufficient amplitude to strike the gongs. A short duration ring coupled with a relatively low sound output caused by reduced voltage across the ringer on long loops can result in subscriber complaints. To prevent this situation interrupter cycles should provide not less than 1.3 second ringing periods in a 6-second cycle with either single frequency or four-frequency ringing. Five-frequency ringing requires either a longer cycle or shorter ringing period; therefore, should be avoided where practicable. In some switchboards the ringing load is split so that only a portion of the connectors require ringing power at any one time (taking advantage of the silent period). This reduces ringing power requirements, but is not normally furnished in switchboards having less than 2000-3000 connector terminals.

6.51 A transfer circuit is provided to automatically transfer from the regular to the standby interrupter if the regular interrupter fails."

4. Insert "1.3" in place of the figure "1.25" in line 5 of paragraph 7.023.