
Meridian 1
Succession 1000
Succession 1000M
Succession 3.0 Software

Features and Services

Book 3 of 3 (N to Z)

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Revision history

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Standard 11.00. This document is up-issued to support Meridian 1 Release 25.40 and Succession Communication Server for Enterprise (CSE) 1000, Release 2.0. This is book 3 of a 3 book set.

January 2002

Standard 10.00. Up-issued to include content for Meridian 1 Release 25.40 and Succession Communication Server for Enterprise 1000, Release 1.1.

April, 2000

Standard 9.00. This is a global document and is up-issued for Release 25.0x. Document changes include removal of: redundant content; references to equipment types except Options 11C, 51C, 61C, and 81C; and references to previous software releases.

June, 1999

Issue 8.00 released as Standard for Generic Release 24.2x.

October, 1997

Issue 7.00. This is the Release 23.0x standard version of this document. Certain application-specific features have been removed from this document and have been placed in their appropriate Nortel Networks technical publications (NTPs). Automatic Call Distribution features can be found in *Automatic Call Distribution Feature description* 553-2671-110; Call Detail Recording features can be found in *Call Detail Recording Description and formats* 553-2631-100; Primary Rate Interface features can be found in *International ISDN PRI Feature description and administration* 553-2901-301; R2MFC and MFC features can be found in *Multifrequency Compelled Signaling* 553-2861-100; and DPNSS1 features can be found in *DPNSS1 Features and Services* 553-3921-300.

August, 1996

Issue 6.00. This is the Release 22.0x standard version of this document. The features Automatic Number Identification, Automatic Trunk Maintenance, Multi Tenant Service, Radio Paging and X08/11 Gateway have been incorporated into this document. Accordingly, the following Nortel Networks technical publications have been retired to reflect this change: 553-2611-200, 553-2751-104, 553-2831-100, 553-2721-111 and 553-2941-100.

December, 1995

Issue 5.00. This is the Release 21.1x standard version of this document.

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July, 1994

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Contents

About this document	13
Features and Software options	21
N Digit DNIS	69
New Flexible Code Restriction	81
Night Key for Direct Inward Dialing (DID) Digit Manipulation	91
Night Restriction Classes of Service	99
Night Service	105
Night Service Enhancements	115
Night Service, Enhanced	131
No Hold Conference	141
North American Numbering Plan	151
Off-Hook Alarm Security	159
Off-Hook Alarm Security Half Disconnect Enhancement	169
Off-Premise Extension	179

Off-Premise Station Analog Line Card	181
On Hold on Loudspeaker	191
On-Hook Dialing	201
Optional Outpulsing Delay	203
Outgoing Hold Timer Increase	205
Out-of-Service Unit (OOSU)	211
Overlay 45 Limited Repeats	215
Overlay Cache Memory	219
Override	223
Override, Enhanced	233
Override, Priority	265
Paging	277
Partial Dial Timing	285
PE/EPE blocking	289
Periodic Camp-on Tone	293
Periodic Clearing	297
Periodic Clearing Enhancement	301
Periodic Clearing on RAN, Meridian Mail, ACD, and Music	303
Periodic Pulse Metering	307

Personal Call Assistant	317
Phantom Terminal Numbers	335
Position Busy with Call on Hold	343
Predictive Dialing	347
Pretranslation and System Speed Call Enhancement	365
Pretranslation	373
Preventing Reciprocal Call Forward	393
Prime Directory Number	397
Privacy	399
Privacy Override	403
Privacy Release	407
Private Line Service	411
Public Switched Data Service	419
Pulsed E&M DTI2 Signaling	425
Radio Paging, X11	433
Radio Paging Product Improvements	477
Radio Paging Product Improvement Continuation	485
Recall after Parking	495
Recall to Same Attendant	499

Recall with Priority during Night Service	505
Recorded Announcement	507
Recorded Announcement Broadcast	513
Recorded Overflow Announcement	543
Recorded Telephone Dictation	551
Recovery on Misoperation of Attendant Console	555
Reference Clock Switching	561
Remote Call Forward	565
Remote Radio Paging	573
Restricted Call Transfer	577
Restricted Direct Inward Dialing Class of Service	579
Reverse Dial on Routes and Telephones	581
Ring Again	583
Ring Again on No Answer	591
Ring and Hold Lamp Status	601
Ringback Tone from Meridian 1 Enhancement	605
Ringling Change Key	607
Ringling instead of Buzzing on Digital Telephones	611

Room Status	615
Scheduled Access Restrictions	625
Scheduled Electronic Lock	641
Secrecy Enhancement	649
Secretarial Filtering	653
Seizure Acknowledgment	657
Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect	659
Selectable Directory Number Size	683
Semi-Automatic Camp-On	685
Series Call	691
Set-Based Administration Enhancements	695
Short Buzz for Digital Telephones	697
Single Appearance Directory Number	699
Single-digit Access to Hotel Services	703
Slow Answer Recall Enhancement	709
Slow Answer Recall for Transferred External Trunks	715
Source Included when Attendant Dials	719
Special Dial Tones after Dialed Numbers	723
Special Signaling Protocols	727

Special Trunk Support	731
Speed Call Delimiter	737
Speed Call Directory Number Access	743
Speed Call on Private Lines	747
Speed Call	749
Speed Call, System	759
Speed Call/Autodial with Authorization Codes	769
Station Activity Records	773
Station Category Indication	779
Station Specific Authorization Code	783
Station-to-Station Calling	789
Stored Number Redial	791
Supervised Analog Lines	797
Telelink Mobility Switch 1	803
Telephones	817
Teletype Terminal Access Control in Multi-customer Environment	833
Telset Call Timer Enhancement	837
Three-Wire Analog Trunk – Commonwealth of Independent States	839

Time and Date	865
Tone to Last Party	869
Tones and Cadences	873
Tones, Flexible Incoming	881
Total Redirection Count	885
Trunk Barring	891
Trunk Failure Monitor Enhancement	901
Trunk Failure Monitor	905
Trunk to Trunk Connection	909
Trunk Traffic Reporting Enhancement	917
Trunk Verification from a Station	921
Uninterrupted Line Connections	925
United Kingdom Analogue Hardware Support	929
User Selectable Call Redirection	935
Variable Flash Timing and Ground Button	947
Variable Guard Timing	951
Virtual Office	953
Voice Call	967
X08 to X11 Gateway	973

About this document

This document is a global document. Contact your system supplier or your Nortel Networks representative to verify that the hardware and software described are supported in your area.

Subject

Features and Services (553-3001-306) describes the software features available with Succession 1000M, Succession 1000, and Meridian 1 systems.

Note on legacy products and releases

This NTP contains information about systems, components, and features that are compatible with Succession 3.0 Software. For more information on legacy products and releases, click the **Technical Documentation** link under **Support** on the Nortel Networks home page:

<http://www.nortelnetworks.com/>

Applicable systems

This document applies to the following systems:

- Meridian 1 Option 11C Chassis
- Meridian 1 Option 11C Cabinet
- Meridian 1 Option 51C
- Meridian 1 Option 61
- Meridian 1 Option 61C
- Meridian 1 Option 61C CP PII
- Meridian 1 Option 81
- Meridian 1 Option 81C

- Meridian 1 Option 81C CP PII
- Succession 1000
- Succession 1000M Chassis
- Succession 1000M Cabinet
- Succession 1000M Half Group
- Succession 1000M Single Group
- Succession 1000M Multi Group

Note that memory upgrades may be required to run Succession 3.0 Software on CP3 or CP4 systems (Options 51C, 61, 61C, 81, 81C).

System migration

When particular Meridian 1 systems are upgraded to run Succession 3.0 Software and configured to include a Succession Signaling Server, they become Succession 1000M systems. Table 1 lists each Meridian 1 system that supports an upgrade path to a Succession 1000M system.

Table 1
Meridian 1 systems to Succession 1000M systems

This Meridian 1 system...	Maps to this Succession 1000M system
Meridian 1 Option 11C Chassis	Succession 1000M Chassis
Meridian 1 Option 11C Cabinet	Succession 1000M Cabinet
Meridian 1 Option 51C	Succession 1000M Half Group
Meridian 1 Option 61	Succession 1000M Single Group
Meridian 1 Option 61C	Succession 1000M Single Group
Meridian 1 Option 61C CP PII	Succession 1000M Single Group
Meridian 1 Option 81	Succession 1000M Multi Group
Meridian 1 Option 81C	Succession 1000M Multi Group
Meridian 1 Option 81C CP PII	Succession 1000M Multi Group

Note the following:

- When an Option 11C Mini system is upgraded to run Succession 3.0 Software, that system becomes a Meridian 1 Option 11C Chassis.
- When an Option 11C system is upgraded to run Succession 3.0 Software, that system becomes a Meridian 1 Option 11C Cabinet.

For more information, see one or more of the following NTPs:

- *Small System: Upgrade Procedures (553-3011-258)*
- *Large System: Upgrade Procedures (553-3021-258)*
- *Succession 1000 System: Upgrade Procedures (553-3031-258)*

Intended audience

This document is intended for individuals responsible for configuring Succession 1000M, Succession 1000, and Meridian 1 software features.

Conventions

Terminology

In this document, the following systems are referred to generically as “system”:

- Meridian 1
- Succession 1000
- Succession 1000M

The following systems are referred to generically as “Small System”:

- Succession 1000M Chassis
- Succession 1000M Cabinet
- Meridian 1 Option 11C Chassis
- Meridian 1 Option 11C Cabinet

The following systems are referred to generically as “Large System”:

- Meridian 1 Option 51C
- Meridian 1 Option 61

- Meridian 1 Option 61C
- Meridian 1 Option 61C CP PII
- Meridian 1 Option 81
- Meridian 1 Option 81C
- Meridian 1 Option 81C CP PII
- Succession 1000M Half Group
- Succession 1000M Single Group
- Succession 1000M Multi Group

The call processor in Succession 1000 and Succession 1000M systems is referred to as the “Succession Call Server”.

Format

The features contained in this document are described in feature modules that are arranged alphabetically by feature name. Each feature module contains some or all of the following information:

- Feature description
- Operating parameters
- Feature interactions
- Feature packaging
- Feature implementation
- Feature operation

Feature description

The feature description, immediately following the title, provides an overview of the feature’s functionality.

Operating parameters

The operating parameters section explains hardware and software requirements, in addition to any limitations or parameters that may exist when operating the feature.

Feature interactions

The feature interactions section explains how the feature is affected by or affects other features. When two features are mutually exclusive, they cannot be active in the system at the same time.

Feature packaging

The feature packaging section provides the packaging information (package name, package number, and package mnemonic) for the feature, as well as any package dependencies.

Feature implementation

The feature implementation section provides Overlay (LD) tables for those overlays that must be used to activate the feature. The overlay tables list only the prompts required for the feature. Prompts in parenthesis are defaults. For a complete discussion of prompts, refer to *Software Input/Output: Administration* (553-3001-311).

Feature operation

The feature operation section outlines the procedures the end user must perform from their telephone set in order for the feature to function.

Related information

This section lists information sources that relate to this document.

NTPs

The following NTPs are referenced in this document:

- *Background Terminal User Guide*
- *i2002 Internet Telephone User Guide*
- *i2004 Internet Telephone User Guide*
- *i2050 Software Phone User Guide*
- *Meridian Communications Unit and Meridian Communications Adapter: Description, Installation, Administration, Operation* (553-2731-109)
- *Transparent Data Networking* (553-2731-110)
- *Meridian Link ISDN/AP General Guide* (553-2901-100)

- *Product Compatibility* (553-3001-156)
- *Transmission Parameters* (553-3001-182)
- *Circuit Card: Description and Installation* (553-3001-211)
- *Set-Based Administration* (553-3001-303)
- *Software Input/Output: Administration* (553-3001-311)
- *Automatic Call Distribution: Description* (553-3001-351)
- *Hospitality Features: Description and Operation* (553-3001-353)
- *Telephones and Consoles: Description* (553-3001-367)
- *Internet Terminals: Description* (553-3001-368)
- *Software Input/Output: Maintenance* (553-3001-511)
- *Small System: Upgrade Procedures* (553-3011-258)
- *Large System: Overview* (553-3021-010)
- *Large System: Planning and Engineering* (553-3021-120)
- *Large System: Installation and Configuration* (553-3021-210)
- *Large System: Upgrade Procedures* (553-3021-258)
- *Large System: Maintenance* (553-3021-500)
- *Succession 1000 System: Upgrade Procedures* (553-3031-258)

For information on the Succession 1000 Branch Office feature, refer to *Branch Office* (553-3001-214).

For an alphabetical list of packages, refer to the Features and Software options module in this document. This list provides the package name and the features available with the package, the package number, the package mnemonic, and the earliest software release for which the package is available.

For a complete list of features available, as well as where information on these features can be found, refer to *Feature Listing* (553-3001-011).

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Features and Software options

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
1.5 Mbit Digital Trunk Interface	75	PBXI	5
— Hong Kong Digital Trunk Interface			
— Reference Clock Switching (See also packages 129, 131, and 154)			
16-Button Digitone/Multifrequency Telephone	144	ABCD	14
— 16-Button Digitone/Multifrequency Operation			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
2 Mbit Digital Trunk Interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DID Recall features on DTI2 for Italy – DID Offering — DID Recall features on DTI2 for Italy – DID Recall — Italian Central Office Special Services (see also packages 131, and 157) — Italian Periodic Pulse Metering — Pulsed E&M DTI2 Signaling — Reference Clock Switching (see also packages 75, 131, and 154) — R2MFC 1.5 Mbps DTI — 2 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface — 2 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface Enhancements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alarm Handling on DID Channels • Alarm Handling on Incoming COT/DID Calls • Call Clearance • Clock Synchronization • DID Call Offering • Disable Out-of-Service Alarm State • Fault Signal • Incoming Seizure • Outpulsing Delay • Release Control • Signal Recognition • Trunk Entering Alarm Status/Trunk Pack Exiting Alarm Status • 64 Kbps Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) Handling 	129	DTI2	10
2.0 Mb/s Primary Rate Interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Reference Clock Switching (see also packages 75, 129, and 131) 	154	PRI2	14

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
2500 Set Features	18	SS25	1
— Call Hold, Permanent			
— 2500 Set Features			
500 Set Dial Access to Features	73	SS5	4
— 500 Set Features			
— 500/2500 Line Disconnect			
AC15 Recall	236	ACRL	20
— AC15 Recall: Timed Reminder Recall			
— AC15 Recall: Transfer from Norstar			
— AC15 Recall: Transfer from Meridian 1			
— Access Restrictions			
ACD/CDN Expansion	388	ACDE	25.40
— ACD/CDN Expansion			
Administration Set	256	ADMINSET	21
— Set-based Administration Enhancements			
Advanced ISDN Network Services	148	NTWK	13
— Advice of Charge – Charging Information and End of Call for NUMERIS Connectivity (see also package 101)			
— Advice of Charge Real-time Supplementary Services for NUMERIS and SWISSNET (see also package 101)			
— Alternative Conference PAD Levels			
— Alternative Loss Plan			
— Alternative Loss Plan for China			
Analog Calling Line Identification	349	ACLI	25
— CLID on Analog Trunks for Hong Kong (A-CLID)			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Aries Digital Sets	170	ARIE	14
— Meridian Communications Adapter			
— Meridian Modular Telephones			
Attendant Administration	54	AA	1
— Attendant Administration			
Attendant Alternative Answering	174	AAA	15
— Attendant Alternative Answering			
— Attendant Barge-In			
Attendant Announcement	384	AANN	25.40
— Attendant Announcement			
Attendant Break-In/Trunk Offer	127	BKI	1
— Attendant Break-In			
— Break-In busy Indication and Prevention			
— Break-In to Inquiry Calls			
— Break-In to Lockout Set Denied			
— Break-In with Secrecy			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Toll Operator Break-In (see also Package 131)			
— Network Individual Do Not Disturb (see also packages 9, and 159)			
— Attendant Busy Verify			
— Attendant Call Selection			
— Attendant Calls Waiting Indication			
— Attendant Consoles			
— Attendant Delay on Hold			
— Attendant Display of Speed Dial or Autodial			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Attendant Forward No Answer	134	AFNA	14
— Attendant Forward No Answer			
— Attendant Forward No Answer Expansion			
— Attendant Incoming Call Indicators			
— Attendant Interpositional Transfer			
— Attendant Lockout			
Attendant Overflow Position	56	AOP	1
— Attendant Overflow Position			
— Attendant Position Busy			
— Attendant Recall			
— Attendant Recall with Splitting			
Attendant Remote Call Forward	253	ARFW	20
— Call Forward, Remote (Network and Attendant Wide)			
— Attendant Secrecy			
— Attendant Splitting			
— Attendant Trunk Group Busy Indication			
— Audible Reminder of Held Calls			
Autodial Tandem Transfer	258	ATX	20
— Autodial Tandem Transfer			
Automated Modem Pooling	78	AMP	5
Automatic Answerback	47	AAB	1
— Automatic Answerback			
— Automatic Call Distribution Answer Time in Night Service			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
— Automatic Call Distribution Call Delays (see also package 40)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Call Priority (see also package 40)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Call Waiting Thresholds (see also packages 40 and 41)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Calls on Hold (see also package 40)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Dynamic Queue Threshold (see also package 40)			
Automatic Call Distribution Enhanced Overflow	178	EOVF	15
— Automatic Call Distribution Enhanced Overflow			
Automatic Call Distribution Load Management	43	LMAN	1
— Automatic Call Distribution Load Management Reports			
Automatic Call Distribution Night Call Forward without Disconnect Supervision	289	ADSP	23
— Call Processor Input/Output)			
Automatic Call Distribution Package C	42	ACDC	1
— Automatic Call Distribution Report Control (see also package 50)			
— 500/2500 Line Disconnect			
Automatic Call Distribution Package D, Auxiliary Link Processor	51	LNK	2
— ACD Package D Auxiliary Processor Link			
Automatic Call Distribution Package D, Auxiliary Security	114	AUXS	12
— ACD-D Auxiliary Security			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Automatic Call Distribution Package D	50	ACDD	2
— Automatic Call Distribution Report Control (see also package 42)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Threshold Visual Indication (see also packages 40 and 41)			
Automatic Call Distribution, Account Code	155	ACNT	13
— Automatic Call Distribution Activity Code			
Automatic Call Distribution, Package A	45	ACDA	1
— Automatic Call Distribution			
Automatic Call Distribution, Package B	41	ACDB	1
— Automatic Call Distribution Call Waiting Thresholds (see also packages 40, and 131)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Least Call Queuing			
— Automatic Call Distribution Threshold Visual Indication (see also packages 40, and 131)			
Automatic Call Distribution, Priority Agent	116	PAGT	12
— Automatic Call Distribution Priority Agent			
Automatic Call Distribution, Timed Overflow Queuing	111	TOF	10
— ACD Timed Overflow			
— Automatic Gain Control Inhibit			
— Automatic Guard Detection			
— Automatic Hold			
Automatic ID of Outward Dialing	3	AIOD	1
Automatic Installation (Option 11 only)	200	AINS	16
— Automatic Installation			
Automatic Line Selection	72	LSEL	4
— Automatic Line Selection			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Automatic Number Identification Route Selection — Automatic Number Identification Route Selection	13	ANIR	1
Automatic Number Identification — Automatic Number Identification — Automatic Number Identification on DTI — Automatic Preselection of Prime Directory Number	12	ANI	1
Automatic Redial — Automatic Redial — Automatic Timed Reminders	304	ARDL	22
Automatic Wake-Up — Automatic Wake Up	102	AWU	10
Auxiliary Processor Link — Auxiliary Processor Link — Auxiliary Signaling — B34 Dynamic Loss Switching (see also packages 164 and 203)	109	APL	10
Background Terminal — Background Terminal Facility	99	BGD	10
Basic Alternate Route Selection — Network Alternate Route Selection/Basic Alternate Route Selection Enhancement – Local Termination (see also package 58)	57	BARS	1
Basic Authorization Code — Basic Authorization Code	25	BAUT	1

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Basic Automatic Call Distribution	40	BACD	1
— Automatic Call Distribution Alternate Call Answer			
— Automatic Call Distribution Call Delays (see also package 131)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Call Priority (see also package 131)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Call Waiting Thresholds (see also packages 41, and 131)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Calls on Hold (see also package 131)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Dynamic Queue Threshold (see also package 131)			
— Automatic Call Distribution Enhancements			
— Automatic Call Distribution in Night Service			
— Automatic Call Distribution Threshold Visual Indication (see also packages 41, and 131)			
— INIT Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) Queue Call Restore			
Basic Call Processing	0	BASIC	1
Basic Queuing	28	BQUE	1
— Basic Queuing			
Basic Rate Interface	216	BRI	18
— Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface (see also packages 216, and 235)			
Basic Routing	14	BRTE	1
— Basic Routing			
Boss Secretary Filtering (FFC activation)	198	FTCSF	15
— Flexible Feature Code Boss Secretarial Filtering			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
BRI line application	235	BRIL	18
— Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface (see also packages 216, and 233)			
— ISDN Basic Rate Interface Connected Line Presentation/Restriction			
— Bridging			
— Busy Lamp Field Array			
Business Networking Express	367	BNE	25
— Business Networking Express/EuroISDN Call Diversion			
— Business Networking Express/EuroISDN Explicit Call Transfer			
— Business Networking Express/Name and Private Number Display			
Busy Tone Detection	294	BTD	21
— China Phase II – Busy Tone Detection			
— Busy Tone Detection for Asia Pacific and CALA			
— Call Capacity Report			
Call Center Transfer Connect	393	UUI	3.0
— Call Center Transfer Connect			
Call Detail Recording Enhancement	259	CDRX	20
— Call Detail Recording Enhancement			
Call Detail Recording Expansion (7 digit)	151	CDRE	13
— Call Detail Recording Expansion			
Call Detail Recording on Teletype Terminal	5	CTY	1
— CDR on TTY			
Call Detail Recording Queue Record	83	CDRQ	3
— ACD CDR Queue Record			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Call Detail Recording, Data Link	6	CLNK	1
Call Detail Recording	4	CDR	1
— Call Detail Recording			
— Call Detail Recording Enhancement			
— Call Detail Recording on Redirected Incoming Calls			
— Call Detail Recording with Optional Digit Suppression			
— Call Detail Recording 100 Hour Call			
— NPI and TON in CDR Tickets			
— Call Forward and Busy Status			
— Call Forward Busy			
— Call Forward by Call Type			
— Call Forward External Deny			
— Call Forward No Answer, Second Level			
— Call Forward No Answer/Flexible Call Forward No Answer			
— Call Forward Save on SYSLOAD			
— Call Forward Save on SYSLOAD			
— Call Forward to Trunk Restriction			
— Call Forward, Break-In & Hunt Internal/External Network Wide			
— Call Forward, Internal Calls			
Call ID (for AML applications)	247	CALL ID	19
— Call Identification			
Call Page Networkwide	307	PAGENET	22
— Call Page Network Wide			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Call Park Networkwide	306	CPRKNET	22
— Call Park Network Wide			
Call Park	33	CPRK	2
— Call Park			
— Recall after Parking			
— Call Pickup			
Call Processor Input/Output (Option 81)	298	CPIO	21
— Call Processor Input/Output)			
— Call Redirection by Time of Day			
— Call Transfer			
Call Waiting Notification (Meridian 911)	225	CWNT	19
— Call Waiting Notification (Meridian 911)			
— Call Waiting/Internal Call Waiting			
Call-by-Call Service	117	CBC	13
— Call-by-Call Service			
Called Party Control on Internal Calls	310	CPCI	22
— China Phase III - Called Party Control on Internal Calls			
— Called Party Disconnect Control			
Calling line Identification in Call Detail Recording	118	CCDR	13
— Calling Line Identification in Call Detail Recording			
Calling Party Name Display	95	CPND	10
— Call Party Name Display			
— DNIS Name Display (see also packages 98, and 113)			
— Calling Party Name Display Denied			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Calling Party Privacy	301	CPP	21
— Calling Party Privacy			
— Camp-On			
— Camp-On			
— Camp-on to Multiple Appearance Directory Number			
— Capacity Expansion			
— Card LED Status			
Centralized Attendant Services (Main)	26	CASM	1
— Centralized Attendant Services - Main			
Centralized Attendant Services (Remote)	27	CASR	1
— Centralized Attendant Services – Remote			
— Centralized Multiple Line Emulation			
Charge Account for CDR	23	CHG	1
— Charge Account and Calling Party Number			
Charge Account/Authorization Code	24	CAB	1
— Charge Account/Authorization Code Base			
— Charge Display at End of Call (see also package 101)			
China Attendant Monitor Package	285	CHINA	21
— China – Attendant Monitor			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Toll Operator Break-In (see also Package 127)			
— China Number 1 Signaling Enhancements			
— China Number 1 Signaling Trunk Enhancements (see also packages 49, 113, and 128)			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
China Toll Package	292	CHTL	21
— China Phase II – Toll Call Loss Plan			
CLASS Calling Name Delivery	333	CNAME	23
— CLASS			
CLASS Calling Number Delivery	332	CNUMB	23
— CLASS			
Collect Call Blocking	290	CCB	21
— Collect Call Blocking			
Command Status Link	77	CSL	8
— Command Status Link			
Commonwealth of Independent States Multifrequency Shuttle Signaling	326	CISMFS	23
— CIS Multifrequency Shuttle Signaling			
Commonwealth of Independent States Trunks	221	CIST	21
— Commonwealth of Independent States Digital Trunk Interface			
— Three-Wire Analog Trunk – CIS			
— Commonwealth of Independent States Automatic Number Identification (ANI) Digits Manipulation and Gateways Enhancements			24
— Commonwealth of Independent States Automatic Number Identification (ANI) Reception			24
— Commonwealth of Independent States Toll Dial Tone Detection			24
— Conference			
— Conference Warning Tone Enhancement for Italy			
Console Operations	169	COOP	14
— Console Operations			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Console Presentation Group	172	CPGS	15
— Console Presentation Group Level Services			
Controlled Class Of Service	81	CCOS	7
— Controlled Class of Service			
Coordinated Dialing Plan	59	CDP	1
— Coordinated Dialing Plan			
Core Network Module	299	CORENET	21
— Core Network Module			
— CP3			
Corporate Directory	381	CDIR	25
— Corporate Directory			
CSL with Alpha Signalling	85	CSLA	8
Customer Controlled Routing	215	CCR	17
— Customer Controlled Routing			
— MFC Interworking with AML Based Applications (see also packages 128, and 214)			
— Dataport Hunting			
CP Pentium® Backplane for Intel® Machine	368	CPP_CNI	25
Deluxe Hold	71	DHLD	4
— Call Hold, Deluxe			
— Call Hold, Individual Hold Enhancement			
Departmental Listed Directory Number	76	DLDN	5
Dial Intercom	21	DI	1
— Dial Intercom			
— Distinctive Ringing for Dial Intercom			
— Dial Pulse/Dual-tone Multifrequency Conversion			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Dial Tone Detector	138	DTD	10
— Dial Tone Detection			
— Flexible Dial Tone Detection			
Dialed Number Identification System	98	DNIS	10
— Dialed Number Identification Services			
— Dialed Number Identification Services Length Flexibility			
— Dialed Number Identification Services Name Display (see also packages 95, and 131)			
— 7 Digit DNIS for MAX			
— N Digit DNIS			24
Digit Display	19	DDSP	1
— Digit Display			
Digit Key Signaling	180	DKS	1
Digital Access Signaling System 2	124	DASS2	16
— Analog Private Network Signaling System (APNSS) (see also packages 190, 122, and 123)			
— DASS2/DPNSS1 – Integrated Digital Access (see also packages 122, and 123)			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Digital Private Network Signaling Network Services (DPNSS1)	231	DNWK	16
— Attendant Call Offer			
— Attendant Timed Reminder Recall and Attendant Third Party Service			
— Call Back when Free and Next Used			
— D-channel Handler Interface Expansion			
— Extension Three-Party Service			
— Loop Avoidance			
— Redirection			
— Route Optimization			
— Step Back on Congestion			
— Diversion			
— Night Service			
— Route Optimisation/MCDN Trunk Anti-Tromboning Interworking			
Digital Private Network Signaling System 1 Message Waiting Indication	325	DMWI	23
— DPNSS1 Message Waiting Indication			
Digital Private Network Signaling System 1	123	DPNSS	16
— Analog Private Network Signaling System (APNSS) (see also packages 190, 122, and 124)			
— DASS2/DPNSS1 – Integrated Digital Access (see also packages 122, and 124)			
— Digital Trunk Interface Enhancements			
— Digitone Receiver Enhancements: – Digitone Receiver Time-out Enhancement			
— Digitone Receiver Enhancements: – Quad Density Digitone Receiver Card			
Direct Inward Dialing to TIE (Japan only)	176	DTOT	16
— Direct Inward Dialing to TIE			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
— Direct Inward Dialing to TIE Connection			
Direct Inward System Access	22	DISA	1
— Call Park on Unsupervised Trunks			
— Direct Inward System Access			
— Direct Inward System Access on Unsupervised Trunks			
Direct Private Network Access	250	DPNA	21
— Direct Private Network Access			
Directed Call Pickup	115	DCP	12
— Call Pickup, Directed			
— Directory Number Delayed Ringing			
Directory Number Expansion (7 Digit)	150	DNXP	13
— Directory Number Expansion			
— Directory Number			
• Flexible Attendant Directory Number			
• Listed Directory Numbers			
• Single Appearance Directory Number			
• Multiple Appearance Directory Number			
• Prime Directory Number			
— Diskette Overflow Warning			
— Display of Calling Party Denied			
Distinctive Ringing	74	DRNG	4/9
— Distinctive/New Distinctive Ringing			
Do Not Disturb, Group	16	DNDG	1
— Do Not Disturb Group			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Do Not Disturb, Individual	9	DNDI	1
— Do Not Disturb			
— Network Individual Do Not Disturb (see also packages 127, and 159)			
— Electronic Brandlining			
Emergency Services Access Calling Number Mapping	331	ESA_CLMP	23
— Emergency Services Access (See also packages 329 and 330)			
Emergency Services Access Supplementary	330	ESA_SUPP	23
— Emergency Services Access (See also packages 329 and 331)			
Emergency Services Access	329	ESA	23
— Emergency Services Access (See also packages 330 and 331)			
— End of Selection			
— End of Selection Busy			
— End-of-Dialing on Direct Inward/Outward Dialing Incoming Call Indicator Enhancement			
End-To-End Signaling	10	EES	1
— Attendant End-to-End Signaling			
— End-to-End Signaling			
Enhanced ACD Routing	214	EAR	17
— Enhanced Automatic Call Distribution Routing			
— MFC Interworking with AML Based Applications (see also packages 128, and 215)			
Enhanced Call Trace	215	ECT	18
— Customer Controlled Routing			
— MFC Interworking with AML Based Applications (see also packages 128, and 214)			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Enhanced Controlled Class of Service	173	ECCS	15
Enhanced DPNSS Services	288	DPNSS_ES	21
— DPNSS1 Executive Intrusion			
Enhanced DPNSS1 Gateway	284	DPNSS189I	20
— Enhanced DPNSS1 Gateway			
Enhanced Hot Line	70	HOT	4/10
— Hot Line			
— Network Intercom			
— Enhanced input/output buffering			
— Enhanced Maintenance (Patching)			
Enhanced Music	119	EMUS	12
— Music, Enhanced			
Enhanced Night Service	133	ENS	20
— Enhanced Night Service			
— Enhanced package printout			
— Equal Access Compliance			
Euro ISDN Trunk - Network Side	309	MASTER	22
— EuroISDN Trunk - Network Side			
Euro ISDN	261	EURO	20
— ISDN – Advice of Charge for EuroISDN			
— ISDN BRI and PRI Trunk Access for Europe (EuroISDN)			
— EUROISDN Continuation			
Euro Supplementary Service	323	ETSI_SS	22
— EuroISDN Call Completion Supplementary Service			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Executive Distinctive Ringing	185	EDRG	16
— Executive Distinctive Ringing			
Fast Tone and Digit Switch	87	FTDS	7
— Fast Tone Digit Switch			
FCC Compliance for DID Answer Supervision	223	FCC68	17
— Federal Communications Commission Compliance for DID Answer Supervision			
Feature Group D	158	FGD	17
— Feature Group D (Inbound to Meridian 1)			
— Federal Communications Commission Compliance for Equal Access			
— First-Second Degree Busy Indication			
— First-Second Degree Busy Indication, ISDN			
— Flexible Attendant Call Waiting Thresholds			
— Flexible Busy Tone Timer			
Fiber Network	365	FIBN	25
Flexible Call Back Queuing	61	FCBQ	1
— Flexible Call Back Queuing			
Flexible Direct Inward Dialing	362	FDID	24
— Flexible Direct Inward Dialing			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Flexible Feature Codes	139	FFC	15
— Call Forward/Hunt Override Via Flexible Feature Code			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Flexible Feature Codes			
— Dial Access to Group Calls (see also package 48).			
— Direct Inward Dialing Call Forward No Answer Timer			
— Electronic Lock Network Wide/Electronic Lock on Private Lines			
— Flexible Feature Codes			
— Automatic Wake FFC Delimiter			
— Call Forward Destination Deactivation			
— Flexible Key Assignment			
Flexible Numbering Plan	160	FNP	14
— Alternative Routing for DID/DOD			
— Flexible Numbering Plan			
— Special Dial Tones after Dialed Numbers			
— Flexible Numbering Plan Enhancement			
— Flexible Orbiting Prevention Timer			
Flexible Tones and Cadences	125	FTC	16
— Flexible Tone and Digit Switch Control			
— Reverse Dial on Routes and Telephones			
— Tones and Cadences			
Forced Charge Account	52	FCA	1
— Charge Account, Forced			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
French Type Approval	197	FRTA	15
— Camp-on to a Set in Ringback or Dialing			
— Forward No Answer Call Waiting Direct Inward Dialing			
— Group Hunt Queuing (see also package 120)			
— Group Hunt Queuing Limitation Enhancement (see also package 120)			
— Loopback on Central Office Trunks			
Group Call	48	GRP	1
— Dial Access to Group Calls (see also package 139).			
— Group Call			
— Group Hunt Queuing Limitation (see also package 120)			
Group Hunt/DN Access to SCL	120	PLDN	15
— Group Hunt Queuing (see also package 197)			
— Group Hunt Queuing Limitation (see also package 131)			
— Group Hunt Queuing Limitation Enhancement (see also package 197)			
— Group Hunt			
— Speed Call Directory Number Access			
— Handset Volume Reset			
— Handsfree Download (Meridian Digital Telephones)			
— Held Call Clearing			
H323 Virtual Trunk	399	H323_VTRK	3.0
— IP Peer Networking Phase 2			
— Succession Branch Office			
HiMail Fax Server	195	FAXS	18

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
History File	55	HIST	1
— History File			
Hold in Queue for IVR	218	IVR	18
Hospitality Management	166	HOSP	16
Hospitality Screen Enhancement	208	HSE	17
— Hospitality Enhancements: Display Enhancements			
— Hunting By Call Type			
— Hunting			
• Circular Hunting			
• Linear Hunting			
• Secretarial Hunting			
• Short Hunting			
• Data Port Hunting			
• Trunk Hunting			
— Incoming Call Indicator Enhancement			
Incoming DID Digit Conversion	113	IDC	12
— China Number 1 Signaling Trunk Enhancements (see also packages 49, 128, and 131)			
— DNIS Name Display (see also packages 95, and 98)			
— Incoming DID Digit Conversion			
— Incoming Trunk Programmable Calling Line Identification			
— Incremental Software Management			
— Input/Output Access and System Limits			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Integrated Digital Access	122	IDA	16
— Analog Private Network Signaling System (APNSS) (see also packages 190, 123, and 124)			
— DASS2/DPNSS1 – Integrated Digital Access (see also packages 123 and 124)			
— DPNSS1 Satellite			
— DASS2/DPNSS INIT Call Cutoff			
Integrated Message System UST and UMG are part of IMS Package.	35	IMS	2
— Integrated Messaging System Link			
Integrated Services Digital Network Application Module Link for Third Party Vendors	153	IAP3P	13
— Application Module Link			
— Network Application Protocol Link Enhancement			
Integrated Services Digital Network BRI Trunk Access	233	BRIT	18
— Integrated Services Digital Network Basic Rate Interface (see also packages 216, and 235)			
Integrated Services Digital Network Supplementary Features	161	ISDN INTL- SUP	14
— Call Connection Restriction (see also packages 146 and 147)			
— Direct Inward Dialing to Network Calling			
— Incoming Digit Conversion Enhancement			
— Network Time Synchronization			
— X08 to X11 Gateway			
Integrated Services Digital Network Signaling Link	147	ISL	13
— Call Connection Restriction (see also packages 146 and 161)			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Integrated Services Digital Network	145	ISDN	13
— Backup D-Channel to DMS-100/250 and AT&T 4ESS			
— Call Pickup Network Wide			
— D-Channel Error Reporting and Monitoring			
— Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Primary Rate Interface			
— Network Name Display (Meridian 1 to DMS-100/250)			
— Total Redirection Count			
— T309 Time			
— Integrated Voice and Data			
Intercept Computer Interface	143	ICP	10
— Intercept Computer Dial from Directory			
— Intercept Computer Enhancements			
— Intercept Computer Flexible DN Length			
— Intercept Computer Interface			
— Intercept Computer Meridian Mail Interactions			
— Intercept Computer Network Screen Activation, Flexible DN, Meridian Mail Interactions			
— Intercept Treatment Enhancements			
Intercept Treatment	11	INTR	1
— Intercept Treatment			
Inter-Exchange Carrier	149	IEC	13
— Inter Exchange Carrier			
Internal CDR	108	ICDR	10
— Internal Call Detail Recording			
International 1.5/2.0 Mb/s Gateway	167	GPRI	18
— Radio Paging			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
— International Meridian 1			
International nB+D	255	INBD	20
— ISDN PRI D70 Trunk Access for Japan (nB+D)			
International Primary Rate Access (CO)	146	PRA	13
— Call Connection Restriction (see also packages 147 and 161)			
— Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Access			
— Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Access Central Office Connectivity to Japan D70			
International Primary Rate Access	202	IPRA	15
— Integrated Services Access/Call by Call Service Selection Enhancements			
— Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Access to 1TR6 Connectivity			
— Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Access to NUMERIS Connectivity			
— Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Access to SwissNet 2 Connectivity			
— Integrated Services Digital Network Primary Rate Access to SYS-12 Connectivity			
International Supplementary Features	131	SUPP	9
— IODU/C			
IP Expansion	295	IPEX	25.40
— IP Expansion			
ISDN Semi-Permanent Connection	313	ISPC	22
— ISDN Semi-Permanent Connections for Australia			
— Italian Central Office Special Services (see also packages 129, and 157)			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Japan Central Office Trunks	97	JPN	9
— Japan Central Office Trunk			
Japan Digital Multiplex Interface	136	JDMI	14
— Japan Digital Multiplex Interface			
Japan Telecommunication Technology Committee	335	JTTC	23
— Japan TTC Common Channel Signaling			
Japan Tone and Digit Switch	171	JTDS	14
— Japan Tone and Digit Switch			
Last Number Redial	90	LNR	8
— Last Number Redial			
Latin American Spanish	279	MLMS_SPL	20
— Latin American Spanish			
Limited Access to Overlays	164	LAPW	16
— B34 Dynamic Loss Switching (see also packages 131 and 203)			
— Faster I/O			
— Limited Access to Overlays			
— Limited Access to Overlays Password Enhancement			
— Teletype Terminal Access Control in Multi-Customer Environment (see also package 131)			
Line Load Control	105	LLC	10
— Line Load Control			
— Line Lockout			
Local Steering Code Modifications	137	LSCM	10
— Local Steering Code Modifications			
— Lockout, DID Second Degree Busy and MFE Signaling Treatments			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
— LOGIVOX Telephone			
— Loop Start Answer Supervision XUT			
— Loop Start Supervisory Trunks			
— Loop Start Supervisory Trunks (Incoming Calls)			
M2000 Digital Sets	88	DSET	7
— Distinctive Ringing for Digital Telephones			
— M2312 Digit Display			
— M2317 Telephones			
— Flexible Voice/Data Terminal Number			
M2250 Attendant Console	140	DCON	15
— Digital Attendant Console			
M2317 Digital Sets	91	DLT2	9
— M2317 Digital Sets			
M3000 Digital Sets	89	TSET	7
— M3000 Telephones			
M3900 Full Icon Support	397	ICON_ PACKAGE	3.0
— M3900 Full Icon Support			
M3900 Phase III Virtual Office Enhancement	387	VIR_OFF_ ENH	25.40
— Virtual Office Enhancement			
M3900 Ring Again	396	M3900_RGA_ PROG	3.0
M911 Enhancement Display	249	M911 ENH	25
— 10/20 Digit ANI on 911 Calls			
Maid Identification	210	MAID	17
— Maid Identification			
— Make Set Busy and Voice Call Override			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Make Set Busy	17	MSB	1
— Make Set Busy			
— Make Set Busy Improvement			
— Malicious Call Trace on Direct Inward Dialing			
Malicious Call Trace	107	MCT	10
— Enhanced Malicious Call Trace			
— Malicious Call Trace			
— Malicious Call Trace DN/TN Print			
— Malicious Call Trace Idle			
— Manual Line Service			
— Manual Service Recall to Attendant			
— Manual Signaling (Buzz)			
— Manual Trunk Service			
MAT 5.0	296	MAT	22
— Meridian 1 Attendant Console Enhancements (see also package 76)			
Meridian 1 Companion Option	240	MCMO	19
— Meridian 1 COMPANION			
— Meridian Companion Enhanced Capacity			24
MCDN End to End Transparency	348	MEET	24
Meridian 1 Enhanced Conference, TDS and MFS	204	XCT0	15
— Meridian 1 Enhanced Conference, TDS and MFS			
Meridian 1 Fault Management	243	ALRM_FILTER	19
— Alarm Management			
— Meridian 1 Initialization Prevention and Recovery			
Meridian 1 Microcellular Option	303	MMO	22

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Meridian 1 Mobility Multi-Site Networking	314	MMSN	22
Meridian 1 Packet Handler	248	MPH	19
— Meridian 1 Packet Handler			
Meridian 1 Superloop Administration (LD 97)	205	XCT1	15
— Extended DID/DOD Software Support – Europe			
— Extended Flexible Central Office Trunk Software Support			
— Extended Tone Detector and Global Parameters Download (see also package 203)			
— Generic XFCOT Software Support			
Meridian 1 XPE	203	XPE	15
— B34 Codec Static Loss Plan Downloading			
— B34 Dynamic Loss Switching (see also packages 131, and 164)			
— Extended Multifrequency Compelled Sender/ Receiver			
— Extended Tone Detector and Global Parameters Download (see also package 205)			
— Intelligent Peripheral Equipment Software Support Enhancements			
Meridian 911	224	M911	19
— Meridian 911 Enhancements – Call Abandon			
— Meridian 911 Enhancements – MADN Display Coordination			
Meridian Hospitality Voice Service	179	HVS	16
— Meridian Hospitality Voice Services			
Meridian Link Modular Server	209	MLM	16
— Meridian Link Enhancements			
Meridian SL-1 ST Package	96	SLST	9
— Meridian SL-1 ST Package			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Message Intercept	163	MINT	15
— Message Intercept			
Message Waiting Center	46	MWC	1
— Message Waiting Lamp Maintenance			
— Message Waiting Unconditional			
— Meridian Mail Trunk Access Restriction			
Message Waiting Indication Interworking with DMS	219	MWI	19
— Message Waiting Indication (MWI) Interworking			
Mini CDR	31	MCDR	1
Mobility Server	302	MOSR	22
— Modular Telephone Relocation			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Multifrequency Compelled Signaling	128	MFC	9
— China Number 1 Signaling Trunk Enhancements (see also packages 49, 113, and 131)			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Active Feature Dial Tone (see also package 126)			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Audible Alarm (see also package 126)			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Vacant Number Announcement (see also package 126)			
— India Phase 2			
— R2 Multifrequency Compelled Signaling (MFC) DID/DTMF DOD			
— R2 Multifrequency Compelled Signaling (MFC) Selective Route To Attendant			
— MFC Interworking with AML Based Applications (see also packages 214 and 215)			
— R2Multifrequency Compelled Signaling Timer Control			
— Semi-Compelled MFC and Calling Name Identification Charges			
Multifrequency Signaling for Socotel	135	MFE	10
— Multifrequency Signaling for Socotel			
Multi-Language I/O Package	211	MLIO	16
— Multi-language TTY Input/Output			
Multi-Language Wake Up	206	MLWU	16
— Multi-language Wake Up			
— Multi-Party Operation Enhancements			
Multi-Party Operations	141	MPO	20
— Attendant Clearing during Night Service			
— Multi-Party Operations			
— Multiple Appearance DN Redirection Prime			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
— Multiple Console Operation			
Multiple Queue Assignment	297	MQA	21
— Multiple Queue Assignment			
Multiple-Customer Operation	2	CUST	1
— Multiple Customer Operation			
Multiple-Tenant Service	86	TENS	7
— Multi-Tenant Service			
Multi-purpose Serial Data Link Serial Data Interface	227	MSDL SDI	19
— Multi-purpose Serial Data Link Serial Data Interface			
Multi-purpose Serial Data Link Single Terminal Access	228	MSDL STA	19
— Single Terminal Access			
Multi-purpose Serial Data Link	222	MSDL	18
— Multi-purpose Serial Data Link			
Multi-Site Mobility Networking	370	MSMN	25
Multi-User Login	242	MULTI_USER	19
— Multi-User Login			
Music Broadcast	328	MUSBRD	23
— Music Broadcast			
Music	44	MUS	1
— Music			
N/W Communications Management Center	30	CMAC	1

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Network Alternate Route Selection	58	NARS	1
— Equi-distribution Network Attendant Service Routing (see also package 159)			
— Network Alternate Route Selection/Basic Alternate Route Selection Enhancement – Local Termination (see also package 57)			
— Network Anti-tromboning			
— Virtual Network Services/Virtual Directory Number Expansion (see also package 183)			
Network Attendant Service	159	NAS	20
— Equi-distribution Network Attendant Service Routing (see also package 58)			
— Network Individual Do Not Disturb (See also packages 9 and 127).			
Network Authorization Code	63	NAUT	1
— Network Authorization Code			
Network Automatic Call Distribution	207	NACD	15
— Network Automatic Call Distribution			
Network Call Back Queuing	38	MCBQ	2
— Network Call Back Queuing			
Network Call Transfer	67	NXFR	3
Network Class Of Service	32	NCOS	1
— Network Class of Service			
Network Message Services	175	NMS	16
Network Priority Queuing	60	PQUE	1
— Network Priority Queuing			
Network Signaling	37	NSIG	2
— Network Signaling			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Network Speed Call	39	NSC	2
— Network Speed Call			
Network Traffic Measurements	29	NTRF	1
— Network Traffic Measurement			
New Flexible Code Restriction	49	NFCR	2
— China Number 1 Signaling Trunk Enhancements (see also packages 113, 128, and 131)			
— New Flexible Code Restriction			
New Format CDR	234	FCDR	18
— Call Detail Recording Time to Answer			
— CDR on Busy Tone			
Next Generation Connectivity	324	NGEN	22
NI-2 Call By Call Service Selection	334	NI-2 CBC	23
— Night Restriction Classes of Service			
— Night Service			
— Night Service Enhancements – All Calls Remain Queued for Night Service			
— Night Service Enhancements – Recall to Night DN			
— Night Service Enhancements – Requeuing of Attendant Present Calls			
— Night Service Enhancements – Requeuing of Attendant Present Calls			
NI-2 Name Display Service	385	NDS	25.40
— NI-2 Name Display Supplementary Service			
Nortel Symposium Call Center	311	NGCC	22
North America National ISDN Class II Equipment	291	NI2	21

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
— North American Numbering Plan			
— Off-Hook Alarm Security			
Observe Agent Security	394	OAS	3.0
— Observe Agent Security			
Off-Hook Queuing	62	OHQ	1
— Network Drop Back Busy and Off-hook Queuing (see also package 192)			
Office Data Administration System	20	ODAS	1
— Office Data Administration System			
— Off-Premise Extension			
On Hold On Loudspeaker	196	OHOL	20
— On-Hook Dialing			
Open Alarms	315	OPEN ALARM	22

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Operator Call Back (China #1)	126	OPCB	14
— Busy Verify on Calling Party Control Calls			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Active Feature Dial Tone (see also package 128)			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Audible Alarm (see also package 128)			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Called Party Control			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Calling Number Identification on Outgoing Multifrequency Compelled Signaling			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Calling Party Control			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Flexible Timers			
— China Number 1 Signaling – KE Multifrequency Compelled Tandem Signaling			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Malicious Call Trace Enhancement			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Off-hook Tone			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Toll Call Identification			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Toll Operator Call Back			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Toll Operator Call Back Enhancement			
— China Number 1 Signaling – Vacant Number Announcement (see also Package 128)			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Optional Features	1	OPTF	1
— Autodial			
— Call Forward All Calls			
— Ring Again			
— Speed Call			
— Speed Call on Private Lines (see also package 0)			
— Speed Call/Autodial with Authorization Codes (see also package 34)			
— Speed Call Delimiter (see also package 34)			
Optional Outpulsing Delay	79	OOD	5
— Optional Outpulsing Delay			
Originator Routing Control	192	ORC_RVQ	18
— Network Drop Back Busy and Off-hook Queuing (see also package 62)			
— Remote Virtual Queuing			
— Out-of-Service Unit			
Outpulsing, asterisk (*) and octothorpe (#)	104	OPAO	
— Outpulsing of Asterisk “*” and Octothorpe “#”			
Overlap Signaling (M1 to M1 and M1 to 1TR6 CO)	184	OVLP	15
— Overlap Signaling			
— Overlay 45 Limited Repeats			
— Overlay Cache Memory			
— Override			
— Paging			
— Partial Dial Timing			
— PBX (500/2500) Telephones			
— Periodic Camp-on Tone			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
— Periodic Clearing			
— Periodic Clearing Enhancement			
— Periodic Clearing on RAN, Meridian Mail, ACD, and Music			
Personal Call Assistant	398	PCA	3.0
— Personal Call Assistant			
Phantom TN	254	PHTN	20
— Phantom TNs			
— Position Busy with Call on Hold			
PPM/Message Registration	101	MR	10
— Advice of Charge Real-time Supplementary Services for NUMERIS and SWISSNET (see also package 131)			
— Advice of Charge – Charging Information and End of Call for NUMERIS Connectivity (see also package 131)			
— Message Registration			
— Periodic Pulse Metering			
— Predictive Dialing			
Pretranslation	92	PXLT	8
— Pretranslation			
— Preventing Reciprocal Call Forward			
Priority Network Override	389	PONW	25.40
— Network Breakin and Force Disconnect			
Priority Override/Forced Camp-On	186	POVR	20
— Forced Camp-on and Priority Override			
— Privacy			
— Privacy Override			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
— Privacy Release			
— Private Line Service			
Property Management System Interface	103	PMSI	10
— Property Management System Interface			
— Public Switched Data Service			
Pulsed E&M (Indonesia, French Colisée)	232	PEMD	18
— Pulsed E&M DTI2 Signaling			
Q Reference Signaling Point Interface	263	QSIG	20
— Integrated Services Digital Network QSIG Basic Call			
— QCW and M1250 Attendant Console Capabilities			
QSIG Generic Functional protocol	305	QSIG GF	22
— ISDN QSIG Generic Functional Transport			
QSIG Supplementary Service	316	QSIG-SS	22
— ISDN QSIG Call Completion			
— ISDN QSIG Call Diversion Notification			
— ISDN QSIG Path Replacement			
Radio Paging	187	RPA	15
— Radio Paging			
— Radio Paging Product Improvements			
— Recall to Same Attendant			
— Recall to Same Attendant			
— Recall with Priority during Night Service			
— Recall With Priority during Night Service			
— Recall With Priority during Night Service Network Wide			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Recorded Announcement Broadcast	327	RANBRD	23
— Recorded Announcement Broadcast			
Recorded Announcement	7	RAN	1
— Recorded Announcement			
Recorded Overflow Announcement	36	ROA	2
— Recorded Overflow Announcement			
— Recorded Telephone Dictation			
— Recovery of Misoperation on the Attendant Console			
— Recovery on Misoperation of Attendant Console			
— Reference Clock Switching			
— Reference Clock Switching (see also packages 75, 129, and 154)			
Remote IPE	286	REMOTE_IPE	
— Remote Intelligent Peripheral Equipment			
Remote Virtual Queuing	192	RVQ	18
— Network Drop Back Busy and Off-hook Queuing (see also package 62)			
— Remote Virtual Queuing			
Resident Debug	82	RSDB	9
— Restricted Call Transfer			
— Restricted Direct Inward Dialing Class of Service			
— Ring Again on No Answer (see also package 148)PBX (500/2500) Telephones			
— 500/2500 Line Disconnect			
— Ring and Hold Lamp Status			
— Ringback Tone from Meridian 1 Enhancement			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Ringin Change Key	193	RCK	15
— Ringin Change Key			
Room Status	100	RMS	10
— Room Status			
Scheduled Access Restrictions	162	SAR	20
— Scheduled Access Restrictions			
— Secrecy Enhancement			
— Secretarial Filtering			
— Seizure Acknowledgment			
— Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect			
— Selectable Directory Number Size			
Semi-Automatic Camp-On	181	SACP	15
— Attendant Blocking of Directory Number			
— Attendant Idle Extension Notification			
— Semi-Automatic Camp-On			
— Serial Port Expansion			
Series Call	191	SECL	15
— Series Call			
Set Relocation	53	SR	1
— Automatic Set Relocation			
— Short Buzz for Digital Telephones			
— Short Memory Test			
— Single Digit Access to Hotel Services			
Set-to-Set Messaging	380	STS	25
— Set-to-Set Messaging			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Single Term Access	228	STA	19
— Single Term Access			
— SL-1 Telephones			
— Slow Answer Recall Enhancement			
— Slow Answer Recall for Transferred External Trunks			
— Source Included when Attendant Dials			
Spanish KD3 DID/DOD interface	252	KD3	20
— KD3 Direct Inward Dialing/Direct Outward Dialing for Spain			
— Special Signaling Protocols			
— Special Trunk Support			
— Speed Call Directory Number Access			
— Speed Call on Private Lines (see also package 1)			
— Speed-Up Data Dump			
Standalone Meridian Mail	262	SAMM	20
— Meridian Mail, Standalone			
Station Activity Records	251	SCDR	20
— Station Activity Records			
Station Camp-On	121	SCMP	20
— Station Camp-On			
Station Category Indication	80	SCI	7
— Station Category Indication			
Station Loop Preemption	106	SLP	10
Station Specific Authorization Codes	229	SSAU	19
— Station Specific Authorization Code			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
— Station-to-Station Calling			
Stored Number Redial	64	SNR	3
— Stored Number Redial			
Supervisory Attendant Console	93	SUPV	8
— Supervisory Attendant Console			
Supervisory Console Tones	189	SVCT	20
— System Capacity Enhancements			
System Errors and Events Lookup	245	SYS_MSG_ LKUP	19
— System Message Lookup			
System Speed Call	34	SSC	2
— Speed Call/Autodial with Authorization Codes (see also package 1)			
— Speed Call, System			
— Speed Call Delimiter (see also package 34)			
— Telephones (PBX and SL-1)			
— Teletype Terminal Access Control in Multi- Customer Environment (see also package 164)			
— Telset Call Timer Enhancement			
Time and Date	8	TAD	1
— Time and Date			
Tone Detector Special Common Carrier	66	SCC	7
Tone Detector	65	TDET	7
— Tone Detector			
— Tone to Last Party			
— Tones, Flexible Incoming			
Traffic Monitoring	168	TMON	

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Trunk Anti-Tromboning	293	TAT	21
— Trunk Anti-Tromboning			
Trunk Barring	132	TBAR	20
— Trunk Barring			
Trunk Failure Monitor	182	TFM	15
— Trunk Failure Monitor			
— Trunk Failure Monitor Enhancement			
Trunk Hook Flash (Centrex)	157	THF	14
— Centrex Switchhook Flash			
— Italian Central Office Special Services (see also packages 129, and 131)			
— Trunk to Trunk Connections			
— Trunk Traffic Reporting Enhancement			
Trunk Verification from Station	110	TVS	9.32
— Trunk Verification from a Station			
— Uninterrupted Line Connection			
United Kingdom	190	UK	16
— Analog Private Network Signaling System (APNSS) (see also packages 122 123, and 124)			
— UK Analogue Hardware Support			
Universal ISDN Gateways	283	UIGW	20
— Universal ISDN Gateway			
— Variable Flash Timing and Ground Button			
— Variable Guard Timing			
VIP Auto Wake Up	212	VAWU	17
— Hospitality Enhancements: V.I.P. Auto Wake Up			

Package Name	Number	Mnemonic	Release
Virtual Network Services	183	VNS	16
— Virtual Network Services			
— Virtual Network Services/Virtual Directory Number Expansion (see also package 58)			
— Voice Call			
Virtual Office	382	VIRTUAL_ OFFICE	25
— Emergency Services For Virtual Office			
— Internet Telephone Virtual Office			
— Succession Branch Office			
— Virtual Office			
Virtual Office Enhancement	387	VOE	3.0
— Emergency Services For Virtual Office			
— Internet Telephone Virtual Office			
— Succession Branch Office			
Voice Mailbox Administration	246	VMBA	19
— Meridian Mail Voice Mailbox Administration			
X08 to X11 Gateway	188	L1MF	15
— X08 to X11 Gateway			

N Digit DNIS

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	69
Operating parameters	69
Feature interactions	70
Feature packaging	72
Feature implementation.	73
Feature operation.	79

Feature description

Dialed Number Identification Services (DNIS) presents the Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call to an agent's set or terminal. The incoming call displays the DNIS digits which represent product lines or services. The displayed DNIS digits reduces the time needed to service a call and the additional information helps the agent provide a greater degree of customer service. The ACD Routing by DNIS number routes the call to a specific ACD DN based on the DNIS number dialed.

With the N Digit DNIS feature, the DNIS length is 31 digits. Both ACD and Network ACD (NACD) support the N Digit DNIS feature.

Operating parameters

If the system initializes during an active call, DNIS information is lost.

M911 trunks cannot be configured as DNIS trunks.

System messages for the Time Slot Monitor (TSM) supports 31 digits of DNIS.

Applications and features display DNIS in the following ways:

- Meridian MAX 9.0 supports up to nine digits of DNIS information. Nine digits of DNIS information are sent over the High Speed Link (HSL). The first or last nine digits of DNIS information is sent depending on the configuration of the WDGt prompt in the RDB block.
- Auxiliary Processor Link (APL) supports four DNIS digits. If the DNIS information is longer than four digits, the first or last four digits are sent over the APL depending on the configuration of the WDGt prompt in the RDB block.
- Call Detail Recording (CDR) supports up to seven digits of DNIS digits. If more than seven digits of DNIS are received, the first or last seven digits are displayed on the CDR, depending on the configuration of the WDGt prompt in the RDB block.
- Call Party Name Display (CPND) supports name configuration up to seven digits of DNIS. If the DNIS information is more than seven digits, a name is not configured.
- Feature Group D supports seven digits of DNIS information.
- The agent's set is limited to 12 digits of DNIS display. If more than 12 digits of DNIS are received, the first 12 or the last 12 digits of DNIS are displayed, depending on the configuration of the WDGt prompt in the RDB.

Feature interactions

Automatic Call Distribution DNIS routing through IDC table

The Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) table converts the DNIS digits to a valid DN. With the N Digit DNIS feature, the DNIS information is expanded to a range of one to 31 digits. The maximum number of DNIS digits that are translated by the IDC tree to an internal DN is limited to 16, due to the DC feature.

Application Module Base

The system is connected to Application Module Base (AM Base) through Application Module Link (AML). DNIS information is in AML messages; therefore, the AM Base supports the expanded DNIS information.

Application Module Link (AML) messages

Call presentation and call modification receives DNIS through AML messages. Messages related to DNIS go through the AML to the Meridian Link Module to the Customer Controlled Routing (CCR).

Call Detail Recording

The Call Detail Recording supports up to seven DNIS digits. If the DNIS digits exceeds seven digits, the Call Detail Recorder (CDR) uses the first or last seven digits, depending on the configuration of the WDGt prompt in the RDB block.

Customer Controlled Routing

Customer controlled routing (CCR) uses the DNIS number to determine which call processing treatment is used for a DNIS trunk call.

Digit display for DNIS

The agent set is limited to a display of 12 DNIS digits. If the digits exceed the set's display capabilities, the first or last 12 DNIS digits are displayed depending on the configuration of the WDGt prompt in the RDB block.

Host Enhanced Routing

The Meridian Link's Host Enhanced Routing allows an incoming call to be routed before call termination. An Incoming Call (ICC) message sent to the Meridian Link Module contains calling party information, DNIS information, and Controlled Directory Number (CDN).

Meridian Link Interactions

Any ringing message sent to the Meridian Link over the AML contains expanded DNIS information. The Meridian Link sends this expanded information to the host application.

Meridian Mail

Meridian Mail receives DNIS digits over the Command Status Link (CSL). The DNIS message contains one to 31 DNIS digits, instead of the previously supported one to seven digits. Since Meridian Mail limits DNIS digits to 30, the AML message uses 30 digits.

Meridian MAX

The system communicates with Meridian MAX, ACD MAX, or ACD supports nine digits of DNIS.

Multi-Frequency Signaling for KD3 for Spain.

If a DNIS route uses Multi-Frequency Compelled (MFC) signals, the DNIS route must use the same number of digits as the MFC.

Multi-Frequency Signaling for Socotel

Multi-Frequency signaling for Socotel (MFE) trunks use either four or five signals, which requires DNIS to use the same number.

Network Automatic Call Distribution

The Network Automatic Call Distribution (NACD) sends and receives DNIS calls to a remote node through an NACD-Call Setup message. The remote node receives and saves the expanded one to 31 digits of a DNIS message.

Symposium Call Center Server

The interaction of N Digit DNIS with Symposium Call Center Server (SCCS) is the same as its interaction with Customer Controlled Routing (CCR) and AM Base. Any AML message sent to the AM Base contains expanded DNIS information. AM Base supports the expanded DNIS information. Symposium supports seven digits of N Digit DNIS information.

Feature packaging

This feature is packaged as part of the existing DNIS package 98.

Feature packages required for the N Digit DNIS are:

- Dialed Number Identification System (DNIS) package 98

- Automatic Call Distribution (ACD A) package 45
- Digit Display (DDSP) package 19
- Incoming DID Digit Conversion (IDC) package 113
- New Format Call Detail Recording (FCDR) package 234
- New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) package 49

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 17 – Define SDI port for Auxiliary Processor Link.
- 2 LD 49 – Define Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) table.
- 3 LD 16 – Define Incoming DID Digit Conversion DNIS route.
- 4 LD 14 – Define a trunk that auto-terminates on ACD-DNIS.
- 5 LD 16 – Define a route with DNIS feature enabled and AUTO-terminate.
- 6 LD 15 – Define APL Link number, enable the Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) operation to include DNIS for a customer.
- 7 LD 23 – Define ACD group.

There are two configurations possible:

- 1 Define SDI port for Auxiliary Processor Link in LD 17.
- 2 Define Incoming Digit Conversion table in LD 49.

- 3 Define IDC-DNIS route in LD 16.
- 4 Define a trunk that auto-terminates on ACD-DNIS in LD 14.

OR

- 1 Define a route Auto Terminate Route in LD 16.
- 2 Define APL Link number, enable the Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) operation to include DNIS for a customer in LD 15.
- 3 Define ACD group in LD 23.

LD 17 – Define SDI port for Auxiliary Processor Link.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE	CFN	Configuration Record.
ADAN	NEW TTY 0-15	Add an APL port.
CTYP	aaaa	Card type. aaaa = DCHI, SDI, SDI2, SDI4.
USER	APL	APL port connects to data link.

LD 49 – Define Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) table.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.
TYPE	IDC	Type of data block (FCR or IDC).
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
DCNO	0-254	Incoming Data Conversion (IDL) tree number.
...
...

LD 49 – Define Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) table.

Prompt	Response	Description
IDGT	0-99999999 0-99999999	Incoming digits to be converted to ACD DN.
	<CR>	Re-prompt request.

LD 16 – Define Incoming DID Digit Conversion DNIS route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	Add new data.
	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE	RDB	Route data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...
AUTO	NO	Auto-terminate. YES = The route members terminate on DN defined by response to ATDN prompt in LD 14. NO = The route members terminate normally.
DNIS	YES	ACD DNIS route.
--NDGT	1-(4)-31	Number of DNIS digits required on the route. The extension 31 digits is available only for DID, TIE or IDA routes.

--WDGT	(L)F	<p>First or last DNIS digits to be sent on APL and HSL link. Where: F = First, L = Last (default) WDGT has no effect on AML Links. All DNIS digits are sent for AML. Prompted if NDGT is greater than four. Also used for CDR when the New Format CDR (FCDR) package 234 is disabled. First or last 4 digits for APL. First or last 12 DNIS digits for digit display. First or last 9 DNIS digits for MAX. First or last 7 DNIS digits for CDR.</p>
--IDC	YES (NO)	<p>Incoming DED digit conversion on this route YES = Allow Incoming DID Digit Conversion on this route. (NO) = Deny Incoming DID Digit Conversion on this route.</p>
--DCNO	0-254	IDC translation table for this route in the day mode.
--NDNO	0-254	IDC Conversion Table for the night mode.

LD 14 – Define a trunk that auto-terminates on ACD-DNIS.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	Add a trunk.
TYPE	DID	Direct Inward Dialing trunk type.
RTMB	0-511 1-510 0-127 1-510	Route number and Member number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
ATDN	xxxx	xxxx = ACD-DN defined in LD 23.
CLS	DTN	Digitone signaling.

OR

LD 16 – Define a route with DNIS feature enabled and AUTO-terminate.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	Add a new data.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...	...	
AUTO	YES	Auto-terminate trunk. YES = YES = the route members terminate on DN defined by response to Auto Terminate Directory Number prompt in LD 14. (NO) = The route members terminate normally at the console.
DNIS	YES	ACD-DNIS route. YES = allow the ACD DNIS route. (NO) = Deny the ACD DNIS route. Prompted with Automatic Call Distribution Package D. (ACCDD) package 50, and the RTYP = TIE or Direct Inward Dialing (DID).
NDGT	1-(4)-7 1-(4)-31	Number of DNIS digits required on the route. The extension to 31 digits is available only for DID, TIE or IDA routes.
WDGT	(L) F	First or last 4 DNIS digits to be sent on APL and HSL link. WDGT has no effect on AML links. All DNIS digits are sent for AML. Prompted if NDGTR is greater than 4. Also used for CDR when the New Format CDR (FCDR) package 234 is disabled. Note: The number of (MFX), MFE or MFC digits takes precedence over the number of DNIS digits that are configured.

LD 15 – Define APL Link number, enable the Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) operation to include DNIS for a customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE:	FCR	Disable/Enable New flexible code Restriction. Flexible Code Restriction.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
NFCR	YES	New Flexible Code Restriction. (NO) = Default, disable New Flexible Code Restriction. YES = Enable New Flexible Code Restriction. To build an Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) table in LD 49, NFCR and Incoming DID Digit Conversion (IDCA) must be set to YES. NFCR is prompted with New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) package 49.
-MAXT	1-255	Maximum number of New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) tables. Once defined a lower value cannot be entered for MAXT. The sum of the values for MAXT + DCMX \leq 255 per customer.
IDCA	YES	Incoming DID Digit Conversion. (NO) = Default. Deny Incoming DID Digit Conversion. YES = Allow Incoming DID Digit Conversion. NFCR must = YES before IDCA can = YES. Prompted with Incoming Digit Conversion (IDL) package 113.
-DCMS	1-255	Digit conversion maximum number of tables (DCMS). The sum of the values for MAXT and DCMX cannot exceed 255 or MAXT + DCMX = 255.

LD 23 – Define ACD group.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	Add ACD group.
TYPE	ACD	ACD data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ACDN	xxxx	ACD Directory Number.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

New Flexible Code Restriction

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	81
Operating parameters	82
Feature interactions	83
Feature packaging	85
Feature implementation	86
Feature operation	90

Feature description

New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) controls the access of Toll Denied terminals to outgoing trunk routes and digits dialed on them. Calls are allowed or denied based on the specific digit sequence dialed.

Toll Denied (TLD, CTD, CUN) telephones and trunks are assigned a Network Class of Service (NCOS) and are allowed or denied calling privileges according to the Facility Restriction Level (FRL) assigned to their NCOS. If, however, a user who has CTD or CUN Class of Service has dialed the call using a Basic Alternate Route Selection (BARS), Network Alternate Route Selection (NARS), Coordinated Dialing Plan (CDP), or Automatic Number Identification (ANI) access code, the NFCR restrictions do not apply. For these users, NFCR applies only on direct trunk access code type calls. TLD users are always affected no matter how their call is dialed.

When a user accesses an outgoing route, the user's assigned FRL determines which digits are allowed or denied on that route. Up to eight FRL codes can be assigned per trunk route. When a user dials denied digits following direct trunk access codes, intercept treatment is given. NFCR can be programmed to deny certain outpulsed digits, not dialed digits, when Electronic Switched Network (ESN) calls are to be denied for TLD users.

Using "code restriction trees," NFCR can be programmed to analyze each digit individually and allow or deny a call on the basis of any digit or digit sequence dialed. There can be up to 255 code restriction trees per customer group. Each trunk route can access up to eight trees, and each tree can be used by more than one route. The code restriction tree corresponding to the terminal user's FRL is defined by the trunk route. Digits can also be bypassed and allowed to process with no restriction; however, certain digits that follow these might be restricted.

NFCR can be programmed to count the number of digits dialed and deny any call exceeding the specified number of digits. If a user dials an octothorpe (#) before NFCR has finished digit counting, the call is disallowed and intercept treatment is given. This prevents digits from 2500 sets or Dual-tone Multifrequency (DTMF) trunks from being outpulsed before being counted or analyzed by code restriction. Up to 50 digits can be analyzed.

Operating parameters

New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) can be programmed to count the number of digits dialed and deny any call exceeding the specified number of digits.

Only the digits zero (0) through nine (9) are considered. If a user dials an asterisk (*), it is not counted as a dialed digit. If the user dials an octothorpe (#) before NFCR has finished digit counting, the call is disallowed and the appropriate intercept treatment is provided. This prevents digits from 2500-type telephones or Dual-tone Multifrequency (DTMF) trunks from being outpulsed before being counted or analyzed by code restriction.

As many as 255 code restriction trees are available per customer. Eight code restriction trees can be referenced by each trunk route.

Up to 50 digits can be analyzed by NFCR.

When Code Restriction (LD 19) and NFCR (LD 49) are both enabled for the same customer, NFCR takes precedence. Any parameters required for Code Restriction are ignored.

Feature interactions

Access Restrictions

The Code Restriction feature and New Flexible Code Restriction cannot be implemented simultaneously for the same customer.

Attendant Blocking of Directory Number

When the attendant has a blocked DN on the source side and dials on the destination side, any New Flexible Code Restriction active for the set of the blocked DN will be overridden. This is the same as if the attendant had a normal established call to the DN on the source side and dials the destination side.

Authorization Code Security Enhancement

If the Class of Service of the authorization code is Toll Denied (TLD), NFCR is applied. If the Class of Service is Conditionally Unrestricted (CUN) or Conditionally Toll Denied (CTD) and the call is not routed through BARS/ NARS, CDP or ANI, NFCR is applied.

Automatic Number Identification

Calls from Toll Denied (TLD) stations routed by Automatic Number Identification (ANI) are subject to NFCR. Calls placed by Conditionally Toll Denied (CTD) and Conditionally Unrestricted (CUN) Class of Service stations subject to ANI are treated as unrestricted calls.

Automatic Redial

Automatic Redial (ARDL) calls must pass New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) checks. If the redialed number is restricted, the ARDL request is cancelled.

**Basic Alternate Route Selection (BARS)
Network Alternate Route Selection (NARS)
Coordinated Dialing Plan (CDP)**

Only TLD telephones are subject to NFCR when calls are routed by BARS/NARS/CDP. CTD and CUN calls routed by BARS/NARS/CDP are not subject to NFCR treatment.

**China – Flexible Feature Codes - Outgoing Call Barring
Enhanced Flexible Feature Codes - Outgoing Call Barring**

Outgoing Call Barring uses NFCR trees to define the digit sequences that are not allowed for each level of barring. However, OCB analyses all dialed digits, whereas NFCR only analyses digits outpulsed on trunks. This means that the same tree will not normally be usable for both features, unless only Coordinated Dialing Plan trunk calls are to be blocked for both features and no digit manipulation is done.

**Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS1)/Digital
Access Signaling System (DASS2) Uniform Dialing Plan (UDP)
Interworking**

Toll-denied users (CLS = TLD) may be subject to NFCR if they make a NARS call across the DPNSS1 UDP network. The New Flexible Code Restriction feature is supported in a DPNSS1 UDP network.

Direct Inward System Access

If the Direct Inward System Access (DISA) DN has a TLD, CUN, or CTD Class of Service, calls made through DISA are eligible for NFCR treatment.

Electronic Lock Network Wide/Electronic Lock on Private Lines

With NFCR, toll denied stations are allowed or denied calling privileges according to the Facility Restriction Level (FRL) assigned to the NCOS defined in the protected line block. For a locked set, NCFR uses the FRL assigned to the CNCS to determine its calling privileges if one is defined; if no CNCS is defined, the NCOS of the locked set will be used.

Federal Communications Commission Compliance for Equal Access

The New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) feature has been modified to allow for the restriction of Equal Access international toll calls (10XXX+011+CC+NN) while not restricting Equal Access operator calls (10XXX+0).

Forced Charge Account

Calls placed through the Forced Charge Account feature are not eligible for NFCR treatment.

Network Class of Service

Toll Denied stations and trunks must have a Network Class of Service (NCOS) assigned to be allowed or denied calling privileges by NFCR. This is because the FRL associated with the NCOS of the user determines which codes are allowed or denied on an outgoing trunk call. The range of NCOS groups varies as follows:

- (0)-3 for standalone CDP
- (0)-7 for BARS/CDP and NFCR
- (0)-15 for NARS and NFCR
- (0)-99 for BARS/NARS/CDP/NFCR

Scheduled Access Restrictions

Associating an FRL with a different NFCR tree affects any Network Class of Service (NCOS) that uses that FRL. Each such NCOS assigned to a Scheduled Access Restrictions (SAR) group might need to be reconsidered. Also, different facility restriction levels and NFCR trees are used at different times according to the NCOS assigned to the SAR group.

Feature packaging

New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) package 49 requires:

- Network Class of Service (NCOS) package 32.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 15 – Enable NFCR for a customer.
- 2 LD 87 – Define NCOS groups and associated FRL.
- 3 LD 49 – Add, change, or print code restriction trees.
- 4 LD 16 – Associate an FRL with a code restriction tree.
- 5 LD 10 – Assign an analog (500/2500 type) telephone a Toll Denied and Network Class of Service.
- 6 LD 11 – Assign Meridian 1 proprietary telephones a Toll Denied and Network Class of Service.
- 7 LD 14 – Assign a trunk a Toll Denied and Network Class of Service.
- 8 LD 24 – Assign a DISA data block a Toll Denied and NCOS.
- 9 LD 88 – Assign an Authorization code a Toll Denied and NCOS.

LD 15 – Enable NFCR for a customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	FCR	New Flexible Code Restriction options.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
NFCR	(NO) YES	(Disable) enable NFCR.
- MAXT	1-255	Maximum number of code restriction trees.

LD 87 – Define NCOS groups and associated FRL.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Create new, or change.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
FEAT	NCTL	Network Control.
NCOS	(0)-99	NCOS group.
FRL	0-7	FRL is assigned to each NCOS. It determines the entries in a route list (RLI) to which it has access. 0 is the most restrictive, 7 is the least restrictive and can access more entries.

LD 49 – Add, change, or print code restriction trees.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG PRT	Create new, change, or print data.
TYPE	FCR	NFCR data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CRNO	(0)-254	Code restriction tree number.
INIT	ALLOW DENY	Allow or deny all codes.
The following prompts appear if INIT = ALLOW		
DENY	xx...xx	Digit sequence to be denied.
ALLOW	xx...xx	Digit sequence to be allowed.
BYP	xx...xx	Digit sequence to be bypassed.
The following prompts appear if INIT = DENY		
ALLOW	xx...xx	Digit sequence to be allowed.

DENY	xx...xx	Digit sequence to be denied.
BYPs	xx...xx	Digit sequence to be bypassed

LD 16 – Associate an FRL with a code restriction tree.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
FRL	x yyy	x = FRL number (0-7). yyy = code restriction tree number (1-255). FRL is reprompted to allow input of eight FRLs. A carriage return causes the next prompt to appear.

LD 10 – Assign an analog (500/2500 type) telephone a Toll Denied and Network Class of Service.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
NCOS	(0)-99	NCOS.
CLS	TLD	Toll Denied Class of Service.

LD 11 – Assign Meridian 1 proprietary telephones a Toll Denied and Network Class of Service.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
NCOS	(0)-99	NCOS.
CLS	TLD	Toll Denied Class of Service.

LD 14 – Assign a trunk a Toll Denied and Network Class of Service.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	aaa	Trunk type, where: aaa = CSA, TIE, or WAT.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
NCOS	(0)-99	NCOS.
CLS	TLD	Toll Denied Class of Service.

LD 24 – Assign a DISA data block a Toll Denied and NCOS.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	DIS	DISA data block.

CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
SPWD	xxxx	Security password.
DN	xxx....x	DISA Directory number.
NCOS	(0)-99	NCOS.
COS	TLD	Toll Denied Class of Service.

LD 88 – Assign an Authorization code a Toll Denied and NCOS.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	AUB	Authorization code data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
SPWD	xxxx	Security password.
CLAS	(0)-115	Class code to be assigned.
NCOS	(0)-99	NCOS.
COS	TLD	Toll Denied Class of Service.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Night Key for Direct Inward Dialing (DID) Digit Manipulation

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	91
Operating parameters	92
Feature interactions	92
Feature packaging	93
Feature implementation.	93
Feature operation.	96

Feature description

The Night Key for DID Digit Manipulation (NKDM) uses DID Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) to convert received DID digits into a Night Service Directory Number (DN). NKDM is used to switch between Night and Day modes.

The Day/Night mode is controlled by a DID Route Control (DRC) key on an Attendant Console, or Meridian 1 proprietary telephone. There can only be one DRC key for each DID route.

The Night tree table is invoked in any of the following ways:

- when the attendant goes into Night Service, or the last attendant activates the POS BUSY key (provided that Attendant Overflow Position is not equipped)

- when an attendant activates the DID Route Control (DRC) key
- when a Console Presentation Group (CPD) attendant goes into Night Service, or
- when a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone activates the DRC key.

In each case, only the DID routes controlled by the initiating source (console or telephone) are affected.

Operating parameters

The maximum number of conversion tables per customer is 255. These tables are shared between the Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) and the New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) trees.

When an attendant activates the DID Route Control Key (DRC), the M2250 Digital Attendant Console going into Day/Night mode does not change the Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) table that is used. The DRC takes precedence over the M2250 Console and ignores the M2250 state if a DRC is assigned.

Note: The DRC key can only be configured on keys with lamp indicators.

For each DID route, there is only one configured DRC key per telephone.

When using the Night tree table, the same assumptions that apply to Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) apply to this feature. The Night tree table for DID Digit Manipulation (NKDM) applies only to DID routes.

For a Dialed Number Identification Service (DNIS) route, make sure that the correct table is selected for the conversion of incoming digits.

Feature interactions

Attendant Administration

The DID Route Control (DRC) key is not supported by Attendant Administration.

Attendant Overflow Position

When the last attendant activates the POS BUSY key, the system does not go into Night Service if an Attendant Overflow Position Directory Number (DN) is available.

Automatic Set Relocation

Delete the DRC key from a telephone before performing Automatic Set Relocation. If this is not done, the DRC lamp is activated on the wrong telephone.

Console Presentation Group Level Services

The Day/Night table can be activated with the DRC key by any attendant in the Console Presentation Group (CGP).

Feature packaging

The Night Key for DID Digit Manipulation (NKDM) is part of base system software. The following packages are required:

- Network Class of Service (NCOS) package 32
- New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) package 49, and
- Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) package 113.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 15 – Enable Incoming Digit Conversion for Night mode.
- 2 LD 49 – Add, change, or print code restriction trees.
- 3 LD 16 – Set IDC tree for Night mode. Note that a DID route cannot be removed if it is controlled by a DCR key.

- 4 LD 12 – Define a DID Route Control (DRC) key on an Attendant Console.
- 5 LD 11 – Define a DRC key on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone.

LD 15 – Enable Incoming Digit Conversion for Night mode.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	CDB FCR	Customer Data Block. New Flexible Code Restriction options
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
NFCR	(NO) YES	Enable New Flexible Code Restriction.
- MAXT	1-255	Maximum number of NFCR trees.
IDCA	(NO) YES	Enable IDC. IDC cannot be disabled if any telephone has a DCR key.
- DCMX	1-255	Maximum number of IDC conversion tables. The sum of the values of MAXT and DCMX cannot exceed 255 per customer.

LD 49 – Add, change, or print code restriction trees.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG PRT	Create new, change, or print data.
TYPE	IDC	NFCR data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15

DCNO	0-254	IDC tree number.
IDGT	0-9999 0-9999	Directory Number (DN) or range of DNs to be converted. The external DN to be converted is output and the user enters the internal DN. For example, to convert the external DN 3440 to 510, enter 3440. The system prompts 3440 and you enter 510.

LD 16 – Set IDC tree for Night mode. Note that a DID route cannot be removed if it is controlled by a DCR key.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
TKTP	DID	DID route.
IDC	(NO) YES	Enable IDC.
DCNO	0-254	IDC tree for Day mode.
NDNO	0-254 <CR>	IDC tree for Night mode. Set tree to the same number as Day mode (the default).

LD 12 – Define a DID Route Control (DRC) key on an Attendant Console.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	1250 2250	Console type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx DRC	DID Route Control key, where: xx = key number 0-9 (0-19 on the M2250).

LD 11 – Define a DRC key on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx DRC yyy	DRC, where: xx = key number, and yyy = route number (0-511).

Feature operation

Follow these steps to change one DID route to Day/Night mode from the Attendant Console:

- 1 Select an idle loop key.
- 2 Press **DRC** and dial the access code of the DID route (ACOD).
If the DRC indicator is on steadily, the route is in Day mode.
If the DRC indicator is flashing, the route is in Night mode.
- 3 Press **DRC** again.
If the DRC indicator was on steadily, the route is put into Night mode.
If the DRC indicator was flashing, the route is put into Day mode.

Follow these steps to change all DID routes to Day/Night mode from the Attendant Console:

1 Select an idle loop key.

2 Press **DRC** and dial the octothorpe (#).

If the DRC indicator is on steadily, all routes are in Day mode.

If the DRC indicator is flashing, one or more routes are in Night mode.

3 Press **DRC** again.

If the DRC indicator was on steadily, all routes are put into Night mode.

If the DRC indicator was flashing, all routes are put into Day mode.

Note: To change from some routes in Night mode to all routes in Night mode, you must first put all routes into Day mode.

Follow these steps to change one DID route to Day/Night mode from a telephone:

1 Check the **DRC** indicator.

If the DRC indicator is on steadily, the route is in Day mode.

If the DRC indicator is flashing, the route is in Night mode.

2 Press **DRC**.

The route toggles between Night and Day mode.

Night Restriction Classes of Service

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	99
Operating parameters	99
Feature interactions	100
Feature packaging	100
Feature implementation	101
Feature operation	103

Feature description

The purpose of the Night Restriction Classes of Service (NRCLS) feature is to restrict the operation of the Call Waiting, Forced Camp-on, and Priority Override features so they operate during Night Service only. Therefore, the NRCLS feature will apply to any set which has Call Waiting, Forced Camp-on, or Priority Override features equipped.

Operating parameters

The Night Restriction Classes of Service (NRCLS) feature is available on any station.

Feature interactions

Call Waiting

If Call Waiting and Night Restriction for Call Waiting Class of Service (NRWA) are assigned, Call Waiting will be operational for the set only when Night Service is in effect.

Call Waiting Redirection

The Call Waiting Redirection feature applies to unanswered calls given Call Waiting treatment when the Night Restriction Classes of Service feature allows Call Waiting.

Camp-on, Forced

If Forced Camp-on and Night Restriction for Forced Camp-on Class of Service (NRCA) are assigned, Forced Camp-on will be operational for the set only when Night Service is in effect.

Override

If Priority Override and Night Restriction for Priority Override Class of Service (NROA) are assigned, Priority Override will be operational for the set only when Night Service is in effect.

Feature packaging

The Night Restriction Classes of Service feature is packaged under the Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 10 and LD 11 – These overlays are modified to accept the following six new classes of service: NRCD, NRCA, NROD, NROA, and NRWD, NRWA.
- 2 LD 81 – This overlay prints DES to TN and last service change information for selected features. The classes of service NRCA, NRCD, NROA, NROD, NRWA, and NRWD are now allowed.

LD 10 and LD 11 – These overlays are modified to accept the following six new classes of service: NRCD, NRCA, NROD, NROA, and NRWD, NRWA.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG NEW	Change, or add.
...		
CLS		Class of Service.
	(NRCD) NRCA	Night Restriction of forced Camp-on (Denied) Allowed. Forced Camp-on must be configured for the set. Assigning NRCD Class of Service allows Forced Camp-on to operate during both Night and Day Service. Assigning NRCA Class of Service restricts Forced Camp-on to operate during Night Service only. Default is NRCD.

	(NROD) NROA	<p>Night Restriction of priority Override (Denied) Allowed.</p> <p>Priority Override must be configured for the set.</p> <p>Assigning NROD Class of Service allows Priority Override to operate during both Night and Day Service.</p> <p>Assigning NROA Class of Service restricts Priority Override to operate during Night Service only.</p> <p>Default is NROD.</p>
	(NRWD) NRWA	<p>Night Restriction of call Waiting (Denied) Allowed.</p> <p>Call Waiting must be configured for the set.</p> <p>Assigning NRWD Class of Service allows Call Waiting to operate during both Night and Day Service.</p> <p>Assigning NRWA Class of Service restricts Call Waiting to operate during Night Service only.</p> <p>Default is NRWD.</p>

LD 81 – This overlay prints DES to TN and last service change information for selected features. The classes of service NRCA, NRCD, NROA, NROD, NRWA, and NRWD are now allowed.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	LST	List telephones equipped with the feature specified by the prompt FEAT.
	CNT	Print a count of telephones equipped with the feature specified by the prompt FEAT.
	END	End overlay activity.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
DATE	1-31 Jan-Dec	Print data from activity date specified.
	ACT	Print data from last activity date.
	<CR>	Disregard date restrictions.
PAGE	(NO) YES	Print data on a per page basis.

DES	XXXXXX X+ + <CR>	Print station with designator XXXXXX. Print data for stations with designators starting X. Print data for all stations with no designator. Print data for all stations with designators.
FEAT	NRCA NRCD NROA NROD NRWA NRWD	Night Restriction of Forced Camp-on Allowed, or Denied. Night Restriction of Priority Override Allowed, Or Denied. Night Restriction of Call Waiting Allowed, or Denied.

Feature operation

A customer or a Console Presentation Group (CPG) can be put into Night Service manually by pressing the Night key on the Attendant Console or automatically by Scheduled Access Restriction (SAR) or Attendant Forward No Answer (AFNA).

Depending on the Class of Service (CLS) and key assignments, the operation of the features will be allowed or denied as summarized in the following table:

Figure 1
Feature operation summary

CLS	Feature X Allowed	Feature X Denied
NRXA	Feature X is restricted to operate during Night Service only.	Feature X always denied.
NRXD	Feature X operates whether Night Service is active or not.	Feature X always denied.

Legend:

NRXA: Night Restriction of feature **X** Allowed for this set.

NRXD: Night Restriction of feature **X** Denied for this set.

Where **X** =:

W for Call Waiting

C for Forced Camp-on, or

O for Priority Override.

Night Service

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	105
Operating parameters	106
Feature interactions	107
Feature packaging	112
Feature implementation	112
Feature operation	113

Feature description

Night Service permits incoming calls normally directed to the attendant to be routed to a defined destination. A separate Night key/lamp pair allows the attendant to put the system into Night Service.

Three types of Night Service are provided which the customer can specify separately or in any combination:

- Selected Trunks to Selected Directory Number (DNs): Some or all of the trunks can be assigned to ring selected DN's when the system is in Night Service. The assignment of trunks to stations can be modified by the attendant or by a service change.

- **Night Answer Telephone:** All calls normally routed to the Attendant Console can be routed to one particular DN that is designated as the night answer destination for the customer. Trunk Answer From Any Station (TAFAS) can be used to pick up calls routed to this number. With TAFAS in effect, incoming calls activate a common alerting device, such as a bell, when the system is in Night Service. Any user can answer the call by dialing the Special Prefix (SPRE) code and then pressing 4.
- **Night Service by Time of Day (NSTD):** NSTD allows one of a group of Directory Numbers (DNs) to be selected for call routing based on the time of day instead of all calls being routed to a fixed Night Service DN. NSTD allows the definition of up to four Night DNs with a time associated with each. Calls are forwarded to the appropriate DN by the associated time.

Operating parameters

Night Service can only be activated from the Attendant Console.

Any restrictions or features assigned to the night answering station apply. Therefore, a fully restricted (FRE) Class of Service should not be used for Night Service Directory Numbers (DNs), unless the FRPT prompt in LD 17 is OLFR (allow FRE telephones to serve as a Night DN).

A bell circuit or alerting device must be provided by the customer for TAFAS. This device must be compatible with the 20 Hz ringing signal (that is, two seconds on, four seconds off).

If a trunk is assigned a Night DN other than the Night Answer Number defined in the Customer Data Block, incoming calls to that trunk cannot be picked up with the TAFAS feature. Assignment in LD 14 takes precedence over the Customer Data Block.

If an attendant is not assigned to a customer, the customer is automatically in Night Service upon system start-up. The following tables show how calls are directed during Night Service, depending on the time of day:

Call is directed to Night DN	Between times:
NIT1 DN	TIM1 and TIM2
NIT2 DN	TIM2 and TIM3
NIT3 DN	TIM3 and TIM4
NIT4 DN	TIM4 and TIM1

It is possible to remove a defined night DN without modifying the other DNs. For example, if NIT3 is removed, calls are directed as follows:

Call is directed to Night DN	Between times:
NIT1 DN	TIM1 and TIM2
NIT2 DN	TIM2 and TIM4
NIT4 DN	TIM4 and TIM1

Feature interactions

Attendant Overflow Position

A call rerouted through the Attendant Overflow Position feature is not redirected to the Night DN if the system is subsequently put into Night Service. When all Attendant Consoles are in Position Busy, the system will not go into Night Service until the AOP Busy key is activated.

Deactivating the AOP Busy key after the system has been placed in Night Service does not affect the Night Service feature.

Attendant Position Busy

When the last console operator activates the Position Busy key or the Night key, Night Service is put into effect. Incoming calls receive the customer-specified night treatment.

Automatic Wake Up

Unanswered Automatic Wake Up calls going through Attendant Recall are discarded if the Attendant Console is in the Night Service mode. Automatic Wake Up may still be programmed when the Attendant Console is in Night Service.

Call Forward Busy

When the system is in Night Service, Direct Inward Dialing calls forwarded by Call Forward Busy are routed to the specified night number. If the night telephone is busy, subsequent calls receive busy tone.

Call Pickup Network Wide

The Call Pickup Network Wide feature can be used to pick up a call to the night number if it is ringing an ordinary station (that is, analog (500/2500 type) telephone, 16-button Dual-tone Multifrequency, or proprietary set).

Call Waiting Redirection

Night Service has the same interaction with the Call Waiting Redirection feature as attendant-extended calls. Since the Call Waiting Redirection feature applies CFNA treatment to a Call Waiting call, the Call Waiting Redirection feature also has precedence over the Call Waiting recall timer.

Calls Waiting in Attendant Queue

Incoming calls ringing at the Attendant Console at time changeover are routed to the Night DN that just expired. New calls are routed to the new Night DN. If the attendant cancels Night Service, new calls are presented to the Attendant Console.

Once a call begins ringing at a Night DN, it stays there even if Night Service is cancelled or the timer expires.

Departmental Listed Directory Number

Departmental Listed Directory Number does not affect Night Service (including TAFAS). Calls presented to the LDN from an external source will queue for the night bell. All other attendant calls receive busy treatment if the night Directory Number (DN) is busy.

Directory Number Expansion

If the Directory Number Expansion (DNPX) package is equipped, the Night DNs can be up to seven digits; otherwise, the DN can be a maximum of four digits.

Distinctive/New Distinctive Ringing

Incoming calls terminating on a night Directory Number (DN) ring distinctively.

DPNSS1 Diversion

If a diverted call encounters an attendant in night service, the call receives Night Service Diversion if available.

End-to-End Signaling

Night Service works together with Attendant End-to-End Signaling (AEES). However, do not press this feature key while using AEES, or the Dual-tone Multifrequency (DTMF) code signals may be blocked.

Equi-distribution Network Attendant Service Routing

When the attendant goes into Night Service, calls presented to the attendant receive NAS routing in an attempt to reach another attendant that is in day service, rather than being routed to the local night DN.

Manual Line Service

When the system is in Night Service (NSVC) mode, all telephones with a manual Class of Service are routed to the telephone designated as the night number for the customer group.

Meridian 911 Call Abandon

Abandoned calls can be forwarded to the Night Call Forward DN if the Night Forward DN is an ACD DN. If a primary answering center goes into Night Service while there are abandoned calls in the queue, those abandoned calls are dropped. A CDR N record is printed if CDR is configured.

Multi-Party Operations

During Night Service, mishandled calls are routed to the night DN. External calls, other than DID calls, are queued until answered. TIE calls are disconnected if the night DN is busy.

Night Service

If the system is in Night Service mode, mishandled calls which are routed to the attendant are rerouted to the appropriate Night Service DN. External trunk calls, other than DID, are queued till they are answered.

TIE trunk calls are not queued at the Night Service DN. If the Night Service DN is busy, TIE calls are disconnected.

Night Service Enhancements

When the Night Service key is pressed on any Attendant Console, the customer enters Night Service and all Attendant Consoles are made Position Busy. It is then necessary to check all consoles for presented but unanswered calls, which must be cleared and requeued.

Recorded Overflow Announcement

The Recorded Overflow Announcement feature is inactive when the system is in Night Service.

Series Call

If the attendant extends a Series Call and goes into Night Service before it recalls to the attendant, the call recalls to the night DN and Series Call treatment is cancelled.

Trunk to Trunk Connection

If an attendant is placed in Night Service, calls to the attendant are directed to a station with the Night DN. Recalls are not directed to the Night DN. Recalls are put in the attendant call waiting queue when in Night Service.

Position Busy

When all attendants activate the Position Busy key, Night Service is in effect unless the Attendant Overflow Position (AOP) feature is equipped. If AOP is equipped, the Night key must be pressed to invoke Night Service. A call that is rerouted due to AOP is not redirected to the Night DN if the system is subsequently put into Night Service.

Night Service by Time of Day (NSTD) interactions

Call Park Recall

Calls parked by the attendant recall on the Night Service DN that is current at the time of recall.

Calls Waiting in Attendant Queue

Incoming calls ringing at the Attendant Console at time changeover are routed to the Night DN that just expired. New calls are routed to the new Night DN. If the attendant cancels Night Service, new calls are presented to the Attendant Console.

Once a call begins ringing at a Night DN, it stays there even if Night Service is cancelled or the timer expires.

Multi-Tenant Night Service

The same conditions that apply to the customer night number also apply to the Multi-Tenant Night Service. Console Presentation Group (CPG) allows separate night treatment for each tenant.

Meridian 911 Call Abandon

Abandoned calls are part of the transition mode when agents go to Night Service and the supervisor selects transition mode.

Series Call

If the attendant extends a Series Call and goes into Night Service before it recalls to the attendant, the call recalls to the night DN and Series call treatment is canceled.

Trunk Answer from Any Station

When a DN changeover occurs while an incoming call is ringing the current Night DN and a new incoming call is ringing the new Night DN, a user activating Trunk Answer from Any Station (TAFAS) picks up the call from the Night DN that just expired. However, if the ringing call is not picked up within one minute after the Night DN time changeover, the user can no longer pick up the call using TAFAS.

Trunk to Trunk Connection

If an attendant is placed in Night Service, calls to the attendant are directed to a station with the Night DN. Recalls are not directed to the Night DN. Recalls are put in the attendant call waiting queue when in Night Service.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 15 – Add or change Night Service for a customer.
- 2** LD 14 – Add or change Night Service DN for trunks.

LD 15 – Add or change Night Service for a customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.


TYPE:	NIT	Night Service Options.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- NIT1	xxx...x, X	Night Service DN 1 (enter X to remove). Night Service DN times must be defined in ascending order.
- TIM1	0-23 0-59	DN 1 time (hour and minute).
- NIT2	xxx...x, X	Night Service DN 2 (enter X to remove).
- TIM2	0-23 0-59	DN 2 time (hour and minute).
- NIT3	xxx...x, X	Night Service DN 3 (enter X to remove).
- TIM3	0-23 0-59	DN 3 time (hour and minute).
- NIT4	xxx...x, X	Night Service DN 4 (enter X to remove).
- TIM4	0-23 0-59	DN 4 time (hour and minute).

LD 14 – Add or change Night Service DN for trunks.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	COT	Trunk type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
NITE	xxx...x, X	Night Service DN for this trunk (enter X to remove).

Feature operation

To place a customer into Night Service:

- Press **Shift** plus  at any console, or unplug all handsets and headsets.

To cancel Night Service when all handsets and headsets are unplugged:

- Plug in at least one handset or headset.

To cancel Night Service at a console when a handset or headset is plugged in:

- Press **Shift** plus 

Note: If all Attendant Consoles are put in Position Busy, the system automatically goes into Night Service.

Night Service Enhancements

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	115
Operating parameters	117
Feature interactions	119
Feature packaging	122
Feature implementation	123
Feature operation	124

Feature description

Night Service Enhancements introduces the following capabilities:

- All Calls Remain Queued for Night Service
- Recall to Night DN
- Requeuing of Attendant Presented Calls
- Camp-on from Inquiry Call (Station Camp-on)

All Calls Remain Queued for Night Service

This capability ensures that when Night Service is activated all calls in the attendant queue remain queued for Night Service treatment. Depending on the call type, the call may be presented to the Night DN, or continue waiting for the called party to answer. This includes Call Forward No Answer calls, recalls, and transfers to the attendant.

This capability applies to both standalone and networking environments. Within a networking environment, if Network Attendant Service (NAS) is equipped at all nodes, the calls are presented to a remote attendant, remote Night DN, or local Night DN, depending on the NAS configuration. This treatment applies to external calls only, since internal calls are not queued against a remote Night DN. If NAS routing is not involved, external calls are presented to the local Night DN.

Recall to Night DN

If the attendant camps-on party A to a busy set B, then goes into Night Service, the recall goes to the Night DN only if A is an external party (that is, CO, DID, FEX, WATS). This happens for a local camp-on.

For a Meridian Customer Defined Network (MCDN) camp-on with A at the far end of the MCDN NAS network and for a DPNSS1 camp-on with A at the far end of the DPNSS1 network the situation is as follows. If A is an internal party, the recall is left in the attendant queue, and can be answered by the attendant if the attendant returns to day service.

This internal/external difference does not hold true if the International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131 is equipped.

Requeuing of Attendant Presented Calls

The Requeuing of Attendant Presented Calls is an enhancement to the Attendant Forward No Answer feature. If a call presented to an Attendant Console is not answered, pressing the Position Busy key causes the call to be placed in the attendant queue.

If the console is the customer's last-active console, and Attendant Overflow Position (AOP) is active, a ringing call or a Call Waiting recall on the Destination side is disconnected. This ensures that any queued call will be presented at the AOP.

Any call presented at the AOP is not removed from the console and requeued if the Position Busy key is pressed.

The call is removed unanswered only if the Attendant Forward No Answer feature is active. In this case, after the Attendant Forward No Answer time out expires, the call is requeued and the AOP is idled.

All consoles will enter the Position Busy state if the Night Service key is pressed on any of the customer's consoles. Therefore, all consoles should be checked for presented, but unanswered calls, which have been requeued.

Camp-on from Inquiry Call (Station Camp-on)

With this feature, any internal station can camp an external call on to another internal station that is busy. Prior to the introduction of this feature attendant's were the only parties that could camp calls on to busy internal stations. The term internal station includes stations on other nodes within an Meridian Customer Defined Integrated Services Digital Network (MCDN).

When a transferring party reaches a busy desired internal party, the transferring telephone will receive ringback tone (providing certain conditions are met). When the transferring party completes the transfer, the external (calling) party will Camp-on to the desired party and the external party (an external party is any CO, DID, FEX, or WATS call) will receive ringback tone or announcement.

This feature applies to both standalone and network environments.

Within a network environment, the transferring and Camped-on to stations may be on the same or different nodes, as long as all nodes are configured with Network Station Camp-on.

Operating parameters

Camp-on from Inquiry Call (Station Camp-on)

The restrictions which currently apply to the operation of the Camp-on feature from an Attendant Console also apply to Camp-on from Inquiry Call (Station Camp-on).

These restrictions are:

- Camp-on will not be permitted if the desired station is in a state other than established (for instance, ringing or dialing).
- Only one call at a time may be Camp-on a busy station.
- Calls cannot Camp-on to a station with the Call Waiting feature configured.
- The station camped-on to will be given Warning Tone only if the customer has Camp-on Tone Allowed (CTA) in the Customer Data Block (LD 15) and the station has Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service assigned. If the station has Warning Tone Denied (WTD) Class of Service assigned the Camp-on will take effect without giving any Camp-on Tone to the camped-on to (desired) party.
- The transferring station will receive Busy Tone only if the response to the STCB prompt in the Customer Data Block (LD 15) of the Camped-on to (desired) set is YES. Otherwise, the transferring station will receive ringback tone.

Camp-on Indication

When a call is extended from an attendant to a busy station there is a specific combination of tones and indicator states to identify the Camp-on state.

When an inquiry call is made from a station, there is only one way for the user to distinguish between a busy set and an idle ringing set. That way is to ensure that the response to the STCB prompt in the Customer Data Block (LD 15) of the Camped-on to (desired) set is YES. Otherwise, ringback tone is provided in both cases.

Night DN Recall to Night Directory Number

When the customer goes into Night Service, if the Night DN is idle, only the first call is presented to it.

The Night DN may be defined as a multiple appearance DN with multiple call arrangement; all sets assigned the Night DN should be on the same node.

According to NAS routing, the Night DN defined on a node must be on the given node (local). If for any reason the Night DN is not on the local node Night Service Enhancements (NSE) are no longer supported.

In any case, NAS routing takes precedence over NSE, so if NAS routing is involved the call will be presented to the Night DN defined according to the NAS configuration.

If NAS routing is not involved and the Night DN defined on this node is located at a remote node (NSE no longer supported), the Night DN must be a remote Attendant DN to ensure calls are queued.

Night Service Network Environment

In network configurations with NAS routing, the Night Service Enhancements feature must be configured on each node in the network.

Feature interactions

Attendant Clearing during Night Service

The Night Service Enhancement features take precedence over Attendant Clearing during Night Service.

Attendant Interpositional Transfer

The requeuing of interpositional calls is not allowed. Night Service enhancements do not apply to interpositional calls, which remain on the console until answered.

Attendant Overflow Position

If a call with a ringing party on the destination side is presented at the last-active Attendant Console, and there is an active Attendant Overflow Position, then the ringing destination will be disconnected when the call is requeued. Likewise, if the call is a Call Waiting recall, Call Waiting will be canceled.

Call Forward All Calls
Position Busy
Attendant Forward No Answer

Any call which has been presented to the Attendant Overflow Position cannot be removed from the console and requeued by pressing the Make Set Busy (MSB) key. The call will only be removed if the Attendant Forward No Answer feature is active, and the Attendant Forward No Answer Timer has timed out. In this case, the call is requeued and the Attendant Overflow Position is idled.

Call Waiting
Call Forward All Calls
Hunting
Call Forward Busy

Call Waiting, Call Forward All Calls, Hunting, and Call Forward Busy (for DID calls only) all take precedence over Camp-on.

Call Waiting will be applied by Night Service Enhancements to terminate incoming Night calls to busy Night DN's. This will still be done even if the Night DN is an analog (500/2500 type) telephone with Call Waiting Denied (CWD) Class of Service, or if the Night DN is a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone without a Call Waiting (CWT) key assigned.

All telephones will be given Night Call Waiting tone, if the NWT prompt in LD 15 was responded to with "YES," regardless of the Warning Tone (WTA/ WTD) Class of Service setting of the telephone. Meridian 1 proprietary telephones will be given Night Call Waiting tone in the handset instead of the speaker buzz given for Call Waiting.

Call Waiting Redirection

Night Service has the same interaction with the Call Waiting Redirection feature as attendant-extended calls. Since the Call Waiting Redirection feature applies CFNA treatment to a Call Waiting call, the Call Waiting Redirection feature also has precedence over the Call Waiting recall timer.

Centralized Attendant Service

Centralized Attendant Service (CAS) takes precedence over Night Service. If a user in a remote node in Night Service deactivates CAS and Camps-on an external call from the night station to a busy DN, and then reactivates CAS, any subsequent Camp-on recalls will be routed to the remote DN.

Dial Impulse Analog (500/2500 type) Telephone

A Dial Impulse analog (500/2500 type) telephone station must have TSA Class of Service to perform a station Camp-on.

Direct Inward System Access

It is not possible to assign a Night Service Group Number to any trunk that is a member of a route that is set to auto-terminate on a Direct Inward System Access DN.

Interposition Attendant Calls

This enhancement does not apply to interposition calls, which remain on the console until answered. The requeuing of interpositional calls is not allowed.

Network Attendant Service Centralized Attendant Service Attendant Overflow Position

Network Attendant Service (NAS) is mutually exclusive with Centralized Attendant Service and Attendant Overflow Position. The routing configuration for NAS will apply during Night Service. External calls and recalls may be queued to a remote Night DN, if defined. Internal calls and internal recalls queued during Day Service will be dropped, if the Night DN has been defined on a remote node.

For Camp-on from Inquiry Calls, NAS must be equipped at each node of the network.

Night Service

When the Night Service key is pressed on any Attendant Console, the customer enters Night Service and all Attendant Consoles are made Position Busy. It is then necessary to check all consoles for presented, but unanswered calls which must be cleared and requeued.

Recall with Priority during Night Service, Network Wide

If Recall with Priority during Night Service is equipped along with either the Night Service Improvement or Enhanced Night Service feature, calls are processed according to priority.

Trunk to Trunk Connection

Recalls made while the attendant is in Night Service are routed to the Night DN, if the original call is an external call. In such a case, the destination party is disconnected, the internal network trunk is released and the original extended call is presented to the Night DN. If the original call is internal, recalls are put in the attendant call waiting queue when in Night Service.

Feature packaging

The All Calls Remain Queued for Night Service, Recall to Night DN, and Requeuing of Attendant Presented Calls Night Service Enhancements are packaged as part of the International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131 for standalone applications. For network applications, the requirements are the International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131 and the Network Attendant Service (NAS) package 159 and its prerequisites.

For standalone Camp-on from Inquiry Call (Station Camp-on) applications the requirements are the Station Camp-on (SCMP) package 121 and the International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

For network Camp-on from Inquiry Call (Station Camp-on) applications the requirements are the Station Camp-on (SCMP) package 121, the International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131 and the Network Attendant Service (NAS) package 159 and its prerequisites.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 15 – This overlay is modified to accept responses to STCB (Station Camp-on Busy Tone) and NSCP (Network Station Camp-on) prompts. In response to the STCB prompt, enter YES or NO to allow or deny Station Camp-on Busy Tone. In response to the NSCP prompt, enter YES or NO to allow or deny Network Station Camp-on, on a particular node.
- 2** LD 21 – This overlay is modified to print the STCB and NSCP prompts and their responses when the Customer Data Block is printed.
- 3** LD 22 – This overlay is modified to print the SCMP package mnemonic if the Station Camp-on package (121) is equipped.

LD 15 – This overlay is modified to accept responses to STCB (Station Camp-on Busy Tone) and NSCP (Network Station Camp-on) prompts. In response to the STCB prompt, enter YES or NO to allow or deny Station Camp-on Busy Tone. In response to the NSCP prompt, enter YES or NO to allow or deny Network Station Camp-on, on a particular node.

The prompt STCB will be output only if the SCMP (121) package is equipped. The prompt NSCP will be output only if the SCMP (121) and NAS (159) packages are equipped. By default, these two prompts will be set to NO.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG NEW	Change, or add.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options.
...		

- STCB	(NO), YES	<p>Station Camp-on Busy tone.</p> <p>Enter NO if Busy Tone is not to given to the transferring (controlling) party when the desired station is busy.</p> <p>Enter YES if Busy Tone is to be given to the transferring (controlling) party when the desired station is busy.</p> <p>The default is NO.</p>
- NSCP	(NO) YES	<p>Network Station Camp-on.</p> <p>Enter NO if sets on this node are not allowed to have calls camped-on by sets in other nodes.</p> <p>Enter YES if sets on this node are allowed to have calls camped-on by sets in other nodes.</p> <p>The default is NO.</p>

LD 21 – This overlay is modified to print the STCB and NSCP prompts and their responses when the Customer Data Block is printed.

The STCB prompt and its response will be output only if the SCMP (121) package is equipped. The NSCP prompt and its response will be output only if the SCMP (121) and NAS (159) packages are equipped.

LD 22 – This overlay is modified to print the SCMP package mnemonic if the Station Camp-on package (121) is equipped.

Feature operation

Prior to describing the operation of the Night Service Enhancements the following terms are defined in terms of these feature operations:

Night DN

The Night DN pertains to Night DNs defined on a customer basis.

According to NAS routing the Night DN defined on a node must be on the given node (local).

External Call

Any call originated by the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) is said to be an external call. This includes the following cases:

- Calls originating on a Public Exchange (Central Office [CO]), Foreign Public Exchange (FEX), Direct Inward Dial (DID), or Wide-area Telephone Service (WATS) trunk and terminating on the local node, and
- Calls originating on a CO, FEX, DID, or WATS trunk on a remote node, Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) TIE trunks, and NAS routed Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) or ISDN TIE trunks which are handled at the NAS node.

Non ISDN TIE trunks (local and remote) are said to be private trunks and are not treated as carrying external calls, although we may have a PSTN call involved at the originating node.

This definition includes both the standalone and network cases.

Requeuing of Attendant Presented Calls

Prior to the introduction of the Requeuing of Attendant Presented Calls, when a call had been presented to an Attendant Console it remained presented on the console, even if the Position Busy key was pressed.

The Requeuing of Attendant Presented Calls capability changes the system operation such that, if the Position Busy key is pressed on the console when an unanswered call has been presented to it the call will be returned to the attendant queue as if an AFNA time out had occurred.

This capability will not apply if the call is an interposition attendant (attendant to attendant) call. In this case, the call will remain on the console until answered.

In cases where the console is the last active console of the customer and there is an active AOP, if the call involves a ringing party on the destination side, the ringing will be disconnected. Similarly if the call is a Call Waiting recall, the Call Waiting will be canceled. This ensures that the required call will be presented on the AOP, irrespective of normal call type restrictions.

Note that all consoles will enter the Position Busy state if the Night Service key is pressed on any one of a customer's Attendant Consoles. In this case, all consoles must be checked for presented, but unanswered calls which must be cleared from the console and requeued.

Call Handling in Night Service

Calls already Queued when Night Service is Entered

Standalone case

Any external call which is queued, waiting to be serviced by an Attendant Console, when a customer goes into Night Service will continue to be queued until it can be presented to the appropriate Night DN.

Network case

As NAS takes precedence over NSE, if NAS routing is involved, the call will be presented to a remote attendant, or remote Night DN, or local Night DN, according to the NAS configuration.

If NAS routing is not involved, the call will be presented to local Night DN.

External Calls already Queued when Night Service is Entered

Operation Prior to Night Service Enhancements

The treatment of queued external calls was as follows:

- Dial "0" calls from DIDs or incoming CO calls remained queued for the Night DN.
- Call Forward Busy calls remained queued for the Night DN.
- Call Forward No Answer calls were not queued for a busy Night DN. If a call could not be presented immediately it was removed from the queue and the originating party was given Busy Tone.
- Attendant Recalls (ARC) and transfers to the attendant DN were removed from the attendant queue. The consultation call was "canceled", if the held call was an external party it was reconnected to the transferring (controlling) party.

- All intercepts involving an external party were queued for the Night DN.
- Timed reminder recalls remained queued, but were not presented to the Night DN.

Operation with Night Service Enhancements

The NSE capabilities change the operation such that Call Forward No Answer calls, ARCs, and transfers to the attendant will remain queued for the Night DN. In addition to these call types, timed reminder recalls will also be presented to the appropriate night DN.

Timed reminder recalls treatment is the following:

- Ringing stops for slow answer recalls when the recall occurs.
- Call Waiting is canceled when the recall occurs.
- Camp-on is canceled when the recall occurs.

Internal Calls already Queued when Night Service is Entered

Operation Prior to Night Service Enhancements

Any internal call that was already queued for the attendant was not queued for the Night DN.

When a customer went into Night Service, if the Night DN was idle, the first call was presented to the Night DN. Any internal calls not presented in this way were given busy tone and removed from the queue.

Operation with Night Service Enhancements

Standalone case

With NSE the operation is changed such that all internal calls which should be presented to the Night DN will remain queued until the customer Night DN becomes available.

Network case

If the call was extended by the attendant over DPNSS1 or MCDN with NAS active, and the call is camped-on or call waiting at the remote node, the call will remain queued at the local node waiting for an answer at the remote node.

Timed Reminder Time Outs during Night Service

When a timed reminder time out occurs during Night Service, depending on the call type, the call may be presented to the Night DN or continue waiting for the called party to answer. External (PSTN originated) calls will be presented to the Night DN or, if the Night DN is busy will wait in the queue until the Night DN becomes available.

In the case of a timed reminder Camp-on recall, the Camp-on is canceled when the recall occurs (time out).

In case of a slow answer recall, the desired set will be disconnected when the recall occurs (time out).

In case of a timed reminder Call Waiting recall, the Call Waiting will be canceled when the recall occurs (time out).

According to NAS routing these calls may be presented to a remote attendant or a remote Night DN. When the NAS routing starts, the destination (desired party) is released and the call is presented or queued to the appropriate terminal (that is, remote attendant or local Night DN or remote Night DN).

External calls that recall will be presented to, or queued for, the Night DN.

Internal calls that recall will be dropped when NAS routing is involved and the Night DN is at a remote node, because when NAS routing takes place internal call recalls are not queued for the Night DN. The station to which the call is being transferred (that is, the station on which the call is ringing, Call Waiting or camped-on) does not have to be located on the same node as the transferring (controlling) station.

If the attendant on the same node as the Night DN comes back to Day Service, timed recalls queued for the Night DN will be presented to the attendant as recalls.

Camp-on from Inquiry Call (Station Camp-on)

Standalone case

Any station, not necessarily the Night DN, attempting to transfer an external call, may, during the associated inquiry call, camp the trunk on to a busy station.

The camp-on will take affect from the moment the transferring station has completed the transfer to the desired DN.

The transferring station will hear Ringback Tone or Busy Tone depending on the option entered in response to the STCB prompt in the Customer Data Block (LD 15). This prompt applies to any set, not just the Night DN. By default (STCB is set to NO), the transferring party will hear Ringback Tone.

The desired station will hear Camp-on tone if it has WTA Class of Service assigned. Otherwise, if it has WTD Class of Service, the Camp-on will take effect without the desired party being informed a call is camped-on.

When the transfer is completed, the external party is camped-on to the desired station and receives either ringback tone or an announcement.

Network case

Any station, not necessarily the Night DN, attempting to transfer an external call across an ISDN network may, during the associated inquiry call, Camp-on the trunk on to a busy station.

The location of the transferring party has no effect on the Station Camp-on capability.

The Camp-on will take Affect from the moment the transferring station has completed the transfer to the desired DN.

The transferring station will hear ringback tone or busy tone depending on the option entered in response to the STCB prompt in the Customer Data Block (LD 15). This prompt applies to any set, not just the Night DN. By default (STCB is set to NO), the transferring party will hear ringback tone. The tone given, either ringback tone or busy tone, is determined by the node in which the desired (Camped-on to) party resides.

The desired station will hear Camp-on tone if it has WTA Class of Service assigned. If it has WTD Class of Service, the Camp-on will take affect without the desired party being informed a call is camped-on.

When the transfer is completed, the external party is camped-on to the desired station and receives either ringback tone or an announcement.

Recall Timing on Camp-on Calls

When any station extends an external call, recall timing will be initiated if the call is camped-on to a busy station.

The recall timing will start from the moment that the extending station “releases” the call. The value of the recall timer is set by the prompt RTIM in the Customer Data Block (LD 15).

At the recall, the Camped-on call will be routed to the attendant. If the attendant is in Night Service, night treatment is given, and if NAS routing is active, the call will be routed according to the NAS configuration.

Standalone case

When the recall to the attendant occurs, the Camp-on is canceled. If the attendant is busy during the recall, the recall will be queued.

Network case

When the recall occurs and the attendant has answered the recall, the call will still be camped-on to the desired party. If during the recall the attendant is busy, the recall will be queued.

Night Service, Enhanced

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	131
Operating parameters	132
Feature interactions	133
Feature packaging	134
Feature implementation	135
Feature operation	136

Feature description

This feature modifies the existing Night Service operation by allowing Public Network (Central Office [CO], Direct Inward Dialing [DID], Foreign Exchange [FEX], and Wide Area Telephone Service [WATS]) trunks to be assigned to specific Directory Numbers (DN) during Night Service.

With this feature each customer will be able to assign Public Network trunks to one of nine Night Groups. Each Night Group will allow the customer to define up to nine Night DNs. During Night Service, incoming calls will be routed to one of the Night DNs defined for the group. The actual DN the call will be routed to is determined by the Night Service Option number selected at that time.

The customer will also be able to define whether Night Call Waiting tone will be given to Night stations. With Night Call Waiting tone allowed, busy Night stations are notified when an incoming call is terminating on them. The incoming call will be queued on the Night station until it becomes idle. When the Night station becomes idle, the incoming call will be presented.

This enhancement allows incoming DID trunks to be queued against busy Night stations, thereby making their operation the same as all other Public Network trunks.

Normal Night Service

With the feature active, the existing Night Service feature is enhanced by providing a night (NITE) prompt for DID trunks. Night numbers for DID trunks can be defined in their respective trunk blocks against the prompt. Attendants will be able to change their night numbers by specifying their corresponding access codes and member numbers using the existing Night Service feature.

Group Night Service

The customer is allowed to assign individual Public Network trunks to one of nine Night Group numbers (1 to 9). Each Night Group has up to nine Night Directory Numbers associated with it. During Night Service, incoming calls on a trunk will be routed to one of the Directory Numbers associated with that trunk. The actual number called is determined by a Night Service Option number corresponding to the Night Group number programmed by the attendant during Day service.

When an incoming call is routed to a busy directory number, an optional Night Call Waiting tone may be applied to that number to notify the user that a call is waiting. The call on the trunk will be queued until the night directory number becomes free.

Operating parameters

The same feature requirements apply as for Night Service.

Enhanced Night Service does not apply to auto-terminate trunks.

Enhanced Night Service is permanently activated if the system has no attendant and the ENS option is set to “YES.” In this case, the Night Service Option number can only be programmed in the Customer Data Block (LD 15).

Enhanced Night Service uses one Speed Call list as the Night Number Table.

The operation of the optional Night Call Waiting Tone is the same as Call Waiting Tone.

Night Service Option 0 and Night Service Group 0 are reserved for the customer Night number and should not be programmed in LD 18.

Feature Interactions

AC15 Recall: Timed Reminder Recall

The Night Service Enhancements feature is used to direct the call to the Night DN if the original call is an external call and the SUPP package 131 is equipped. When there is an AC15 recall and the attendant is in Night Service, the called party is disconnected (the AC15 trunk is released) and the original call is presented to the Night DN.

Call Waiting (CWT)

This feature will terminate incoming Night calls to busy Night DNs by applying Call Waiting. This will still be done even if the Night DN is an analog (500/2500 type) telephone with Call Waiting Denied (CWD) Class of Service, or if the Night DN is a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone without a Call Waiting (CWT) key assigned.

All telephones — both analog (500/2500 type) telephones and Meridian 1 proprietary telephones — will be given Night Call Waiting tone, if the NWT prompt in LD 15 was responded to with “YES,” regardless of the Warning Tone (WTA/WTB) Class of Service setting of the telephone. Meridian 1 proprietary telephones will be given Night Call Waiting tone in the handset, instead of the speaker buzz given for Call Waiting.

Direct Inward System Access (DISA)

It is not possible to assign a Night Service Group Number to any trunk that is a member of a route that is set to auto-terminate on a DISA DN.

Multi-Party Operations

During Night Service, mishandled calls are routed to the night DN. External calls, other than DID calls, are queued until answered. TIE calls are disconnected if the night DN is busy.

Multi-Tenant service

Any restrictions that exist in the system preventing individual Tenant access to certain routes will not be checked when the Night Number Table is programmed. It will be up to the technician to ensure all such restrictions are taken into consideration.

The tenant to route restrictions will be enforced when an attempt is made to terminate an incoming call on a Night DN via the Night Number Table. If the termination to the Night DN is not allowed, Overflow tone (Fast Busy) will be given to the incoming trunk.

Trunk Barring (Telephones)

Any incoming trunk call that is routed by Enhanced Night Service to a telephone from which it is barred will not be connected. Overflow tone (Fast Busy) will be given to the incoming trunk instead.

Trunk to Trunk Barring

Any incoming trunk call that is routed to an outgoing Public Network trunk will be barred if Enhanced Night Service is active. Overflow tone (Fast Busy) will be given to the incoming trunk instead. This restriction is in addition to the configured Trunk Barring for the system.

Warning Tone

All telephones — both analog (500/2500 type) telephones and Meridian 1 proprietary telephones — will be given Night Call Waiting tone, if the NWT prompt in LD 15 was responded to with “YES,” regardless of the Warning Tone (WTA/WTD) Class of Service setting of the telephone.

Feature packaging

Enhanced Night Service (ENS) is packaged as package 133.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 18 – Configure Night Number Table.
- 2 LD 15 – Configure Enhanced Night Service.
- 3 LD 14 – Configure Enhanced Night Service for trunks.

LD 18 – Configure Night Number Table.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	SCL	Speed Call List number
LSNO	xxx	List number. Enter list number; this number will be entered in response to the NNT prompt in LD 15 (Customer Data Block).
DNSZ	xx	Enter maximum excepted length required.
SIZE	100	Enter 100 to ensure that definitions for Options 1-9 and Groups 1-9 may be input.
STOR	xy z...z	Define Night Number Table entry, where: x is the Night Service Option number (1-9) y is the Night Service Group number (1-9), and z...z is the DN to which calls will be routed. This must be a valid station DN within the system. Network Access Codes are not allowed. Note: Night Service Option 0 and Night Service Group 0 are reserved for the customer Night number and should not be programmed, (that is, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90).

LD 15 – Configure Enhanced Night Service.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	CDB	Customer data block.
...		
ENS	(NO) YES	(Disable) enable Enhanced Night Service.
- NWT	(NO) YES	(Disable) enable Night Call Waiting tone.
- NNT	0-253	Enter the Speed Call List (LSNO) number of the Night Number Table defined in LD 18.
- NSO	0-9	Night Service Option number.

LD 14 – Configure Enhanced Night Service for trunks.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	DID	Direct Inward Dial.
...		
NGRP	(0)-9	Night Service Group number.

Feature operation

Night number assignment from Night Number Table

A Speed Call List (SCL) is specified in the Customer Data Block (CDB), LD 15, for the purpose of storing night DN's against each Night Service Group and Option.

The designated SCL consists of 100 two-digit translations. The first digit represents the Night Service Option number, while the second digit represents the Night Service Group number. Night Service Option zero (0) and Group zero (0) are reserved for the customer Night number, and therefore should not be defined, (that is, 00, 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90). The following is a sample Night Number Table with an explanation of how calls are terminated:

Table 2
Example of a Night Number Table

Option	Group	Number
.	.	
.	.	
.	.	
2	5	4311
2	6	4011
2	7	3893
.	.	
.	.	
3	5	3400
3	6	4321
3	7	4780
.	.	
.	.	

Night stations 4311, 4011, 3893 are assigned to Night Service Option 2 for Night Service Groups 5, 6, and 7 respectively.

If Night Service Option 2 is active, night calls from trunks designated in LD 14 as Night Service Group 5 will be routed to 4311, night calls from trunks designated in LD 14 as Night Service Group 6 will be routed to 4011, and night calls from trunks designated in LD 14 as Night Service Group 7 will be routed to 3893.

If the attendant selects Night Service Option 3, night calls from trunks designated in LD 14 as Night Service Group 5 will be routed to 3400, night calls from trunks designated in LD 14 as Night Service Group 6 will be routed to 4321, and night calls from trunks designated in LD 14 as Night Service Group 7 will be routed to 4780.

Attendant Console

This section describes the sequences to be followed by the attendant to select and query the Night Service Option and to activate Enhanced Night Service.

Step	Action	Response
1	Press Shift key	
2	Press Loop key	Indicator is activated.
3	Press Night key	Indicator flashes. Dial tone is received. Current Night Service Option number is displayed.
4a	<u>QUERY ONLY</u> Press RLS key	Indicator next to Loop and Night keys deactivates. Display is cleared.
or		
4b	<u>SELECT</u>	

i	Dial a one-digit (0-9) option number.	Dial tone is removed. Old Night Service Option number (X) is shifted, new Option number (Y) is displayed, and X and Y are separated by a hyphen, (for example, Y-X).
ii	Press RLS key	Indicator next to Night and Position Busy keys deactivates. Night Service Option is stored. Display is cleared.
5	<u>ACTIVATE</u> <u>Enhanced Night Service</u> Press Night key or Position Busy key if you are last active Attendant.	Indicators next to Night and Position Busy keys are activated. Current (active) Night Service Option number is displayed.

No Hold Conference

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	141
Operating parameters	143
Feature interactions	144
Feature packaging	146
Feature implementation	146
Feature operation	148

Feature description

Combined with Conference, Speed Call, System Speed Call, Autodial, and Hot Line, No Hold Conference (NHC) allows you to establish a Conference call without placing the current caller on hold.

This feature is available in four forms, merging No Hold Conference (NHC) with Autodial, Speed Call, and Hot Line into a single key. The new combined keys are the Conference-Autodial (CA), Conference-Speed Call (CS), and Conference-Hot Line (CH) feature keys. A No Hold Conference (NHC) key can also be configured, acting as a simple Conference key.

Conference-Hot Line can be used in the following two ways:

- The Direct CH option has the number stored with the key.
- The List CH option has a pointer that selects an entry from a Hot Line list.

When a telephone is connected to another party, you can originate a Conference-Autodial (CA), Conference-Speed Call (CS), or Conference-Hot Line (CH) call by pressing the CA, CS, CH, or NHC key. The system determines the destination as if it were a regular Autodial, Speed Call, or Hot Line call. The parties are conferenced in without holding. For example, a call comes in to the customer notifying the customer of a fire. The user wishes to notify the fire department of the emergency without placing the original caller on hold, and the number is stored on the Conference-Autodial key. By pressing the CA key, the customer establishes a Conference call. The fire department is notified and the original connection is maintained.

When you press the feature key, one of the following occurs:

- If the destination is an idle internal Directory Number (DN), that DN rings and the CA, CS, CH, or NHC lamp flashes (60 ipm). You hear no ringback tone.
- If the destination is a trunk with answer supervision, the trunk is seized and the key lamp flashes. The voice path is not established until an answer signal is received.
- When the destination is a trunk without answer supervision, the trunk is seized, the voice path is established, and the key lamp flashes. All tone signals provided by the far end (for example, ringback) are heard by all parties involved in the Conference call. Calls on trunks without answer supervision are treated as answered after digit outpulsing is completed.
- When the intended destination is a busy internal DN, trunk, or route, the key lamp fast flashes (120 ipm). Press the active call key to cancel the attempt. The active call key is the key on which the call is established. It can be any key on which a regular Conference call can be made, including the DN key, Call Waiting, and Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) Incalls keys.
- In the case of network blocking, or if a conference port is unavailable, the key lamp fast flashes. Press the active call key to cancel the attempt.
- When the destination is an invalid entry (for example, a vacant number, or an illegal list entry) the key lamp fast flashes. Press the active call key to cancel the attempt.

Pressing the active call key at any time before the called party responds cancels the attempt, returning the telephone to the state prior to pressing the CA, CS, CH, or NHC key.

If the call is answered, the key lamp goes off, and the called party is added to the existing conversation. By pressing the active call key, the last added party is released. These operations can be repeated as often as necessary, according to your network configuration, to add new parties to an existing conversation.

If the CA or CS keys are pressed at any time other than during a Conference call, they operate as a regular Autodial or Speed Call. The CH key operates as a regular Hot Line key only when the terminating key is HOT. Pressing the NHC key allows the user to dial the number desired for the Conference call.

Operating parameters

Assignable keys are limited to the number of keys available on your telephone.

NHC is available on Meridian 1 proprietary telephones with the CA, CS, CH, and NHC keys. It is not available on the M3000, analog (500/2500 type) telephones, or Attendant Consoles.

The Release (RLS) key has no effect while the key lamps are flashing or fast flashing. Other than during these stages, it can be used to abort the Conference call.

The CA key, like the regular Autodial key, is programmable from the telephone.

The CS and CH keys must have the Speed Call and Hot Line numbers assigned in LD 18.

Data calls are not supported.

All four keys can coexist with each other as well as with other Conference, Autodial, Speed Call, and Hot Line features.

Feature interactions

500/2500 Line Disconnect

If one of the parties in the conference is connected to a 500/2500 port that is in turn connected to a Voice Response Unit (VRU), dial tone is provided to the 500/2500 port when all the other parties in the conference disconnect. This feature enhancement applies in the same way to Call Transfer and Hunting.

Automatic Redial

When an Automatic Redial (ARDL) call is not accepted by the calling party, the No Hold Conference (NHC) key is ignored.

Automatic Hold

The Conference-Hot Line (CH) key does not support Automatic Hold.

Call Page Network Wide

A station set or Attendant Console that no hold conferences an external Call Page Network Wide (PAGENET) uncontrolled call is not blocked. However, an external PAGENET controlled call is blocked.

Centralized Attendant Services

Centralized Attendant Service (CAS) attendants are not supported.

Conference - Six Party

This feature can be enabled at any time that a regular Conference-6 feature can be activated.

Display of Calling Party Denied

Display information on sets involved in a No Hold Conference call is based on the individual Class of Service of each set.

Hot Line

The CH key supports only one-way Hot Line calls.

IVR

IVR calls cannot be No Hold conferenced.

Make Set Busy

The CH key overrides Make Set Busy only when the terminating key is HOT.

Meridian 911

In a Meridian 911 environmental, No Hold Conference calls are treated as internal calls and are linked to the low priority queue of the ACD DN.

Meridian 911 Call Abandon

M911 abandoned calls cannot be No Hold conferenced.

Music Trunk

A Music (MUS) Trunk cannot be No Hold conferenced.

Recorded Announcement Trunk

A Recorded Announcement (RAN) Trunk cannot be No Hold conferenced.

Off-Hook Alarm Security

Off-Hook Alarm Security treatment occurs when a telephone with ASCA Class of Service attempts an NHC call and the ASTM expires. The OHAS DN is conferenced in with the other conferees.

Paging Trunk

A Paging (PAG) Trunk cannot be No Hold conferenced.

System Speed Call list

Whenever the CS key is programmed for a System Speed Call list, all calls made with that key are System Speed Calls.

Feature packaging

No Hold Conference capability is available when the following features are equipped:

- Autodial (ADL) for CA key configuration
- Speed Call User (SCU) if the CS key is configured
- Enhanced Hot Line (HOT) package 70 for the CH key, and
- System Speed Call (SSC) package 34 to configure CS or CH keys.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 18 – Provision Speed Call or Hot Line numbers for CS and CH keys.
- 2 LD 11 – Add or change No Hold Conference for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

LD 18 – Provision Speed Call or Hot Line numbers for CS and CH keys.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change a Speed Call list.
TYPE:	SCL SSC HTL	Speed Call, System Speed Call, Hot Line.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
LNSO	0-8190	Speed Call list number.
NCOS	(0)-99	NCOS (when TYPE = SSC or HTL).
DNSZ	xx	Maximum number of digits in a list entry, where: xx = 4, 8, 12, (16), 20, 24, 28, or 31.
SIZE	1-1000	Maximum number of entries in the Speed Call list.

WRT	(YES) NO	Data is correct and list can be updated.
STOR	xxx	xxx = list entry number (0-9, 00-99, or 000-999).
	yy...yy	yy = digits to be stored against the entry (must be equal to or less than DNSZ).
WRT	NO (YES)	Data is correct and list can be updated.
<p>Note: The WRT prompt follows the SIZE and STOR prompts asking you to confirm the correctness of the data just entered. If data is correct, enter YES or <CR>. A response of NO after the SIZE prompt causes all data entered to be ignored. A response of NO after the STOR prompt generates a warning message (SCH3213) indicating that the data was not stored and must be reentered.</p> <p>A response of (*) aborts the program. Only the last STOR value is lost. All previous values to which WRT was YES are saved.</p> <p>The following information is displayed with the WRT prompt, following SIZE: ADDS: MEM: xxxxx DISK: yy.y</p> <p>Where xxxxx is the amount of protected memory and yy.y is the number of disk records required for the new speed call list. Check the MEM AVAIL and DISK REC AVAIL values displayed before the REQ prompt.</p>		

LD 11 – Add or change No Hold Conference for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

KEY	xx CA 4-(16)-23 y...y	Combined NHC and Autodial key, where: xx = key number, and y...y = target number stored in the key (maximum 23 digits).
	xx CH D yy z...z	Combined NHC and Direct Hot Line key, where: xx = key number yy = number of digits in the target number, and z...z = target number stored within the key.
	xx CH L 0-999	Combined NHC and Hot Line key, where: xx = key number, and 0-999 = Hot Line list entry.
	xx CS yyy	Combined NHC and Speed Call key, where: xx = key number, and yyy = Speed Call list number.
	xx NHC	NHC key, where: xx = key number.

Feature operation

No Hold Conference (NHC)

To establish an NHC call using the NHC key:

- 1 Establish a call.
- 2 Press **NHC**. The indicator goes on steadily.
- 3 Dial the number for the conference. The indicator flashes until the call is answered.
- 4 The conference is complete.

Conference-Autodial (CA)

To store an Autodial number:

- 1 Press **CA** (Conference-Autodial). The CA indicator flashes.
- 2 Enter the number.
- 3 Press **CA**. The indicator goes off.

To use Conference-Autodial:

- 1** Establish a call.
- 2** Press **CA**. The indicator flashes until the call is answered.
- 3** The conference is complete.

Conference-Hot Line (CH)

To establish an NHC call using the CH key:

- 1** Establish a call.
- 2** Press **CH** (Conference-Hot Line). The indicator flashes until the call is answered.
- 3** The conference is complete.

Conference-Speed Call (CS)

To establish an NHC call using the CS key:

- 1** Establish a call.
- 2** Press **CS** (Conference-Speed Call). The indicator goes on steadily.
- 3** Enter the Speed Call list entry number for the conference number. The indicator flashes until the call is answered.
- 4** The conference is complete.

Note: To disconnect the last NHC conference caller in any of the above procedures, press the DN key once.

North American Numbering Plan

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	151
Operating parameters	154
Feature interactions	154
Feature packaging	154
Feature implementation	154
Feature operation	157

Feature description

The North American Numbering Plan (NANP), established in 1947 and currently administered by Bellcore, governs the telephone numbering system throughout Bermuda, Canada, the Caribbean, and the United States.

Two components of the NANP are Interchangeable Numbering Plan Areas (INPAs) and Carrier Access Codes (CACs). NPAs are the three-digit prefixes commonly known as area codes. CACs permit telephone users to access any interexchange carrier or operator service provider. CACs must be supported by any entity, such as a hotel, motel, hospital, university, airport, gas station, or pay telephone owner, that makes telephone services available to the public.

Interchangeable Numbering Plan Area

The Interchangeable NPA codes plan was developed in the 1960s to manage the inevitable depletion of available codes. Prior to 1995, all area codes had an N(0/1)X format, where N was any digit from 2 to 9 inclusive and X was any digit, 0 to 9. As of January 1995, area codes have an NXX format, increasing the available codes to 640.

Modifications to system software, including changes to LDs that accept NPA or Home NPA codes, have eliminated dependencies and limitations associated with the old NPA code format.

The introduction of Interchangeable NPAs means that an area code (NPA) can appear identical to a Central Office prefix or a private network Location Code (LOC).

It is important to avoid conflicts among NPAs, Central Office prefixes, and LOCs. It is recommended that customers implement 1+ dialing to eliminate ambiguity.

The remainder of this section discusses the procedure that Basic Alternate Route Selection (BARS)/Network Alternate Route Selection (NARS) customers need to follow to handle the NPA changes. Although Alternate Route Selection (ARS) and Direct Trunk Access customers need not modify their databases, those who use Call Detail Recording and/or Toll Denied Class of Service should consider the effect of NPA changes on their operations.

BARS/NARS

BARS/NARS prohibits the entry of identical NPAs, Central Office prefixes, or LOCs. Typically, customers construct translation tables with NPA and LOC codes associated with one Access Code and Central Office codes associated with a second Access Code. Now that LOC and NPA codes may be identical, this option no longer guarantees that codes will not conflict.

Table 3 summarizes the options.

Table 3
Access Codes and 1+ dialing

# of Access Codes	Need LOC?	Use 1+?	Results
2	yes	yes	no conflicts
2	yes	no	may need to check that no LOC is identical to any NPA (depends on access code arrangement)
2	no	yes	no conflict
1	no	yes	no conflict
1	no	no	not recommended
1	yes	yes	not recommended

The ideal dialing plan continues to use two Access Codes, with 1+ dialing for NPA calls. (Digit Manipulation can remove the “1” for customers whose Central Office does not support 1+ dialing.)

Customers with two Access Codes that do not want to use 1+ dialing must ensure that no LOCS in the database are identical to existing NPAs. The database needs to be checked whenever a new NPA is introduced.

Customers who do not need LOCs can use a single Access Code and 1+ dialing or two Access Codes, one for NPA and one for the Central Office code.

Direct Trunk Access and Alternate Route Selection

Direct Trunk Access and Alternate Route Selection customers need not update software to support interchangeable NPAs. Customers using Direct Trunk Access should continue to monitor local dialing procedures to ensure correct toll call recognition.

System upgrades

Upgrade requirements can include hardware and software. For specific information, consult *Large System: Upgrade Procedures* (553-3021-258).

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Autodial Speed Call Hot Line

Customers may need to modify the lists and tables associated with these features to accommodate the new prefixes or to reflect changes to numbers resulting from implementation of 1+ dialing.

Feature packaging

Equal Access compliance is included in base system software. The Network Class of Service package (NCOS) package 32 is required to configure Equal Access.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 15 – Change the Home Numbering Plan Area Code at the HNPA prompt.
- 2** LD 16 – Enter the NPA code definition for the M911 feature.
- 3** LD 19 – Enter the NPA for incoming Feature Group D ANI screening.

- 4 LD 87 – Define the Free Call Area Screening.
- 5 LD 90 – Build the NPA and HNPA translation tables.

Note 1: For complete information on implementation and configuration, refer to the Equal Access Compliance feature description in this document.

Note 2: The following prompts have been modified to accept NPA input in the new interchangeable format.

LD 15 – Change the Home Numbering Plan Area Code at the HNPA prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	NET	ISDN and ESN Networking options.
...		
- ISDN	YES	Change ISDN options.
- HNPA	200-999 1200-1999	Home Numbering Plan Area code.

LD 16 – Enter the NPA code definition for the M911 feature.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
TYPE	NPID	Numbering Plan Digit/Information Digit table.
IDTB	0-7	NPID table number.
NPID	0-9	NPID to be translated.
TRMT	NPA	NPID treatment.
NPA	200-999	Numbering Plan Area code.

LD 19 – Enter the NPA for incoming Feature Group D ANI screening.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
TYPE	ANI	Feature Group D data block.
ANIT	(OVF) RAN xxx DN xxx NCOS xxx	Invalid Automatic Number Identification (ANI) treatment.
NPA	200-999	Three ANI digits in NPA format (prompt accepts only three digits even if 1+ dialing is in effect).

LD 87 – Define the Free Call Area Screening.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
FCI	xxx	Free Call Area Screening table index number.
NPA	200-999 200-999 200-999	Area code or extended NPA code translation (only three digits accepted even if 1+ dialing is in effect).

LD 90 – Build the NPA and HNP A translation tables.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
TRAN	AC1, AC2, SUM	Access code 1, 2, or summary tables.
NPA	200-999 200-999 200-999 1200-1999 1200-1999 1200-1999	Area code or extended NPA code translation.
HNP A	200-999 1200-1999	Home Numbering Plan Area code.

Carrier Access Codes

A Carrier Access Code (CAC) gives a caller access to any interexchange carrier or Operator Service Provider (OSP). FCC regulations require that Call Aggregators, such as hotels, motels, hospitals, universities, airports, gas stations, and pay telephone owners, provide selective access to the public. Callers dial the CAC to reach their desired carrier or OSP before dialing the telephone number.

Aggregators are permitted to block calls selectively, although they must allow callers access to any long distance caller. Selective equal access lets aggregators choose to block direct-dialed calls that result in charges to the originating telephone. Aggregators cannot block operator-assisted calls.

The CAC has included a “10” identifying prefix followed by a three-digit Carrier Identification Code (CIC) for a total of five digits. FCC regulations, require that the CAC expand to seven digits: a “101” identifying prefix followed by a four-digit CIC.

Feature operation

System software allows the following operator-assisted North American and international dialing sequences:

- CAC + 0
- CAC + 0 + (NPA) + NXX + XXXX
- CAC + 01 + CC + NN

System software allows or denies these direct-dialed calls:

- CAC + 1 + (NPA) + NXX + XXXX
- CAC + 011 + CC + NN

where

CAC = Carrier Access Code (10XXX or 101XXXX)

NPA = Numbering Plan Area (area code)

NXX = Central Office code format

(N = any digit except 0 or 1; X = any digit 0–9)

XXXX = any four digits

CC = Country Code, and

NN = National number.

Off-Hook Alarm Security

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	159
Operating parameters	163
Feature interactions	163
Feature packaging	165
Feature implementation	166
Feature operation	168

Feature description

Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) allows locked out calls to be intercepted to a customer-defined Directory Number (DN) other than an attendant (for example, a security DN). OHAS treatment is determined on a telephone basis by assigning a Class of Service called Alarm Security Allowed (ASCA). By enhancing line lockout, telephones with Alarm Security Allowed (ASCA) Class of Service are intercepted to customer-defined Directory Numbers (DNs) when the dial tone/interdigit timer expires or the telephone is Forced Out of Service (FSVC). Telephones without ASCA continue to use the existing line lockout treatment; refer to the Line Lockout module in this document.

An Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) DN can be a Single Appearance Directory Number (DN), a Multiple Appearance DN, or an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) DN. The OHAS DN cannot be an attendant DN, Listed DN, SPRE, Virtual ACD Agent, or Trunk Access Code.

If the ASCA Class of Service is assigned, but the telephone is not associated to an OHAS DN, an error message appears on the maintenance TTY when the system tries to redirect the call.

The Alarm Security Timer (ASTM) provides dial tone and interdigit timing for telephones with ASCA Class of Service. The ASTM does not apply to telephones being Forced Out of Service (FSVC).

Dial tone and interdigit timeout – call treatment

A telephone associated with an OHAS DN that receives a dial tone or interdigit timeout intercepts to the OHAS DN specified by the telephone's Off-Hook Interdigit OHAS number (OHID).

Forced Out of Service (FSVC) – call treatment

A digital telephone is considered FSVC when the line is cut, damaged, or unplugged.

The FSVC OHAS treatment applies only to digital telephones. A telephone associated with an OHAS DN that is FSVC intercepts to the OHAS DN specified by the telephone's FSVC number.

Multiple OHAS DNs

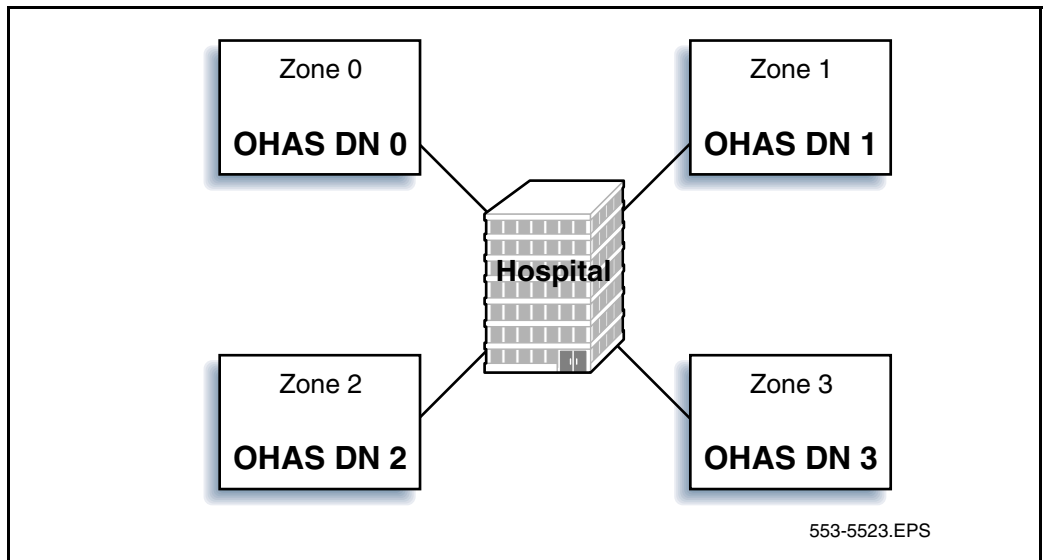
The two methods for handling multiple OHAS DNs are zone and event dependent, and are described in the following sections.

Multiple OHAS DNs – zone dependent

OHAS allows for multiple OHAS DNs within a single customer group, enabling the customer to create multiple zones.

For example, a hospital with several locations can define separate OHAS DNs for each location and define each distinct location as a zone. In Figure 2, the hospital has four zones. A separate OHAS DN is defined for each of the four zones. Zone 0 uses OHAS DN 0, Zone 1 uses OHAS DN 1, and so on. Each telephone in Zone 0 defines the OHID and FSVC numbers to 0; each telephone in Zone 1 defines the OHID and FSVC numbers to 1, and so on.

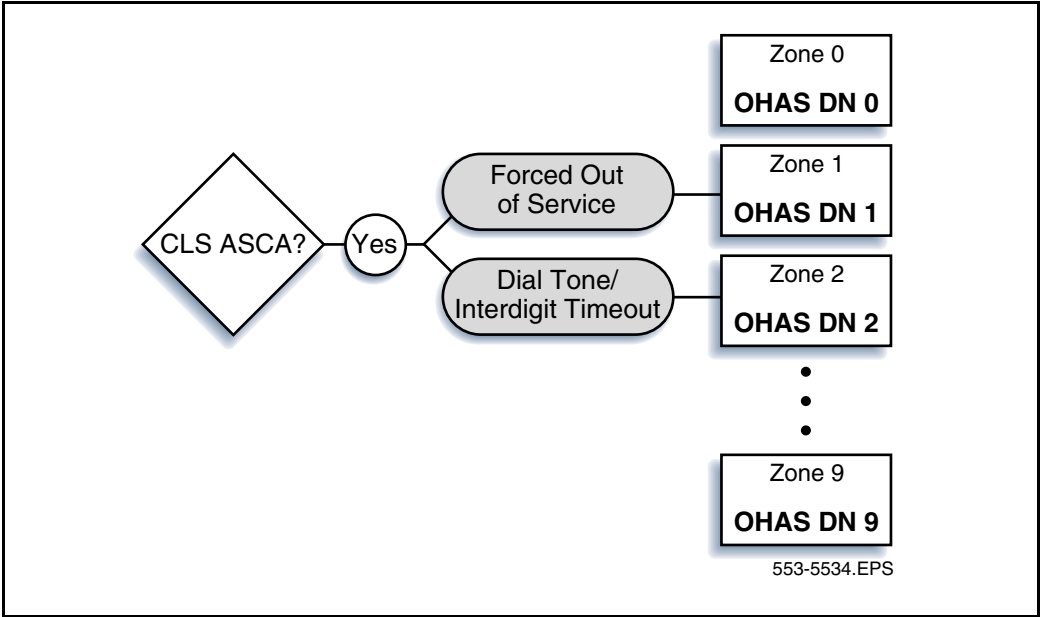
Figure 2
Zone dependent example



Multiple OHAS DNs – event dependent

OHAS can distinguish between OHID timeout and FSVC events by having a single telephone with separate OHAS DNs for OHID timeout and FSVC events (for example, a telephone can be defined with a FSVC number 1 and OHID number 2. If a dial tone/interdigit timeout occurs, the telephone intercepts to OHAS DN 2. If the same telephone is FSVC, OHAS DN 1 is notified).

Figure 3
Event dependent example



OHAS TTY display

Every time an OHAS intercept treatment takes place, a message is sent to all maintenance TTYs. This message contains an OHAS message indicator, the originating DN and TN, and a time stamp.

Format			
OHASxxxx	<dn>	l s c u	time stamp
Output example			
OHAS0000	5003	1 0 1 0	04:30:21
Note: The two possible OHAS messages are: OHAS0000OHAS treatment due to dial tone/interdigit timeout, and OHAS0001OHAS treatment due to Forced Out of Service call treatment.			

Operating parameters

OHAS is not supported for attendants or networks.

OHAS intercept treatment for FSVC telephones is provided only for the following telephones:

- the M2009, M2112, and M2018
- the M2317
- the M3000, and
- the M2006, M2216, M2616, M2008, and M2016.

The Alarm Security Timer (ASTM) does not apply to telephones being FSVC.

The timing for recognizing a FSVC condition depends on the type of card that the system is using:

- The Integrated Services Digital Line Cards (ISDLs) take approximately six seconds to recognize an FSVC condition.
- Peripheral Controller cards take approximately one second to recognize an FSVC condition.

Once a trunk is seized, OHAS treatment does not apply.

Feature interactions

Call Redirection

Call Redirection features defined for telephones with ASCA Class of Service work as currently defined in the system. The Call Redirection features include the following:

- Call Forward All Calls
- Call Forward No Answer
- Call Forward Busy
- Call Forward by Call Type

- Call Pickup, and
- Hunting.

Call Transfer

A telephone receives the OHAS treatment if the telephone has ASCA Class of Service and attempts to transfer a call and the ASTM expires.

China – Flexible Feature Codes - Busy Number Redial Enhanced Flexible Feature Codes

Busy Number Redial cannot be used on a set with Off-Hook Alarm Security Allowed, since ADL cannot be configured on these sets.

Conference

The OHAS line lockout treatment occurs when a telephone associated with an OHAS DN initiates a Conference call and the ASTM expires. Only the Conference initiator receives the OHAS treatment; other conferees remain in Conference. If the initiator of the Conference call presses the Conference key, the OHAS DN is conferenced in with the other conferees.

Electronic Switched Network Trunk Access Codes

If an Electronic Switched Network or Trunk Access Code is dialed, the dial tone/interdigit timer is stopped and the telephone will not recall to the designated OHAS DN after the specified time period has elapsed.

Last Number Redial Stored Number Redial

OHAS treatment may apply to these features if the ASTM expires.

Line Lockout

OHAS treatment occurs when a telephone with ASCA Class of Service receives an interdigit or dial tone timeout. The ASTM is used instead of the dial tone and interdigit timers (DIDT and DIND, respectively) normally used for LLT and DLT line lockout treatment.

Multi-Party Operations

Three-party Service (TSA) and Alarm Security Allowed (ASCA) Classes of Service are mutually exclusive. A set assigned TSA Class of Service cannot also be assigned ASCA Class of Service, and vice versa; a set assigned ASCA Class of Service cannot also be assigned TSA Class of Service.

The Off-Hook Alarm Security feature is mutually exclusive with Multi-Party Operations.

No Hold Conference

OHAS treatment occurs when a telephone with ASCA Class of Service attempts an No Hold Conference call and the ASTM expires. The OHAS DN is conferenced in with the other conferees.

Room Status

OHAS takes precedence over the off-hook detection method of the Room Status feature. If a telephone is defined with the Alarm Security Allowed (ASCA) Class of Service, the off-hook detection method does not work.

Speed Call

Speed Call, System

OHAS treatment may apply to these features if the ASTM expires. The Alarm Security Timer may expire for the following reasons:

- A dial tone or interdigit timeout occurs while dialing the speed call access code.
- The Speed Call being accessed has an asterisk (*) causing a three-second delay. If the ASTM is three seconds or less, the OHAS intercept treatment may occur.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 15 – Define the Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) Directory Numbers (DNs). OHAS DNs must have ASCA Class of Service assigned in LD 10 or LD 11.
- 2** LD 10 – Assign Alarm Security Allowed (ASCA) Class of Service.
- 3** LD 11 – Assign Alarm Security Allowed (ASCA) Class of Service.

LD 15 – Define the Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) Directory Numbers (DNs). OHAS DNs must have ASCA Class of Service assigned in LD 10 or LD 11.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add or change a customer.
TYPE:	INT	Intercept Treatment options.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- LLT	(OVF) ATN OFA	Flexible line lockout treatment.
...		
TYPE	OAS	Off Hook Alarm Security Options.
The following prompts occur when OAS_DATA is entered:		
- ODN0	xxx...x	OHAS DN 0.
- ODN1	xxx...x	OHAS DN 1.
- ODN2	xxx...x	OHAS DN 2.
- ODN3	xxx...x	OHAS DN 3.

- ODN4	xxx...x	OHAS DN 4.
- ODN5	xxx...x	OHAS DN 5.
- ODN6	xxx...x	OHAS DN 6.
- ODN7	xxx...x	OHAS DN 7.
- ODN8	xxx...x	OHAS DN 8.
- ODN9	xxx...x	OHAS DN 9.
- ASTM	1-(30)-63	The timer applies to all OHAS DN's and is programmable in one-second increments.

LD 10 – Assign Alarm Security Allowed (ASCA) Class of Service.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
CLS	(ASCD) ASCA	Alarm Security (denied) allowed. When ASCA is assigned, the OHAS DN must be defined in LD 15.
OHID	(0)-9	Off-Hook Interdigit OHAS number.

LD 11 – Assign Alarm Security Allowed (ASCA) Class of Service.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add or change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
CLS	(ASCD) ASCA	Alarm Security (denied) allowed. When ASCA is assigned, the OHAS DN must be defined in LD 15.

OHID	(0)-9	Off-Hook Interdigit OHAS number.
FSVC	(0)-9	FSVC OHAS DN number. The FSVC prompt is given only to digital telephones.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Off-Hook Alarm Security Half Disconnect Enhancement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

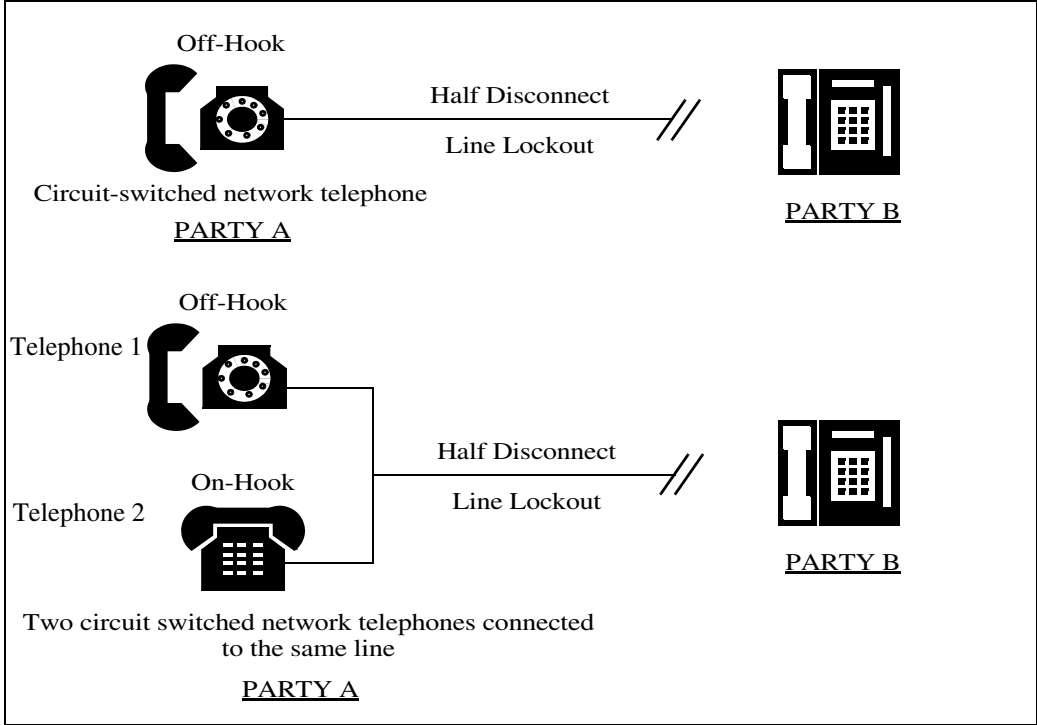
Feature description	169
Operating parameters	173
Feature interactions	174
Feature packaging	175
Feature implementation.	175
Feature operation.	177

Feature description

The Off-Hook Alarm Security Half Disconnect Enhancement (OHAS HD) feature, enhances the functionality of the existing Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) feature. The existing Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) feature allows a user to indicate an emergency by going off hook. The security DN programmed for the off-hook telephone rings after the dial tone/interdigit timer expires.

Where two telephones share one TN, the need for an enhancement addressing the Half Disconnect condition arose. The scenario is as follows. A user initiates a call on telephone 1 and then continues the call on telephone 2, in a different location. When the user completes the call, but only hangs up telephone 2, (telephone 1 remains off hook) the line (Party A) remains in the Half Disconnect/Line Lockout state until the user remembers to put telephone 1 on hook. (See Figure 4.)

Figure 4
OHAS HD Scenario



When the OHAS HD feature is enabled you can define, on a customer basis, the length of time before the OHAS HD treatment is given. When this timer expires the programmed security DN rings. If a telephone goes on-hook before the OHAS Half Disconnect Timer (HDTM) expires, the OHAS Half Disconnect treatment is canceled, as the telephone has completed its disconnect.

The OHAS Half Disconnect Option, (HDOPT) determines the number of OHAS Half Disconnect treatments that can be given to telephones that remain in the Half Disconnect state. This is programmed on a customer group basis.

There are three OHAS HD options for Half Disconnected telephones with OHAS enabled.

- 1 HDOPT = 0** is the existing treatment without the OHAS Half Disconnect Enhancement. It is the default option and disables the Off-Hook Alarm Security Half Disconnect feature. Line Lockout treatment occurs after the normal Half Disconnect timer expires and Half Disconnect state is recognized.
- 2 HDOPT = 1-10** indicates the maximum number of OHAS HD treatments given to the half disconnected analog (500/2500) type telephone. This option allows a limited number of OHAS HD treatments. If the telephone remains off-hook in the half-disconnect state after the maximum number of treatments has expired, Line Lockout occurs when the security DN disconnects after the last OHAS Half Disconnect treatment.
- 3 HDOPT = CONT** provides a continuous application of the OHAS HD treatment, while the analog telephone remains in the half disconnected state. This option continues to call the security DN every time the HDTM expires until the analog (500/2500) type telephone goes on-hook.

Class of Service

To enable the OHAS HD feature the telephone must have CLS = Alarm Security Allowed (ASCA). Therefore when the HDTM timer expires, instead of giving the Line Lockout treatment, the OHAS HD treatment is given.

OHAS security DN

On a telephone basis an HDID is assigned. The HDID is the OHAS HD Index number. The values are 0 - 9. The Index number refers to the ten OHAS DN's you can program in the Customer Data Block. For example, if a telephone has HDID 1 assigned, OHAS HD treatment calls the security DN programmed for OHAS DN 1 (ODN1), in the Customer Data Block.

The OHAS HD Index can be configured to send calls to the same security DN as the existing OHAS Off-Hook Index (OHID) or a different security DN. This flexibility allows you to distinguish between regular OHAS dial tone/interdigit time-out treatment calls (emergency situations) and OHAS HD treatments for half disconnect calls.

OHAS Half Disconnect Timer

With the OHAS Half Disconnect Enhancement feature enabled, the administrator can define the length of time before the OHAS HD treatment is given. The OHAS HD timer (HDTM) gives the average user enough time to complete the disconnect of the previous call by placing all the analog telephones on-hook. The length of the OHAS Half Disconnect timer can be defined from 1 to 600 seconds (10 minutes). The timer is programmable in one second increments. The HDTM starts after the half disconnect state is detected. The default for the HDTM is 30 seconds.

OHAS TTY record display

As with the existing OHAS feature, a message also prints out on the TTY terminal indicating the telephone which is receiving OHAS treatment. The message is the same for regular OHAS and OHAS Half Disconnect.

Each occurrence of an OHAS HD intercept treatment results in a message printout on the service change TTY or the active TTY. The content and the format of the OHAS HD message is the same as the regular OHAS off-hook or interdigit time-out message.

The following is an example of the record content:

OHAS000 2010 1 0 1 3 5:04:04 7/09/1998

The definitions of the fields are as follows:

OHAS000 = OHAS message indicator

2010 = DN (the DN of the analog (500/2500) type telephone receiving OHAS or OHAS Half Disconnect treatment)

1 0 1 3 = l s c u (the TN of the analog (500/2500) type telephone receiving OHAS or OHAS Half Disconnect Treatment)

Note: The TN for Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems is only two digits (c u).

5:04:04 = time stamp (when the OHAS or OHAS Half Disconnect Treatment is given)

7/09/1998 = date stamp

Operating parameters

While an analog (500/2500-type) telephone is in the half disconnect/Line Lockout state, the OHAS feature for emergencies cannot be triggered. OHAS will not work until the off-hook 500/2500 telephone goes on hook to disconnect the previous connection.

When OHAS Half Disconnect occurs, new calls cannot be initiated from the half-disconnected telephones.

If Party A goes on-hook at any time, the OHAS Half Disconnect treatment is canceled, since the disconnect is completed.

The OHAS Half Disconnect Timer is separate from the existing OHAS timer.

Digital telephones do not go into the half disconnect state. Digital telephones cannot share a TN with other telephones.

The feature does not apply to digital telephones since the half disconnect state does not apply to them.

The OHAS HD treatment is not provided for Attendant Consoles.

If the telephone remains off-hook in the half-disconnect state after the maximum number of OHAS HD treatments has expired, Line lockout occurs when the security DN disconnects after the last OHAS Half Disconnect treatment.

OHAS HD calls can be directed to a separate security DN to enable the user who answers the calls to distinguish between an Off Hook Alarm Security call and an Off Hook Alarm Security Half Disconnect Call.

Ringback tone can be heard at the off-hook analog telephone when the security DN is ringing. Anyone who uses one of the half-disconnected analog (500/2500-type) telephones can speak to the person who answers the security DN.

If Party A goes on-hook at any time, the OHAS Half Disconnect treatment is canceled, since the disconnect is completed.

If the connection is a trunk call and the far end does not disconnect completely, Party A will not go into the half disconnect state. The system treats Party B and Party A as if they are still on an active call.

The OHAS HD feature applies only to a single switch. It is not supported in a networking environment.

The OHAS HD security DN cannot be an Attendant DN.

The operation of the OHAS HD timer is impacted on systems with high traffic.

Feature interactions

Call Redirection

Call Redirection features defined for OHAS Half Disconnect security DN work as currently defined in the system. Call Redirection features include:

- Call Forward All Calls
- Call Forward No Answer
- Call Forward Busy
- Call Forward by Call Type
- Call Pickup
- Hunting

Conference

If an analog 500/2500 telephone user with the ASCA Class of Service is in a conference and all the other parties disconnect from the call while the user's telephone remains off hook, the OHAS Half Disconnect Enhancement feature applies to the half-disconnected telephone.

Line Lockout

If an analog telephone has the ASCA Class of Service, and it is in the half disconnected state, the OHAS HD treatment occurs if the customer-based OHAS Half disconnect option (HDOPT) is enabled. Choose HDOPT 1-10 or HDOPT = CONT. If HDOPT= 0 is selected, Line Lockout will occur.

If the telephone stays in the half disconnected state and the number of the OHAS HD treatments given to the telephone exceeds the maximum defined number, Line Lockout is given to the telephone after the last OHAS Half Disconnect treatment is given.

No Hold conference

The OHAS HD treatment works the same for a conference call initiated using No Hold Conference as for Conference.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 15 – Configure Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) Directory Numbers (DNs), Half Disconnect treatment option, and the OHAS Half Disconnect timer.
- 2** LD 10 – Assign an ASCA Class of Service to the telephone. Associate the telephone with one of the ten Off-Hook Alarm Security Directory Numbers (ODN0-9) configured in LD 15.

Note: The telephone is also programmed with an OHID, related to the OHAS feature.

LD 15 – Configure Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) Directory Numbers (DNs), Half Disconnect treatment option, and the OHAS Half Disconnect timer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE:	OAS	Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) options.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
ODN0	xxxx	OHAS DN 0.
...		
ODN9	xxxx	OHAS DN 9.
ASTM	1 - (30) - 63	OHAS off-hook or interdigit timeout timer in seconds.
HDOPT	(0) 1-10 CONT	OHAS Half Disconnect treatment options: No OHAS HD treatment given. Maximum number of OHAS HD treatments. Continuous OHAS HD treatments.
HDTM	1- (30) - 600	OHAS Half Disconnect timer in seconds (in increments of 1 second).

LD 10 – Assign an ASCA Class of Service to the telephone. Associate the telephone with one of the ten Off-Hook Alarm Security Directory Numbers (ODN0-9) configured in LD 15.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.
TYPE:	500	500/2500 telephones.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
DES	d..d	Office Data Administration System Station Designator.
...	...	
DN	x...x	Directory Number.
....		
CLS	ASCA	Alarm Security Allowed. (ASCD) = Alarm Security Denied is the default.
...		
OHID	(0) - 9	OHAS ID index to OHAS security DN.
HDID	(0) - 9	OHAS Half Disconnect Index to OHAS HD security DN.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Off-Premise Extension

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	179
Operating parameters	179
Feature interactions	180
Feature packaging	180
Feature implementation	180
Feature operation	180

Feature description

The Off-Premise Extension (OPX) feature allows a single-line telephone serving as an extension to be located away from the customer premises. The loop limit is 1400 ohms to the station or equivalent long-line circuit interface. Distance varies depending on the gauge of wire used.

Refer to Nortel Networks technical publication *Circuit Card: Description and Installation* (553-3001-211) for additional information.

Operating parameters

The Off-Premise Extension (OPX) feature applies only to single line telephones. A QPC192 line circuit pack must be equipped.

Feature interactions

Refer to *Circuit Card: Description and Installation* (553-3001-211) for feature interactions.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 10 – Add or change Off-Premise Extension Class of Service for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(ONP) OPX	Telephone is an on-premises or off-premises extension.

Feature operation

There are no specific procedures required to operate this feature.

Off-Premise Station Analog Line Card

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	181
Operating parameters	182
Feature interactions	183
Feature packaging	183
Feature implementation	183
Feature operation	189

Feature description

The Eight-port Off-Premise Station (XOPS) analog line card (NT1R20) is specific to North America and China as part of the Global Line Card program.

The XOPS card supports the current portfolio of peripheral equipment, and is designed for use in Off-premises Station (OPS) environments, connected through a Central Office (CO)/Public Exchange. It is also suited for campus system environments. Each of the units on the card can be configured to be operated as an OPS extension or in an On-premises (ONS) configuration.

The XOPS card requires a set of downloadable parameters for Termination and Balance Impedance values. These parameters are downloaded to the card whenever it is initialized or enabled. In addition, the analog cards require the loss/levels to be set for each unit on the card using the B34 Flexible Level message interface. ONS units receive loss/levels statically on Initialize or Enable.

Operating parameters

The XOPS card requires a Main Distribution Frame (MDF) wiring installation plan similar to trunks, rather than other line cards. Therefore, it will not be possible to interchange the XOPS card with another line card without rewiring the connections, or adjusting the Terminal Numbers (TNs) using service change.

The Classes of Service have been renamed to be consistent with industry standard terminology as follows: OPX is now called OPS; and ONP is now called ONS.

The jumper settings must be set in accordance with OPS and ONS Classes of Service.

The XOPS hardware will support Answer Supervision through Battery Reversal or Flash Hook.

No software support is provided for any Loopback from Extended Network Card (XNET) or XPEC to the XOPS line card.

The new XOPS line card uses B34 CODEC and Enhanced Extended Universal Trunk Card (EXUT) trunk circuitry. Therefore, the downloadable Termination Impedance (TIMP)/Balance Impedance (BIMP) combination parameter set, as defined for IPE EXUT, is likewise defined for the XOPS. The usage of TIMP/BIMP implies a limited number of downloadable combinations.

The XOPS is designed to work in North America using dynamic pad switching based on OPS and ONS Classes of Service. The card functions in a Static Loss Plan Download environment, but only the static levels associated with Analog Line Unit Short (ALUS) and Analog Line Unit Long (ALUL) are supported. In these situations, only Class of Service Long Line (LOL) or Short Line (SHL) has any meaning; OPS/ONS Class of Service of the unit is ignored.

As with the existing design, parameter download is not performed as part of enabling a Superloop, but is done as part of an initialization, or enabling of a unit, card, or peripheral shelf.

Hardware is compatible with the SL-100 circuit switched network, but software support for the SL-100 is not included as part of the XOPS feature.

Feature interactions

Due to the Loss Planning requirements for the XOPS card, the Global Line Card feature interacts with other Loss Planning features. The XOPS card must be able to operate in system environments that are using North American Transmission Plan, Static Loss Plan Download (SLPD), or Dynamic Loss Switching (DLS).

Feature packaging

Meridian 1 Superloop (XPE) package 203 is required, because the XOPS card can only operate in an IPE environment.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 10 – At the TN prompt configure an XOPS card as a Double Density card on a Superloop.
- 2** LD 10 – The commands for creating or modifying an analog (500/2500 type) telephone type logical card block are modified to support the new card density for the XOPS card.
- 3** LD 10 – Use the “Easy Change” option to change only the BIMP and/or TIMP value, or the card density.
- 4** LD 10 – Additional checking is added to support MOV commands on XOPS units.
- 5** LD 10 – Additional checks are added to support CPY (copy) commands involving XOPS units.
- 6** LD 25 – Move card TNs from Superloop to Superloop.
- 7** LD 25 – Move card TNs from non-Superloop to Superloop.
- 8** LD 97 – Install or customize Static Loss Plan Download table.
- 9** LD 97 – Install or customize a Dynamic Loss Switching Alternate Levels table.

LD 10 – At the TN prompt configure an XOPS card as a Double Density card on a Superloop.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE:	500 500M	Analog (500/2500 type) telephone data block. For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CDEN	SD DD 4D	Single, Double, or Quad Density.
DES	dddddd	1-6 alphanumeric character Office Data Administration System (ODAS) Station Designator.
...		
CLS	(OPS) (ONS) (LOL) (SHL)	Classes of Service ONS and OPS are supported. OPS is the default if the TN is on XOPS, otherwise ONS is the default. Classes of Service LOL and SHL are supported, but are not used for North America Loss Plan handling. LOL is the default if the TN is XOPS, otherwise SHL is the default.
...		
TIMP	(600) 900	Termination Impedance for XOPS unit. Prompted only if the specified TN is to be configured on an XOPS card (Double Density card on a Superloop).
BIMP	(3CM2) (600) 3COM 900	Balance Impedance for XOPS unit. 3CM2 is the default if the CLS is OPS, otherwise the default is 600.

LD 10 – The commands for creating or modifying an analog (500/2500 type) telephone type logical card block are modified to support the new card density for the XOPS card.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE:	CARDSLT	Card block for single line terminations.
TN	I s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CDEN	SD DD 4D	Single, double, or quad density.

LD 10 – Use the “Easy Change” option to change only the BIMP and/or TIMP value, or the card density.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Analog (500/2500 type) telephone data block.
TN	I s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
ECHG	(NO) YES	(Deny) allow the Easy Change option.

ITEM	TIMP tt, BIMP bbbb CDEN cc CLS sss sss	<p>Prompted only if the response to ECHG is yes. New ITEM responses TIMP or BIMP have been added, with the associated responses for each item (ECHG of TIMP and BIMP are only allowable for a Double Density card on a Superloop (XOPS)).</p> <p>TIMP: tt is 600 or 900. BIMP is prompted next. BIMP: bbbb is 3CM2, 600, 900 or 3COM (BIMP should be set to 600 if the unit is configured with ONS Class of Service).</p> <p>ITEM is prompted next.</p> <p>CDEN cc is SD, DD or 4D (ECHG of CDEN continues to be supported, but existing code ensures that a single density card with at least one unit with Class of Service OPS cannot be changed to any other density).</p> <p>If CLS is changed to OPS, ONS, LOL, or SHL, TIMP is prompted next. Otherwise ITEM is prompted next.</p>
TIMP	tttt	<p>Prompted only if the response to ITEM was CLS of OPS, ONS, LOL, or SHL, and if CLS was changed from its previous setting.</p> <p>tttt is 600 or 900.</p>
BIMP	bbbb	<p>Prompted only if the response to ITEM is TIMP tt or on change of CLS sss (bbbb is 3CM2, 600, 900, or 3COM).</p>
ITEM	<CR>	<p>Used to exit the ITEM prompt loop.</p>

LD 10 – Additional checking is added to support MOV commands on XOPS units.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	MOV	Move.
TYPE:	500	Analog (500/2500 type) telephone data block.
TN	l s c u c u	<p>Terminal Number</p> <p>For Large Systems</p> <p>For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems</p>
TOTN	l s c u c u	<p>Destination Terminal Number</p> <p>For Large Systems</p> <p>For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems</p>

LD 10 – Additional checks are added to support CPY (copy) commands involving XOPS units.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CPY xx	Copy.
TYPE:	500	Analog (500/2500 type) telephone data block.
...		
CFTN	l s c u c u	Copy From Terminal Number, prompted if REQ = CPY For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
SFMT	AUTO DN etc.	For AUTO and DN format types; the TNs are provided by the system.

LD 25 – Move card TNs from Superloop to Superloop.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	MOV	Move.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15.
SRCL	0-156	Source loop.
DSTL	0-156	Destination loop.
MVSG	(NO) YES	Move segment.
SCHD	l s c u TO l s c u c u TO c u	If attempting to move a Quad Density or Octal Density card on a Superloop to an XOPS card, or vice versa, an SCH6400 error message will be issued. For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

LD 25 – Move card TNs from non-Superloop to Superloop.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	MOV	Move.
CUST	<CR>	Customer number.
SRCL	0-156	Source loop.
DSTL	0-156	Destination loop.
MVSG	(NO) YES	Move segment.
SCHD	l s c u TO l s c u c u TO c u	If attempting to move a Single Density, Double Density, or Quad Density card on a Superloop to an XOPS card, an SCH6400 error message will be issued. For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

LD 97 – Install or customize Static Loss Plan Download table.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG PRT	Change, or print.
TYPE	LOSP XCTP XPE SUPL XNPD SYSP	Install or change the system Loss Plan.
TTYP	STAT	Modify the system SLPD table.
NATP	YES NO	North American Transmission Plan.
STYP	PRED CSTM DISL	Static Loss Plan Download table type, where: PRED = Predefined table, CSTM = Customized table. DISL = Disable current active table If the response is PRED, TNUM is prompted. If CSTM is selected, SLPD port types are prompted after password verification. If response DISL is selected, SLPD will be disabled after password verification. If <CR> is entered, the table type is not changed (previously <CR> was treated as PRED).

TNUM	nn	SLDP Table number. nn is 1 to 25 Prompted if PRED is selected (REQ is prompted next).
PWD2	pppp ppp...p	Prompted only if STYP is CSTM and LAPW is restricted or the user logged in with the PWD1 password.
COTS	Rx Tx	CO trunk with SHL CLS.

LD 97 – Install or customize a Dynamic Loss Switching Alternate Levels table.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG PRT	Change, or print.
TYPE	LOSP XCTP XPE SUPL XNPD SYSP	Install or change the system Loss Plan.
NATP	YES NO	North American Transmission Plan.
TTYP	DYNM	Modify the system DLS Alternate Levels table.
DTYP	PRED CSTM DISL	DLS Alternate Levels table type. If the response is PRED, TNUM is prompted. If CSTM is selected, DSL port types are prompted after password verification. If the response DISL is selected, DLS will be disabled after password verification. If <CR> is entered, the table type is not changed (previously <CR> was treated as PRED).
TNUM	nn	DLS Alternate Levels table number. nn is 1 to 3. Prompted if PRED is selected (REQ is prompted next).
PWD2	ppp ppp...p	Prompted only if DTYP is CSTM and LAPW is restricted or the user logged in with the PWD1 password.
COTS	Rx Tx	CO trunk with SHL CLS.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

On Hold on Loudspeaker

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	191
Operating parameters	191
Feature interactions	192
Feature packaging	194
Feature implementation	195
Feature operation	197

Feature description

The On Hold on Loudspeaker (OHOL) feature is designed for brokers (dealers), and requires proprietary hardware to make use of its functionality. This feature provides brokers with the capability to monitor stock markets, while talking to one or several customers using the handset.

At any time the user can enter the call being monitored on the loudspeaker. This can also be done for the speech monitor unit either publicly by using the built in microphone (if provided) and the conversation will be heard on the channel, or privately by taking the call on the handset. Speech monitors work as loudspeakers, but with up to eight channels.

Operating parameters

This feature requires either proprietary loudspeakers that connect to M2616 sets, or a speech monitor system, and speech monitor units to work properly.

This feature is dependent upon access to conference cards and therefore each proprietary loudspeaker/speech monitor should have a conference loop assigned. Since the conference loops are used by the entire system, an option to separate normal conference traffic from “Dealer Group Traffic” is introduced.

One conference loop per system can be assigned as a Spare Dealer Conference loop. This loop is used as a backup if the conference loop assigned to an OHOL unit is in invalid state. This loop can only be used by the OHOL feature.

Feature interactions

Attendant Barge-in Attendant Break-in Attendant Busy Verify Override

It will not be possible to Break-in/Barge-in/Busy Verify/Override into a call on loudspeaker as it is effectively on hold at the set.

Audible Reminder of Held Call

This feature works with the OHOL feature as for normal calls on hold (that is, it gives a reminder there are calls on hold). Therefore, it is not recommended to use this feature with the OHOL feature.

Call Forward All Types

No type of call forward can be activated on a set with Speaker Allowed Class of Service.

Call Transfer Conference

It will not be possible to transfer or conference the loudspeaker call to another party.

**Call Waiting
Camp-on
Ring Again**

These features can be applied to a busy loudspeaker DN.

Conference Loops

The configuration of conference loops has been modified to indicate whether a conference loop is a Dealer or an ordinary conference loop.

Dial Access to Group Call

If a group call is initiated from a set with Dealer Allowed (Class of Service), the conference is built up on the assigned loop of the loudspeaker or speech monitor system channel since this is a potential OHOL call.

Group Hunt

Group Hunt to a loudspeaker DN can be programmed, but will be ignored if configured as Make Set Busy (MSB) by call processing.

Group Hunt

Group Hunt to a loudspeaker DN can be programmed, but will be ignored if configured as Make Set Busy (MSB) by call processing.

Held Call Clearing

Going on-hook when Held Call Clearing is activated will clear the loudspeaker as for a normal held call. Therefore, it is recommended not to use this feature with the OHOL feature.

Hold

The feature is limited to use with normal hold or automatic hold. Deluxe hold will be ignored by call processing.

**Hot Line
Voice Call**

It is possible to program these keys with a loudspeaker DN, but operation will be the same as for direct dial to a loudspeaker DN.

Hot Line Two Way

This feature can be used with the speech monitor system. The DN of the speech monitor system channel is configured as the DN for the HOT line key.

Hunting Call Forward

Hunt/Call Forward to a loudspeaker DN can be programmed, but will receive intercept treatment as for direct dial to the loudspeaker DN.

Music

If Music on Hold is equipped it will not be heard by either party during a loudspeaker call.

Ring Hold LED Status

This feature reverses the lamp indication of ringing and held calls. With this feature activated, held calls will fast flash and ringing calls will slow flash.

Single Call Ringing

If a single call ringing loudspeaker DN (an analog [500/2500 type] telephone with CLS = SPKA) is dialed, intercept treatment is provided.

Telephones - Analog (500/2500 type)

The loudspeaker and speech monitor system channels are configured as analog (500/2500-type) sets with Speaker Allowed Class of Service (CLS = SPKA). These sets are in a permanent off-hook state. The units are recognized as in lockout state by the system.

Feature packaging

On Hold on Loudspeaker (OHOL) package 196 is required to operate this feature.

It is recommended to have the Autohold feature configured with this feature to simplify its operation.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 17 – Assign Dealer Conference loop and Spare Dealer Conference loop.
- 2** LD 10 – A new Class of Service is added to this overlay to allow an analog (500/2500 type) telephone to be assigned as a loudspeaker DN. A new prompt, DCLP (Dealer Conference Loop), has been added to configure the assigned conference loop.
- 3** LD 11 – Configure the M2616 set with LSPK key. Only one key can be configured per set.
- 4** LD 11 – Configure a set with a DN key corresponding to a speech monitor system channel.

LD 17 – Assign Dealer Conference loop and Spare Dealer Conference loop.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	CEQU	Common equipment parameters.
...		
- CONF	0-158	Conference loops.
	D0-D158	Conference loop number assigned as Dealer Conference loop.
	S0-S158	Conference loop assigned as Spare Dealer Conference loop. It is strongly recommended that this loop is in the same group as the unit planning to use this loop to minimize the use of intergroup timeslots.
	X0-X158	To remove entry.

LD 10 – A new Class of Service is added to this overlay to allow an analog (500/2500 type) telephone to be assigned as a loudspeaker DN. A new prompt, DCLP (Dealer Conference Loop), has been added to configure the assigned conference loop.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	500	Analog (500/2500 type) telephone.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	SPKA	Speaker allowed.
DCLP	xx	Assign loop number with or without option Dealer Conference loop.

LD 11 – Configure the M2616 set with LSPK key. Only one key can be configured per set.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	M2616	Meridian Modular set.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	DELA	Dealer allowed.
KEY	xx LSPK nnnnnn	Loudspeaker, where xx is the key number, and nnnnnn is the LSPK DN which is the same DN as for the OHOL unit.

LD 11 – Configure a set with a DN key corresponding to a speech monitor system channel.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	M2616	Meridian Modular set.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	DELA	Dealer allowed.
KEY	xx SCR nnnnnn	xx is the key number. nnnnnn is DN which is the same DN as for the speech monitor system channel. When this DN is put on hold, the speech monitor unit will automatically be switched on.

Feature operation

Proprietary Loudspeaker System

This system consists of a M2616 set with a Loudspeaker (LSPK) key configured and an attached add-on module which has been modified to work as a loudspeaker. The proprietary loudspeaker is to be used when a user needs to be able to monitor one call on the loudspeaker at the same time as monitoring another call on the handset.

The loudspeaker is connected to a 500 line card and is in a permanent off-hook state. The DN of the loudspeaker must be Single Call Ringing (SCR).

Sets with this configuration are allowed to manually put calls onto the loudspeaker. The call to be put onto the loudspeaker has to be on hold at the set.

To activate the loudspeaker, press the LSPK key and then press any DN key on hold. The held call is put onto the loudspeaker and will be heard publicly. A user can enter into the call by using the handset on the loudspeaker (if provided). While the loudspeaker is active, any other call will be maintained on the handset. More than one call can be put on hold on the set, however only one call at a time can be switched to the loudspeaker.

To release the call from the loudspeaker, the active call on the handset has to be put on hold (either by automatic hold or manual hold) or released.

Attempts to activate a call onto the loudspeaker when busy will be ignored.

Speech Monitor System

The speech monitor system is used in an environment where several users need to listen to the same call publicly. The speech monitor system enables calls to be automatically extended to a loudspeaker. The loudspeaker in this scenario is the speech monitor unit.

The speech monitor unit has a number of speech monitor system channels (a maximum of eight) available. These channels can be switched onto the speech monitor unit and heard publicly. Each speech monitor system channel has a SCR DN configured. This SCR DN has a mixed appearance on a key (DN or HOT) on a user's set. Several users can have the same mixed DN on their set (Multiple Appearance SCR DN). The set can also have a two-way HOT line key with the same DN as a speech monitor system channel. While monitoring up to eight calls on the speech monitor unit, the users' handsets are free to maintain other calls.

The speech monitor system channels are attached to a 500 line card which is in a permanently off-hook state. The unit is recognized as in lockout state by the system.

The speech monitor system channel can be activated from DN keys or two-way HOT line keys where the DN for the HOT line is a mixed appearance with a DN of a speech monitor system channel. The user makes a call from this specific DN or HOT line key. When the call is established the user then puts the call on hold by using automatic hold or manual hold. The corresponding channel on the speech monitor system will automatically be activated. The call can then be heard on the speech monitor unit when the channel is selected. At any time the user can enter the call on the speech monitor unit by using the built-in microphone (if provided) and this two-way conversation will be heard on the loudspeaker in addition to any other channels active on the loudspeaker.

To talk privately on one of the calls being monitored on the speech monitor unit, the user takes the call on the handset of the phone. This conversation will not be heard on the loudspeaker, but any other user with the same DN appearance will be able to enter the call by going off-hook and establishing a multiple appearance conference.

If the user presses the Release key while active on a call that appears on a speech monitor system channel, the call is disconnected from all DN appearances, including the speech monitor system channel.

It is not possible to prevent the speech monitor unit from becoming active. If a user no longer wishes to listen to the speech monitor, the unit needs to be switched off manually.

On-Hook Dialing

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	201
Operating parameters	201
Feature interactions	202
Feature packaging	202
Feature implementation.	202
Feature operation.	202

Feature description

The On-Hook Dialing feature enables a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone user to make a call without lifting the handset. Signaling tones and the voice of the called party are heard over the loudspeaker. For two-way communication, the user must lift the handset or activate the Handsfree unit if equipped.

Operating parameters

The On-Hook Dialing feature does not apply to analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Feature interactions

LOGIVOX Telephone

Because of the firmware on the LOGIVOX set, the DN key 0 is automatically selected when the first digit is dialed, and no other DN has been selected.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

There are no specific implementation procedures for this feature.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Optional Outpulsing Delay

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	203
Operating parameters	203
Feature interactions	203
Feature packaging	204
Feature implementation	204
Feature operation	204

Feature description

The Optional Outpulsing Delay (OOD) feature increases to three seconds the Start of Dialing Delay used for automated dialing on loop start Central Office (CO) trunks. This feature is required for system connection in some countries.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Features that automatically dial digits onto a loop start CO trunk are provided with an additional delay. These features include the following:

- Stored Number Redial

- Autodial
- Speed Call
- Call Forward All Calls
- Basic Alternate Route Selection/Network Alternate Route Selection (BARS/NARS)
- System Speed Call, System
- Network Speed Call, and
- Flexible Hot Line.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

There are no specific implementation procedures for this feature.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Outgoing Hold Timer Increase

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

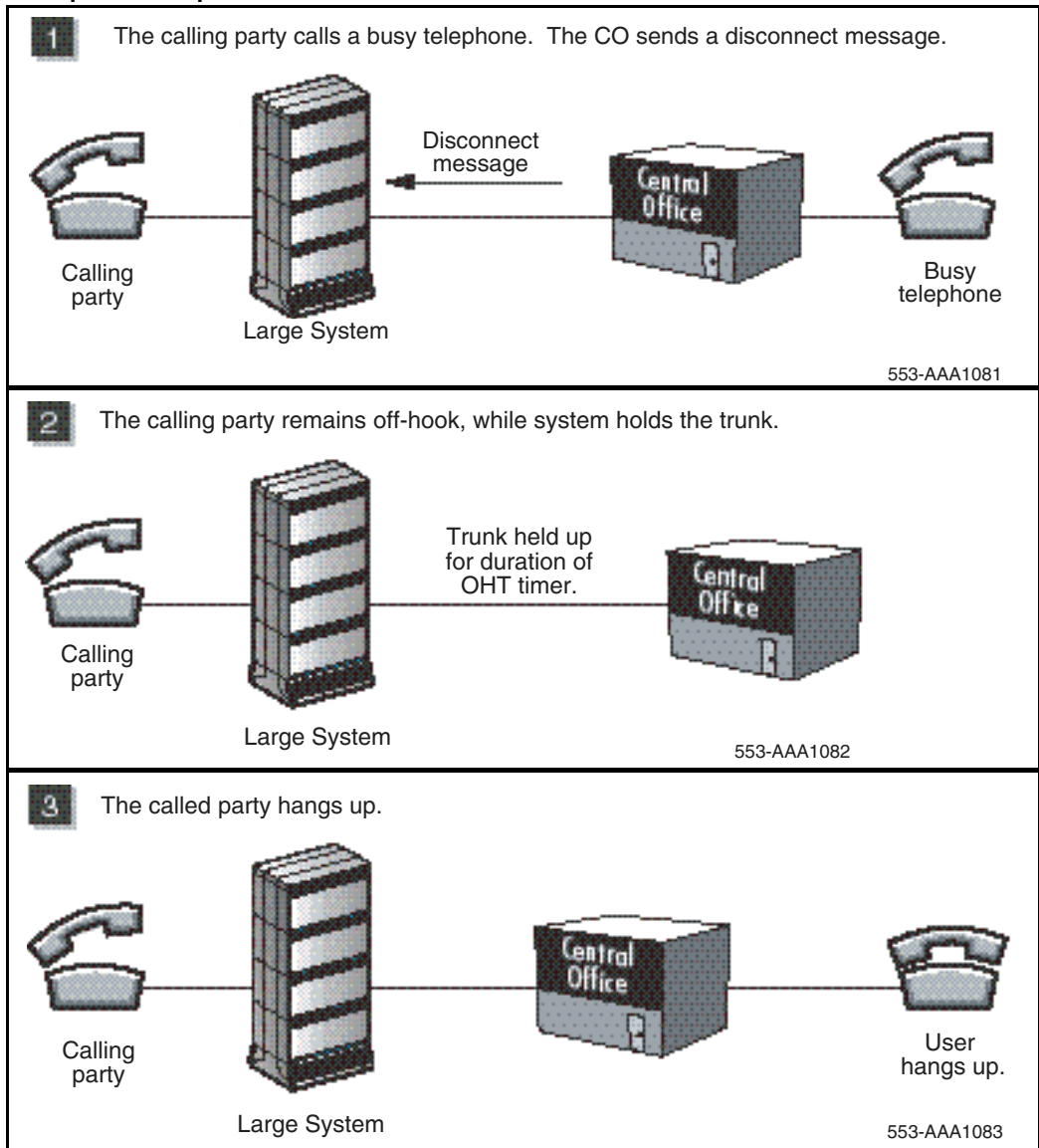
Feature description	205
Operating parameters	207
Feature interactions	208
Feature packaging	208
Feature implementation.	208
Feature operation.	209

Feature description

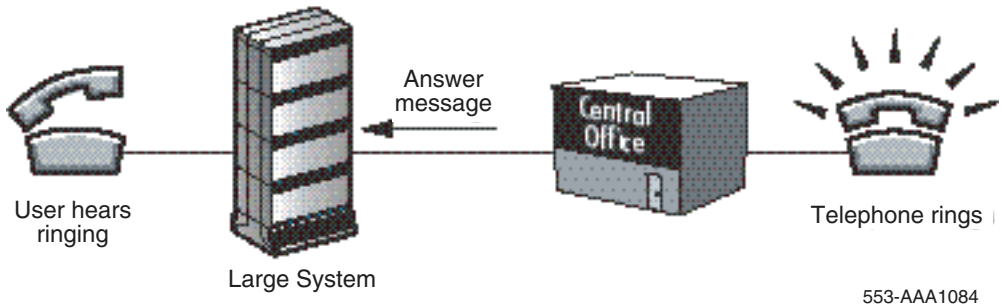
The increase to the Outgoing Hold Timer (OHT), included in the Operator Call Back feature (OPCB), increases the time the system holds a trunk after it receives a disconnect message from a Central Office. The OHT applies to situations where Calling Party Control is active.

Figure 5 on page 206 shows an example of a Calling Party Control (CGPC) call, where the calling party controls the disconnect.

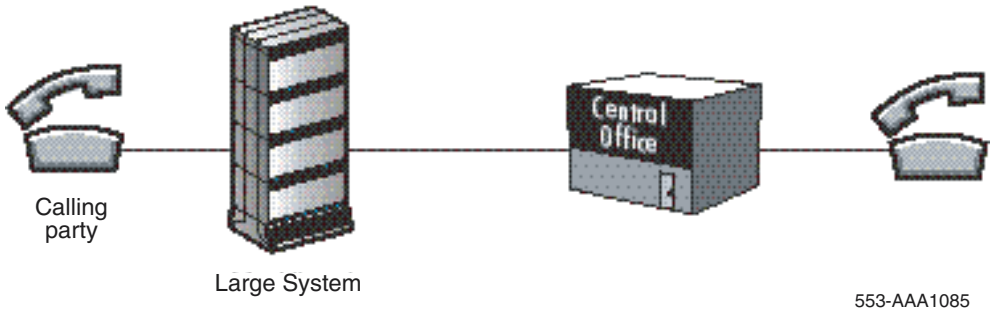
Figure 5
Example of the operation of the OHT



- 4 The calling party, still off-hook, receives ringing.



- 5 The call is established and the connection is released when the calling party hangs up.



On an outgoing call, a CO can send a disconnect message back to the system during call establishment. The system does not disconnect the outgoing call until the OHT has expired. If the CO sends an answer message to the system before the timer expires, the originator is connected to the called party.

The OHT determines the length of time the system holds a trunk after receiving a disconnect message. The maximum is 126 seconds. The timer is programmed in increments of 2 seconds. The default value is 30 seconds.

Operating parameters

This feature enhances the existing OHT capability provided by Package 126.

The OPCB OHT is available on analog and DTI2 trunk interfaces. It is not supported on DTI 1.5 trunk routes.

Feature interactions

Outgoing Hold Toll Timer

When the CO sends a disconnect message on an outgoing toll call, the Outgoing Hold Toll Timer (OHTT) disconnects after a maximum of 90 seconds. The OHTT can be programmed in increments of two seconds.

Feature packaging

This feature requires Operator Call Back (OPCB) package 126.

Feature implementation

LD 16 – Configure the OHT on the trunk route, at the OHFT prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE:	RDB	Route Data Block.
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CNTL	YES	Changes to control or timers.
...		
OPCB	YES	Enable the Operator Call Back feature.
...		
OHT	0-(30)-126	Outgoing Hold Timer in seconds (programmed in increments of two seconds).
...		

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Out-of-Service Unit (OOSU)

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	211
Operating parameters	211
Feature interactions	212
Feature packaging	212
Feature implementation.	212
Feature operation.	213

Feature description

The ability to mark a unit as “Out-of-Service” is a feature that is part of the Global Line Cards program. This capability is accomplished through Service Change. A unit marked Out of Service cannot be configured as any other type of unit without first removing it from the Out-of-Service state. A unit marked Out of Service stays Out of Service through Initialization or SYSLOAD operation. This feature reduces the number of cards that must be replaced in situations where only one, or a few circuits, fails to work in the field. In addition, the capability enables support personnel to change high density cards at convenient low-traffic periods.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1

LD 10 – At the TYPE prompt respond with OOSLT to designate single-line terminal units as Out of Service.
- 2

LD 11 – At the TYPE prompt, respond with OOSMLT to designate multi-line terminal units Out of Service. The capability to make any unit Out of Service, regardless of the card type or density, is also designated by this response.

LD 10 – At the TYPE prompt respond with OOSLT to designate single-line terminal units as Out of Service.

The OOSLT response provides the capability to designate an analog (500/2500 type) telephone as being Out of Service, regardless of card density. This Out-of-Service status survives a SYSLOAD. To reconfigure a unit as another type of unit it is necessary to first remove the unit from its Out-of-Service status, and then reconfigure it as NEW.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW OUT	New, or remove.
TYPE:	OOSLT	Out-of-service single-line terminal unit.

TN	l s c u c u	<p>Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems</p> <p>If the REQ is NEW, a check is made to verify that the card already exists, and the unit specified is not already configured.</p> <p>If the REQ is OUT, a check is made to verify that the unit is marked Out of Service. If the unit specified to be removed is the last configured unit on the card, the card blocks associated with the logical card are removed.</p>
----	----------------	---

LD 11 – At the TYPE prompt, respond with OOSMLT to designate multi-line terminal units Out of Service. The capability to make any unit Out of Service, regardless of the card type or density, is also designated by this response.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW OUT	New, or remove.
TYPE:	OOSMLT	Out of Service multi-line terminal unit.
TN	l s c u c u	<p>Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems</p> <p>If the REQ is NEW, a check is made to verify that the card already exists, and the unit specified is not already configured.</p> <p>If the REQ is OUT, a check is made to verify that the unit is Out of Service. If the unit specified to be removed is the last configured unit on the card, the card blocks associated with the logical card are removed.</p>

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Overlay 45 Limited Repeats

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	215
Operating parameters	216
Feature interactions	216
Feature packaging	216
Feature implementation	216
Feature operation	217

Feature description

Overlay 45, the Background Continuity Diagnostics, is automatically loaded whenever a power fault is detected, and runs in the background. This feature allows a limit to be placed on the number of times that background continuity tests are run by this overlay. This limit is system configured in LD 17, and may have a value from 0-31. Once the defined value has been reached, the regular background programs are restored. The alarm is not cleared. Since the alarm has not been cleared, overlay 45 is not reloaded before the end of the current midnight routine cycle. At the end of the midnight cycle, the alarm is cleared by the overlay supervisor.

If there are no midnight routines, overlay 45 starts a timer which is decreased at regular intervals by the work scheduler. The alarm is not cleared at this point. Therefore, overlay 45 is not reloaded for an alarm condition. When the timer expires, the work scheduler clears the alarm. If another alarm condition arises, overlay 45 is automatically loaded and runs as described above.

Operating parameters

The system overlay loader checks for power alarms and sets the relevant task request bit, if found. This overlay loader is modified to ignore power alarms once the limit defined for the overlay repeats has been reached, until the end of the current midnight routine cycle, if there is one.

It is advised that a printer be used to obtain hard copy information on the continuity tests run by overlay 45, rather than relying on the history file, if one is available.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is packaged under International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 17 – Configure Overlay 45 Limited Repeats parameters, at the CY45 prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	CFN OVLY	Configuration Record. Overlay area options.
...		
- CY45	(0)-31	Cycles of LD 45. Cycles of LD 45 can be run whenever a fault is detected. If any number from 1 to 31 is entered, that is the number of times LD 45 will run under fault conditions. If 0 is entered, the system will perform as before without limiting the number of LD 45 runs.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Overlay Cache Memory

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	219
Operating parameters	220
Feature interactions	221
Feature packaging	221
Feature implementation	222
Feature operation	222

Feature description

The Overlay Cache Memory feature uses Protected Data Storage (PDS) as a cache area for storing overlays loaded from disk. The cache memory overlays are accessed much faster than those on disk, reducing the load time to approximately one second.

A maximum of 32 overlays can reside in Overlay Cache Memory at one time. The CACH prompt in option 17 defines the number of cache memory buffers allocated in protected memory. Each overlay resides in a buffer. A zero entry deactivates this feature and requires all overlays to be loaded from disk.

Each buffer requires 19K of Protected Data Storage (PDS). If there is insufficient memory to store the number of buffers requested, a warning message follows the option 17 prompt sequence. The message indicates that more memory is required to store all the caches requested.

If a small number of cache memory buffers are allocated, frequently used overlays may be removed from protected memory by seldom used overlays. The PRTY prompt in option 17 sets an overlay priority flag. A priority flag prevents the removal of an overlay from cache memory. The number of priority flags set cannot exceed the number of cache memory buffers specified.

When an LD xx command is entered, the cache memory is checked for the requested overlay. If the requested overlay is in cache memory, its data portion is rapidly copied to the regular overlay area.

A requested overlay that is not in cache memory is loaded from the disk into the normal overlay area and simultaneously stored into a cache memory buffer, if one is available. If one is not available, the new overlay overwrites another in the cache memory.

If an overlay is loaded from disk and no unused buffer area exists, the overlay used longest ago without its priority flag set is removed and replaced by the new overlay.

Operating parameters

If the feature is deactivated with a zero (0) entry at the CACH prompt in LD 17, no cache memory exists and all overlays are loaded from disk.

Cache memory is not affected by a system initialization. After a system initialization, it is not necessary to reload overlays from the disk.

Each buffer requires 19K of PDS. The number of cache memory buffers allocated to the system is limited by the availability of spare memory. If enough memory exists, a maximum of 32 cache memory buffers is allowed. Each buffer stores one overlay.

The number of overlay priorities (PRTY) that can be set is dependent upon software version.

To load an overlay from disk, use the command LD xx D. This is necessary for the system to determine which overlay to read. The LD xx D command loads the overlay from disk and overwrites the same overlay existing in cache memory.

Using the LD xx D command to force load an overlay from disk does not simultaneously support the peripheral download SUSP command.

When overlays are stored in cache memory, the ENLT and DIST commands are not supported.

The system automatically stores and retrieves overlays from cache memory. If the cache area is full when a new overlay is requested, the overlay gone unused the longest without a priority flag set is removed and replaced by the new overlay. Daily routines and background-loaded overlays are not stored in cache memory.

Conversion and upgrades

Due to memory requirements, installing a new issue of software or the same issue with additional features may reduce the number of cache buffers that can be allocated. A warning message indicates this reduction has occurred.

If this reduction causes the number of overlay priorities to exceed the maximum number of cache buffers, the overlay priorities are reduced to equal the number of cache buffers. The priorities are automatically reduced by beginning with the highest overlay number and working downward.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in the base system software.

Feature implementation

LD 17 – Enter the number of overlay buffers and priority of stored overlays.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change data.
TYPE	CFN OVLY	Configuration Record. Overlay area options.
OVLY	YES	Change overlay area.
- CACH	(0) 2-32	Number of overlay buffers held in cache memory. Entering 0 disables the feature.
- PRTY	xx xx xx xx...	Set priority for the stored overlays. Priority can be set only for the number of overlays specified in CACH. xx = the overlay number. An X preceding the number deletes the priority flag for that overlay.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Override

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	223
Operating parameters	224
Feature interactions	224
Feature packaging	228
Feature implementation	228
Feature operation	230

Feature description

The Override feature provided in base system software allows a user to enter into an established connection. A warning tone notifies the talking parties that a third party is about to enter the conversation. The warning tone is an initial one-second burst, followed by a 256 millisecond burst repeated every 16 seconds. The Override feature can be used after a user has dialed a busy Directory Number (DN).

Forced Camp-On and Priority Override

The Forced Camp-On and Priority Override features provide enhancements to the basic Camp-On feature. Forced Camp-On is similar to the regular Station-to-Station Camp-On, except that it can be done without an internal or external call on hold. Forced Camp-On is activated automatically (if Automatic Forced Camp-On is defined); or it can be activated manually using the Enhanced Override (EOVR) key on system telephones or the Enhanced Override Flexible Feature Code on analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

The telephone performing the override must have a priority level equal to or higher than the telephone being overridden. Priority Override is activated by dialing the Override Flexible Feature Code on analog (500/2500 type) telephones, or by pressing the Override key (OVR) on system telephones.

Operating parameters

On Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, a separate Override key must be assigned. An associated lamp is not required.

On analog (500/2500 type) telephones, a Flexible Feature Code (FFC) is required to override a call.

Override cannot be used to enter an established connection if any party (telephone or trunk) has Warning Tone Denied Class of Service. In this case, overflow tone is heard.

The system must have a conference loop.

Feature interactions

Attendant Break-In

When one system telephone has overridden an existing call to establish a Conference call, Break-In is temporarily denied. The attendant is notified using the Override tone.

Telephones with a toll operator break-in call cannot be overridden. Overflow tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override.

Automatic Redial

An Automatic Redial (ARDL) call cannot be overridden. This is done to avoid creating a conference when a tone detector is involved.

Call Forward/Hunt Override Via Flexible Feature Code

It is possible to use Priority Override after using the Call Forward/Hunt Override FFC and encountering a busy set.

Call Party Name Display

When Overriding an established call, the displays of the other telephones show the DN and name of the overriding party.

Camp-On

Station-to-Station Camp-On and Attendant Camp-On are not affected by Forced Camp-On or Priority Override. The following new Classes of Service affect only Forced Camp-On:

- Camp-On From Another Telephone Allowed (CPFA)
- Camp-On From Another Telephone Denied (CPFD)
- Camp-On To Another Telephone Allowed (CPTA)
- Camp-On To Another Telephone Denied (CPTD)

The Station Camp-On (SCMP) package 121 is required to return busy tone instead of ringback tone to the party camping on.

Camp-On, Forced

When Priority Override is activated, it replaces normal override. Once Priority Override has been performed on a set, its Digit Display shows the DN of the overriding set.

Charge Account and Calling Party Number

When Charge Account is used during active Override, some digits may be lost. When entered with Override in conference, a Charge Account number is accepted and no digits are lost.

China – Attendant Monitor

A set may operate override to join into a desired call. If the desired call is being Attendant Monitored at the time, one of the following occurs:

- If the desired call is a conference call, the override attempt is blocked as per existing operation.
- If the call is a simple one with the Attendant Monitoring with no tone, the override attempt is successful and Attendant Monitor is deactivated.
- If the call is a simple one with the Attendant Monitoring with tone, the override attempt is blocked.

Conference

Override cannot be used to enter a Conference call.

Do Not Disturb

Telephones with Do Not Disturb enabled cannot be overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override.

Group Hunt

Override will not be supported.

Hot Line

A Hot Line call can be entered using the Override feature.

Make Set Busy

Telephones with MSB active cannot be overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override. Voice Call is blocked by MSB.

Multi-Party Operations

With Multi-Party Operations (MPO), when a consultation call is made on a set equipped with Priority Override, a control digit has to be dialed from the set to perform a recall and return the call on hold.

Network Intercom

An internal Hot Type I call never returns busy, unless the call became a non-Hot Line call due to the Hot Line key being busy. In this case, the call behaves like a normally dialed call, and override can be used upon receipt of a busy signal.

Night Restriction Classes of Service

If Priority Override and Night Restriction for Priority Override Class of Service (NROA) are assigned, Priority Override will be operational for the set only when Night Service is in effect.

On Hold on Loudspeaker

It will not be possible to Override into a call on loudspeaker as it is effectively on hold at the set.

Override, Enhanced**Priority Override**

If Priority Override is equipped, it replaces Override when using the OVR key or OVRD FFC. However, Override can be simulated by using the default PLEV, 2, for all trunk routes and sets.

Periodic Camp-on Tone

The Periodic Camp-On Tone has precedence over Override intrusion tone.

**Phantom Terminal Numbers
Call Forward**

Call Forward cannot be overridden on phantom terminal numbers. The overflow tone occurs if an Override is attempted.

Ring Again

Ring Again is the only other feature currently available once a busy telephone has been encountered. Ring Again is not allowed on an analog (500/2500 type) telephone making a Multi-Party Operations consultation call.

Uninterrupted Line Connections

Override cannot be applied to stations with a Warning Tone Denied Class of Service.

Feature packaging

Override is included in base system software.

For analog (500/2500 type) telephones, Flexible Feature Code (FFC) package 139 must be equipped.

Forced Camp-On/Priority Override (POVR) is package 186.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

- The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:
- 1 LD 10 – Allow Override for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.
 - 2 LD 11 – Add or change Override for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.
 - 3 LD 14 – Define Warning Tone Allowed for trunks to permit Override.
 - 4 LD 57 – Configure Flexible Feature Code (FFC) for Override on an analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

LD 10 – Allow Override for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	I s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

CLS	(OVDD) OVDA (XFD) XFA (WTA) WTD	Override (denied) allowed for this telephone. Transfer (denied) allowed. Warning Tone (allowed) denied (WTA is required to be overridden).
-----	---------------------------------------	--

LD 11 – Add or change Override for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = Meridian 1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(WTA) WTD	Warning Tone (allowed) denied (WTA is required to be overridden).
KEY	xx OVR	Override key (must be key 34 for the M3000).

LD 14 – Define Warning Tone Allowed for trunks to permit Override.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaa	Trunk type, where: aaa = ADM, AID, ATVN, AWR, CAA, CAM, COT, CSA, DIC, DID, FEX, ISA, MDM, MUS, PAG, RAN, RCD, RLM, RLR, TIE, or WAT.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(WTA) WTD	Warning Tone (allowed) denied (WTA is required to be overridden).

LD 57 – Configure Flexible Feature Code (FFC) for Override on an analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	FFC	Flexible Feature Codes.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CODE	OVRD	Change Override access code.
OVRD	xxxx	Override access code.

Feature operation

To override a call in progress from a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone:

- 1 Dial the number. You hear a busy tone.
- 2 Press **Override**. Everyone hears a one-second tone burst.
- 3 You are connected to the call.

To cancel Override from a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone:

- 1 Press **Rls** or hang up.
- 2 You are disconnected. The original call remains active.

To override a call in progress from an analog (500/2500 type) telephone:

- 1 Dial the number. You hear busy tone.
- 2 Flash the switchhook or press **LINK**.
- 3 Dial the Flexible Feature Code (FFC) for Override. Everyone hears a one-second tone burst.
- 4 You are connected to the call.

To cancel Override from an analog (500/2500 type) telephone:

- 1** Press **RLs** or hang up.
- 2** You are disconnected. The original call remains active.

Override, Enhanced

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	233
Operating parameters	237
Feature interactions	238
Feature packaging	241
Feature implementation	241
Feature operation	247

Feature description

The use of the Forced Camp-On and Priority Override features together results in Enhanced Override (EOVR).

Forced Camp-On

Forced Camp-On allows a call to be camped on and a warning to be given before the Priority Override operation. It differs from normal Camp-On in that both internal and external calls can be camped on, rather than just external calls as with the Camp-On feature. The Forced Camp-On may be automatic or manual. The manual operation requires the use of the Enhanced Override (EOVR) feature.

Forced Camp-On can be used as a feature by itself or in conjunction with Priority Override. The combination of the two features is referred to as Enhanced Override (EOVR).

For manual Forced Camp-On an analog (500/2500 type) telephone, the user has to dial the EOVR Flexible Feature Code (FFC), while a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone user has to use the EOVR key.

A second operation of the EOVR key or FFC executes Enhanced Override.

Forced Camp-On is similar to Station-to-Station Camp-On, except that Forced Camp-On can be done with either no call on hold or an external or internal call on hold. It can be done automatically or manually, which is determined by the response to the Automatic Forced Camp-On (AFCO) prompt in LD 15.

For manual operation, once a busy telephone has been reached, the first depression of the EOVR key or the first dialing of the EOVR FFC attempts Forced Camp-On. If successful, Forced Camp-On introduces Camp-On tone into the connection. If unsuccessful, overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to the party attempting the Forced Camp-On.

For Forced Camp-On to be allowed, all other methods of call termination must have been tried, and the last one must be Camp-On. If Station-to-Station Camp-On or Automatic Forced Camp-On has occurred, or Forced Camp-On has been excluded by the new telephone options, then the first depression of the EOVR key or first dialing of the EOVR FFC introduces Enhanced Override. If, however, Forced Camp-On is denied by existing Camp-On restrictions, Enhanced Override is also denied.

Priority Override

The Priority Override (POVR) feature allows users to break in to an established connection. To do this, analog (500/2500 type) telephone users use the OVRD Flexible Feature Code (FFC), and Meridian 1 proprietary telephone users use the Override (OVR) key before Camp-On.

The Priority Override Level (PLEV) restrictions apply to both Enhanced and Priority Override.

For Priority Override, the overriding telephone must have a Priority Override Level (PLEV) greater than or equal to the PLEV of the telephone or trunk to be overridden.

For an analog (500/2500 type) telephone, a recall followed by dialing the Priority Override FFC, (Override FFC with Priority Override package 186 equipped), breaks into the connection and establishes a conference between all three parties and sends an override tone. For a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, the OVR key is used in place of the FFC.

In order for Priority Override to be allowed, all telephones and trunks involved must have Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service. Each telephone and trunk route (TIE, DID, and COT) is assigned a PLEV as outlined in Table 4.

Table 4
PLEV assignments

PLEV	Indication
0	This telephone or route cannot be overridden; if assigned to a telephone, the telephone cannot override.
1	This telephone or route can be overridden; if assigned to a telephone, the telephone cannot override.
2	This telephone or route can be overridden by telephones assigned level 2 through level 7; if assigned to a telephone, the telephone can override level 1 and level 2.
3-6	(Similar to level 2) This telephone or route can be overridden by telephones assigned an equal or higher level; if assigned to a telephone, the telephone can override lower and equal levels, except level 0.
7	This telephone or route can be overridden by another level 7 telephone only; if assigned to a telephone, the telephone can override level 1 through level 7.

Several combinations of the Forced Camp-On and Priority Override are highlighted in the following list:

- Responding to the Automatic Forced Camp-On (AFCO) prompt in LD 15 with “NO,” configuring Meridian 1 proprietary telephones with only Override (OVR) keys, and defining the Override (OVRD) Flexible Feature Code (FFC) disallows the use of Forced Camp-On.

- Responding to the Automatic Forced Camp-On (AFCO) prompt in LD 15 with “NO” and setting the Priority Level (PLEV) to 0 and the Camp-On Classes of Service to Camp-On From Another Telephone Denied (CPFD) and Camp-On To Another Telephone Denied (CPTD) gives manual Camp-On only.
- Configuring the EOVR FFC for analog (500/2500 type) telephone users and equipping Meridian 1 proprietary telephones with EOVR keys gives the users the ability to use only Priority Override (using OVR key or OVRD FFC) or Forced Camp-On followed by Priority Override (pressing the EOVR key twice or using EOVR FFC).
- Responding to the Automatic Forced Camp-On (AFCO) prompt in LD 15 with “YES,” configuring Meridian 1 proprietary telephones with only Override (OVR) keys, and defining the Override (OVRD) Flexible Feature Code (FFC) automatically applies Forced Camp-On in situations where it is allowed, and allows the use of the OVR key and FFC to implement Priority Override.
- Using an EOVR key or FFC with a response of “YES” to the AFCO prompt in LD 15 simulates the Override (OVR) key or FFC unless Forced Camp-On was denied initially, in which case the Forced Camp-On would be re-attempted.

The following table summarizes the various combinations:

Table 5
Summary of various combinations of Forced Camp-On and Priority Override.

	AFCO = NO	AFCO = YES
OVR FFC or key	Attempts Priority Override.	Attempts Priority Override whether Forced Camp-On occurred or not.
EOVR FFC or key	First use attempts Forced Camp-On, unless station is camped on, then Priority Override is attempted. Second use attempts Priority Override.	If automatic Forced Camp-On was denied, re-attempts Forced Camp-On; otherwise Priority Override is attempted.

Operating parameters

The Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139 must be equipped for Forced Camp-On and Priority Override to be available from analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

For analog (500/2500 type) telephone activation, the Multi-Party Operations (MPO) package 141 must be equipped, with the “YES” as the response to the RALL prompt in LD 15 to ensure that register recalls are required before dialing control digits. The OVRD and EOVF FFCs defined must not start with the same digit as one of the control digits. The control digits are defined in LD 15 and are printed as part of the Customer Data Block in LD 21.

If Priority Override is equipped, it replaces Override when the user uses the OVR key or OVRD FFC. However, Override can be simulated by using the default value, 2, for all trunk routes and telephones.

Telephones or trunks involved in any of the following cannot be camped on or overridden:

- Non-established call
- Conference call
- Attendant call
- Attendant call using Centralized Attendant Service (CAS), Primary Rate Interface (PRI), or Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) trunk
- Make Set Busy
- Do Not Disturb
- Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call
- Operator Call Back
- Hold
- Data call
- Release Link call, or
- Parked call.

Call Forward and Hunting take precedence over Call Waiting. If Call Waiting is allowed, Camp-On is not attempted. If Call Waiting is not allowed, Station-to-Station Camp-On is automatically attempted. If this succeeds, Priority Override can still follow. If Camp-On fails because there is no external call, Forced Camp-On and Priority Override may still work. However, if Camp-On fails because of other limitations, Forced Camp-On and Priority Override will also not work.

Even though Camp-On will still function when Warning Tone Denied (WTD) Class of Service is defined, Forced Camp-On and Priority Override require Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service.

Priority Override is not allowed on analog (500/2500 type) telephones unless the Override Allowed (OVDA) Class of Service is defined. This Class of Service is also used for Override. This Class of Service does not affect Camp-On.

Camp-On requires an external call on hold. Forced Camp-On can be done without a call on hold, or with both internal or external calls on hold.

Trunks cannot perform Priority Override. They also cannot be overridden unless they are the unwanted party of a connection. It is for this exception that trunks are given a Priority Level.

New Camp-On Classes of Service (Camp-On From Another Telephone Allowed [CPFA], Camp-On From Another Telephone Denied [CPFD], Camp-On To Another Telephone Allowed [CPTA], and Camp-On To Another Telephone Denied [CPTD]) apply to Forced Camp-On and Automatic Forced Camp-On (AFCO) only. They do not apply to Station or Attendant Camp-On.

If a telephone is denied Forced Camp-On by Class of Service, Priority Override may still be attempted.

Feature interactions

Attendant Break-In

Telephones with a toll operator break-in call cannot be camped on to or overridden. Overflow tone is returned to telephones attempting either Forced Camp-on or Priority Override.

Attendant calls

Automatic Call Distribution

Telephones involved in Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) calls cannot be force camped on or priority overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting either Forced Camp-On or Priority Override.

Call Hold, Deluxe

Call Hold, Permanent

Neither held calls nor telephones with calls on hold may be camped on or overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting either a Forced Camp-On or Priority Override.

Camp-On

Station-to-Station Camp-On and Attendant Camp-On are not affected by Forced Camp-On or Priority Override. The following new Classes of Service affect only Forced Camp-On:

- Camp-On From Another Telephone Allowed (CPFA)
- Camp-On From Another Telephone Denied (CPFD)
- Camp-On To Another Telephone Allowed (CPTA)
- Camp-On To Another Telephone Denied (CPTD)

The Station Camp-On (SCMP) package 121 is required to return busy tone instead of ringback tone to the party camping on.

Conference calls

Telephones involved in conference calls cannot be force camped on or priority overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting either Forced Camp-On or Priority Override.

China – Attendant Monitor

A set may operate enhanced override on a desired call. If the desired call is being Attendant Monitored at the time, existing operation occurs for the first time the Enhanced Override key is pressed. The second time the key is pressed, the interaction with Attendant Monitor is the same as with regular override.

Data calls

Data calls have Warning Tone Denied (WTD) Class of Service, and cannot be force camped on or priority overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Forced Camp-On or Priority Override.

Digit Display

The Digit Display of the telephones being overridden changes to the Directory Number (DN) of the telephone overriding once Priority Override is accomplished.

Do Not Disturb

Telephones with Do Not Disturb (DND) enabled cannot be force camped on or priority overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting either Forced Camp-On or Priority Override.

Hold

Neither held calls nor telephones with calls on hold may be camped on or overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting either Forced Camp-On or Priority Override.

Make Set Busy

Telephones with Make Set Busy active cannot be Forced Camp-On or Priority Override. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting either Forced Camp-On or Priority Override.

Multi-Party Operations

With Priority Override (POVR) equipped, there is a slight change in Multi-Party Operations functionality. When a consultation call is made without POVR equipped, and the telephone being called is busy, a recall returns to the party on hold without dialing a control digit. However, if POVR is equipped, a control digit must be dialed. Any control digit releases the busy call and returns to the call on hold.

Operator Call Back

Telephones involved in an Operator Call Back call or Toll Operator Break-In cannot be force camped on or priority overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting either Forced Camp-On or Priority Override.

Override

If Priority Override is equipped, it replaces Override when using the OVR key or OVRD FFC. However, Override can be simulated by using the default PLEV, 2, for all trunk routes and telephones.

Ring Again

Ring Again (RGA) is the only other feature currently available once a busy telephone has been encountered. RGA is not allowed on an analog (500/2500 type) telephone making a Multi-Party Operations consultation call.

Feature packaging

To provide the Enhanced Override capabilities, the following packages are required:

- Station Camp-On (SCMP) package 121
- Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139
- Multi-Party Operations (MPO) package 141, and
- Priority Override/Forced Camp-On (POVR) package 186.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 15 – Configure the customer for Automatic Forced Camp-On.
- 2 LD 15 – Configure the customer for Station Camp-On tone.
- 3 LD 57 – Configure Override and Enhanced Override FFCs.

- 4 LD 10 – Configure analog (500/2500 type) telephones for Forced Camp-On, Priority, and Enhanced Override. Enter the Priority Override Level at the PLEV prompt.
- 5 LD 11 – Configure Meridian 1 proprietary telephones for Forced Camp-On, Priority, and Enhanced Override. Enter the Priority Override Level at the PLEV prompt. Define the override keys at the Key prompt.
- 6 LD 16 – Configure Route for Forced Camp-On, Priority, and Enhanced Override. Enter the Priority Override Level at the PLEV prompt
- 7 LD 14 – Allow a Warning Tone for trunks with Forced Camp-On, Priority, and Enhanced Override.

LD 15 – Configure the customer for Automatic Forced Camp-On.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	MPO	Multi-party options data block
...		
- AFCC	(NO) YES	Automatic Forced Camp-On. Enter YES if Forced Camp-On is to be applied automatically. Enter NO if Forced Camp-On is to be applied manually.

LD 15 – Configure the customer for Station Camp-On tone.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options data block

...		
- STCB	(NO) YES	<p>Station Camp-On Busy tone.</p> <p>Enter NO if Busy Tone is not to be given to the transferring (controlling) party when the desired station is busy. Enter YES if Busy Tone is to be given to the transferring (controlling) party when the desired station is busy.</p>

LD 57 – Configure Override and Enhanced Override FFCs.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	FFC	Flexible Feature Codes.
...		
CODE	x...x	<p>Code to be programmed.</p> <p>Where x...x may be one of the following: OVRDOverride (OVRD is used for Priority Override when the Priority Override [POVR] package 186 is equipped.) EOVREnhanced Override (Is programmable only when the Priority Override [POVR] package 186 is equipped.)</p>
X...X	y...y	<p>The user is prompted with X...X, where X...X is the FFC code entered in response to the CODE prompt.</p> <p>y...y is a one-to-seven character input that the user must dial to use the FFC. Valid inputs are digits 0 through 9, asterisk (*), and octothorpe (#).</p>

LD 10 – Configure analog (500/2500 type) telephones for Forced Camp-On, Priority, and Enhanced Override. Enter the Priority Override Level at the PLEV prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
...		
CLS		Class of Service.
	(CPFA) CPFD	Forced Camp-On from another telephone to this telephone (allowed) denied.
	(CPTA) CPTD	Forced Camp-On to another telephone from this telephone (allowed) denied.
	OVDA	Override allowed.
	WTA	Warning Tone allowed.
...		
PLEV	0-(2)-7	<p>Priority Override Level</p> <p>0 Indicates that this telephone cannot be overridden or override.</p> <p>1 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden but cannot override.</p> <p>2 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden by telephones assigned level 2 through level 7 and that the telephone can override level 1 and level 2.</p> <p>3-6 Similar to level 2, indicates that this telephone can be overridden by telephones assigned an equal or higher level and that it can override lower and equal levels, except level 0.</p> <p>7 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden by another level 7 telephone only and that it can override level 1 through level 7.</p>

LD 11 – Configure Meridian 1 proprietary telephones for Forced Camp-On, Priority, and Enhanced Override. Enter the Priority Override Level at the PLEV prompt. Define the override keys at the Key prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = Meridian 1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
...		
CLS		Class of Service.
	(CPFA) CPFD	Forced Camp-On from another telephone to this telephone (allowed) denied.
	(CPTA) CPTD	Forced Camp-On to another telephone from this telephone (allowed) denied.
	WTA	Warning Tone allowed.
...		
PLEV	0-(2)-7	Priority Override Level. 0 Indicates that this telephone cannot be overridden or override. 1 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden but cannot override. 2 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden by telephones assigned level 2 through level 7 and that the telephone can override level 1 and level 2. 3-6 Similar to level 2, indicates that this telephone can be overridden by telephones assigned an equal or higher level and that it can override lower and equal levels, except level 0. 7 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden by another level 7 telephone only and that it can override level 1 through level 7.

...		
KEY	xx OVR	Define keys. Override (If Priority Override [POVR] package [186] is equipped, the OVR key is used for Priority Override.)
	xx EOVR	Enhanced Override (Allowed to be programmed only if Priority Override [POVR] package [186] is equipped.)

LD 16 – Configure Route for Forced Camp-On, Priority, and Enhanced Override. Enter the Priority Override Level at the PLEV prompt

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block
...		
PLEV	0-(2)-7	Priority Override Level. 0 Cannot be overridden. 1-7 Can be overridden by a telephone with a Priority Level that is equal to or greater than the level assigned to this route. Note: Trunks cannot override, but the levels of all parties in a connection are examined to determine if the connection may be overridden.

LD 14 – Allow a Warning Tone for trunks with Forced Camp-On, Priority, and Enhanced Override.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
...		
CLS	WTA	Class of Service. Warning Tone Allowed.

Feature operation

Forced Camp-On and Priority Override can be used when making either a simple call or consultation call (that is, having a call on hold while calling another party) call. The following feature operation descriptions use telephone A (an analog (500/2500 type) telephone) or telephone E (a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone) to call telephone B, which is connected to party C. Party D is used as the party on hold when either A or E is making a consultation call.

The telephones are configured as follows:

- 1** Telephone A is an analog (500/2500 type) telephone with Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) and Override Allowed (OVDA) Classes of Service.
- 2** Telephone B has Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service.
- 3** Party C has Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service and can be any telephone type or a Direct Inward Dial (DID), TIE, or Central Office (Public Exchange) (COT) trunk.
- 4** Party D can be any telephone or trunk.
- 5** Telephone E is a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone with Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service and both an Override (OVR) and Enhanced Override (EOVR) key equipped.

For examples 1 to 4, assume the following:

- 1** Telephones A and E have a Priority Override Level (PLEV) of greater than “1”.
- 2** Telephones A and E both have Camp-On From Another Telephone Allowed (CPFA) Class of Service.
- 3** Telephone B and party C both have PLEVs greater than “0”, but less than or equal to those of telephones A and E.
- 4** Both telephone B and party C are involved in a simple call, not a conference call.
- 5** Telephone B has Camp-On To Another Telephone Allowed (CPTA) Class of Service.
- 6** Call Forward, Hunting, and Call Waiting are not in use.

Examples 1 to 4 are done with various combinations of Forced Camp-On and Priority Override. Forced Camp-On may be denied by responding “NO” to the Automatic Forced Camp-On (AFCO) prompt in LD 15, by configuring telephone E with only an Override (OVR) key and defining only the Override (OVRD) FFC in LD 57, or by setting the Classes of Service for both telephone A and E to Camp-On To Another Telephone Denied (CPTD) and Camp-On From Another Telephone Denied (CPFD). Both of these methods of disabling the Forced Camp-On feature do not affect the Priority Override feature. However, any conditions that would prevent Forced Camp-On from occurring also prevent Priority Override.

In the following feature operation descriptions, the term “recall” refers to a register recall, which may be performed in a number of different ways. Some typical examples are:

- Flashing the switchhook. This is the equivalent of hanging up the handset and picking it back up. This on hook, off hook action is performed in a time less than what the system would consider to be a valid disconnect.
- Pressing the flash or LINK button if equipped.

The Camp-On tone is always provided for Forced Camp-On, since Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service is a prerequisite. This tone can be a buzz for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones or a single burst of tone for analog (500/2500 type) telephones if the customer option Periodic Camp-On Tone Denied (CTD) is selected in LD 15. If the customer option Periodic Camp-On Tone Allowed (CTA) is selected in LD 15, the Camp-On Tone as defined in the Flexible Tones and Cadences (FTC) LD 56 in response to the CAMP prompt will be used. The Priority Override tone used is the same tone as used for Override; this tone is defined in response to the OVRD prompt in the FTC LD 56.

While camping on, the party attempting the Camp-On, either telephone A or E, receives ringback if the Station Camp-On (SCMP) package 121 is not equipped, or receives either ringback or busy tone, as defined by the response to the Station Camp-On Busy tone (STCB) prompt in LD 15 if the SCMP package is equipped.

Override will take place on any established call when the Flexible Feature Code (FFC) is dialed or the Override (OVR) key is pressed. That means if telephone A calls telephone B while telephone B is busy and telephone B disconnects from that call and is established on another call when telephone A activates Override, the new call will be overridden.

Example 1

Enhanced Override with an analog (500/2500 type) telephone

With automatic Forced Camp-On turned off; Response to AFCO in LD 15 was "NO"

Table 6

Example of Enhanced Override with an analog telephone, with AFCO turned off.

STEP	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	B and C are connected in a simple call.	
2	A dials B.	A receives busy tone.
3	A performs a recall.	A receives special dial tone (SDT).
4	A dials OVRD FFC to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone A receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between A, B, and C with Override tone given.
	-or-	
4a	A dials EOVR FFC to attempt Forced Camp-On.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone A receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise B receives Camp-On tone and A receives ringback or busy tone depending on the options equipped. A is manually forced camped on to B.
4b	B disconnects from the call.	Telephone A rings telephone B.

	-or-	
4b	A performs a recall.	A receives SDT.
4c	A dials EOVR FFC to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone A receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between A, B, and C with Override tone given.
5	If any party disconnects...	A simple two-party call is established.

With automatic Forced Camp-On turned on; response to AFCO in LD 15 was "YES".

Table 7
Example of Enhanced Override with an analog telephone, with AFCO turned on.

STEP	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	B and C are connected in a simple call.	
2	A dials B.	A attempts Forced Camp-On to B.
2a	If Forced Camp-On was successful...	A receives ringback or busy tone depending on the options equipped. A is automatically forced camped on to B.
2b	B disconnects.	A rings B.
	-or-	
2a	A performs a recall and dials the OVRD or EOVR FFC to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone A receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between A, B, and C with Override tone given.
	-or-	
2a	If Forced Camp-On was unsuccessful due to Class of Service restrictions...	A receives busy tone.

2b	A performs a recall and dials OVRD or EOVR FFC to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone A receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between A, B, and C with Override tone given.
-or-		
2a	If Forced Camp-On was unsuccessful due to other limitations, then Priority Override is also restricted.	A receives busy tone.
2b	b) A performs a recall and dials OVRD or EOVR FFC to attempt Priority Override.	A receives overflow (fast busy) tone.

Example 2
Enhanced Override with a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone

With automatic Forced Camp-On turned off; response to AFCC in LD 15 was "NO".

Table 8
Example of Enhanced Override with a proprietary telephone with AFCC turned off.

STEP	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	B and C are connected in a simple call.	
2	E dials B.	E receives busy tone.
3	E presses OVR key to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone E receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between E, B, and C with Override tone given.
-or-		

3a	E presses EOVR key to attempt Forced Camp-On.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone E receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, B receives Camp-On tone and E receives ringback or busy tone depending on the options equipped. E is manually forced camped on to B.
3b	B disconnects from the call.	Telephone E rings telephone B.
-or-		
3b	E presses EOVR key to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone E receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between E, B, and C with Override tone given.
4	If any party disconnects...	A simple two-party call is established.

With automatic Forced Camp-On turned on; response to AFCA in LD 15 was "YES".

Table 9

Example of Enhanced Override with a proprietary telephone with AFCA turned on.

STEP	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	B and C are connected in a simple call.	
2	E dials B.	E attempts Forced Camp-On to B.
2a	If Forced Camp-On was successful...	E receives ringback or busy tone depending on the options equipped. E is automatically forced camped on to B.
2b	B disconnects.	E rings B.
-or-		

2a	E presses OVR or EOVR key to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone E receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between E, B, and C with Override tone given.
	-or-	
2a	If Forced Camp-On was unsuccessful due to Class of Service restrictions...	E receives busy tone.
2b	E presses OVR or EOVR key to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone E receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between E, B, and C with Override tone given.
	-or-	
2a	If Forced Camp-On was unsuccessful due to other limitations, Priority Override is also restricted.	E receives busy tone.
2b	E presses OVR or EOVR key to attempt Priority Override.	A receives overflow (fast busy) tone.

Example 3**Enhanced Override from a consultation call with an analog (500/2500 type) telephone**

With automatic Forced Camp-On turned off; Response to AFCO in LD 15 was “NO”; Station-to-Station Camp-On is denied or Station-to-Station Camp-On is equipped and D is a station; Multi-Party Operation is active.

Table 10
Example of Enhanced Override with an analog telephone with AFCO turned off

STEP	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	A is connected to D and B and C are connected in a simple call.	

2	A performs a recall.	A receives special dial tone (SDT). D is held.
3	A dials B.	A receives busy tone.
4	A releases.	Treated as misoperation of call transfer.
	-or-	
4a	A performs a recall and dials any control digit.	A releases from B and returns to D.
	-or-	
4a	A performs a recall.	A receives control dial tone.
4b	A dials OVRD FFC to attempt Priority Override.	Conference is established between A, B, and C with override tone given.
	-or-	
4a	A performs a recall.	A receives control dial tone.
4b	A dials EOVR FFC to attempt Forced Camp-On.	B receives Camp-On tone. A receives ringback or busy tone depending on the options equipped. A is manually forced camped on to B.
	- if -	
4c	A releases...	D is camped on to B.
	- if -	
4c	B disconnects.	A rings B.
	- if -	
4c	A performs a recall and dials any control digit.	A releases from B and returns to D.

	<p>- if -</p> <p>A performs a recall and dials the POVR FFC again.</p>	<p>If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone A receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between A, B, and C with Override tone given.</p>
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With automatic Forced Camp-On turned off; response to AFCO in LD 15 was “YES”; Station-to-Station Camp-On is allowed and D is an external call; Multi-Party Operation active.

Table 11
Example of Enhanced Override with an analog telephone with AFCO turned off.

STEP	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	A is connected to D and B and C are connected in a simple call.	
2	A performs a recall.	A receives special dial tone (SDT). D is put on hold.
3	A dials B.	B receives Camp-On tone. A receives ringback or busy tone depending on the options equipped. A is automatically forced camped on to B.
4	A releases.	D is camped on to B.
	-or-	
	B disconnects	A rings B.
	-or-	
	A performs a recall and dials any control digit.	A releases from B and returns to D.
	-or-	

4a	A performs a recall.	A receives control dial tone.
4b	A dials OVRD or EOVR to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone A receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between A, B, and C with Override tone given.

Example 4
Enhanced Override from a consultation call with a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone

With Automatic Forced Camp-On turned off; Response to AFLO in LD 15 was “NO”; Station-to-Station Camp-On is denied or Station-to-Station Camp-On is equipped and D is a station; Multi-Party Operation active.

Table 12
Example of Enhanced Override from a consultation call with a proprietary telephone. AFLO is turned off.

STEP	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	E is connected to D and B and C are connected in a simple call.	
2	E presses Conference or Transfer key.	E receives dial tone. D is put on hold.
3	E dials B.	E receives busy tone.
4	E releases or presses Conference or Transfer key again.	Treated as misoperation of call transfer.
	-or-	
	E presses the DN key that D is held on.	E is reestablished with D.
	-or-	
	E presses OVR key to attempt Priority Override.	Conference is established between E, B, and C with Override tone given.
	-or-	

4a	E presses EOVR key.	B receives Camp-On tone. E receives ringback or busy tone depending on the options equipped. E is manually forced camped on to B.
	– if –	
4b	E presses Transfer key.	D is camped on to B.
	– if –	
4b	B disconnects.	E rings B.
	– if –	
4b	E releases.	Camp-On is cancelled and E must press DN key to reconnect to D.
	– if –	
4b	E presses Conference or Hold key.	Key operation is ignored.
	– if –	
4b	E presses the DN key that D is held on.	E is reestablished with D.
	– if –	
4b	E presses EOVR key again.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone E receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between E, B, and C with Override tone given.

With Automatic Forced Camp-On turned off; response to AFCO in LD 15 was “YES”; Station-to-Station Camp-On is allowed and D is an external call; Multi-Party Operation active.

Table 13
Example of Enhanced Override with proprietary telephone with AFCO turned off.

STEP	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	E is connected to D and B and C are connected in a simple call.	
2	E presses Conference or Transfer key.	E receives dial tone. D on hold.
3	E dials B.	E receives ringback or busy tone depending on the options equipped. E is automatically Forced Camped on to B.
4	E presses Transfer key.	D is camped on to B.
	-or-	
	B disconnects.	E rings B.
	-or-	
	E releases.	Camp-On is canceled and E must press DN key to reconnect to D.
	-or-	
	E presses Conference or Hold key.	Key operation is ignored.
	-or-	
	E presses the DN key that D is held on.	E is reestablished with D.

	-or- E presses EOVR or OVR key to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone E receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between E, B, and C with Override tone given.
--	--	--

Operation with various combinations of Forced Camp-On and Priority Override

The following tables show what happens when either Forced Camp-On or Priority Override are denied.

Forced Camp-On is denied by the new Camp-On From Another Telephone Denied (CPFD) and Camp-On To Another Telephone Denied (CPTD) Classes of Service.

Priority Override is denied for analog (500/2500 type) telephones by setting the Override Denied (OVRD) Class of Service, or for all telephones by setting their Priority Override Levels (PLEV) to 0.

Both Forced Camp-On and Priority Override are denied by the Warning Tone Denied (WTD) Class of Service, or if any of the limitations described in the Operating parameters or Feature interactions section is encountered.

The following table highlights the various combinations and the results of different actions for a simple call.

Table 14
Example of the results of various combinations of simple calls.

Setup						
AFCO setting in LD 15	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Forced Camp-On Allowed	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Priority Override Allowed	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Action	Result					
A dials B B is busy	BT	BT	BT	BT	BT	BT or R
A recalls analog (500/2500 type) telephones only	SDT	SDT	SDT	SDT	SDT	SDT
A uses OVR key or OVRD FFC	POVR	O&L	O&L	POVR	O&L	BT or R
<i>OR</i> A uses EOVR key or FFC	BT	BT	BT or R	POVR	BT	BT or R
A uses EOVR key or FFC again	POVR	O&L	BT or R	POVR	O&L	BT or R

Legend:

BT – Busy tone returned to A.

BT or R – Busy tone or ringback returned to A; A camped on to B.

O&L – Overflow (fast busy) returned to A for 30 seconds, then A is locked out.

POVR – Priority Override is attempted.

SDT – Special dial tone is returned to A.

The following table highlights the various combinations and the results of different actions for a consultation call.

Table 15
Example of the results of various combinations of consultation calls.

Setup						
AFCO setting in LD 15	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Forced Camp-On Allowed	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Priority Override Allowed	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Action	Result					
A connected to D A recalls analog (500/2500 type) telephones only	SDT	SDT	SDT	SDT	SDT	SDT
A dials B D is held. B is busy.	BT	BT	BT	BT	BT	BT or R
A recalls analog (500/2500 type) telephones only	CDT	CDT	CDT	CDT	CDT	CDT
A uses OVR key or OVRD FFC	POVR	O&R	O&R	POVR	O&R	BT or R
<i>OR</i> A uses EOVR key or FFC	BT	BT	BT or R	POVR	BT	BT or R
A uses EOVR key or FFC again	POVR	O&R	BT or R	POVR	O&R	BT or R
A recalls analog (500/2500 type) telephones only	CDT	REC	CDT	CDT	REC	CDT
<i>OR</i> A presses DN key on which D is held	REC	REC	REC	REC	REC	REC

Legend:

- BT – Busy tone returned to A.
- BT or R – Busy tone or ringback returned to A; A camped on to B.
- CDT – Control dial tone returned to A.
- O&R – Overflow (fast busy) returned to A for 30 seconds, then A is reconnected to D.
- POVR – Priority Override is attempted.
- SDT – Special dial tone is returned to A; D is held.

If at any time invalid digits are dialed for the EOVR or OVRD FFC, overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to the telephone attempting to override. This telephone receives overflow (fast busy) tone for 30 seconds and is then locked out or reconnected to the telephone on hold. If the attempted override is made from a consultation call, the telephone may perform a recall during overflow (fast busy) tone, and return to the call being held.

Enhanced Override from a conference call with any telephone

Once a consultation conference (that is, party D is still on hold) has been established between telephone A or E and parties B and C, any of the following may occur.

Table 16
Example of Enhanced Override from a conference call.

ACTION	RESPONSE
Telephone B or C disconnects.	Telephone A or E remains in simple two party consultation with remaining telephone (B or C).
– or –	
Telephone A performs a recall and dials a control digit.	Multi-Party operation for control digit is dialed.
– or –	
Telephones B and C disconnect.	Telephone A or E may automatically be returned to telephone D or may have to perform a recall, depending on Class of Service (AO6/C6A and XFA). Override tone is removed.

<p>– or –</p> <p>Telephone A disconnects or telephone E presses Transfer or Conference key.</p> <p>– or –</p> <p>Telephone E disconnects.</p>	<p>D is transferred into the conference with B and C. Override tone is removed.</p> <p>Telephones B and D remain connected. Telephone D is treated as in the case of misoperation of call transfer. Override tone is removed.</p>
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Override, Priority

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	265
Operating parameters	266
Feature interactions	268
Feature packaging	269
Feature implementation	270
Feature operation	273

Feature description

The Priority Override feature allows users to break in to an established connection. To do this, analog (500/2500 type) telephone users enter the Override Flexible Feature Code (OVRD FFC), and proprietary telephone users use the Override (OVR) key.

Priority Override can be used as a feature by itself or in conjunction with Forced Camp-On. The combination of the two features is referred to as Enhanced Override (EOVR).

For Priority Override the overriding telephone must have a Priority Override Level (PLEV) that is greater than or equal to the PLEV of the telephone or trunk to be overridden.

For an analog (500/2500 type) telephone, a recall followed by dialing of the Priority Override FFC (OVRD FFC with Priority Override package 186 equipped) breaks into the connection and establishes a conference between all three parties. For a proprietary telephone, the OVR key is used in place of the FFC.

For Priority Override to be allowed, all telephones and trunks involved must have Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service. Each telephone and trunk route (TIE, DID, and COT) is assigned a PLEV value:

Table 17
Priority Override Level Indication Assignments

PLEV	Indication
0	This telephone or route cannot be overridden. If assigned to a telephone, the telephone cannot use Override.
1	This telephone or route can be overridden. If assigned to a telephone, the telephone cannot use Override.
2	This telephone or route can be overridden by telephones assigned level 2 through level 7. If assigned to a telephone, the telephone can override level 1 and level 2.
3-6	(Similar to level 2) This telephone or route can be overridden by telephones assigned an equal or higher level. If assigned to a telephone, the telephone can override telephones assigned an equal or lower level, except level 0.
7	This telephone or route can be overridden by another level 7 telephone only. If assigned to a telephone, the telephone can override level 1 through level 7.

Operating parameters

Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139 must be equipped for Priority Override to be available to analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

For analog (500/2500 type) telephone activation, Multi-Party Operations (MPO) package 141 must be equipped. Responded with “YES” to the RALL prompt in LD 15 to ensure register recalls are required before dialing control digits. The OVRD FFC defined must not start with the same digit as one of the control digits. The control digits are defined in Overlay and are printed as part of the Customer Data Block (LD 21).

If Priority Override is equipped, it replaces Override when the OVR key or OVRD FFC is used. However, Override can be simulated by using the default value, 2, for all trunk routes and telephones.

Telephones or trunks involved in any of the following cannot be overridden:

- Non-established call
- Conference call
- Attendant call
- Attendant call using Centralized Attendant Service (CAS), Primary Rate Access (PRA), or Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) trunk
- Make Set Busy
- Do Not Disturb
- Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call
- Operator Call Back
- Hold
- Data call
- Release Link call, and
- Parked call.

Priority Override is not allowed on analog (500/2500 type) telephones unless the Override Allowed (OVDA) Class of Service is defined. This Class of Service is also used for Override.

Trunks cannot perform Priority Override. They also cannot be overridden unless they are the unwanted party of a connection. It is for this exception that trunks are given a Priority Level.

Feature interactions

Attendant calls

Telephones involved in attendant calls cannot be Priority Overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override.

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)

Telephones involved in ACD calls cannot be Priority Overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override.

Conference calls

Telephones involved in Conference calls cannot be Priority Overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override.

Data calls

Data calls have Warning Tone Denied (WTD) Class of Service, and therefore cannot be Priority Overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override.

Digit display

The Digit Display of the telephones being overridden changes to the Directory Number (DN) of the telephone overriding once Priority Override is accomplished.

Do Not Disturb (DND)

Telephones with DND enabled cannot be Priority Overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override.

Hold

Neither held calls, nor telephones with calls on hold can be Priority Overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override.

Make Set Busy (MSB)

Telephones with MSB active cannot be Priority Overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override.

Multi-Party Operations (MPO)

With Priority Override (POVR) equipped, there is a slight change in Multi-Party Operations functionality. When a consultation call is made without POVR equipped, and the telephone being called is busy, a recall returns to the party on hold without dialing a control digit. However, if POVR is equipped, a control digit must be dialed. Any control digit releases the busy call and returns to the call on hold.

Operator Call Back

Telephones involved in an Operator Call Back call or Toll Operator Break in cannot be Priority Overridden. Overflow (fast busy) tone is returned to telephones attempting Priority Override.

Override

If Priority Override is equipped, it replaces Override when using the OVR key or OVRD FFC. However, Override can be simulated by using the default PLEV, 2, for all trunk routes and telephones.

Ring Again

Ring Again (RGA) is the only other feature currently available once a busy telephone has been encountered. RGA is not allowed on an analog (500/2500 type) telephone making a Multi-Party Operations consultation call.

Feature packaging

The Priority Override (POVR) feature is packaged under package 186. To provide all the capabilities described in this document, Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139 should also be equipped.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 57 – Configure Priority Override FFC at the CODE prompt.
- 2 LD 10 – Configure Analog (500/2500 type) telephones for Priority Override.
- 3 LD 11 – Enter Priority Override levels and define override keys
- 4 LD 16 – Configure Route for Priority Override.
- 5 LD 14 – Configure trunks for Priority Override warning tones.

LD 57 – Configure Priority Override FFC at the CODE prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW, CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	FFC	Flexible Feature Codes.
...		
CODE	OVRD	Change Override access code. OVRD is used for Priority Override when the Priority Override POVR package 186 is equipped.
OVRD	xxxx	Override access code.

LD 10 – Configure Analog (500/2500 type) telephones for Priority Override.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	500	Type of telephone. analog (500/2500 type) telephone.
...		
CLS	OVDA	Class of Service. Override Allowed.
	WTA	Warning Tone Allowed.
...		
PLEV	0-(2)-7	Priority Override Level. 0 Indicates that this telephone cannot be overridden or override. 1 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden but cannot override. 2 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden by telephones assigned level 2 through level 7 and that the telephone can override level 1 and level 2. 3-6 Similar to level 2, indicates that this telephone can be overridden by telephones assigned an equal or higher level and that it can override lesser than and equal to levels, except level 0. 7 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden by another level 7 telephone only and that it can override level 1 through level 7.

LD 11 – Enter Priority Override levels and define override keys

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	xxxx	Telephone type, where: xxxx = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
...		
CLS	WTA	Class of Service. Warning Tone Allowed.
...		
PLEV	0-(2)-7	Priority Override Level. 0 Indicates that this telephone cannot be overridden or override. 1 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden but cannot override. 2 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden by telephones assigned level 2 through level 7 and that the telephone can override level 1 and level 2. 3-6 Similar to level 2, indicates that this telephone can be overridden by telephones assigned an equal or higher level and that it can override lesser than and equal to levels, except level 0. 7 Indicates that this telephone can be overridden by another level 7 telephone only and that it can override level 1 through level 7.
...		
KEY	xx OVR	Define keys. Override (If Priority Override [POVR] package 186 is equipped, the OVR key is used for Priority Override.)

LD 16 – Configure Route for Priority Override.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
...		
PLEV	0-(2)-7	<p>Priority Override Level</p> <p>0 Cannot be overridden.</p> <p>1-7 Can be overridden by a telephone with a Priority Level which is equal to or greater than the level assigned to this route.</p> <p>Note: Trunks cannot override, but the levels of all parties in a connection are examined to determine if the connection may be overridden.</p>

LD 14 – Configure trunks for Priority Override warning tones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
...		
CLS	WTA	<p>Class of Service.</p> <p>Warning Tone Allowed.</p>

Feature operation

Priority Override can be used when making either a simple or consultation call (that is, have a call on hold while calling another party). The following feature operation descriptions use telephone A (an analog (500/2500 type) telephone) or telephone E (a proprietary telephone) to call telephone B, which is connected to party C.

The telephones are configured as follows:

- Telephone A is an analog (500/2500 type) telephone with Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) and Override Allowed (OVDA) Classes of Service.
- Telephone B has Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service.
- Party C has Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service and can be any telephone type or a Direct Inward Dial (DID), TIE, or Central Office (Public Exchange) (COT) trunk.
- Telephone E is a proprietary telephone with Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service and an Override (OVR) key equipped.

For the following descriptions:

- Telephones A and E have a Priority Override Level (PLEV) of greater than 1.
- Telephone B and party C both have PLEVs greater than 0, but less than or equal to those of telephones A and E.
- Both telephone B and party C are involved in a simple call, not a conference call.
- Call Forward, Hunting, and Call Waiting are not in use.

In the following feature operation descriptions the term “recall” refers to performing a register recall, which can be performed in a number of different ways. Some typical examples are:

- Flash the switchhook (the equivalent of hanging up the handset and picking it back up, this on hook, off hook is performed in a time period that is less than what the system would consider to be a valid disconnect).
- Press the flash or LINK button if equipped.

The Override tone is always provided for Priority Override since Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service is a prerequisite. The Override tone used is the same tone as used for Override. The tone is defined in response to the OVRD prompt in LD 56.

Override will take place on any established call when the Flexible Feature Code (FFC) is dialed or the Override (OVR) key is depressed. That means if telephone A calls telephone B while telephone B is busy, and telephone B disconnects from that call and is established on another call when telephone A activates Override, the new call will be overridden.

Table 18
POVR with an Analog (500/2500 type) telephone

STEP	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	B and C are connected in a simple call.	
2	A dials B.	A receives busy tone.
3	A performs a recall.	A receives special dial tone (SDT).
4	A dials OVRD FFC to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone A receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between A, B, and C with Override tone given.

Table 19
POVR with a proprietary telephone

STEP	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	B and C are connected in a simple call.	
2	E dials B.	E receives busy tone.
3	E presses OVR key to attempt Priority Override.	If telephone B or C has disconnected, telephone E receives overflow (fast busy) tone. Otherwise, a conference is established between E, B, and C with Override tone given.

Paging

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	277
Operating parameters	278
Feature interactions	279
Feature packaging	279
Feature implementation.	280
Feature operation.	283

Feature description

The system provides switching access and trunk circuit interface to a customer-supplied speaker or radio paging equipment. Paging equipment is accessed by dial access or a Page key on Attendant Consoles. Telephones cannot be assigned a Page key and must dial access this feature.

Attendant Consoles using the Page key preempt telephones having only dial access. Telephones preempted by the attendant are disconnected and must re-access the paging trunk.

Time Forced Disconnect (TFD), provides a variable timer to force disconnect Paging trunks. The timer is defined on a route basis to limit the time a user can keep a Paging trunk seized. When the timer expires, the call is disconnected from the trunk. The trunk is disconnected when the Time Forced Disconnect (TFD) timer expires in all cases, regardless of the status of the trunk at the time. Timing starts as soon as the trunk is seized (not when the call is established), so the timer must allow some delay for connection time.

The Time Forced Disconnect timer is used on the following trunk types:

- COT Central Office
- DIC Dictation
- FEX Foreign Exchange
- PAG Paging trunks
- TIE Tie direct lines
- WAT Wide Area Telephone Service

Operating parameters

Station dial access to the Paging trunk is restricted by the Trunk Group Access Restriction (TGAR) code entered in LD 10 or LD 11.

Unique access codes are required for each Paging route.

Unique feature keys are assigned for each Paging route.

All Zone Paging is not available with the system, unless the customer-provided paging equipment is equipped with separate “all-zone” input.

The following requirements apply to Time Forced Disconnect (TFD) feature:

- The timer can only be assigned on a route basis and not to individual trunks. All trunks in a route have the same timer value.
- After a timer value is changed, it does not take effect on a given trunk until that trunk is released and seized again.
- Changing a timer value to zero (0) effectively removes the TFD timer from all the trunks in that route.
- The range of the timer is one hour, in 30-second increments (0–3600). The TFD timer is independent of all other timers.

Trunks forced off by TFD are disconnected normally, accompanied by an error message (ERR4054) output on the system terminal. The error message identifies the Originating Terminal Number (TN), Terminating Terminal Number (TN), date, and time for the following trunk types:

- Analog trunks
- Digital Trunk Interface (DTI) trunks, and
- ISDN Integrated Service Links (ISL)/Primary Rate Interface (PRI) trunks.

Feature interactions

Call Forward All Calls

Calls that originate on a TIE trunk to a telephone that is redirected to a paging route are blocked.

Conference

Paging trunks cannot be used in a conference call.

Multi-Party Operations

Users of analog (500/2500 type) telephones cannot make a consultation call while connected to a paging trunk.

Private Line Routes

Route 31 can be assigned as a paging route.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section.

- 1** LD 16 – Add or change a Paging trunk route access code and restriction group numbers.
- 2** LD 16 – Define the timer for the Time Forced Disconnect feature.
- 3** LD 14 – Add or change a Paging trunk within the Paging trunk route.
- 4** LD 12 – Assign Paging key for an Attendant Console. No programming is required to allow the attendant dial access to Paging.
- 5** LD 10 – Allow or deny dial access to Paging for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.
- 6** LD 11 – Allow or deny dial access to Paging for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

LD 16 – Add or change a Paging trunk route access code and restriction group numbers.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	PAG	Paging trunk route.
ICOG	OGT	Outgoing trunk.
ACOD	xxx...x	Trunk route access code (if the Directory Number Expansion package is equipped, this access code can have up to seven digits).

TARG	1-31	Trunk access restriction group number.
------	------	--

LD 16 – Define the timer for the Time Forced Disconnect feature.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CNTL	(NO) YES	Changes to controls or timers (default is NO).
TIMR	TFD xxxx	TFD timer, where: xxxx = 0-(30)-3600 seconds, in 30-second increments.

LD 14 – Add or change a Paging trunk within the Paging trunk route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	PAG	Paging trunk.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
XTRK	XUT XEM	Universal Trunk Card (NT8D14), E&M Trunk Card (NT8D15). Prompted only for superloops and the first unit on the card.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15

SIGL	DX2 DX4 EAM EM4 LDR OAD	DX signaling (two-wire) – QPC71 only. DX signaling (four-wire) – QPC71 and NT8D15. E&M signaling (two-wire) – QPC71 and NT8D15. E&M signaling (four-wire) – QPC71 and NT8D15. Loop dial repeating – QPC71 and NT8D14/15. Outgoing automatic, incoming dial – QPC71, NT8D14/15.
STRO	IMM WNK DDL	Immediate start outgoing. Wink start outgoing. Delay dial outgoing.
SUPN	(NO) YES	Answer and disconnect supervision required.

LD 12 – Assign Paging key for an Attendant Console. No programming is required to allow the attendant dial access to Paging.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	ATT 1250 2250	Console type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx PAG yy...y	Paging key, where: xx = key number (0-9 on M1250, 0-19 on M2250), and yy...y = access code of Paging trunk route.

LD 10 – Allow or deny dial access to Paging for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

TGAR	xx	Allow/deny access to Paging trunk.
------	----	------------------------------------

LD 11 – Allow or deny dial access to Paging for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TGAR	xx	Allow/deny access to Paging trunk.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Partial Dial Timing

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	285
Operating parameters	286
Feature interactions	286
Feature packaging	286
Feature implementation.	287
Feature operation.	287

Feature description

This feature allows a partial dial timer to be associated with a Direct Inward Dialing (DID) route. The End-of-dialing timer is used for partial dial timing. It is defined on a route basis and has a range from 128 to 32640 milliseconds, in increments of 128 milliseconds.

The partial dial timer is started each time that a digit is expected. If the timer expires before a complete DN is dialed, the call is given treatments as shown in Table 20 on page 286.

Note: The Partial Dial Timing feature can be used with the End of Selection and End of Selection Busy features.

Table 20
Treatment of calls upon expiration of dial timer

PRDL EOS	NO	YES	BSY
NO	N/A	Call ATTN	Overflow tone
YES	N/A	EOS signal Call ATTN	EOS signal Overflow tone
BSY	N/A	EOS, EOSB signals Overflow tone	EOS/EOSB signals Overflow tone

Operating parameters

The Public Exchange/Central Office must be equipped to handle the special signaling requirements associated with the Partial Dial Timing feature described above.

The Partial Dial Timing feature is not available on 1.5 Mbit digital trunks or Japanese Digital Multiplex Interface (DMI) trunks.

The Partial Dial feature is not supported by R2 Multifrequency Compelled Signaling.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is packaged under International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 16 – Create or modify partial dial timing for trunk routes.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
PRDL	(NO) YES BSY	No partial dial timing on DID route, Partial dial timing is equipped using EOD, or Partial Dial timing is equipped using EOD; BSY signal is sent on time out.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

PE/EPE blocking

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	289
Operating parameters	290
Feature interactions	290
Feature packaging	291
Feature implementation	291
Feature operation	291

Feature description

This feature introduces a blocking facility that disables all the cards, loops, and terminal numbers (TNs) configured on the PE/EPE shelves. This feature is active immediately after the install/upgrade.

The feature includes the following:

- A warning message displays during install/upgrade, which the user must acknowledge to complete the process.
- A reporting facility in LD 81 lists the hardware components that are blocked.
- A post blocking message displays if the user attempts to modify a TN or create a new TN on PE/EPE shelves.

Operating parameters

The operating parameters are as follows:

- If a TN is in a call, the call is dropped after the terminal is upgraded.
- A loop that is disabled before upgrade remains disabled after upgrade, and cannot be enabled. Meridian Mail TNs configured on this loop cannot be enabled.
- This feature does not affect Meridian Mail TNs, DTI loops, and PRI loops.
- Loop numbers on PE/EPE shelves cannot be reused until the blocks are manually removed.
- Even background loop tests and audits cannot enable the disabled units and cards.
- The user can **OUT** the existing TNs configured on PE/EPE shelves.

Feature interactions

This feature does not affect Meridian Mail TNs, DTI loops, or PRI loops configured on PE/EPE shelves. Once the hardware is disabled, no further handling on PE/EPE shelves is possible.

Station administration

The FEAT prompt in LD 81 accepts a new value, **PEPE**, that prints all the TNs, loops, and cards configured on PE/EPE shelves. Moreover a new **SCH1469** error message displays when the user attempts to change an existing TN or create a new TN on PE/EPE shelves.

Maintenance

OTM retrieves and displays the status of loops, cards, or units configured on the system. After the feature implementation, loops, cards, or units configured on PE/EPE shelves show a status of **PE/EPE disabled**.

The affected components are:

- Network loops

- PE shelves
- PE cards
- PE units

The **SCH1469** error message displays when the user attempts to change an existing TN or create a new TN on PE/EPE shelves.

Feature packaging

No new software packages are introduced for this feature.

Feature implementation

This feature is implemented immediately after an installation or upgrade to Succession 3.0 Software.

Feature operation

There are no specific procedures required to operate this feature.

Periodic Camp-on Tone

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	293
Operating parameters	293
Feature interactions	294
Feature packaging	294
Feature implementation	294
Feature operation	296

Feature description

This feature replaces the single buzz or burst of tone for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, given to indicate a camped-on call, with periodic bursts of buzz or tone. The buzz or tone can be defined on a customer basis.

The Periodic Camp-On Tone applies to calls camped-on by an attendant in standalone and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) environments, and camped-on from inquiry calls in standalone environments.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Attendant Break-In Attendant Busy Verify Override

The Periodic Camp-On Tone has precedence over Break-In, Busy Verify, and Override intrusion tones.

Semi-Automatic Camp-On

Periodic Camp-On Tone stops when the camped-on call is recalled to the attendant.

Feature packaging

This feature is packaged under International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Dependency:

- Flexible Tones and Cadences (FTC) package 125

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 56 – Define a new cadence in the Master Cadence Table (if required).
- 2 LD 56 – Assign a cadence, either new or existing, to the Camp-On tone.

A tone with a periodic cadence must be defined for the Camp-On feature. An existing periodic cadence may be chosen from the Master Cadence Table, or a new cadence may be defined specifically for the Camp-On tone.

LD 56 – Define a new cadence in the Master Cadence Table (if required).

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
TYPE	MCAD	Master Cadence data block.
WCAD	0-225	Cadence Number to be given the new definition. Cadence number 0 is reserved for continuous tone and is not changeable.
CDNC	xxxx xxxx ... xxxx	Cadence. On-off phases for Cadence (ten off-on cycles). Entries 1 through 15 are reserved for ringing cadences. When defining the cadences in MCAD, each phase is entered in 5 millisecond increments. The first number defines the length of the first on period. The second defines the length of the first off period. The third defines the length of the second on period, and so forth. The range of the first phase is 1-9999 increments. The range of the second phase is 0-9999 increments. The default is 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.

LD 56 – Assign a cadence, either new or existing, to the Camp-On tone.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
TYPE	FTC	Flexible Tones and Cadence data block.
CDNC	xxxx ... xxxx	The cadence number of the existing cadence, or the cadence number given to the newly defined cadence.
...		
SCCT	(NO) YES	Software Controlled Cadences and Tones. Modification of the software controlled definitions allowed.
- CAMP		Camp-On tone.
- - TDSH	i bb c tt	Tone definition for systems equipped with Tone and Digit cards, where: i = internal (0), or external (1) source bb = burst cc = cadence, and tt = frequency. Prompts with the response i bb c tt define the internal/external source, burst, cadence and frequency/level respectively. Enter the decimal equivalent (0-15) of the TDS Hex code. The first field is usually 0. If an external source is used, the entry is 1 and the fourth field is 0-7 for the specified channel.
- - XTON	0-255	XCT tone code.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Periodic Clearing

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	297
Operating parameters	297
Feature interactions	298
Feature packaging	298
Feature implementation	299
Feature operation	299

Feature description

The Periodic Clearing Signal (PCS) is used to disconnect calls that have been answered, but are now either ringing, held (consultation hold), parked (on hold without consultation), or camped-on (in the process of being transferred to a busy extension). These calls receive PCS pulses that will serve to disconnect the call if the caller has hung up. If the caller is still waiting, the line remains connected. The Periodic Clearing feature includes a Disconnect Timer (DCTI) that indicates the time period (in seconds) before a call is disconnected. The timer can be used to disconnect a call even if the periodic clearing is disabled.

Operating parameters

This feature applies only to 2 Mbit digital incoming Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and Direct Inward Dialing (DID) calls.

Feature interactions

AC15 Recall: Timed Reminder Recall

When the Periodic Clearing feature is active the Disconnect timer will interfere with the AC15 recall timer. The Disconnect timer is activated on a TIE trunk or an incoming Direct Inward Dialing (DID) or Central Office (CO) trunk which is connected to the AC15 TIE trunk. If the Disconnect timer expires first the AC15 recall is cancelled and the trunk is disconnected. This is the case with a call which has been established with a TIE trunk or an incoming call on a DID or CO trunk that has been extended over an AC15 TIE trunk with the timed recall activated.

Generic XFCOT Software Support

Periodic Clearing is the sending of periodic signal from the system to a Central Office when an incoming call has been answered but is not in an established state (for instance, ringing, held, or parked). The connection is disconnected if the originator goes on-hook.

The Periodic Clearing condition is timed by the disconnect timer (DCTI) to prevent this situation from lasting for an extended time. When the DCTI timer expires the trunk is disconnected.

The Disconnect Timer can be used without having the feature Periodic Clearing configured particularly when the Central Office trunk has no disconnect supervision. It can be disabled by setting the DCTI to 0 in LD 16.

A loop start trunk can be marked as disconnect supervised. When it has a class of service providing disconnect supervision, in Periodic Clearing condition the trunk is disconnected when the calling station releases the call.

Feature packaging

This feature is packaged under International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 16 – Enable Periodic Clearing Signal for trunk routes at the PECL prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
PECL	(NO) YES	(Do not send) send Periodic Clearing signal.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Periodic Clearing Enhancement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	301
Operating parameters	301
Feature interactions	302
Feature packaging	302
Feature implementation	302
Feature operation	302

Feature description

This feature permits the system to send a Periodic Clearing Signal (PCS) and/or start the Disconnect Timer (DCTI) on a TIE or TIE AUTO line, when a call is answered but not established to a station, and there is more than one analog (500/2500 type) telephone involved in the call.

The system can perform the following:

- Receive a PCS on a TIE trunk, then retransmit it to another TIE trunk or incoming 2.0 Mbps digital or analog Public Exchange/Central Office (CO) or Direct Inward Dialing (DID) trunk, and
- Start the DCTI for incoming Central Office or DID trunks.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Called Party Disconnect Control Toll Operator Break-in

The Called Party Disconnect Control and Toll Operator Break-in can exist on the same system and function on the same routes, but are not to be used in conjunction with Periodic Clearing.

Feature packaging

This feature is packaged under International Supplementary Features (SUPP), package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 16 – Create or modify the length of ringing time allowed for trunk routes.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
PECL	(NO) YES	(Do not send) send Periodic Clearing signal.
DCTI	(0)-511	The time (in seconds) an extension is allowed to ring or be on hold before the trunk is disconnected. 0 specifies disconnection will not occur.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Periodic Clearing on RAN, Meridian Mail, ACD, and Music

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	303
Operating parameters	304
Feature interactions	304
Feature packaging	304
Feature implementation.	304
Feature operation.	305

Feature description

This feature allows the periodic clearing signal to be sent in situations where an incoming call has been answered and connected to Meridian Mail, Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) queue, music, or a recorded announcement (including when the call has been forwarded to a pager, connected to Recorded Announcement (RAN), and placed in the pager queue). The periodic clearing signal is sent on incoming calls over Public Exchange/Central Office, Direct Inward Dialing (DID), TIE, 2.0 Mbps Primary Rate Interface (PRI2) TIE, and Integrated Services Digital Network Signaling Link (ISL) TIE trunks.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Called Party Disconnect Control

This feature is not supported if used together with Toll Operator Break-In.

Centrex Switchhook flash

This feature is not supported if used together with Centrex Switchhook flash.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Basic Rate Interface

This feature is not supported on ISDN Basic Rate Interface.

MFC and MFE signaling

This feature is not supported if used on MFC and MFE signaling trunks.

Toll Operator Break-In

This feature is not supported if used together with Toll Operator Break-In.

Feature packaging

This feature is packaged under International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131; and Network Attendant Service (NAS) package 159.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 15 – Allow or deny Periodic Clearing on Meridian Mail for a customer.
- 2** LD 23 – Configure Periodic Clearing on Meridian Mail.

LD 15 – Allow or deny Periodic Clearing on Meridian Mail for a customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	FTR	Features and options.
...		
OPT	(PCMD) PCMA	Deny (the default) or allow Periodic Clearing on Meridian Mail.

LD 23 – Configure Periodic Clearing on Meridian Mail.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
PCMM	(NO) YES	Deny (the default) or allow Periodic Clearing on Meridian Mail. Prompted only if OPT = PCMA in LD 15.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Periodic Pulse Metering

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	307
Operating parameters	308
Feature interactions	308
Feature packaging	312
Feature implementation	312
Feature operation	314

Feature description

The Periodic Pulse Metering (PPM) feature allows the user of each station within a system to keep an accurate record of Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and Direct Outward Dialing (DOD) calls for billing or administration. The PPM feature:

- Detects rapid PPM (the system will be able to detect and count at least three pulses per second).
- Records the accumulated PPM count for each call on the Call Detail Reporting (CDR) if equipped.
- Calculates and records the total charge for each call based on the assigned unit and the total number of received pulses for the call.
- Allows the attendant to mark a specified call in order to read out the number of accumulated PPM counts against this call.

- Allows the customer to specify a particular schedule for printing the MR reports.
- Supports Call Detail recording (CDR) on multiple call transfer for outgoing PPM calls.

Operating parameters

A Periodic Pulse Meter can count to a maximum of 32,767 pulses. When this limit is exceeded, an indication of overflow is provided.

To access message registration data, an SL-1 telephone must have a digit display. Hence, MR data access from the M2009, M2112, and M2018 is not supported.

The reading and changing of Periodic Pulse Meters from the M3000 telephone is not supported.

PPM is not supported by the 1.5 Mbit Digital Trunk Interface (DTI).

Feature interactions

AC15 Recall: Transfer from Norstar

If party Z (on Norstar) calls party X (an outgoing trunk with PPM or Advice of Charge on the system) and transfers the call to party Y, the call is charged against the AC15 trunk route's meter until the transfer is completed. When party Z completes the transfer in ringing status, the charges still accumulate in the AC15 trunk route's meter. If the call is in established status, the charges accumulate against party Y, if party Y has a meter. Otherwise, charges accumulate against the customer meter.

Advice of Charge for EuroISDN

Advice of Charge has the following interactions with the Periodic Pulse Metering (PPM): recording of accumulated call charging information for each call on the CDR record, calculating the total charge for each call based on the assigned unit cost and the accumulated information received from the network, allowing the attendant to read the number of call charge units on a per call basis and allowing a set with a MRK key to access Message Registration information.

Attendant Administration

Attendant Administration does not support the PPM feature.

Call Detail Recording

If both the Call Detail Recording (CDR) and Meter Registration feature are equipped for a customer, the PPM pulse counts for metered calls over trunks for which the CDR feature is enabled are recorded on the CDR record along with the standard CDR information. If the charge option is allowed, the charge for the call is calculated and recorded on the CDR. If the charge option is disabled, zeros are printed in the charge field on the CDR. As a customer option, the CDR records can be printed onto a teletype terminal or tape unit.

Call Forward All Calls Call Forward No Answer Hunting

Metered calls transferred or extended from one station to another using the Call Forward All Calls, Call Forward No Answer, or Hunting feature are charged against the last station at which the call is answered as the controlling station releases. The last party to forward a call onto a metered PPM trunk is charged.

Call Park

When a metered call is parked from one station to another, the controlling station is charged until the call is answered.

Call Pickup

Metered calls transferred or extended from one station and answered at another station using the Call Pickup feature are charged against the station where the call is picked up as the controlling party disconnects.

Call Transfer

If the user of a station which is connected to a metered trunk transfers an internal call to another internal station while the dialed station is still ringing, the PPM pulse count is accumulated against the transferring station until the call is answered by the dialed party, or abandoned by the dialing party. When the call is answered, the pulses are counted against the station to which the call has been transferred.

If the station user transfers the call after consulting with the dialed station user, then the PPM pulses are counted against the controlling station until the call is transferred. When the call is transferred, the PPM pulses are counted against the station to which the call has been transferred. If the transferred call is redirected using any of the call redirection features such as Call Forward or Hunting, the call is charged against the transferring station until the call is transferred. The pulses are then counted against the answering station. This method ensures that PPM meters are charged in a manner consistent with the printing of CDR records.

Camp-On

Metered calls camped-on to a busy station by an attendant are charged against the attendant until the call is answered and the attendant releases.

Conference - Attendant

If an attendant establishes a conference which includes one or more metered trunks, and the attendant first dials a metered trunk as a source, the PPM pulses are counted and accumulated against the attendant. If the attendant continues to hold the conference at the console, the pulses continue to accumulate against the attendant. If the attendant releases the conference from the console, the pulses are accumulated against the station that has been in conference the longest. If the attendant first dials an internal station or a TIE trunk, any connection established thereafter is charged against this station or trunk.

Conference - Three-party/Six-party

Whenever a PPM trunk is added to a conference, a CDR Start record is generated, if CDR is equipped on the trunk. The PPM pulse counts from the trunk are accumulated against the party who initiated the call. If a party who adds a PPM trunk to the conference disconnects while the conference is still in progress, read requests are sent to the PPM trunk to read the residual count. Then, the on-board counter is cleared, the residual count is added to the temporary meter, and the contents of the temporary meter are added to the terminal meter. A CDR Transfer (X) record is then printed against this party, and the temporary meter is cleared. The party that is charged is the one that has been in conference the longest. When a trunk with disconnect supervision disconnects, a CDR End record is immediately printed. For trunks that do not

provide a disconnect signal, their CDR records are not printed until the last party disconnects from the conference.

Consultation calls

If a user establishes a consultation call including one or more metered trunks, all the associated pulses are counted against the controlling station until the call is transferred.

Digital Trunk Interface (DTI) – Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Periodic Pulse Metering is not supported by CIS DTI.

Italian Central Office Special Services

Periodic Pulse Metering pulses are received from the Central Office according to the charge of the accessed service, and are collected and stored as per normal procedures.

Italian Periodic Pulse Metering

This feature now allows PPM pulses to be counted on Italian DTI2 trunks. The Italian DTI2 option default is set to NA (that is, not active when software prior to the introduction of this feature is upgraded). Existing operation thus continues unaffected by the new feature.

Recall to Same Attendant

Meter recalls are returned to the same attendant whether Recall to Same Attendant is allowed or not. If Return to Same Attendant with Queuing on Busy (RSAQ) is selected as an option, the recalls are queued to a specified attendant.

Tandem Switching

If an incoming TIE trunk is connected to a PPM trunk, the pulses are counted against the access code of the TIE route.

Virtual Network Service

Periodic Pulse Metering is supported on the Virtual Network Service Bearer trunks only.

1.5 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface

PPM is not supported by 1.5 Mbps DTI.

2 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface

PPM operates the same for 2 Mbps DTI as for analog trunks.

Feature packaging

This feature is packed under Periodic Pulse Metering/Message Registration (MR), package 101.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 17 – Select PPM functionality in the Configuration Record.
- 2 LD 12 – Create or modify a meter key for Attendant Consoles.
- 3 LD 15 – Assign Meter Incoming Call Indicator.
- 4 LD 16 – Create or modify data for each DID trunk route data block to allow or deny MFC Signaling option.
- 5 LD 14 – Polarity Sensitivity of Trunk Data Blocks must be created or modified.

LD 17 – Select PPM functionality in the Configuration Record.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change
TYPE	PARM	System parameters
...		
MTRO	PPM	Periodic Pulse Metering meter option

LD 12 – Create or modify a meter key for Attendant Consoles.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
KEY	xx MTR	Add a meter key.

LD 15 – Assign Meter Incoming Call Indicator.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
ICI	xx MTR	xx is the selected key/lamp number.

LD 16 – Create or modify data for each DID trunk route data block to allow or deny MFC Signaling option.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
CDR	(NO) YES	Call Detail Recording for the trunk route.
MR	PPM	Message Registration Buffered PPM signal to be counted on this route.

LD 14 – Polarity Sensitivity of Trunk Data Blocks must be created or modified.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
SIGL	GRD LOP	Signaling start arrangement, Ground or Loop.
SUPN	YES (NO)	Trunk Supervision required (not required)
STYP	PSP (PIP)	Polarity sensitive packs. Polarity insensitive packs.

Feature operation

If the attendant desires billing information immediately upon the completion of a long distance call, the call must be flagged by the attendant as a metered call. When a metered call is terminated or modified, the same attendant is recalled and the calculated call charge or PPM count for this call is displayed on the console. If the call is transferred, a Meter Recall will be routed to the attendant for each portion of the trunk connection.

The following keys are added the Attendant Console for this feature:

- The **MTR** key and lamp that can be assigned at any position on the flexible feature key strip on the Attendant Console, and
- The **Meter Recall ICI** key and lamp that can be assigned at any ICI position on the Attendant Console.

Marking a Call as Metered

The attendant can request the call charge or PPM count on any outgoing PPM call by pressing the **MTR** key after the PPM call has been made. When the **MTR** key is pressed, the meter lamp is lit and all the metered outgoing PPM trunks connected to the active console loop (for example, as in a conference) are marked as metered. Additional PPM trunks added to the conference hereafter are marked as metered automatically. Metering a non-PPM call is ignored.

To cancel the metered flag press the **MTR** key.

Meter Recall

When a metered call is modified or disconnected, a meter recall is presented to the attendant. The following occurs:

- 1 The meter recall ICI lamp comes on.
- 2 The Source side of an idle loop is lit.

- 3 The Destination lamp remains off.
- 4 The following information appears on the display of the Attendant Consoles:
 - a. The DN of the station or Access Code of the TIE trunk on which the external call was placed is shown on the left-hand portion of the digit display.
 - b. If the option “charge to Attendant Console” is selected, the call charge is calculated by multiplying the PPM count in the temporary meter for this call by the customer assigned unit cost. The call charge is then shown on the right-hand portion of the digit display. If an overflow occurs when the charge is calculated, an overflow indication is given to the attendant – “DN-32767”.
 - c. If the option “charge to Attendant Console” is disabled, the PPM count in the temporary meter is shown on the right-hand portion of the digit display.

If the attendant who originated the metered call is in Position Busy, the meter recall is presented to the next idle Attendant Console. It is possible for an Attendant Console unequipped with a **MTR** key to receive a meter call. If all attendants are in Night Service or Position Busy, the recall is saved in the attendant queue until one of the attendants becomes idle.

An attendant answers the meter recall by pressing the **Loop** key, and releases the Call by pressing the **Rls** key or another **Loop** key.

Personal Call Assistant

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	317
Operating parameters	319
Feature interactions	320
Feature packaging	329
Feature implementation	329
Feature operation	332

Feature description

Personal Call Assistant (PCA) is a virtual Terminal Number (TN) that is placed in a Multiple Address Directory Number group. PCA can extend and ring calls to any dialable destination, thus enabling the creation of MADN groups across networks. If two calls arrive at the same time, the first caller is processed as outlined above, and the second caller receives busy treatment according to the current functionality of MADN.

Note: An attendant console cannot be the target of PCA.

PCA enables the simultaneous ringing of clients with different Directory Numbers (DNs) that are dispersed across a network. When simultaneous ringing is enabled, the Calling Line Identification (CLID) of the originating set is presented to the called set, provided CLID is available to PCA.

To support simultaneous ringing, MADN functionality has been enhanced as follows:

- MADN groups can exist across networks; end users can be located at any dialable location and have a different Directory Number (DN) than the MADN.
- The system can extend MADNs to local numbers if the switch is configured to forward to external numbers.
- Signaling is extended to the target node from the system to enable users on the system to access multi-media applications.

Every call associated with a target node user consists of an incoming call and an outgoing call that are joined after the call is answered. CDR records, pgs, and logs reflect these call dynamics.

If the original call is abandoned, the desktop stops ringing and PCA releases the extended call.

If a call is answered coincidentally on the target node desktop, then call treatment is queue-dependant as the messages are processed in the order in which they are received. If the trunk call is processed last, the call is released and the trunk is dropped. If the desktop call is processed last, dialtone is presented to the desktop.

A call that is not answered continues to ring until it either receives redirection treatment or is abandoned by the originator. The redirection treatment can be node-system initiated or can be the called party's arrangement on a residential or cell phone.

Call presentation to the desktop can be impacted by the Busy and Redirection treatment specified in the target (for example, in the cell phone).

PCA functionality enables multi-media capabilities on Succession 1000M, Succession 1000, and Meridian 1 systems that were previously restricted to the Succession Multimedia Xchange (MX).

The PCA feature supports the following telephones and terminals:

- analog (500/2500-type) telephones

- digital telephones
- IP terminals and clients (i2002, i2004, i2050 [soft client])

PCA can extend the call across all trunk types; however, CLID is supported only on ISDN PRI, PRI2, and H.323 trunks.

Operating parameters

The Personal Call Assistant feature applies to the following systems with Succession 3.0 and later software:

- Succession 1000
- Succession 1000M Half Group
- Succession 1000M Chassis
- Succession 1000M Single Group
- Succession 1000M Multi Group
- Succession 1000M Cabinet
- Meridian 1 Option 61C CP PII
- Meridian 1 Option 81C CP PII
- Meridian 1 Option 11C Cabinet
- Meridian 1 Option 11C Chassis

When multiple PCAs are configured with the same MADN, you cannot update individual PCAs using the FFC.

Network wide FFC operation is not supported; however, FFC does work with DISA.

FFCs cannot be invoked from the attendant console.

The HOT P DN length can be only 21 characters due to the space restrictions in the Call Register.

Note: If the HOT P DN is updated using LD 11, the DN length can be a maximum of 32 characters.

Feature interactions

The PCA feature has the same feature interactions as the MADN feature, which are as follows.

Automatic Redial

An ARDL call from a Single Call Ringing (SCR) or Single Call Non Ringing (SCN) is redialed only when all sets that have the same DN are free.

An ARDL call from a Multiple Call Ringing (MCR) or Multiple Call Non Ringing (MCN) is redialed only when the originating key is free.

Automatic Wake Up

All Multiple Appearance DN's are rung, including both primary and secondary DN's. Programming the wake up request using the Wake Up key applies only to telephones with the primary DN on key 0, and the Wake Up indicator operates as described only on the telephone that is currently programming the wake up request.

In addition, if two or more Multiple Appearance Primary DN telephones program a wake up request at the same time, the last telephone to finish overrides. All telephones with the same primary DN get the same request time of the last telephone to program a request. If the last telephone cancels the request, all requests are canceled. When the wake up programming sequence is finished, all Wake Up indicators on Multiple Appearance Prime DN's are updated unless a telephone is in the middle of Wake Up programming. If the AWU Recall option is chosen, the recall is presented to any idle attendant console in the same Console Presentation Group (CPG) equipped with the AWU key.

Note: An attendant console cannot be the target of PCA.

Automatic Wake up FFC Delimiter

For Multiple Appearance Directory Numbers, wake up information is stored, deleted, and queried from a DN's first primary appearance Terminal Number.

Call Detail Recording

CDR for Personal Call Assistant is handled in the following manner:

- If the call is answered on the desktop, there is no change from existing CDR operation.
- If the call is answered on a cell phone supported by the Succession MX, the following CDR records are created:
 - Succession 1000M, Succession 1000, and Meridian 1: PCA to DOD (Succession MX) and DID to DOD (after the call is joined to the Succession MX)
 - Succession MX: DID (from Succession 1000M, Succession 1000, and Meridian 1) to DOD (cell phone)

Call Detail Recording on Redirected Incoming Calls

If the DN of the set forwarding the call is a Multiple Appearance DN, the Terminal Number of the set is printed out in the AUX ID field (that is, line two of the Call Detail Recording record).

Call Forward by Call Type

Call Forward No Answer, Second Level

Call redirection parameters such as Call Forward No Answer are derived from the TN data block of the prime appearance of the called MADN. If there is more than one prime appearance, the parameters are selected from the last TN in the DN block. If more than one prime appearance of the MADN exists, the following information must be considered prior to configuring call redirection parameters for MADNs.

The DN Block organizes MADN information in numerical TN order. The TN with the highest numerical value (000-0-06-03) is placed at the beginning of the list. The list then continues in descending order with the lowest numerical TN (000-0-03-01) at the end of the list. Service change activity affects the organization of the DN list as described in the following paragraphs.

- If a telephone undergoes Service Change, its TN is moved to the beginning of the DN list, irrespective of the numerical value. This telephone remains at the beginning of the list until another service change or a SYSLOAD.

- If a DN appears on analog (500/2500-type) telephones, and digital telephones, the analog (500/2500-type) telephones are listed in numerical TN order at the top of the list. Digital telephones are listed in numerical TN order at the bottom of the list. A Service Change to an analog (500/2500-type) telephone moves its TN to the beginning of the list. A Service Change to a digital telephone moves its TN to the end of the list.
- A SYSLOAD restructures the list back to numerical TN order, with analog (500/2500-type) telephones at the top and digital telephones at the bottom. Call redirection parameters continue to be derived as described in the preceding paragraphs.

Call Forward, Remote (Attendant and Network Wide)

The Call Forward, Remote (RCFW) feature applies only to the primary appearances of Multiple Appearance DNs, and it is recommended that only one appearance of a Multiple Appearance DN be configured as the prime DN. For the case of multiple stations with the same prime DN and SCPW, the RCFW operation applies to the station that has the Multiple Appearance Redirection Prime (MARF) assigned to it.

If none of the stations having the DN and SCPW assigned are configured as the MARF TN for that DN, the RCFA and RCFD applies to all stations matching the DN and SCPW. The attendant-based RCFW feature applies remote call forward operation only to the prime DN with MARF status. If the DN is not the prime DN or does not have MARF status, the user receives overflow tone.

Call Waiting Redirection

The Call Waiting Redirection feature applies to unanswered Call Waiting calls that apply to single appearance DNs and primary appearance DNs of MADNs.

Calling Party Name Display Denied

For a ringing call to a Multiple Appearance DN, the name on the calling set display can be suppressed by configuring any of the Terminal Numbers with NAMD Class of Service. The digit display on the calling set cannot be suppressed — the called digits are displayed even though the Class of Service on any of the Terminal Numbers is DIGD. The called set display is subject to the Class of Service of the calling party. For an established call to a Multiple Appearance DN, the calling set display is subject to the Class of Service configured for the answering set. The answering set display only is subject to the Class of Service of the calling party — the displays of the other sets in the Multiple-appearance group are blank.

China – Attendant Monitor

If Attendant Monitor is attempted on a Multiple Appearance DN, the Multiple Appearance Redirection Prime (MARP) TN becomes the desired party.

Controlled Class of Service

Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) restriction levels are activated or canceled on controlled telephones through their Prime Directory Number (PDN). When the PDN of a digital telephone is made CCOS active, all DNs on that telephone are also restricted. If the DN is a PDN on other telephones, those telephones are also restricted (if they have CCSA Class of Service).

Controlled Class of Service, Enhanced

All Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) restriction levels are activated and canceled from the Prime Directory Number (PDN) for CCOS controlling telephones. The PDN for an SL-1 telephone is made CCOS active, and all DNs for that telephone are restricted as well. If that DN is a PDN on other telephones, they are also restricted (if they have CCSA Class of Service).

Digital Private Signaling System #1 (DPNSS1) Executive Intrusion

If the attendant tries to extend a call to a DN that appears on more than one set, this DN can either be:

- Multiple-Call Arrangement with Ringing (MCR). When a call terminates on this DN, all idle stations on which the DN appears are rung. The call is established only with the station which has answered first. All others are idle.
- Multiple-Call Arrangement with No Ringing (MCN). The only difference between MCN and MCR is that the called stations are not rung (only their DN keys flash).
- Single-Call Arrangement with Ringing (SCR). When a call terminates on this DN, all idle stations on which the DN appears are rung. The call is established only with the station which has answered first. All others are busy.
- Single-Call Arrangement with No Ringing (SCN). The only difference between SCN and SCR is that the called stations are not rung (only their DN keys flash).

Digital Trunk Interface (DTI) – Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Since the ANI category is defined on a per-set basis, two stations with the same Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) can be assigned different ANI categories.

Directory Number Expansion

The DN can have up to seven digits if the Directory Number Expansion package is equipped. If Loop Restriction Removal is allowed, telephones with MADNs can be moved across loops using Automatic Set Relocation (LD 25), the digital telephones data block (LD 11), the analog (500/2500-type) telephone data block (LD 10), or Attendant Administration.

Display Calling Party Denied

When a Multiple Appearance DN is ringing, the display of the calling telephone does not show the caller's name if at least one of the TNs has Named Denied (NAMD) Class of Service. The dialed DN displays even if one TN has a DN Denied (DDGD) Class of Service. The display of the called telephone shows the DN and the caller's name according to the Class of Service of the calling DN. When a Multiple Appearance DN is answered, the display of the calling telephone shows the DN and caller's name and DN according to the Class of Service of the answering TN. The display of the answering telephone remains the same, while the displays of the other telephones are blanked.

Electronic Lock Network Wide/Electronic Lock on Private Lines

The same locked or unlocked state applies to all Terminal Numbers with the same primary DN and the same SCPW. Terminal Numbers with the same DN, but not having the same SCPW, cannot be locked or unlocked.

Group Call

The maximum number of DNs that can be added as members of a Group Call is 20. Each Multiple Appearance, MCR/MCN DN reduces the number of telephone sets that can be added to a Group Call. For example, if two telephones have the same MCR appearance of a DN, the number of telephones in the Group Call becomes 19. That is, each appearance of a DN counts as one member, up to a maximum of 20, of the Group Call.

Note: Multiple Appearance, SCR/SCN DNs count as one member of a Group Call, irrespective of its number of DN appearances.

Group Hunt

While Multiple Appearance DN (MADN) single call arrangements are treated the same as Single Appearance DN (SADN), MADN multiple call arrangements must be avoided in a group hunt list. With MADN multiple call arrangement, the idle or busy status of the MADN is determined by the Terminal Number (TN) data block of the prime appearance of the called DN. If there is more than one prime appearance of the called DN, the idle or busy status is then selected from the last TN in the DN block for the MADN (DNB prompt in LD 22). This means that there can be idle appearances of the MADN, while the hunt cycle regards them as busy and attempts to terminate on the next idle member of the group hunt list.

If an MADN multiple call arrangement must be used, a supervisor set must be assigned to the hunt group. This supervisor set must be given the only prime appearance of the MADN. Any other appearance must have the MADN programmed as a secondary DN (any DN key other than 0). In this way, the supervisor set controls the status of the MADN and thus the group hunt treatment. If the supervisor set is busy, the hunt does not terminate on the MADN.

Hunting

Hunting can be controlled by the MADN Redirection Prime (MARP) Terminal Number (TN). If the MARP system option is disabled, Hunting proceeds as if MARP did not exist. If all the telephones in the Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) group are digital telephones, ringing telephones are placed at the top of the DN list, and non-ringing telephones are placed at the bottom.

If a Multiple Appearance Directory Number appears in a group with several telephone types, the telephone type affects the position of the TN in the list. The analog (500/250-type) telephones are listed at the top, and digital telephones are listed in numerical TN order at the bottom. A service change to an analog (500/2500-type) telephone moves its TN to the top of the list. A service change to a digital telephone moves it to the bottom of the list.

Call redirection follows the TN order from top to bottom. The MARP TN is always checked to determine if and how the call is to be redirected by Hunting, regardless of where the MARP TN resides in the TN list of the DN block. No searching of the TN list of the DN block is needed.

Hunting follows the hunt chain based on the originally dialed DN. The actual functioning and requirements for Hunting are not changed by the MARP feature. The basic change introduced by the MARP feature is to always have a designated TN, the MARP TN, as the TN supplying the call redirection parameters. If the MARP TN does not have Hunting control enabled, no Hunting is attempted. Other features for redirecting calls to busy DNs may be attempted based on the MARP TN.

A Short Hunting sequence begins when the MARP TN of a busy DN can perform Short Hunting. When a Short Hunt begins, it completes on that telephone before going to the Hunt DN. The precedence of Short Hunting over normal Hunting is maintained. Once a Short Hunting sequence is started on a digital TN, all the DNs in the Short Hunt sequence on that TN are attempted before redirecting the call to the TN's Hunt DN. Thus, a Hunt Chain connects Short Hunting sequences through Hunt DNs only.

Last Number Redial

A last number dialed on a Directory Number (DN) with multiple appearances is stored only against the telephone from which the number was originally dialed.

Loop Restriction

If Loop Restriction removal is not enabled, telephones with MADNs can be moved by using the Automatic Set Relocation feature (LD 25) or the Attendant Administration feature.

Meridian 911

The DN keys for multiple appearance sets can be defined as an SCR (single call ringing) key or as an MCR (multiple call ringing) key. For those DNs (keys on MADN sets) that are SCR, only one call can be answered at a time. That is, once a call taker answers a call, future calls to that DN receive busy tone until the call taker on that DN disconnects. For DNs that are MCR, calls are given busy tone once every call taker is busy answering a call. If one call taker is answering a call and there are other call takers available, a new call to that DN causes the sets of the available call takers to ring. Any available call taker can then answer the new call.

Message Registration

For Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN), the system selects the appropriate meter for the DN as follows. The MADN accesses the meter of the most recently configured telephone having a Prime DN (PDN) appearance and Message Registration Allowed (MRA) Class of Service. If no Terminal Number (TN) in the DN block has MRA Class of Service, the customer meter is charged. For the Message Registration Key (MRK), the system provides overflow and sets the MRK lamp to flash. For the Background Terminal (BGD), it prints a NO DATA FOUND message.

Privacy

If a Multiple Appearance, Single Call Arrangement (SCR) or Single Call Arrangement without Ringing (SCN) DN is shared by digital telephones only, Privacy is in effect. No one can enter a call unless the call is first placed on Hold, or unless Privacy Release is activated to enable another appearance to enter the call. If this configuration is shared between these telephones and single-line telephones, Privacy is not in effect for any appearance of the DN. Anyone sharing the DN can enter the call at any time.

Privacy Override

Since the Privacy feature is not active in this mode, telephones with a Privacy Override Denied Class of Service can bridge into an active call.

Privacy Release

Privacy Release has no effect on Multiple Appearance, Multiple Call Arrangement with Ringing (MCR), or Multiple Call Arrangement without Ringing (MCN) calls.

Remote Call Forward

With a Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) and both sets having a Station Control Password (SCPW), Remote Call Forward does not operate as intended. That is, if Call Forward has been activated using the Remote Call Forward feature, Call Forward remains activated when an attempt to deactivate it is made from the set on which it is active.

Three Wire Analog Trunk – Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Since the ANI category is defined on a per-set basis for Three Wire Analog Trunks, two stations with the same multiple Appearance DN can be assigned different ANI categories.

Voice Call

If a Voice Call DN is added to a second telephone, the DN becomes a Multiple Appearance DN (MADN). Voice Call does not support MADN. In addition to MADN interactions, PCA has the following feature interactions.

Feature packaging

This feature introduces the following package:

- Personal Call Assistant (PCA) package 398

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of tasks in this section:

- LD 15 – Enable PCA at the customer level.
- LD 57 – Configure FFCs for PCA control.
- LD 11 – Configure a new PCA.
- LD 97 – Add virtual superloops.

LD 15 – Enable PCA at the customer level. (Part 1 of 2)

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE	FTR	Features and options

LD 15 – Enable PCA at the customer level. (Part 2 of 2)

Prompt	Response	Description
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...
VO_ALO	(NO) YES	Enable (disable) Virtual Office Automatic Logout.
PCA	(OFF) ON	Enable (disable) Personal Call Assistant Configuration of the PCA is preserved and enabled regardless of whether or not the feature is enabled.
TPDN	yyy.y	Target PCA DN Where: yyy.y is the primary DN TPDN is prompted only if PCA is set to ON. If there is no DN configured against the HOT P key in LD 11, this value is used to extend the call using the PCA feature. Enter X to remove. However, if there is at least one PCA with no target DN configured in LD 11, then this operation does not succeed.

LD 57 – Configure FFCs for PCA control. (Part 1 of 2)

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG PRT	Create, change, or print a data record.
TYPE	FFC	Flexible Feature Code
CODE	PCAA	This is the code to activate PCA or change the HOT P DN.
PCAA	xxxx	Code number
CODE	PCAD	Code to deactivate PCA
PCAD	yyyy	Code number

LD 57 – Configure FFCs for PCA control. (Part 2 of 2)

Prompt	Response	Description
CODE	PCAV	Code to verify the status of PCA
PCAV	ZZZZ	Code number

LD 11 – Configure a new PCA.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add or change a PCA.
TYPE:	PCA	Personal Call Assistant
TN		Terminal Number
	l s c u	For Large Systems
	c u	For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CLS	AHA	Automatic Hold Allowed (AHA). AHA is configured by default when the response to the TYPE prompt is PCA.
KEY	0 aaa yyy.y	Primary PCA DN Where aaa = MCN, MCR, SCN, or SCR and yyy.y = the primary DN Note: The PCA should never be configured as a MARP in a MADN group.
	1 HOT P x vvv.v	Target PCA DN where x = length of target DN vvv.v = the target DN Note: HOT P key is the default key. This key must be configured by the user.

LD 97 – Add virtual superloops.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Add virtual superloops.
TYPE	SUPL	Superloop parameters
SUPL	vxxx	Add virtual superloops.

Feature operation

The PCA feature operates as outlined below.

Activating and deactivating PCA at the user level

Succession 3.0 introduces three Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) that enable the user to activate, deactivate, or change the target DN on PCA.

To activate or deactivate PCA, perform the following steps

- 1 Press the DN of any terminal connected to the PBX on which PCA is configured.
- 2 Enter one of the following FFC codes:
 - a. To activate or change PCA, enter PCAA FFC.
 - b. To deactivate PCA, enter PCAD FFC.
 - c. To verify the current status of PCA, enter PCAV FFC.
- 3 Enter the prime DN of the desktop.
- 4 When prompted for a password, enter the Station Control Password (SCPW) of the desktop set or that of PCA (if configured). If no desktop set is configured, the SCPW must be configured on PCA.
- 5 Enter #, the end-of-dialing digit.
- 6 Listen for a confirmation tone after entering the main extension number. This tone indicates that the password and extension match and the procedure was successful. If you receive a fast busy tone, the procedure failed and you must hang up and try again.

- 7 If you are done, enter # to complete the PCAA FFC. Optionally, to update the HOT P DN and activate PCA, enter a new target DN (HOT P DN) followed by #. Listen for a confirmation tone after entering the main extension number. This tone indicates that the password and extension match and the procedure was successful. If you receive a fast busy tone, the procedure failed and you must hang up and try again.

If any of the following events occur, the user hears the overflow tone:

- The SCPL prompt in LD 15 is set to 0 and there is no SCPW configured for the desktop set.
- The user enters the PCA FFCs and the system is not equipped with the PCA package.
- The user enters the PCA FFCs and the LD 15 customer data does not have PCA set to ON.
- The user enters the PCA FFCs for a set that has no PCA in the MADN group.
- The user enters the TPDN FFC for a set that has no PCA in the MADN group.
- The user enters an invalid DN.
- The user enters a DN other than BCS/Ether set DN.
- The user enters "*" or "#" as part of the password.
- The password does not match any SCPWs in the MADN group.

Setting up PCA

The following steps are used in the internal setup:

- 1 Associate PCA and desktop by sharing a common DN. Configure PCA with the MADN as the primary DN. To change the behavior of the MADN, use multiple and single call ringing. A virtual TN is required for each PCA.
- 2 Configure Key 0 with the same type of key 0 and DN as the desktop set.

- 3 Configure Key 1 as a new PCA key (equivalent to a Hot Line Key). If the DN is not configured, the system generates a blending service DN based on the customer setting in LD 15.

Note: Configuration can be simplified through the use of set models.

Phantom Terminal Numbers

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	335
Operating parameters	336
Feature interactions	336
Feature packaging	340
Feature implementation	340
Feature operation	342

Feature description

The Phantom Terminal Numbers (PHTN) feature permits system users to define and configure Terminal Numbers (TNs) with no associated physical hardware. Normally, a TN with no associated hardware is disabled.

With Phantom TNs configured, users can define phantom Directory Numbers (DNs) as well. This feature, in conjunction with Call Forward All Calls (CFW) and Remote Call Forward (RCFW), allows a call to a phantom DN to be redirected to an existing telephone.

Phantom TNs can use loops 0-159 for Large Systems. Phantom TNs on Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems are restricted to card slots 61-80 (which convert to Superloops 96-115). The maximum number of Phantom TNs configurable on Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems is 640.

Note: The Phantom Terminal Numbers feature is not to be used for predictive dialing applications. For information on configuring Phantom TNs for predictive dialing, please refer to “Predictive Dialing” on page 347 in this guide.

Operating parameters

- Phantom TNs can only have Single Appearance DNs.
- All DNs configured on Phantom TNs must conform to the current customer-defined dialing plan.
- LD 25 (Move Data Blocks) is not supported between phantom and nonphantom loops; however, it is supported between phantom loops.
- Only analog (500/2500 type) telephones support Phantom TNs.
- Model telephones (such as TN 500M) are not supported.
- A Phantom TN requires one of the phantom terminal loop types shown in Table 21.

Table 21
Supported phantom terminal loop types

Mnemonic	Description
TERM	Single (1) density terminal loop, configured in LD 17.
TERD	Double (2) density terminal loop, configured in LD 17.
TERQ	Quadruple (4) density terminal loop, configured in LD 17.
SUPL	Superloop (8) density terminal loop, configured in LD 97.

Feature interactions

Attendant Administration

This feature is not supported. Phantom DN's cannot be configured on a nonphantom TN.

Attendant Blocking of Directory Number

DNs on Phantom TNs will not be overridden by the Attendant Blocking of DN feature.

Automatic Call Distribution

Phantom TNs cannot be configured as Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agents.

Call Detail Recording

Call Detail Recording records interact with a Phantom TN exactly the same as with an existing TN with its CFW feature turned on.

Call Forward All Calls

Call Forward All Calls is used in conjunction with RCFW to redirect incoming calls to a Phantom TN/DN to a valid DN.

Call Forward and Busy Status

When a user attempts to define a BFS key for a phantom TN, the system generates the following error message: “An invalid TN has been entered for the Busy/Forward Status (BFS) key.”

Call Forward, Internal Calls

Internal Call Forward cannot be enabled on a phantom TN.

Call Forward/Hunt Override Via Flexible Feature Code

Phantom Terminal Numbers are not overridden by the Call Forward/Hunt Override Via FFC feature. If Call Forward/Hunt Override Via FFC is used against a phantom TN the call will be canceled and overflow tone will be given.

Call Forward, Remote (Attendant and Network Wide)

A Phantom TN does not physically exist, but can be configured with limited hardware (that is, no sets or line cards); however, all required data blocks are configured.

The Phantom TN feature uses the RCFW feature to configure and activate/deactivate the CFW DN on the Phantom TNs.

As the data blocks associated with Phantom TNs match those of standard analog (500/2500 type) telephones configured within the system, the operation of the RCFA and RCFD features on Phantom TNs is applicable to the RCFW feature. As such, the set-based local and network RCFW features can be used to configure and activate/deactivate the CFW DN of Phantom TNs.

The Phantom TN feature uses a Default Call Forward (DCFW) DN. If call forward is not active on the Phantom TN, all calls to the Phantom TN DN are routed to the DCFW DN.

The Phantom TN feature modifies the set-based RCFW feature so that if CFW is not active on the Phantom TN, and the CFW DN entered in the RCFV operation matches the DCFW DN, confirmation tone is returned to the RCFV user; if the CFW DN entered does not match the DCFW DN, overflow is returned.

This change to the set-based RCFV operation is applicable to the network RCFV operation. The operation of this feature network wide requires no changes to the ISDN message passing for the set-based network RCFV operation.

There is no Attendant RCFW operation which interacts with the DCFW DN of Phantom TNs.

Hot Line

Hot Line does not support Phantom TNs.

Call Forward, Internal Manual Line Service Multiple Appearance Multiple Appearance Directory Number Redirection Prime Station Category Index

These features cannot be enabled on a Phantom TN.

DPNSS1 Diversion

If an incoming call to a Phantom TN contains a DIVERSION BY-PASS REQUEST, Call Forward All Calls applies.

Meridian Link

Phantom TNs cannot be used for origination and termination of calls. AST Class of Service is not allowed on Phantom TNs. With the Telelink Mobility Switch feature, a separate type of TN can be used by Meridian Link AST applications.

Meridian Mail

Phantom DN's are treated like other DN's; a phantom DN can have a Meridian Mail box.

Network Ring Again

The Network Ring Again (NRAG) feature is supported for a Phantom TN with Default Call Forward (DCFW) to an internal set. When the called party becomes idle, the originating caller receives a "set-free" notification. The originating party then presses the Ring Again key, and the DN of the Phantom TN is dialed.

Network Ring Again is not supported for Second Level Default Call Forward or Default Call Forward to an external set.

Override

Call Forward cannot be overridden on phantom terminal numbers. The overflow tone occurs if an Override is attempted.

Recorded Announcement for Calls Diverted to External Trunks

If a Phantom TN is forwarded to an external outgoing CO route and the Recorded Announcement for Calls Diverted to External Trunks feature is configured for this route, the calling party that is forwarded due to the Phantom TN feature will be provided with a recorded announcement.

Remote Call Forward

If Remote Call Forward is to be used in conjunction with Phantom TNs, then the Phantom TNs must be configured with the Call Forward All Calls (CFW) feature.

Ring Again on No Answer

Although Ring Again on No Answer can be applied to a phantom DN, it is not recommended. Because a phantom DN cannot be active or busy, the caller is not notified when the phantom DN's forward DN does not answer.

Secretarial Filtering

If a Phantom TN is call forwarded to an existing telephone, and that telephone is used to call the DN on the Phantom TN, the call receives DCFW treatment.

Set-Based Administration Enhancements

Set-Based Administration supports making changes to Phantom TNs with the exception of changing Hunt DNs, since Phantom TNs cannot have Hunt DNs.

Virtual Office

Virtual Terminal Numbers and Phantom Terminal Numbers use the same TN range. The maximum number of Phantom TNs and Virtual TNs configurable on Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems is 640.

Feature packaging

The Phantom Terminal Numbers (PHTN) feature is available as package 254.

Using Remote Call Forwarding (RCFW) with Phantom TNs requires Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 17 – Configure a phantom loop.
- 2 LD 97 – Configure a phantom Superloop.
- 3 LD 10 – Define a TN for the phantom loop.

LD 17 – Configure a phantom loop.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	CEQU	Common Equipment parameters.
- TERM	N0-N159	Single density local terminal loop; precede loop number with “N” to create a phantom loop; precede with an “X” to remove a terminal loop.
- TERD	N0-N159	Double density local terminal loop; precede loop number with “N” to create a phantom loop; precede with an “X” to remove a terminal loop.
- TERQ	N0-N159	Quadruple density local terminal loop; precede loop number with “N” to create a phantom loop; precede with an “X” to remove a terminal loop.

LD 97 – Configure a phantom Superloop.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	SUPL	Superloop data.
SUPL	N0-N156	Local Superloop in multiples of four
	N96-N115	For Succession 1000M Cabinet and Meridian 1 Option 11C Cabinet systems
		Precede loop number with “N” to create a phantom loop; precede with an “X” to remove a terminal loop.
		Note: Phantom TNs can use loops 0-159 for Large Systems. Phantom TNs on Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems are restricted to card slots 61-80 (which convert to superloops 96-115).

LD 10 – Define a TN for the phantom loop.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW, CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	500	Telephone type.
TN		Terminal Number; if the loop is a phantom loop, "PHANTOM" is echoed to the technician.
	l s c u	For Large Systems
	c u	For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
DN	xxx...x	Directory Number; must be a Single Appearance DN
CLS	aaaa	Class of Service options, which cannot include AGTA, CCSA, MNL, or LPA.
FTR	DCFW ll xxx...x	Default DCFW length (ll) and default CFW DN xxx...x (up to 23 digits).

Feature operation

Operation of this feature with Call Forwarding is described below.

- 1 A call is directed to a phantom DN.
- 2 If the phantom DN is Call Forward Activated, the call is directed to its CFW DN.
- 3 If the phantom DN is Call Forward Deactivated, the call is directed to its Default CFW DN.

Position Busy with Call on Hold

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	343
Operating parameters	343
Feature interactions	344
Feature packaging	344
Feature implementation	344
Feature operation	344

Feature description

This feature prevents an attendant from going into Position Bushy when a call on a Loop Key is on hold, or the source or destination of an active loop key is excluded from the call.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Attendant Forward No Answer

If an attendant with a call on hold does not answer an Attendant Forward No Answer call within a customer-defined time, the console is not placed in Position Busy.

Scheduled Access Restriction

If an attendant in a Scheduled Access Restriction group has a call on hold, the attendant is not placed in Position Busy when the group enters an off-hour period.

Feature packaging

This feature is packaged under International Supplementary Features (SUPP), package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Configure Position Busy with Call on Hold.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options.
...		
- OPT	(BOHA) BOHD	Position Busy with Calls on Hold (allowed) denied.

Feature operation

With Position Busy with Calls on Hold Allowed, (BOHA) configured in LD 15, normal operation is not changed when an attendant with a call on hold presses the POS BUSY key. The attendant goes into Position Busy.

With Position Busy with Calls on Hold Denied (BOHD) configured in LD 15, when an attendant with a call on hold presses the POS BUSY key the system will react as if nothing has happened.

In addition, if the attendant with a call on hold presses the **POS BUSY** key, the system remains in day service (even if supposed to go in Night Service).

Predictive Dialing

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	347
Operating parameters	348
Feature interactions	349
Feature packaging	350
Feature implementation.	351
Feature operation.	364

Feature description

With Predictive Dialing, the process of making outgoing calls to customers is automated for Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agents. Host applications can request the system to make calls using autodialers or phantom TNs. When a call is answered, the application sends a request to the switch to transfer the call to a live agent. The call needs to be transferred before, or while, the customer starts speaking in order to prevent customers from abandoning the call if they think no one has answered them. This transfer was previously performed by Meridian Link in two steps by sending two separate Application Module Link (AML) messages to initiate and then complete the transfer. This operation takes a minimum of 400 to 450 milliseconds for the system to process.

The Fast Transfer feature 21 allows applications residing on the Application Module (AM) or host computers to transfer a call in one step (a blind transfer) by sending only one AML message (Fast Transfer) to the switch, thereby saving approximately 200 to 250 milliseconds of transfer time. This Fast Transfer feature is useful for predictive applications to make outbound calls and then quickly transfer them once the customer has answered (that is, live voice has been detected). Fast Transfer can also be used in a non-predictive dialing environment. Applications that want to perform a blind transfer can now execute it more quickly.

The Predictive Dialing feature enables applications residing on the AM or host computers to send a combined Make Call and Transfer request on behalf of an autodialer or Phantom TN. As soon as live voice is detected by third-party equipment, or notification is sent to the switch indicating the call has been answered (for example, answer supervision), the application can send the Fast Transfer request to the switch immediately transferring the call to an ACD agent.

Operating parameters

When Phantom TNs/DNs are used to originate calls as part of a predictive dialing operation, Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems are not supported.

Attendant Consoles, and Basic Rate Interface sets cannot initiate Fast Transfer or predictive calls.

The system does not support live voice answer detection. Live voice answer detection is currently achieved through third-party vendor equipment.

If phantom TNs/DNs are used, this development only supports calls and Fast Transfers originated by phantom TNs/DNs which are defined as Associate set (AST) Meridian 1 proprietary telephones on a phantom loop.

Data calls are not supported.

For outbound trunk calls, if no third-party equipment is used to detect live voice answer, the switch will have to depend on receiving answer supervision before transferring the call to the target DN.

If voice detection is used, the application will not be able to Fast Transfer the call before the call is established (that is, answer notification is received).

The application will not be able to complete the transfer when Fast Transferring over a trunk.

Not all analog trunks support answer supervision. Not all digital trunks provide answer supervision. For trunks that do not support answer supervision, the End-of-Dialing (EOD) timer will be used to trigger the transfer.

Receiving answer supervision depends on the accuracy of signals returned by the external network. Answer supervision may be received before an EOD timeout, pseudo answer supervision may also be received due to an EOD timeout. A pseudo answer supervision may be received if the far-end has an EOD timeout even though the local switch has answer supervision configured.

The AML requires an Enhanced Serial Data Interface (ESDI) card or Multi-purpose Serial Data Link (MSDL) card (NT6D80AA) on the switch. If a Small System or Succession 1000 system is used, a Serial Data Interface/D-Channel (SDI/DCH) card (NTAK02AA) is required to configure the ESDI port.

The AML connection requires an RS232 cable.

Meridian Link software is required for host applications to utilize this feature.

Feature interactions

Call Hold, Deluxe Call Hold, Permanent

If an established call is put on hold by the set initiating the Fast Transfer, the switch will not be able to transfer the call. The switch can only transfer a call if it is in the established state.

Call Transfer by Meridian 1 proprietary telephone

The application sends the Fast Transfer request on behalf of a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, and then the switch initiates and completes the transfer immediately which is similar to a normal call transfer from a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone.

In a Predictive Dialing scenario where the autodialer (originating DN) is a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, the Make Call message sent by the application to the switch to make a call on behalf of the Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, and then the call transfer call, will interact with the Meridian 1 proprietary telephone Call Transfer feature. The autodialer is configured with Class of Service TRN so that the switch can transfer the call to the target destination.

Call Transfer by Analog (500/2500 type) Telephone

The application sends the Fast Transfer request on behalf of an analog (500/2500 type) telephone. The switch will then initiate and complete the transfer in one step.

In a predictive dialing scenario, the application will send the Make Call request on behalf of the autodialer (analog (500/2500 type) telephone) to have the switch make the call, and then transfer the call when the switch receives the Fast Transfer message. The autodialer needs to be configured with Classes of Service Dial Pulse (DIP) and Transfer Allowed (XFA) for 500 sets, or with Classes of Service Digitone (DTN) and XFA for 2500 sets.

Command and Status Link

The Command and Status Link, also known as the AML, is the link on which the messages for the Predictive Dialing feature flow between the switch and an Application Module. The CON/FastTransfer is an AML message.

Trunks

Only certain trunks will support answer supervision. The End-of-Dialing timer will be used for trunks that do not support answer supervision.

Feature packaging

There are no new software packages required for the Predictive Dialing feature. However, the following packages are required to utilize the feature:

- Application Module Link (IAP3P) package 153, and
- Meridian Link Module (MLM) package 209 if the Meridian Link Module is involved.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 17 – Configure the ESDI port to the Meridian Link Module.
- 2** LD 17 – Configure the MSDL port to the Meridian Link Module.
- 3** LD 10 – Configure non-ACD analog (500/2500 type) telephones as autodialers.
- 4** LD 11 – Configure non-ACD Meridian 1 proprietary telephones as autodialers.
- 5** LD 23 – Configure ACD groups.
- 6** LD 10 – Configure ACD analog (500/2500 type) telephones as autodialers.
- 7** LD 11 – Configure ACD Meridian 1 proprietary telephones as autodialers.
- 8** LD 23 – Configure a Control DN (CDN – default mode). If the application wants to transfer a call to a target CDN, a CDN must be configured. CDNs can be in default or controlled mode.
- 9** LD 23 – Configure a Control DN (CDN – controlled mode). When a CDN is in controlled mode, the application can have control of the call once it enters the CDN.
- 10** LD 14 – Define answer supervision for trunks. If the application wants to transfer outgoing calls based on answer supervision, answer supervision must be configured. If answer supervision is not configured, the End-of-Dialing timer will be used as a trigger for the system to transfer the call.
- 11** LD 16 – If the application is using the End-of-Dialing timer to transfer outbound calls, the timer must be configured in the Route Data Block.

- 12 LD 17 – In order to originate calls from phantom TNS/DNs, a phantom loop must first be configured and a physical loop card must be installed. A phantom DN can then be configured as part of a specific device group. After configuration changes to the loop card, the system must be reinitialized for the changes to take effect.
- 13 LD 97 – If a superloop is used, the phantom loop is configured in this overlay.
- 14 LD 11 – After configuring the phantom loop, an AST Meridian 1 proprietary set can be designated to a specific device group which can be controlled by applications. Therefore, when an application wants to originate a call on behalf of an idle TN, it can use a phantom TN. This idle TN is an AST Meridian 1 proprietary set which is defined on a phantom loop. There is no upper limit on the number of devices per group defined by the Phantom DN. However, there is an upper limit on the number of TNs that can be defined for the loop card. This number is dependent on the density of the loop card. The ITNA and DGRP prompts must be configured as follows:

This feature does not require any changes to the overlays. The following illustrates the configuration requirements to set up this feature. Most of these requirements are used by existing Meridian Link and Application Module applications.

LD 17 – Configure the ESDI port to the Meridian Link Module.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	ADAN	All input/output devices (includes D-Channels)
- CTYP	ESDI	Card Type. ESDI card.
- DNUM	x	Device number is x.
- DES	NEWTTY	Description of this I/O device.
- BPS	19200	Baud rate is 19,200 bits per second.
- CLOK	INT	Internal clocking.

- IADR	3	HDLC protocol individual address.
- RADR	1	HDLC protocol remote address.
TYPE	PARM	System parameters
...		
- CSQI	(20)	Maximum call registers for Command and Status Link (CSL) input queues (use the default, unless the system requires otherwise).
- CSQO	(20)	Maximum call registers for CSL output queues (use the default, unless the system requires otherwise).
TYPE	VAS	Value Added Server
...		
- VSID	y	Server ID y.
- AML	x	Port used by AML defined earlier in this overlay.
-- SECU	YES	Security on for Meridian Link.
-- INTL	x	Length of time interval (five-second increments) (for example, 2).
-- MCNT	x	Threshold for number of messages per time interval (for example, 100). MCNT must be reduced to 300 if CCR and/or Meridian Link are used on Large Systems.
-- CONF	DIR	Direct link configuration.

LD 17 – Configure the MSDL port to the Meridian Link Module.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	ADAN	All input/Output devices (includes D-Channels)
...		

- CTYP	MSDL	Card Type. MSDL card.
- DNUM	y	Device number is y. Refers to the device number on the MSDL card.
- DES	MERIDIAN_LINK	Description of this I/O device.
- BPS	19200	Baud rate is 19,200 bits per second.
- PARM	RS232 DCE	Parameters for interface and transmission mode. DTE/DCE setting.
- IADR	3	HDLC protocol individual address.
- RADR	1	HDLC protocol remote address.
TYPE	PARM	Gate opener.
...		
- CSQI	(20)	Maximum call registers for CSL input queues (use the default, unless the system requires otherwise).
- CSQO	(20)	Maximum call registers for CSL output queues (use the default, unless the system requires otherwise).
TYPE	VAS	Value Added Server
...		
- VSID	y	Server ID y.
- AML	x	Port used by AML x, defined earlier in this overlay.
-- SECU	YES	Security on for Meridian Link.
-- INTL	x	Length of time interval (five-second increments) (for example, 2).
-- MCNT	x	Threshold for number of messages per time interval (for example, 100). MCNT must be reduced to 300 if CCR and/or Meridian Link are used on Large Systems.
-- CONF	DIR	Direct link configuration.

LD 10 – Configure non-ACD analog (500/2500 type) telephones as autodialers.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	500	Telephone type.
...		
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
DN	x...x	Internal Directory Number.
AST	YES	Associate set assignment. The internal DN is an AST.
CLS	XFA	Transfer allowed.
CLS	DIP	Dial Pulse Class of Service for 500 sets (use DTN for 2500 sets).

LD 11 – Configure non-ACD Meridian 1 proprietary telephones as autodialers.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	New.
TYPE	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

...		
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
KLS	1-7	Number of key lamp strips, typically one.
...		
AST	xx yy	Key number for Associate set DN assignment.
...		
KEY	xx SCR yyyy	Key number, Single Call Ringing, DN.
KEY	xx TRN	Key number, Call Transfer.
KEY	xx AO6	Key number, six-party conference.
KEY	xx SCR yyyy	Key number, Single Call Ringing, second DN.
CLS	xx RLS	Key number, Release.

LD 23 – Configure ACD groups.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	New.
TYPE	ACD	Automatic Call Distribution data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ACDN	xxxx	ACD Directory Number.
...		
ISAP	YES	Integrated Services Application Protocol. ACD DN uses Meridian Link (ISDN/AP) messaging.
- VSID	0-15	Value Added Server ID. This Server ID used for Meridian Link messaging must match the VSID defined in LD 17.

LD 10 – Configure ACD analog (500/2500 type) telephones as autodialers.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	New.
TYPE	500	Telephone type.
...		
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
DN	x...x	Internal Directory Number.
AST	YES	Associate set assignment. The internal DN is an AST.
...		
CLS	AGTA	ACD agent allowed Class of Service.
CLS	DIP	Dial Pulse Class of Service for 500 sets (use DTN for 2500 sets).
...		
AACD	YES	ACD telephone is an Associate set.
FTR	ACD xxxx yyyy	ACD DN and the ACD position ID.

LD 11 – Configure ACD Meridian 1 proprietary telephones as autodialers.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	New.
TYPE	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
KLS	1-7	Number of key lamp strips, typically one.
...		
AST	xx yy	Key numbers for Associate set DN assignment.
...		
KEY	0 ACD xxxx yyyy	Key 0, ACD, ACD DN, and agent's ID.
KEY	xx MSB	Key number, Make Set Busy.
KEY	xx NRD	Key number, Not Ready.
KEY	xx TRN	Key number, Call Transfer.
KEY	xx AO6	Key number, six-party conference.
KEY	xx SCR yyyy	Key number, Single Call Ringing, second DN.
CLS	xx RLS	Key number, Release.

LD 23 – Configure a Control DN (CDN – default mode). If the application wants to transfer a call to a target CDN, a CDN must be configured. CDNs can be in default or controlled mode.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	New.
TYPE	CDN	Control Directory Number data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CDN	xxxx	DN of the Control DN (counts as an ACD DN).
...		
DFDN	xxx...x	Default destination ACD DN.
CEIL	0-(2047)	CDN ceiling value. CEIL limits the number of unanswered calls a CDN can have at its default ACD DN at a time. Enter the maximum value (the default).
...		
RPRT	YES	Report Control.
CNTL	NO	NO sends CDN calls to the Default ACD DN.

LD 23 – Configure a Control DN (CDN – controlled mode). When a CDN is in controlled mode, the application can have control of the call once it enters the CDN.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	New.
TYPE	CDN	Control Directory Number data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CDN	xxxx	DN of the Control DN (counts as an ACD DN).
...		
DFDN	xxx...x	Default destination ACD DN.
CEIL	0-(2047)	CDN ceiling value. CEIL limits the number of unanswered calls a CDN can have at its default ACD DN at a time. Enter the maximum value (the default).
...		
RPRT	YES	Report Control.
CNTL	YES	Control DN is in control (the default).
VSID	0-15	Value Added Server ID. Server ID used for Meridian Link messaging (defined in LD 17).
HSID	0-15	Host Link ID used when Customer Controlled Routing and Meridian Link applications are both running.

LD 14 – Define answer supervision for trunks. If the application wants to transfer outgoing calls based on answer supervision, answer supervision must be configured. If answer supervision is not configured, the End-of-Dialing timer will be used as a trigger for the system to transfer the call.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	aaa	Trunk type where: aaa = CAA, CAM, COT, CSA, DID, FEX, FGDT, IDA, TIE, or WAT.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
SUPN	YES	Answer and disconnect supervision are required.

LD 16 – If the application is using the End-of-Dialing timer to transfer outbound calls, the timer must be configured in the Route Data Block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block
...		
CNTL	YES	Change controls or timers.
- TIMR	EOD 128-(13952)- 32640	End-of-Dialing timer in milliseconds. The default is 13952 milliseconds.

LD 17 – In order to originate calls from phantom TNS/DNs, a phantom loop must first be configured and a physical loop card must be installed. A phantom DN can then be configured as part of a specific device group. After configuration changes to the loop card, the system must be reinitialized for the changes to take effect.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	CEQU	Common Equipment parameters
...		
- TERM	0-159 [X] 0-159 [C] 0-159	Single density local terminal loops. Precede loop number with X to remove. Precede loop number with C to create a phantom loop.
- TERD	0-159 [X] 0-159 [C] 0-159	Double density local terminal loops. Precede loop number with X to remove. Precede loop number with C to create a phantom loop.
- TERQ	0-159 [X] 0-159 [C] 0-159	Quad density local terminal loops. Precede loop number with X to remove. Precede loop number with C to create a phantom loop.

LD 97 – If a superloop is used, the phantom loop is configured in this overlay.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	SUPL	Superloop parameters.
SUPL	0-156 [X] 0-156 [C] 0-156	Superloop number in multiples of four. Precede superloop number with X to remove. Precede superloop number with C to create a phantom superloop.

LD 11 – After configuring the phantom loop, an AST Meridian 1 proprietary set can be designated to a specific device group which can be controlled by applications. Therefore, when an application wants to originate a call on behalf of an idle TN, it can use a phantom TN. This idle TN is an AST Meridian 1 proprietary set which is defined on a phantom loop. There is no upper limit on the number of devices per group defined by the Phantom DN. However, there is an upper limit on the number of TNs that can be defined for the loop card. This number is dependent on the density of the loop card. The ITNA and DGRP prompts must be configured as follows:

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW	New.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
CDEN	SD DD 4D	Card density. Single density. Double density. Quad density.
DES	phanDN	One-to-six character Office Data Administration System (ODAS) Station Designator.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
CLS	NDD	No digit display is recommended if configuring phantom devices.
CLS	(DNDD)	Dialed Name Display denied is recommended if configuring phantom devices.
...		
AST	00	Key 0 is AST.

IAPG	(0)-15	Meridian Link Unsolicited Status Message (USM) group. These groups determine which status messages are sent for an AST set. The default 0 sends no messages, whereas Group 1 sends all messages.
ITNA	(NO) YES	Idle TN for Third Party Application. Set ITNA to YES for Phantom TN calls.
DGRP	(1)-5	Device Group with which phantom TNs are associated.
...		
KEY	xx SCR yyyy	Key number, Single Call Ringing, DN.
CLS	xx RLS	Key number, Release.

Feature operation

Applications invoke the Fast Transfer feature by sending a Fast Transfer request message to the switch. No specific operating instructions are required to use this feature.

Pretranslation and System Speed Call Enhancement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	365
Operating parameters	369
Feature interactions	369
Feature packaging	370
Feature implementation.	370
Feature operation.	371

Feature description

Pretranslation and System Speed Call Enhancement provides the option to allow or deny Pretranslation when a System Speed Call list entry is dial accessed.

The existing Pretranslation feature allows the creation of a flexible dialing plan by using Speed Call lists which are modified for pretranslation. The dialing capabilities and/or restrictions of each Pretranslation group are defined in Pretranslation Tables.

The existing System Speed Call feature allows abbreviated dialing and also allows users to temporarily override the set's Class of Service, Trunk Group Access Restrictions (TGARs), and Code Restrictions.

Analog (500/2500 type) sets, Meridian 1 proprietary sets, and Attendant Consoles can activate System Speed Call by using a Special Prefix (SPRE) or Flexible Feature Code (FFC).

For further information pertaining to the existing Pretranslation and System Speed Call features, refer to the feature modules in this guide.

Table 22 and Table 23 are examples of a Pretranslation Table and a System Speed Call list respectively.

Table 22
Example of Pretranslation Table

List entry	Corresponding DN or Code	Function
0	space <CR>	Pass Pretranslation digit unchanged
1	space <CR>	Pass Pretranslation digit unchanged
2	space <CR>	Pass Pretranslation digit unchanged
3	space <CR>	Pass Pretranslation digit unchanged
4	space <CR>	Pass Pretranslation digit unchanged
5	space <CR>	Pass Pretranslation digit unchanged
6	space <CR>	Pass Pretranslation digit unchanged
7	8000	Convert to Route Access Code 8000
8	***	Delete Pretranslation (first dialed) digit, pass remaining digits unchanged
9	*	Block the call

Table 23
Example of System Speed Call List

List entry	Corresponding DN
00	7182
01	122455678
...	...

In Table 22, if the first dialed digit is 0 to 6, Pretranslation passes all of the digits and leaves them unchanged. If the first dialed digit is 7, Pretranslation changes digit 7 to Route Access Code 8000. If the first dialed digit is 8, Pretranslation deletes the first dialed digit and passes the remaining digits unchanged. If the first dialed digit is 9, Pretranslation blocks the call.

To dial access System Speed Call lists, the user dials:

- 1 SPRE, as defined in LD 15
- 2 System Speed Call Feature Code - 73
- 3 System Speed Call list entry number

If the system is equipped with Flexible Feature Codes, the user dials:

- 1 FFC, as defined in LD 57.
- 2 System Speed Call list entry number

With the existing Pretranslation and System Speed Call features, when Dial Access occurs, Pretranslation is performed on the first dialed digit of the Special Prefix (SPRE) or Flexible Feature Code (FFC). The first digit of the digits stored in the System Speed Call list entry is then also pretranslated.

The Pretranslation and System Speed Call Enhancement introduces the BPSS prompt in LD 15. This prompt provides the option to allow or deny pretranslation on the System Speed Call list entry when dial accessed. If BPSS is set to YES in LD 15, Pretranslation is blocked. Therefore, only the first dialed digit is pretranslated. The first digit of the digits stored in the System Speed Call list entry is not pretranslated.

To follow are examples of Pretranslation and System Speed Call functionalities when Pretranslation is blocked/not blocked. Table 22 and Table 23 are considered for these examples. It is assumed that the SPRE method of dialing is used and that the user has the following configuration:

- Special Prefix (SPRE) code - **1**
- System Speed Call Feature Code - **73**

BPSS = NO

With dial access and the BPSS option set to NO in LD 15, Pretranslation is not blocked. Therefore, the existing Pretranslation functionality is retained.

When the user dials 1+73+00, Pretranslation occurs twice. It occurs once on the first dialed digit (1) and once again on the first digit of the digits stored in the System Speed Call list entry (7 of 7182).

When the user dials SPRE + 73 + 00, the first digit of the digits stored in the System Speed Call list entry (7 of 7182) is converted to DN 8000. In this example, DN 8000 is a Trunk Route Access Code; therefore, the call goes out on that route, and the digits 182 are outpulsed.

BPSS = YES

With dial access and the BPSS option set to YES in LD 15, Pretranslation is blocked. Therefore, the new Pretranslation functionality is in effect.

When the user dials 1+73+00, the first dialed digit (1) is pretranslated. However, the first digit of the digits stored in the System Speed Call list entry (7 of 7182) is not pretranslated.

When the user dials SPRE + 73 + 00, the list entry number is converted to DN 7182. When BPSS = YES, Pretranslation is blocked at this point. Therefore, the first digit of the digits stored in the System Speed Call list entry (7 of 7182) is not converted to the corresponding DN (8000) in the Pretranslation Table.

Operating parameters

To allow or deny Pretranslation on a System Speed Call list entry when dial accessed, the BPSS prompt must be defined in the Customer Data Block.

When Pretranslation is disabled (PREO = 0) in the Customer Data Block, BPSS is prompted but does not take effect. Therefore, the current functionality is retained.

With Dial Access and the BPSS option set to YES in the Customer Data Block, only the first dialed digit is pretranslated. The first digit of the digits stored in the System Speed Call list entry are not pretranslated.

With Dial Access and the BPSS option set to NO in the Customer Data Block, the existing operation is retained.

The functionality of the Speed Call (Dial Access and Key Access) and System Speed Call (Key Access only) features is not changed by this enhancement.

The operation of Key Access to System Speed Call with Pretranslation is not modified with this feature.

Existing dialing plans are affected when the Pretranslation and System Speed Call Enhancement is configured.

The pre-programmed DN in the System Speed Call list can be internal or external to the system.

Feature interactions

There are no new feature interactions as a result of this enhancement. Refer to the “Pretranslation” on page 373, “Speed Call” on page 749, and “Speed Call, System” on page 759 in this book for a list of existing feature interactions.

Feature packaging

The following packages are required for Pretranslation and System Speed Call Enhancement:

- System Speed Call (SSC) package 34
- Pretranslation (PXLТ) package 92

Feature implementation

Note: The Pretranslation and System Speed Call features must be configured as per the existing implementation procedures. Refer to the Pretranslation feature module and the System Speed Call feature module in this guide.

CAUTION

Care must be taken when implementing Pretranslation and System Speed Call Enhancement, as existing dialing plans will be impacted when BPSS = YES. In this case, the existing Pretranslation functionality is changed, and the entire Customer group of dial access System Speed Call users is affected.

LD 15 – Allow or deny blocking of Pretranslation on list entry when dial accessed.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		

PREO	1	Pretranslation Option enabled. 0 = Pretranslation Option disabled (default).
BPSS	YES	Block Pretranslation on System Speed Call lists when dial accessed. NO = Do not block Pretranslation on System Speed Call lists when dial accessed (default).

Feature operation

To dial access System Speed Call lists, the user

- 1 Lifts the handset of the analog (500/2500 type) set, Meridian 1 proprietary set, or Attendant Console
- 2 Dials the Special Prefix (SPRE) code, as defined in LD 15
- 3 Dials the System Speed Call Feature Code - **73**
- 4 Dials the System Speed Call list entry number

If the system is equipped with Flexible Feature Codes (FFCs), the user

- 1 Lifts the handset of the (500/2500 type) set, Meridian 1 proprietary set, or Attendant Console
- 2 Dials the Flexible Feature Code (FFC) for accessing System Speed Call, as defined in LD 57
- 3 Dials the System Speed Call list entry number

Pretranslation

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	373
Operating parameters	384
Feature interactions	385
Feature packaging	388
Feature implementation	388
Feature operation	391

Feature description

In a business or hospitality environment, many communications situations can be simplified with a flexible dialing plan. Pretranslation lets you create such a plan by using Speed Call lists as Pretranslation Tables.

Some typical uses of Pretranslation are:

- room number to DN correlation
- partitioning of telephones by category, group, department, floor, building, room, or special service
- internal call restrictions, and
- expanded customer dialing capability.

The dialing capabilities and/or restrictions of each Pretranslation group are defined in Pretranslation Tables. The tables are Speed Call lists modified for Pretranslation.

With Pretranslation, only the first dialed digit of a call is pretranslated. The translation choices are:

- **Pass** the digit as dialed with no changes
- **Replace** the first dialed digit with a specified substitute digit or digits, and pass the remaining digits unchanged
- **Delete** the first dialed digit and pass the remaining digits unchanged, or
- **Block** the call based on the first digit dialed.

The pretranslator must deal with all telephones, trunks, and consoles capable of delivering a dialed digit to the system digit processor. Each of these must be assigned to one of 255 Pretranslation groups. The groups are generally set up as follows:

- trunk and Direct Inward System Access (DISA) calls default to group 0
- Attendant Consoles default to group 1, and
- telephones and terminals default to group 0, but may be assigned to groups 2-254.

Note: When Pretranslation group 0 is configured, all sets are affected, as the XLST prompt in LDs 10 and 11 has a default value of 0. The XLST prompt associates a set with a specified Pretranslation group.

The dialing capabilities of each group are reflected by the codes stored against entries in the Pretranslation Table. The four possible codes are shown in Table 24.

Table 24
Pretranslation Table

Code	Function
*	Block call.
***	Delete Pretranslation (first dialed) digit, pass remaining digits unchanged.
space <CR>	Pass Pretranslation digit unchanged.
xxxx...x	Pretranslate digit into xxxx...x, where: xxxx...x = replacement DN.

Only the first dialed digit is sent from the digit processor to the pretranslator. The pretranslator looks up the stored code for the dialed digit in the Pretranslation Table associated with the calling terminal, applies the treatment specified by the entry, and passes the result to the DN translator. From then on, the call is processed normally. Pretranslation of the call is finished at this point, unless call modification procedures, such as a Call Transfer, are involved.

Setting up dialing plans and Pretranslation Tables

Steps needed to set up Pretranslation:

- 1 Identify the customer numbering plan.
- 2 Determine access and restrictions for each Pretranslation calling group.
- 3 Determine dialing requirements and instructions for the Pretranslation calling groups and create a Pretranslation Table for each group.
- 4 Implement the feature.

A hotel has been chosen as a model to illustrate the principles of Pretranslation and how to set up Pretranslation. However, Pretranslation can be applied to many other business environments.

Table 25
Description of Pretranslation model

Hotel with 12 floors containing administrative offices, hotel services, and guest rooms.
Floor 1 – Lobby, gift shop, restaurants, and administrative offices.
Floor 2 – Meeting rooms, salon, and additional office space.
Floor 3 – Banquet rooms and health club.
Floors 4-12 – Guest rooms (floors 4-9 each have 50 rooms, floors 10-12 each have 25 suites).

Step 1 – Identify the numbering plan

The model hotel's numbering plan is shown in Table 26.

Table 26
Numbering plan for model

Available numbers	Assigned to	Actual DNs used
0	Operator	0
1	Guest rooms on floor 10	1001-1026
	Guest rooms on floor 11	1101-1126
	Guest rooms on floor 12	1201-1226
2	Room service	2001
	Cafe	2002
	Restaurant	2003
	Gift shop	2004
	Health club	2005
	Salon	2006
	Housekeeping	2007
	Bell Captain	2008
	Valet	2009
	Meeting rooms	2100-2199
	Administrative offices	2300-2599
	Security	2700
	Front desk	2730
	Lobby telephones	2750-2765
	Miscellaneous	2800-2899
3	SPRE code	
4	unused	
5	unused	
6	Trunk access codes	620-635
7	Guest rooms on floor 4	7401-7451
	Guest rooms on floor 5	7501-7551
	Guest rooms on floor 6	7601-7651
	Guest rooms on floor 7	7701-7751
	Guest rooms on floor 8	7801-7851
	Guest rooms on floor 9	7901-7951
8	unused	
9	BARS access codes	9

Step 2 – Determine access restrictions

Pretranslation calling groups and dialing restrictions are shown in Table 27.

Table 27
Access and restrictions for model

Group number (XLST)	Type of station	Allowed access	Denied access
0	Default for DISA trunks and telephones	Operator only	All except Operator
1	Guest rooms	Other guest rooms, hotel services, local and long distance, operator	Administrative telephones and direct trunk access
2	Lobby and courtesy telephones	Guest rooms, security, and the operator	Hotel services, administrative telephones, local and long distance, direct trunk access, and SPRE
3	Administrative A	Guest rooms, administrative telephones, direct trunk access, SPRE, operator, BARS access for local and long distance	Direct trunk access
4	Administrative B	Guest rooms, administrative telephones, SPRE, operator	Direct trunk access, BARS access for local and long distance

Step 3 – Determine dialing requirements and create Pretranslation Tables

Dialing instructions for Group 0 (zero) in this model are shown in Table 28 and the corresponding Pretranslation Table is listed in Table 29. For an explanation of the groups used in this model, see Table 27.

Table 28
Group 0 – Default for unassigned trunks and telephones

Actual digits dialed	Desired destination
1	Operator
2	Operator
3	Operator
4	Operator
5	Operator
6	Operator
7	Operator
8	Operator
9	Operator
0	Operator

Table 29
Group 0 – Pretranslation Table (default)

Digit	Code	Function	Destination
1	0	replace	Operator
2	0	replace	Operator
3	0	replace	Operator
4	0	replace	Operator
5	0	replace	Operator
6	0	replace	Operator
7	0	replace	Operator
8	0	replace	Operator
9	0	replace	Operator
0	space <CR>	pass	Operator

Dialing instructions for Group 1 in this model are shown in Table 30 and the corresponding Pretranslation Table is listed in Table 31.

Table 30
Group 1 – Guest dialing instructions for model

Actual digits dialed	Desired destination
1xxx	Guest rooms on floors 10-12
2	Security
3	SPRE (housekeeping staff for Room Status)
4	Front desk
51	Room Service
52	Cafe
53	Restaurant
54	Gift shop
55	Health club
56	Salon
57	Housekeeping
58	Bell captain
59	Valet
7xxx	Guest rooms on floors 4-9
8	Long distance calls
9	Local calls
0	Operator

Table 31
Group 1 – Pretranslation Table (Guests)

Digit	Code	Function	Destination
1	space <CR>	pass	Guest rooms
2	2700	replace	Security
3	space <CR>	pass	SPRE
4	2730	replace	Front desk
5 (see Note)	200	replace	Guest services
6	*	block call	Not used
7	space <CR>	pass	Guest rooms
8	620	replace	Long distance calls
9	space <CR>	pass	Local calls
0	space <CR>	pass	Operator
Note: When a guest dials 51 for room service, the digit “5” is translated to the entry “200” and the 1 is passed as is, resulting in the extension “2001.”			

Dialing instructions for Group 2 in this model are shown in Table 32 and the corresponding Pretranslation Table is listed in Table 33.

For an explanation of the groups used in this model, see Table 27.

Table 32
Group 2 – Lobby and courtesy telephone dialing instructions

Actual digits dialed	Desired destination
1xxx	Guest rooms on floors 10-12
2	Security
7xxx	Guest rooms on floors 4-9
0	Operator

Table 33
Group 2 – Pretranslation Table (lobby and courtesy telephones)

Digit	Code	Function	Destination
1	space <CR>	pass	Guest rooms
2	2700	replace	Security
3	*	block call	Not used
4	*	block call	Not used
5	*	block call	Not used
6	*	block call	Not used
7	space <CR>	pass	Guest rooms
8	*	block call	Not used
9	*	block call	Not used
0	space <CR>	pass	Operator

Dialing instructions for Group 3 in this model are shown in Table 34 and the corresponding Pretranslation Table is listed in Table 35.

For an explanation of the groups used in this model, see Table 27.

Table 34
Group 3 – Administrative A dialing instructions for model

Actual digits dialed	Desired destination
1xxx	Guest rooms on floors 10-12
2xxx	Administrative telephones
3	SPRE
7xxx	Guest rooms on floors 4-9
9	Local/long distance through BARS
0	Operator

Table 35
Group 3 – Pretranslation Table (Administrative A)

Digit	Code	Function	Destination
1	space <CR>	pass	Guest rooms
2	space <CR>	pass	Administrative telephones
3	space <CR>	pass	SPRE
4	*	block call	Not used
5	*	block call	Not used
6	*	block call	Not used
7	space <CR>	pass	Guest rooms
8	*	block call	Not used
9	space <CR>	pass	Local/long distance through BARS
0	space <CR>	pass	Operator

Dialing instructions for Group 4 in this model are shown in Table 36 and the corresponding Pretranslation Table is listed in Table 37.

For an explanation of the groups used in this model, see Table 27.

Table 36
Group 4 – Administrative B dialing instructions for model

Actual digits dialed	Desired destination
1xxx	Guest rooms on floors 10-12
2xxx	Administrative telephones
3	SPRE
7xxx	Guest rooms on floors 4-9
0	Operator

Table 37
Group 4 – Pretranslation Table (Administrative B)

Digit	Code	Function	Destination
1	space <CR>	pass	Guest rooms
2	space <CR>	pass	Administrative telephones
3	space <CR>	pass	SPRE
4	*	block call	Not used
5	*	block call	Not used
6	*	block call	Not used
7	space <CR>	pass	Guest rooms
8	*	block call	Not used
9	*	block call	Not used
0	space <CR>	pass	Operator

Operating parameters

Pretranslation Table codes are limited to the four described on page 375.

User groups are limited to 255 .

Each Pretranslation Table entry can be up to 31 characters long; however, it is recommended that a maximum of eight characters be used.

After Pretranslation, any previously loaded (but not pretranslated) digits are added to the end of the pretranslated digits. If the total number of digits exceeds 31, the excess digits will be truncated.

Each Pretranslation Table reduces the number of available Speed Call lists in the system.

Speed Call Controllers do not have access to Pretranslation Tables. Lists must be created and maintained through Service Change.

Before configuring a Pretranslation Data Block in LD 18, Pretranslation group 0 must be configured.

When Pretranslation is allowed in LD 15 (PREO = 1), in order for a pretranslation entry to be removed, Pretranslation must first be disabled in LD 15 (PREO = 0). The Pretranslation data block is then removed in LD 18. It is not possible to remove a single entry. The entire data block must be removed.

Feature interactions

Authorization Code Security Enhancement

The first digit dialed after a valid Authorization Code is sent to the pretranslator.

Automatic Redial

Automatic Redial (ARDL) can be activated on a number that has passed the Pretranslation process. However, on an ARDL call the Pretranslation process is not used.

Automatic Trunk Maintenance

Private Line

Telset Messaging

Pretranslation cannot be used with these features.

Automatic Wake Up

When the Pretranslation feature is equipped with AWU, the actual DN, not the pretranslation DN, should be used when programming the AWU call request.

Call Detail Recording

If a number dialed is pretranslated, the translated digits appear in the Call Detail Recording (CDR) records, not the dialed digits.

Call Forward

The DN dialed-forwarded calls are pretranslated.

Charge Account, Forced

The first digit dialed after a valid Charge Account Code is sent to the pretranslator.

Controlled Class of Service, Enhanced

The DN used to program the Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) should be the actual DN before pretranslation. When programming CCOS, the DN entered is not pretranslated.

Digit Display

The Pretranslation digit is displayed as it was dialed, but if the call is put on hold, the digits of the pretranslated DN are displayed.

Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS1)/Digital Access Signaling System (DASS2) Uniform Dialing Plan (UDP) Interworking

The Pretranslation feature is supported in a DPNSS1 UDP network. At the originating node, the first digit dialed of a call is pretranslated to trigger the look-up of the stored code for the dialed digit in the pretranslation table associated with the calling terminal.

Direct Inward System Access

Direct Inward System Access calls are automatically assigned XLST 0.

Direct Private Network Access

Digits automatically inserted by Direct Private Network Access Digit Insertion are pretranslated during call processing in the same manner as if the caller had manually dialed the digits.

Electronic Switched Network

The pretranslator is used with calls to HNP, HLOC, and Home CDP locations.

Flexible Feature Codes

Flexible Feature Codes must be accessible through a Pretranslation Table entry in order for users to activate features in this manner.

The Flexible Feature Code (FFC) feature will not be affected if the FFC's begin with "*" or "#", since before translation begins if the first digit is an "*" or "#" pretranslation will not be done. If any digits follow the FFC code, the first of the digits that follows will be pretranslated.

Forced Charge Account

The first digit dialed after a valid Charge Account Code is sent to the pretranslator.

Meridian Hospitality Voice Services

Prior to Meridian Hospitality Voice Services (MHVS), the setup of calls using the Applications Module Link (AML) was not supported from telephones using the Pretranslation feature. With MHVS equipped, call setup using the AML is supported.

Meridian Link Calls

Pretranslation cannot function with Meridian Link calls if the Hospitality Voice Services (HVS) package is enabled.

Special Prefix

The SPRE code must be accessible through a Pretranslation Table entry in order for users to activate features in this manner.

Speed Call Speed Call, System

Entries must be accessible through a Pretranslation Table entry in order to place a speed call.

A Speed Call List number should be programmed to allow for Pretranslation. For example, if 9 pretranslates to 99 and you want to reach 99 nxx xxxx, you need to program the number in the Speed Call List as 9 nxx xxxx. When the Speed Call List is used, 9 nxx xxxx is pretranslated at call processing time to become 99 nxx xxxx.

User Selectable Call Redirection

If Pretranslation (package 92) is enabled, the digits entered as the redirection DN are pretranslated before they are stored. Note that no Pretranslation occurs when the redirection DNs are used in such call processing features as Hunting or CFNA, eliminating the possibility that the redirection DN is pretranslated twice.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1
- LD 17 – Allocate sufficient Speed Call lists to be used as Pretranslation Tables.
- 2
- LD 18 – Add or change a Speed Call list to be used for each Pretranslation calling group.
- 3
- LD 18 – Add or change the Pretranslation data block, defining the calling group to Speed Call list correlation. This list must be configured before Pretranslation (PREO) is enabled in LD 15.
- 4
- LD 15 – Activate Pretranslation and define calling groups to Speed Call list correlation.
- 5
- LD 10 – Associate an Analog (500/2500 type) telephone with a Pretranslation group.
- 6
- LD 11 – Associate a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone with a Pretranslation group.

LD 17 – Allocate sufficient Speed Call lists to be used as Pretranslation Tables.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.

TYPE	CFN PARM	Configuration Record. System Parameters
...		
- MSCL	(0)-8191	Maximum number of Speed Call lists.

LD 18 – Add or change a Speed Call list to be used for each Pretranslation calling group.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	Add, or change.
TYPE	SCL	Speed Call data block.
LSNO	0-8190	Number of Pretranslation list.
DNSZ	4-(16)-31	Number of digits that can be in a list entry.
SIZE	10	Maximum number of entries.
WRT	(YES) NO	Data is correct and can be updated in data store.
STOR		x is the first digit dialed.
	x *	* = block call.
	x ***	*** = delete the digit.
	x space <CR>	space <CR> = pass digit unchanged.
	x yyyy...y	yyyy...y = replacement digits.
WRT	(YES), NO	Data is correct and can be updated in data store.
STOR	<CR>	Ends input of list entries.

LD 18 – Add or change the Pretranslation data block, defining the calling group to Speed Call list correlation. This list must be configured before Pretranslation (PREO) is enabled in LD 15.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	PRE	Pretranslation

CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
XLAT	xxx yyyy	Pretranslation list, where: xxx = Pretranslation calling group number (0-254), and yyyy = corresponding Speed Call list number (1-8190).

LD 15 – Activate Pretranslation and define calling groups to Speed Call list correlation.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- PREO	0 1	Allow or deny Pretranslation, where: 0 = no Pretranslation, and 1 = Pretranslation.

Note: When Pretranslation group 0 is configured, care must be taken to define the XLST prompt, rather than letting it default automatically to 0. If XLST does default to 0 when Pretranslation group 0 is configured, all sets in the switch are affected.

LD 10 – Associate an Analog (500/2500 type) telephone with a Pretranslation group.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.

TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
XLST	0-254 <CR>	Associate telephone with the specified Pretranslation group. Default to Pretranslation group 0 (only when REQ = NEW). It is important to define the XLST prompt, rather than letting it default to 0, as when Pretranslation group 0 is configured, all sets in the switch are affected.

LD 11 – Associate a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone with a Pretranslation group.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
XLST	0-254 <CR>	Associate telephone with the specified Pretranslation group. Default to Pretranslation group 0 (only when REQ = NEW).

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Preventing Reciprocal Call Forward

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	393
Operating parameters	394
Feature interactions	394
Feature packaging	394
Feature implementation	395
Feature operation	395

Feature description

This feature provides a modification to the Call Forward All Calls feature as a customer option. If set A attempts to enter a new Call Forward All Calls to set B, this modification verifies that set B has not been call forwarded to set A.

The verification process is repeated until one of the following conditions is met:

- the entered DN is not call-forwarded to any other set
- the activating set call forwards to the original Call Forward DN
- the maximum number of hunt steps is encountered a trunk is encountered, or
- a Pilot DN is encountered.

If a Multiple Appearance DN is encountered during the verification process, the only possible Call Forward Chain is checked.

Operating parameters

The verification is done only to current Call Forward states of the DNs being checked.

A set cannot Call Forward to itself.

This modification does not apply:

- to Hunt DNs
- to calls forwarded to the attendant
- across trunks

This feature applies to network environments.

Feature interactions

Network Call Redirection

For Network Call Redirection, when a call forwarding loop from one node to another occurs, the maximum number of redirections can be defined by the customer.

Remote Call Forward

This modification applies to Remote Call Forward.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Allow or deny Preventing Reciprocal Call Forward for a customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options.
...		
OPT	(PVCA) PVCD	Enter PVCD to (allow) deny Preventing Reciprocal Call Forward.

Feature operation

If set A attempts to enter a new Call Forward All Calls to set B, verification is given that set B has not been call forwarded to set A.

When this situation is encountered:

- If the attempt to enter the new Call Forward DN was made on set A using a SPRE or Flexible Feature Code (typically on a 500/2500-type set), overflow tone is given to set A and the existing call-forward DN remains unchanged.
- If the attempt to enter the new Call Forward DN was made on set A using the Call Forward All Calls feature key, the attempted entry is treated like a normal invalid DN entry (that is, when the Call Forward All Calls key is pressed a second time after the DN has been entered, the associated lamp continues to flash until a valid forward DN is entered or the key is pressed for a third time).

Prime Directory Number

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	397
Operating parameters	397
Feature interactions	398
Feature packaging	398
Feature implementation.	398
Feature operation.	398

Feature description

The bottom key on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone is the Prime DN. It is preselected for call origination. If a user wishes to place or receive a call on any other DN, the key must be manually selected.

Operating parameters

Prime DN applies only to Meridian 1 proprietary telephones. Only one Prime DN is allowed per telephone.

Feature interactions

Automatic Wake Up FFC Delimiter

If you press the Prime Directory Number, when programming a Wake up request, you cancel the programming sequence. If an invalid timer is entered, the user hears an error tone. If another feature key is pressed during programming, it is ignored by the system.

Hot Line

If the Hot Line key is assigned to key 0 on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, it acts as the prime DN. When the user goes off-hook without selecting a DN key, the Hot Line is activated and the call is placed without further user action.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Assign key 0 as the Prime DN in LD 10.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Privacy

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	399
Operating parameters	399
Feature interactions	400
Feature packaging	401
Feature implementation	401
Feature operation	401

Feature description

Meridian 1 proprietary telephones automatically provide Privacy for telephones sharing a single call arrangement Directory Number (DN). When a call is in progress on the DN, no other telephone on which the DN appears can enter the call.

Operating parameters

Privacy is not available for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

If the Directory Number (DN) is shared with any single line telephone, Privacy is not in effect for any appearance of the DN, and anyone sharing that DN can enter an active call.

Feature interactions

Automatic Redial (ARDL)

If the ARDL call is redialed on a number that is shared with any single line telephone, the ARDL call is accepted when the single line telephone goes off-hook.

Bridging

Privacy is lost when telephones are bridged. Any appearance of the DN can enter the call by going off-hook.

Call Hold, Permanent

A call placed on Permanent Hold has Privacy removed. Privacy is reinstated when the call is removed from Permanent Hold.

Group Call

The maximum number of DNs that can be added as members of a Group Call is 20. Each Multiple Appearance, Multiple Call Arrangement with Ringing (MCR) or Multiple Call Arrangement without Ringing (MCN) DN reduces the number of telephone sets that can be added to a Group Call. For example, if two telephones have the same MCR appearance of a DN, the number of telephones in the Group Call becomes 19. That is, each appearance of a DN counts as one member, up to a maximum of 20, of the Group Call.

Note: Multiple Appearance, Single Call Arrangement with Ringing (SCR) or Single Call Arrangement without Ringing (SCN) DNs count as one member of a Group Call, irrespective of its number of DN appearances.

Multiple Appearance Directory Number

If a Multiple Appearance, SCR/SCN DN is shared by Meridian 1 proprietary telephones only, Privacy is in effect. No one can enter a call unless the call is first placed on Hold, or unless Privacy Release is activated to allow another appearance to enter the call. If this configuration is shared between these telephones and single-line telephones, Privacy is not in effect for any appearance of the DN. Anyone sharing the DN can enter the call at any time.

Privacy Override

The user can Override the inherent privacy on Meridian 1 proprietary telephones. If an appearance occurs on a telephone with Privacy Override enabled, that appearance can bridge into an active call. This pertains to calls on a multiple appearance single call Directory Number (DN) when not mixed with single line telephones.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

There are no specific implementation procedures for this feature.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Privacy Override

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	403
Operating parameters	404
Feature interactions	404
Feature packaging	405
Feature implementation	405
Feature operation	405

Feature description

A Meridian 1 proprietary telephone with a Privacy Override Allowed (POA) Class of Service can enter an established call on a multiple appearance single call Directory Number (DN). However, the call cannot be joined until it is established (that is, the EOD timer has expired).

If all members of a non-mixed multiple appearance single call DN group are allowed Privacy Override, the operation of the feature is equivalent to a mixed multiple appearance single call arrangement.

When a group contains a combination of Privacy Override Allowed (POA) and Privacy Override Denied (POD) Classes of Service, the telephones denied Privacy Override cannot bridge into established calls.

Operating parameters

Privacy Override does not apply to analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

The system must be equipped with a conference loop. The number of timeslots is limited to 30 per conference loop. For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems, a maximum of six parties per conference is supported.

Feature interactions

Automatic Redial (ARDL)

When the Privacy Override feature is activated on the MADN key and the one set activates ARDL, this call can be accepted by other sets.

Call Park Call Transfer

Calls in a Privacy Override conference state cannot be parked or transferred.

Conference

The Conference feature can be used to add other parties to a Privacy Override connection.

Exclusive Hold

Telephones with POA Class of Service cannot bridge into calls on Directory Numbers (DNs) with Exclusive Hold active.

Multiple Appearance Directory Number - Mixed Mode

Since the Privacy feature is not active in this mode, telephones with a POD Class of Service can bridge into an active call.

Privacy

The user can Override the inherent privacy on Meridian 1 proprietary telephones. If an appearance occurs on a telephone with Privacy Override enabled, that appearance can bridge into an active call. This pertains to calls on a multiple appearance single call Directory Number (DN) when not mixed with single line telephones.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 11 – Allow or deny Privacy Override on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, 3000
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	POA (POD)	Allow or deny Privacy Override.

Feature operation

To activate Privacy Override, press the multiple appearance single call DN. You are automatically connected to the call.

Privacy Release

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	407
Operating parameters	407
Feature interactions	408
Feature packaging	409
Feature implementation	409
Feature operation	409

Feature description

In multiple appearance single call arrangements of Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, Privacy Release allows one other appearance of the Directory Number (DN) to enter the call. Privacy is then reestablished until Privacy Release is activated again.

Operating parameters

Privacy Release is available only with Meridian 1 proprietary telephones in multiple appearance single call arrangements.

The system must be equipped with a conference loop. The number of timeslots is limited to 30 per conference loop. For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems, a maximum of six parties per conference is supported.

Feature interactions

Automatic Redial

When an Automatic Redial (ARDL) call is not accepted by the calling party, the Privacy Release (PRS) key is ignored if pressed.

Call Park

When a call from a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone is parked, that telephone cannot activate Privacy Release. For example, Party A calls Party B. Party B parks the call. Party A cannot activate Privacy Release.

China – Attendant Monitor

If Privacy Release is activated on a set that is involved in a monitored call, Attendant Monitor is deactivated.

Dial Access to Group Calls Group Call

The Privacy Release feature cannot be applied to Dial Access to Group Calls and Group Call.

Exclusive Hold

If the telephone with Privacy Release has Exclusive Hold Allowed in the Class of Service, and a call is on hold, another telephone with that Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) cannot access the call.

Multiple Appearance Directory Number

Privacy Release has no effect on Multiple Appearance, Multiple Call Arrangement with Ringing (MCR), or Multiple Call Arrangement without Ringing (MCN) calls.

Music, Enhanced

When using Privacy Release to add one or more members to a call already receiving Music, the Music is removed.

Ring and Hold Lamp Status

If the Privacy Release feature is activated for multiple-appearance single-call DN's, the blinking rate is based on the Class of Service of each set on which other appearances of the DN occur.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 11 – Allow/deny Privacy Release for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx PRS	Add a Privacy Release key. M2317 and M3000 telephones automatically assign the PRS key to key 28.

Feature operation

To allow someone with another appearance of the Directory Number (DN) to enter a call:

- 1 Press **Priv Rls**. All appearances of that DN flash. One other party can enter the call by pressing the flashing DN key that has the call.
- 2 You must press **Priv Rls** again to allow another appearance of the DN to enter the call.

Private Line Service

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	411
Operating parameters	412
Feature interactions	413
Feature packaging	414
Feature implementation	414
Feature operation	417

Feature description

Private Line Service enables the customer to assign private Central Office (CO) lines to selected telephones or power fail transfer equipment. When associated with a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, the following features are available to Private Line Service:

- Automatic Dialing
- Automatic Preselection
- Call Pickup
- Call Transfer
- Call Status
- Conference
- Common Audible Signaling

- Hold
- Multiple appearance single call arrangement
- Prime Directory Number
- Privacy
- Privacy Release
- Release, and
- Analog (500/2500 type) telephone/SL-1 telephone mix.

Operating parameters

Single line telephones with Private Line Service cannot access system features.

A maximum of 126 Private Lines are available per customer.

A Private Line should not be assigned as a Prime Directory Number (DN) unless preselection is required.

Hunting does not apply to Private Line service.

Call Forward on Private Lines (Meridian 1 proprietary telephones) is not forwarded to a second appearance of its own DN.

Feature interactions

Call Modification Features (CMF) in the trunk data block can be inhibited as follows:

- Call Transfer
- Conference
- Call Forward, and
- Message Center.
- Call Forward No Answer
Call Forward No Answer is always inhibited on Private Lines.
- Multiple appearance
For multiple appearance calls, call modification cannot be blocked.

Automatic Line Selection

A Private line DN is selected by Incoming Ringing/Non-Ringing Line Selection and Outgoing Line Selection.

Automatic Redial

An Automatic Redial (ARDL) call can be activated on a Private Line Service key. The call can only be redialed when the calling party's PVR or PVN key is free.

Call Park

Private lines cannot park a call.

Calling Party Privacy

The Private Line Service feature will outpulse the Privacy Indicator only if it is dialed by the originator. An asterisk will be outpulsed to the far end only if it is an Outpulsing of Asterisk and Octothorpe (OPAO) call; otherwise the asterisk signals a three-second pause.

China – Attendant Monitor

Attendant Monitor is blocked from monitoring a Private DN.

Collect Call Blocking

If an incoming DID or CO call from a private line trunk terminates on a set with a CCBA Class of Service, the Collect Call Blocking answer signal is provided in place of the regular answer signal.

Do Not Disturb

Do Not Disturb cannot be used on Private Lines.

Flexible Feature Code Boss Secretarial Filtering

Flexible Feature Code Boss Secretarial Filtering takes precedence over Private Line and Hot Line.

Hot Line

A Hot Line key cannot be a Private Line, as this would defeat the benefits of Private Line service.

Station-to-Station Calling

You must go over the public network to reach a Private Line. The software PRDN is not meant to be dialed directly.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 16 – Add or change a Private Line trunk route.
- 2** LD 14 – Add or change Private Line trunks in the Private Line trunk route.

- 3 LD 10 – Add or change Private Line Service for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.
- 4 LD 11 – Add or change Private Line Service for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

LD 16 – Add or change a Private Line trunk route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	COT	Central Office trunk.
PRIV	YES	Route is a Private Line route.
AUTO	(NO) YES	Trunks in this route autoterminate.
ICOG	IAO	Incoming and outgoing route.

LD 14 – Add or change Private Line trunks in the Private Line trunk route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	COT	Central Office trunk.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
XTRK	XUT XEM	Universal Trunk Card (NT8D14), E&M Trunk Card (NT8D15). Prompted only for Superloops and the first unit on the card.

PRDN	xxx...x	Private Line phantom DN.
CMF	(NO) YES	Call modification is or is not inhibited for private line.

LD 10 – Add or change Private Line Service for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
DN	xxx...x	Private Line DN (xxx...x is the same as for PRDN prompt in LD 14).

LD 11 – Add or change Private Line Service for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx PVN yyy...y	Private Line non-ringing key (yyy...y is the same as for PRDN prompt in LD 14).
	xx PVR yyy...y	Private Line ringing key (yyy...y is the same as for PRDN prompt in LD 14).

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Public Switched Data Service

Contents

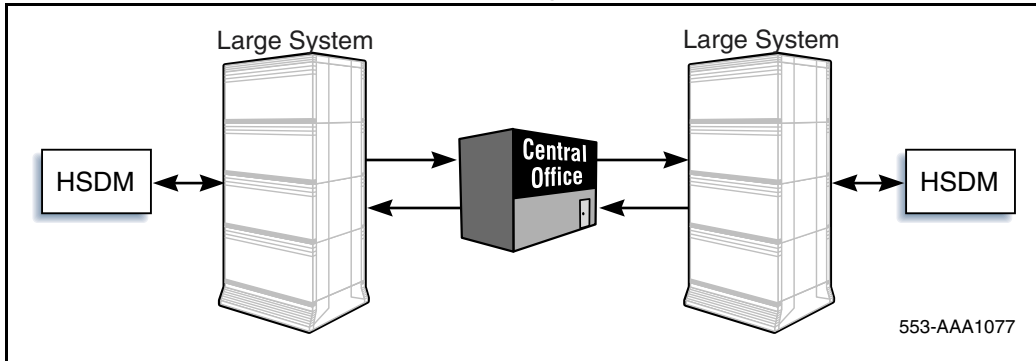
This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	419
Operating parameters	420
Feature interactions	421
Feature packaging	423
Feature implementation.	423
Feature operation.	423

Feature description

The Public Switched Data Service (PSDS) allows you to receive data on your system at 64 kbps over an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Primary Rate Interface (PRI) channel. See Figure 6.

Figure 6
Public Switched Data Service (PSDS) between system and Central Office (CO)



You can install a T1 link to different vendors and use the Meridian Communications Adapter (MCA) or QMT21 High Speed Data Module to initiate or receive a 56 kbps digital data call. The digital data call then transports across the vendor's digital network to another system or an SL-100.

Operating parameters

PSDS calls are supported in the following situations:

- a system and the Central Office (CO)
- a tandem call from an SL-100 to the system, and
- the system and other PSDS-compatible switches.

The PSDS supports Digital Trunk Interface (DTI) type trunks, TIE and DID/DOD trunks, and Electronic TIE Network (ETN) compatible signaling.

End-to-End DTI network

For all system networks (Point to Point), users can access the existing data facility in the system to support data calls, or they can select the Switched 56 data mode. For mixed-vendor private networks, users can only select the PSDS mode.

Feature interactions

ISDN PRI

The following routes are possible using this feature on Primary Rate Access:

- **Point to Point access**
For Point to Point access of TIE trunks, the software can be modified to handle the requirements of this feature.
- **Tandem call**
For tandem access, additional information on this feature is needed, or the data call can be defined as a voice call.
- **DID/FEX/WATS/Accunet**
The system supports PSDS data calls to these trunk types.
- **Public Network hop off**
Signaling is provided to inform the tandem switch about the PSDS data call.

Related features

When using PSDS, you may want to refer to the following features.

Meridian Communications Adapter (MCA)

The Meridian Communications Adapter (MCA) allows asynchronous ASCII terminals, personal computers, and printers to be connected to the telephone using an RS-232C or V.35 interface. The MCA also allows synchronous applications (DTEs such as video conferencing equipment and Group IV fax units) to be connected to the telephone. Refer to *Meridian Communications Unit and Meridian Communications Adapter: Description, Installation, Administration, Operation* (553-2731-109) for detailed information on the MCA.

Meridian Communications Unit (MCU)

The Meridian Communications Unit (MCU) provides a standalone version of the Meridian Communications Adapter (MCA).

The Meridian Communications Unit (MCU) allows you to transmit and receive data using either PSDS over the public network or a private network. The MCU, which replaces the QMT21C, is designed for domestic and international use, with transmission speeds up to 19.2 kbps asynchronous, and 64 kbps synchronous, integrated display, and self diagnostics. The MCU supports autodialing, ring again, and speed calling, as well as autobauding and automatic parity detection. You can use the MCU for:

- Video conferencing
- LAN bridging
- Bulk data/PC file transfer
- Dial back-up, and
- Host connectivity.

The MCU fully complies with RS-232C and can be configured as DCE or DTE to connect to a terminal, printer, or fax machine.

Unlike the MCA, the MCU provides a dedicated call key and call progress tones. The MCU also permits smart modem pooling.

The MCU supports the DM-DM, T-Link, V.25 bis, and PSDS interfaces as well as the RS-232C, CCITT V.35, CCITT V.24, and RS570/RS3449 (with different cables) interfaces. It complies with V.28 for European approval.

Refer to *Meridian Communications Unit and Meridian Communications Adapter: Description, Installation, Administration, Operation* (553-2731-109) for detailed information on this feature.

Transparent Data Networking (TDN)

Transparent Data Networking provides a transparent data channel for data modules to perform end-to-end protocol exchange. This means that two data modules will wait for a circuit path to be established before exchanging protocol parameters.

The data modules and protocols that are supported by TDN are:

- Meridian Communications Adapter (MCA) card in a Meridian Modular telephone (MMT) set, which uses PSDS and T-Link protocols on external calls

- Meridian Communications Unit (MCU), a standalone version of the MCA, which uses T-Link and PSDS protocols on external calls
- Basic Rate Interface (BRI) telephones, which use T-Link, V.110, and V.120 protocols, and
- High Speed Data Module (HSDM) when configured to use PSDS.

Refer to *Transparent Data Networking* (553-2731-110) for detailed information on TDN.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

The data selection (DSEL) in the Route Data Block can be defined as voice calls only (VCE), data calls only (DTA), or voice and data calls (VOD). The call can be defined as voice calls, regular data calls, or PSDS calls. Refer to the *Software Input/Output: Administration* (553-3001-311) to configure the Route Data Block.

Feature operation

Originating data calls

For direct access, dial the regular seven-digit or 10-digit number.

For special route access, dial a route access code after hearing a dial tone.

Receiving data calls

Calls are answered automatically.

An auto-answer call is answered by the data module, and no special operation is necessary.

Pulsed E&M DTI2 Signaling

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	425
Operating parameters	425
Feature interactions	426
Feature packaging	427
Feature implementation	427
Feature operation	432

Feature description

This feature provides pulsed channel associated ABCD-bit line signaling on 2 Mbps digital trunks. This signaling is used by the French Colisée and Indonesian systems, and is equivalent to analog pulsed E&M signaling. Pulsed E&M 2 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface (DTI2) signaling can be configured by using LDs 16 and 73.

Operating parameters

This feature does not apply to Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems.

Firmware changes to the QPC915C (French Colisée Pulsed E&M DTI2 signaling pack) and the QPC536E DTI (Indonesian Pulsed E&M DTI2 signaling pack), to implement the timing requirements of successive signals for both French Colisée and Indonesia.

Feature interactions

China Number 1 signaling

Cancel Offering (Toll Operator Break Out) is added to the Toll Operator Break-in feature. Calling Party Control is enhanced to use the OHTT, as well as the OHT prompt in LD 16.

Digital Trunk Interface (DTI) – Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Pulsed E&M is not supported by CIS DTI.

2 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface

Pulsed E&M DTI2 signaling is based on 2 Mbps DTI.

MFE for Socotel

Pulsed E&M DTI2 signaling is compatible with MFE for Socotel in the slave mode.

MFC/Semi-compelled MFC

Pulsed E&M DTI2 signaling is compatible with MFC and Semi-compelled MFC (SMFC).

New Toll Call Identification

Pulsed E&M DTI2 signaling is used to distinguish between national and international calls, in order to initiate clear back timing of the correct duration.

Periodic Pulse Metering

Pulsed E&M DTI2 signaling provides the following changes to PPM:

- the ANSWER and RE-ANSWER signals will be counted as a PPM pulse

- the counting of PPM pulses will not be activated when the call is set up; it will be activated when an ANSWER or RE-ANSWER signal is received, and
- PPM pulse detection will be turned off when a CLEAR BACK signal is received.

Lockout

Pulsed E&M DTI2 signaling will allow a flexible treatment to occur on outgoing trunks which are locked out. This will consist of allowing outgoing trunks which are locked out to send repeated FORWARD RELEASE signals.

Feature packaging

Pulsed E & M DTI2 Signaling requires the following packages:

- Pulsed E&M (PEDM) package 232
- International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131
- 2 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface (DTI2) package 129
- Special Services for 2500 Sets (SS25) package 18
- 500 Set Dial Access to Features (SS5) package 73
- Operator Call Back (China #1) (OPCB) package 126
- Attendant Break-in/Trunk Offer (BKI) package 127
- PPM/Message Registration (MR) package 101
- Multifrequency Compelled Signaling (MFC) package 128

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 16 – Configure the Route Data Block for Pulsed E&M DTI2 Signaling.
- 2** LD 73 – Configure the DTI Data Block for Pulsed E&M DTI2 Signaling.

- 3 LD 73 – Change the signal values for incoming/outgoing calls.
- 4 LD 73 – Change the signal values for incoming calls.
- 5 LD 73 – Change the signal values for outgoing calls.

LD 16 – Configure the Route Data Block for Pulsed E&M DTI2 Signaling.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
RPPM	...	
A1MR	(NO) YES	<p>First Meter Pulse. Prompted if DTRK = YES, DGTP = DTI2 and MR = PPM.</p> <p>Enter YES to cause the meter pulses received before an ANSWER signal to be invalid. The ANSWER signal is taken as the start of the first charging period (that is, when an ANSWER signal is received, the PPM count is incremented).</p> <p>NO is the default, and causes the meter pulses to be counted from the moment that the outgoing trunk is seized. When the trunk answers, the PPM count is left unchanged.</p>
...		
IMCB	...	
TOBO	(NO) YES	<p>Toll Operator Break Out. Prompted if DTRK = YES, DGTP = DTI2 and MR = PPM.</p> <p>If YES is entered, an OPCA signal received after a toll operator Break-in operation has been completed will result in the toll operator being removed off the call.</p> <p>If NO (the default) is entered, OPCA signals after a toll operator Break-in operation will be ignored.</p>
...		
IHT	...	

OHT	0-(30)-62	Prompted if CNTL = YES and OPCB = YES. Enter the number of seconds, in increments of two, after which an outgoing CGPC non-toll call will disconnect, after the far end disconnects.
OHTT	0-(30)-62	Prompted if CNTL = YES and OPCB = YES. Enter the number of seconds, in increments of two, after which an outgoing CGPC toll call will disconnect, after the far end disconnects.
...		
FALT	...	
FRIN	(NO) YES	Forward Release Indefinitely. Prompted only if DTRK = YES and DGTP = DTI2. If YES is entered, a FORWARD RELEASE signal is re-sent every time the Disconnect Supervision timer expires and every time it is restarted. If NO (the default) is entered, a FORWARD RELEASE signal is not resent.
FRRC	0-(4)-15	Forward Release Repetition Count. Prompted only if FRIN = YES. Enter the value for the number of times that FORWARD RELEASE signal is resent before an error message is printed, if an acknowledgment is expected but not received.
FRRS	(NO) YES	Forward Release Repetition Seize. Prompted only if FRIN = YES. Enter YES to reseed the trunk before resending the FORWARD RELEASE signal. Enter NO to not have the trunk reseeded before the FORWARD RELEASE signal is resent.
FRRD	128-(384)-1920	Forward Release Repetition Delay, in milliseconds. This is the delay between sending the SEIZE signal and FORWARD RELEASE signal. It is only prompted if FRIN = YES and FRRS = YES.

RRBS	(NO) YES	Repeat Release Before Seize. This prompt allows a FORWARD RELEASE signal to be sent immediately before a SEIZE signal on a DTI2 trunk. Prompted only if DTRK = YES, DGTP = DTI2, and FRRS is not set to YES. Enter YES to have a FORWARD RELEASE signal resent followed by the SEIZE signal. Enter NO to seize the trunk normally.
RLSM	(0)-15	Release Mechanism Only prompted if DTRK = YES and DGTP = DTI2.

LD 73 – Configure the DTI Data Block for Pulsed E&M DTI2 Signaling.

Prompt	Response	Description
...	...	
PERS	...	
DBNC	(10)-32	The De-bounce time for ABCD bit signals.
...	...	
TIME	...	
MINP	(8)-256	The Minimum Pulse Length for a Meter Pulse.
SASU	0-(1920)-32256	The Seize Acknowledge Supervision time, in milliseconds. Note: The JDMI default = 4992 milliseconds.

LD 73 – Change the signal values for incoming/outgoing calls.

Prompt	Response	Description
...	...	
FALT	...	
TIME	(0)-1920	The persistence time required before signal is accepted. Note: This value is used to implement the BLOCKING signal.

LD 73 – Change the signal values for incoming calls.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
E SEZ(R)	ABCD	SEIZE signal.
TIME	16-(56)-1000 16-(296)-1000	Duration of pulsed time on and off, in milliseconds. The default for on is 56, and for off is 296.
E SEZA(S)	ABCD N	SEIZE ACKNOWLEDGE (answer) signal.
TIME	0-(150)-800	Delay, in milliseconds, before sending SEIZE ACKNOWLEDGE.
P WNKS(S)	ABCD N	Wink Start.
TIME	10-(220)-630	Pulse length of WNKS signal, in milliseconds.
P OPCA(R)	ABCD N	OPERATOR CALLING (receive) signal.
TIME	16-(96)-1000 16-(160)-1000	Duration of pulsed time on and off, in milliseconds. The default for on is 96, and for off is 160.
E CONN(S)	ABCD	CONNECT (answer) signal.
TIME	10-(150)-630	Pulse length of CONN signal, in milliseconds.
C CLRB(S)	ABCD/N	CLEAR BACK (answer) signal.
TIME	10-(600)-630	Pulse length of CLRB signal, in milliseconds.
P BRLS(S)	ABCD N	BACKWARD RELEASE (answer) signal.
TIME	10-(600)-2000	Pulse length of BACKWARD RELEASE signal, in milliseconds.
P FRLS(R)	ABCD N	FORWARD RELEASE (receive) signal.
TIME	16-(296)-2000 16-(960)-2000	Duration of pulsed time on and off, in milliseconds. The default for on is 296, and for off is 960.

LD 73 – Change the signal values for outgoing calls.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
E SEZ(S)	ABCD	SEIZE signal.
TIME	10-(150)-630	Delay, in milliseconds, before sending SEIZE signal.
E SEZA(R)	ABCD N	SEIZE ACKNOWLEDGE (receive) signal.
P WNKS(R)	ABCD N	Wink Start (receive) signal.
TIME	16-(136)-504 16-(288)-504	Duration of pulsed time on and off, in milliseconds. The default for on is 136, and for off is 288.
E CONN(R)	ABCD	CONNECT (receive) signal.
TIME	16-(56)-1000 16-(296)-1000	Duration of pulsed time on and off, in milliseconds. The default for on is 56, and for off is 296.
C CLR(B)(R)	ABCD N	CLEAR BACK (receive) signal.
TIME	16-(296)-1000 16-(960)-1000	Duration of pulsed time on and off, in milliseconds. The default for on is 56, and for off is 296.
P FRLS(S)	ABCD N	FORWARD RELEASE (answer) signal.
TIME	10-(600)-2000	Duration of FORWARD RELEASE signal, in milliseconds.
P BR(L)(S)(R)	ABCD N	BACKWARD RELEASE (receive) signal.
TIME	16-(296)-2000 16-(960)-2000	Duration of pulsed time on and off, in milliseconds. The default for on is 296, and for off is 960.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Radio Paging, X11

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	433
Operating parameters	446
Feature interactions	448
Feature packaging	458
Feature implementation.	458
Feature operation.	468

Feature description

The Radio Paging (RPA) feature allows radio paging equipment (radio paging system) to be connected to a system. The radio paging system is a communications system used to contact mobile parties equipped with portable receivers. This communication is done via radio signals. The communication channels can be single-type (allowing one party to be paged at a time), or multiple-type (allowing several parties to be paged simultaneously).

To make a paging call, the calling party dials the paging access Flexible Feature Code. The paged party receives an indication of the incoming call in the form of a special tone, a verbal message, or a display message. The paged party can then answer the incoming call from any telephone set by dialing the answer paging Flexible Feature Code. The calling party remains off-hook until the call is answered. If all paging trunks are busy, the calling party receives a special congestion tone. The call can be tried again by redialing, or by activating the Ring Again feature.

When making a paging call, the system requires a paging access code, a mode digit, and dialed digit information. The paging access code is used by the paging system to identify the pager. The system derives this paging code by translating the DN of the party to be paged. This translation can be done in different ways, as described in this module. The mode digit indicates the type of display to be sent to the pager equipment (there are five possible display types). The digit information pertains to the calling party's DN. Depending on the type of paging chosen by the customer, this information is either entered manually by the calling party, or automatically by the system.

Local Radio Paging

To initiate a paging call, the Radio Paging System (RPS) requires the following activation sequence:

- Paging System Access (PSA) code
- mode digit
- information digits

The PSA code is the number used to identify a particular paging device. This code is derived by using the Directory Number (DN) of the party to be paged as a variable in the DN-PSA code translation procedure. If a valid DN is entered, the system sends the PSA code to the RPS that pages the party. If an invalid DN is entered, translation cannot be done and the caller receives Call To Vacant Number (CTVN) treatment. The caller can optionally page continuously until the following conditions are met:

- the paged party answers the page
- the caller goes on-hook
- the paging call times out

The paged party is required to answer the paging call within a specified time limit. When a paging call is not answered in time and the caller remains off-hook, a meet-me operation is possible. With this operation, calling parties to a radio pager are placed in a queue for a period of time, and the paged party can connect to the caller by dialing the answering Flexible Feature Code (FFC) and the paged party's DN. This connection appears as a simple call between two sets.

The paging time limits only apply to calls internal to the system. All external calls transferred to the RPA feature will be subject to the recall timer (not the normal attendant recall) if the call is not answered.

The paged party can answer a paging call from one of the following:

- A set connected to the system by dialing the answering FFC followed by their own DN in order to connect to the caller and free the paging trunk.
- A Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) telephone in order to contact the system attendant and request that the paging call be answered. The attendant dials the answering FFC followed by the DN to connect to the caller while the paged party is held on the Attendant Console's source-side. The two parties are then connected in the normal way.

When there are multiple paging calls to a pager, any attempt to page a party already engaged in a paging call will receive ringback (if configured) from the system or call progress tones from the RPS. The caller will continue to page until the paged party answers or the caller recalls.

Remote Radio Paging

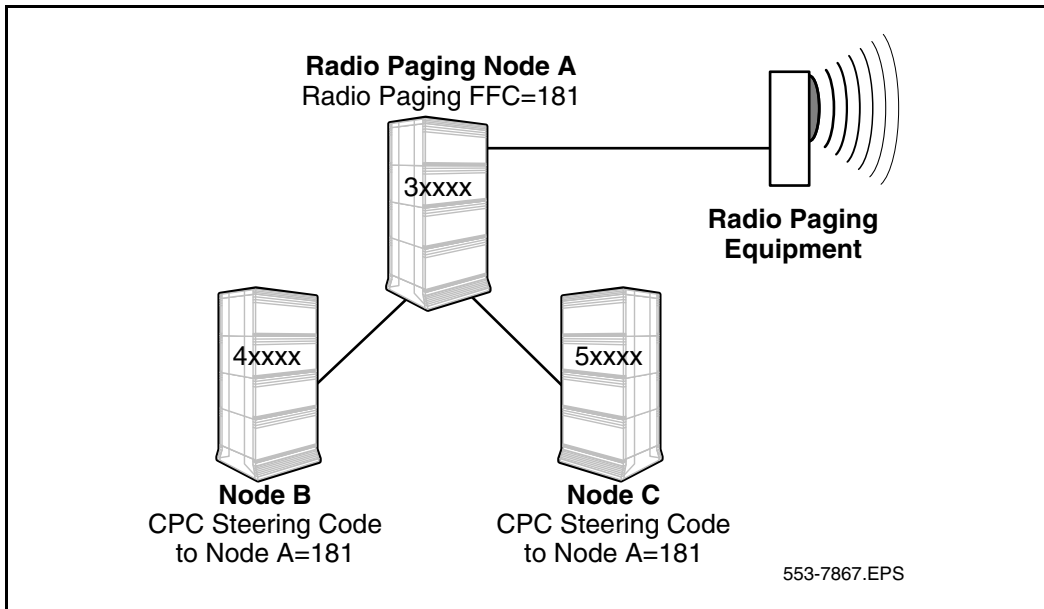
Remote Radio Paging (RRPA) provides a network-wide meet-me paging capability from a centralized location. Radio Paging can be accessed by remote nodes through a Coordinated Dialing Plan. These remote nodes can define CDP steering codes that route calls to the Radio Paging node.

Note 1: The Radio Paging (RPA) package is not required at remote nodes, unless post-selection Radio Paging is required.

Note 2: These steering codes are the equivalent of Flexible Feature Codes for Radio Paging, and are referred to as *Remote Radio Paging (RRPA) FFCs*. The steering codes must not be deleted by digit manipulation, since the digits are interpreted as the Radio Paging FFC at the radio paging node.

Figure 7 illustrates a possible Remote Radio Paging configuration:

Figure 7
A typical Remote Radio paging configuration



Node A, which is equipped with the Remote Radio Paging feature, is referred to as the Radio Paging node. The Radio Paging FFC is defined as 181. At remote nodes B and C, steering codes of 181 have been defined to route calls to node A. To access Radio Paging from nodes B and C, a caller simply has to dial 181.

Post Selection Access to Remote Radio Paging

Remote Radio Paging allows the *post selection* operation of Radio Paging from all nodes in the network. For this functionality, all nodes must be equipped with the Remote Radio Paging feature. For post-selection access, Trunk Steering Codes (TSCs) and Distant Steering Codes (DSCs) are defined as Remote Radio Paging (RRPA) FFCs.

If a post-selection access is made to a set on the same node, the originally-called set must be either ringing or busy. If the originally-dialed set is on another node, it must be on an established call. In this latter case, the established call is disconnected before being routed to the radio paging node.

Post-selection access can be performed from circuit switched network-type sets, Meridian 1000 series sets and Meridian proprietary sets, and Attendant Consoles.

Directory number to Paging System Access code translation

Each mobile paging device is identified by a unique Paging System Access (PSA) code. A single DN can only be translated to one PSA code. The following are the different types of translation methods available:

- no translation with DN sent as PSA code (single digits can be outpulsed immediately as dialed, or batched and sent all together)
- last two digits of DN sent as PSA code
- last three digits of DN sent as PSA code
- last four digits of DN sent as PSA code or
- a translation table is searched, and the stored PSA code for the DN is sent (several DNs can be associated with a single PSA code)

With the Group Hunting feature, it is possible to forward a call to a pilot DN which points to the table containing a list of DNs to be called. In this table the RPAC and DN for RPA can be stored.

Invalid directory number handling

With the first four methods, it is not possible for the system to detect if the DN is invalid. With the last method, an invalid DN is blocked with the caller receiving CTVN treatment. An individual with no telephone (or DN with which to associate) can use RPA through the use of a dummy DN. The method in which an RPS responds to an invalid PSA code varies by system.

Multiple Radio Paging systems

The RPA feature allows up to 16 (numbered 0 - 15) RPSs to be configured. The following are required to configure the RPA data block:

- The translation table is to be used for all systems.
- The DN is entered with respect to a particular system number.

Paging indications

The Radio Paging Access Code (RPAC), which is a defined FFC, allows access to the procedures required to initiate a paging call. After the access FFC is dialed, the caller receives the paging tone which is removed after the first digit of the DN is entered. Seizing the trunk to the RPS before or after dialing the DN, depends on the number of RPSs configured for the customer. After the initiating FFC and DN are entered, ringback can be provided or the RPS tones can be received.

If a trunk to the RPS is not available, the caller will receive the configured congestion busy tone. The call will have to be repeated when a trunk becomes available or the Ring Again feature is used (not for an inoperative RPS). The system will seize an idle paging trunk and send a PSA code to the RPS.

The following are cases where a tone from the system will be returned to the caller to indicate that paging is in progress:

- If ringback is not required, no tone is provided (some RPSs provide call progress tones to the caller).

- If ringback and detection-of-call-accepted signal are selected, then the caller gets the ringback tone (only after receiving a call accepted signal from the RPS).
- If ringback is required and detection-of-call-accepted signal is not required, then the caller gets the ringback tone after the valid entry of the FFC and DN.

When the caller is call forwarded (by CFNA or CFWAC) to a radio pager, a Recorded Announcement (RAN) can be sent to the caller.

Dialing plans

Two types of dialing plans can be used in a network:

- **Coordinated.** A single dialing plan is created to cover all the systems.
- **Independent.** Each switch has its own dialing plan, and the systems are connected by the use of RPACs.

The dialing plans can be arranged in various ways which can affect the way RPA works and how RPACs are manipulated.

With regard to dialing plans, the RPAC must be numeric to allow access from a second system. Also, the Calling Line Identification (CLID) is displayed if RPA is equipped, otherwise the route access code and member number are displayed.

Single paging system

This arrangement has two or more systems connected, but only one system (the source) has a RPS connected. Telephones connected to any connected system can page any party using the same RPAC. The paged party can answer a paging call from any telephone on the source system. A telephone on a non-source system can connect to a telephone on the source system by dialing the DN. If the call is redirected (for example, by ATT, CFW, or CFNA) the set on the non-source system can access the RPS.

Multiple paging systems

This arrangement has two or more systems connected, with each having a connected RPS. Different RPACs are required for each RPS (the user must be aware of which system is connected to which RPS). Trunk access between systems is handled by internal manipulation of the RPACs. When possible, RPSs should be connected to the same system.

Radio Paging system signals

The RPS has two categories of signals:

State of paging call

The following are the signals an RPS can send to the system in order to indicate the state of the paging call:

- A disconnect signal indicates that the paging trunk can be dropped.
- A call progress signal followed by a disconnect signal indicates a paging call is in progress.
- An all-digits-received signal indicates that all required digits are received.
- An absence signal, which is the receiving of a disconnect signal before a call progress signal, indicates that a pager is installed in the paging rack. (Calls to the pager in the rack receive the congestion tone from the system.).
- A paging-call-accepted signal indicates that the call is accepted.

Fault-clearing and maintenance

The system can interpret the ready-for-service signal from an RPS. The following system procedures occur when a fault on the paging hardware is detected:

- 1 All paging calls are dropped.
- 2 All trunks on the faulty system are made maintenance busy.
- 3 Subsequent paging calls on the faulty RPS will receive maintenance-busy treatment.

The following system procedures occur when the fault is corrected:

- 1 Idle all trunks on an RPS.
- 2 Each RPS is checked (faulty systems are made maintenance busy) after a system initializes and/or reloads.

Paging time limits

For sets internal to system network

Each RPAC has time limits defining how long a paged party has to answer a call. (The time limits only apply to sets internal to the system network, as external calls are subject to attendant (ATT) recall.) The following are the three paging timers:

- **Speechpath.** For the duration, the path is maintained.
- **Non-speechpath.** For the duration, a paging trunk is held to send digit information to the RPS.
- **Meet-me.** For the period of time to perform a meet-me operation, started after outpulsing is finished (interdigit timing is used for timing the DN entry).

The paging timers can be configured in the following two ways:

- 1 A warning tone is given eight seconds before a speechpath is dropped. After the speechpath timer expires, the trunk is dropped and the paged party is put under the meet-me timer. The caller is kept in a meet-me queue for this time.
- 2 The paging trunk is dropped if a paging-call-accepted signal is sent by the RPS. If a paging-call-accepted signal is not sent, after the non-speechpath timer expires the paging trunk is dropped. A meet-me timer then comes into effect.

If a paging call is not answered before the meet-me timer is activated, the paging trunk is dropped (available for other calls) and the paging device stops paging.

If a paging call is not answered after the meet-me timer has expired, the paging set is subjected to line lock-out procedures and ringback (if configured) to the caller is stopped.

For sets external to system network

The recall timer overrides the existing Attendant Recall on all external calls transferred to the paging trunks. The recall timer is required because a paged party is expected to take a longer time to answer a call. Any recall to the attendant is presented to the attendant as a recall Incoming Call Indicator (ICI). Forwarded calls to the RPS will recall to the attendant. External calls are transferred to the paging equipment by the following:

- **Attendant.** Defined in the RTSA feature.
- **Set.** For calls transferred by circuit switched network or SL-1 sets.

Methods of operation

Two different operational methods, automatic and manual, are available for RPA. Various RPACs are provided for in each method. Each RPAC has different options associated with it.

Automatic

The system sends all necessary digit information automatically for the caller. The digit information cannot be modified.

The following are the procedures for an RPA call:

- 1** Enter the RPAC.
- 2** Enter the DN of the paged party.

The system then transmits the following digit information to the RPS:

- a.** PSA code of the receiving device,
- b.** mode digit, and
- c.** the DN of the caller, if required (DN key used to page call).

Manual

The caller is required to enter the mode of operation that is desired. The caller sends any required digit information from the set.

The following are the procedures for an RPA call:

- 1** Enter the RPAC.
- 2** Enter the DN of the paged party (optionally translated to a PSA code).
- 3** Enter the mode digit.
- 4** Enter the necessary digit information.
- 5** Enter # to indicate the end-of-digit information.

The system then transmits the following digit information to the RPS:

- a.** PSA code of the receiving device
- b.** mode digit, and
- c.** all entered digit information.

Parallel paging

Parallel paging is a type of operation that applies to some TIE trunk interfaces (primarily used in Switzerland).

Parallel paging has the following characteristics:

- The caller remains off-hook until the paged party answers or until the call is terminated.
- The caller does not get any call progress tones from the RPS, only ringback from the system.
- The paged party's receiving device only has the capability of indicating that there is a call.
- Only the display bleep mode of operation is allowed.
- The caller receives no indication that a PSA code is invalid. The system supplies ringback tone until the call times out.

Initiating a paging call

Each of the following two procedures for initiating a paging call use the same RPAC, but require that the DN be dialed at different times.

Pre-selection

Radio Paging is accessed immediately by entering the RPAC and the DN. The caller knows the RPA feature is required before going off-hook.

Post-selection

The caller dials the DN before knowing that RPA is required. While receiving ringback or busy tone, the caller dials an RPAC (an FFC) to make the destination set stop ringing (the DN of the paged party does not have to be entered a second time).

When the caller puts a call on hold (For example, by Call Transfer or Conference key) and dials another set, post-selecting on Call Transfer or Conference is not allowed.

The automatic and manual methods of operation allow post-selection access to RPA. Single-digit post-selection access codes are not supported at Remote Radio Paging (RRPA) nodes.

The following are ways to perform post-selection access to RPA:

From a circuit switched network set

The caller sends a recall signal and receives a special dial tone, then dials the required RPAC or has single-digit access using the 16-digit post-selection feature. The caller receives Call to Vacant Number (CTVN) treatment if the RPAC is invalid.

From a Meridian 1 proprietary set

The caller presses the RPAG key (that has an RPAC associated with it) or 0 - 9 using single-digit post-selection to access RPA. The caller receives CTVN treatment if the RPAC is invalid.

From an Attendant Console

The caller presses the RPAG key (configured with an RPAC) to contact the paged party. The attendant receives no special dial tone, and the PAG key lamp is not used. When the RPAG key is pressed, the flashing SRC or DEST lamp becomes lit if the post-selection was successful, otherwise it remains flashing.

Modes of operation

A variety of modes, defined in mode digits, are available to allow the caller to send different types of digit information to the pager before completing the paging procedure. Some mode digits require additional information from the caller. The mode digits conform to the European Selective Paging Manufacturers Association (ESPA) standards. The caller can optionally receive call progress tones from the RPS while off-hook.

When the attendant extends a call to a pager that is in the rack, an absence signal is returned and the call is relinked into the attendant queue. When a telephone extends a call to a pager that is in the rack, the call is recalled to the set.

The following are the five mode digits:

Mode 1: External meet-me display

With Mode 1, the paged party receives a bleep and/or EXT is displayed (for external caller) on the pager. The external number or trunk route and member number are not sent by the system. The paged party accesses a telephone and enters the answering RPAC (an FFC) followed by their DN. The system connects the two parties.

Mode 2: Internal meet-me display

With Mode 2, the paged party receives a bleep and/or the caller's DN (1 to 7 digits) is displayed in the form *MMdn* on the pager. The paged party accesses a telephone and enters the answering RPAC (an FFC) followed by their DN. The system connects the two parties. Network (ISDN) calls are considered internal and display the set's Calling Line Identification (CLID).

Mode 3: Display bleep

With Mode 3, the paged party receives a bleep and/or the caller's DN (1 to 7 digits) is displayed in the form *Cdn* on the pager. The paged party makes a simple call to the caller.

Mode 4: Two-way speechpath

With mode 4, the paged party receives a bleep and the caller's DN (1 to 7 digits) is displayed on the pager. A two-way speechpath (between the caller and pager) is created for a specified period of time.

Mode 5: Alarm display

With Mode 5, the paged party receives a bleep frequency and/or unique text is displayed (explaining the urgency of the call) and/or the caller's DN. The paged party makes a call to the caller.

Note: This mode is for emergency use only.

Terminating a paging call

The Radio Paging trunk can be released in the following four ways:

- The paged party answers the paging call by dialing the answering RPAC followed by their DN.
- The caller goes on-hook.
- The paging call times out.
- A disconnect signal is sent from the RPS.

Operating parameters

A maximum of 16 RPSs are allowed per customer.

The number of channels to the RPS is limited to the number of trunk members allowed for a trunk route.

A PSA code must be a minimum of one digit to a maximum of seven digits in length.

Single-digit post-selection access codes are not supported at Remote Radio Paging (RRPA) nodes.

Post-selection access at RRPA nodes is not supported on the ABCD keys of ABCD sets.

All DNs in the network must have the same fixed length.

The RPA feature is offered to each system disk as a package only.

The translation table size is restricted by the amount of memory available.

The serial type of paging is not supported.

The RPA feature is not available within a Dial Intercom Group (DIG).

The Multi-party Operations (MPO) Three-party Service does not work while RPA is in progress.

Call transferring an RPA call to another party is not supported.

Adding an RPA call to a conference is not supported.

Since ISDN BRI telephones do not support FFCs, they cannot be used to access or answer RPA calls if the BRI telephones are local on the paging node. For network situations, BRI telephones can access and answer remote RPA calls. This is possible because the RPAX/RPAN FFCs are dialed as DSC/TSC steering codes.

For network RPA recall, the originating, tandem and paging nodes must be system switches.

For the Pre-selection to Paging situation, if the paged DN following the RPAX FFC is not local to the paging node, the CPND name for this DN cannot be obtained to display on the calling party. If the paged DN is local on the paging node and has CPND defined, the CPND can be retrieved and sent to the calling party for display purposes. For Post-selection to Paging, the CPND of the paged DN will be displayed even if the DN is not local to the paging node.

There is an existing option that allows the replacement of the RPAX FFC with a character string on set's displays. This is controlled by the DCHR prompt in LD 58. This only applies to the local paging node. On the remote node, the RPAX FFC is treated as DSC/TSC and therefore will be displayed as it is. This is an existing limitation of network Radio Paging and remains unchanged.

If a network call comes in to a set on the paging node and is redirected to paging by CFNA, the calling name cannot be retrieved and updated on the answering set when the paging call is answered. This happens only if the set on the paging node has CPND defined. If the set does not have CPND defined, the calling name could be updated on the answering party. This is a design limitation.

The following hardware is required for RPA operation:

- Televerket (TVT) Tateco system T-800 or T-900
- Hasler system DS-1000 or DS-2000
- trunk cards for parallel paging QPC_{xxx} (TIE)

Feature interactions

Access restrictions

The RPA feature uses a TIE or Central Office (CO)/Public Exchange route to connect the system with the RPS equipment. This has some impact on current restrictions when the route is used for this purpose.

Class of Service restrictions

All restrictions that currently apply to TIE or CO routes do not apply if the route is used for Radio Paging. Any restricted set is capable of initiating an RPA call, while any set can be used to answer a paging call. The restricted set is capable of answering a paging call, even if it is from the exchange network.

Trunk Group Access Restrictions codes

The TIE or CO routes that are used for the RPA feature are subject to the limitations applied by Trunk Group Access Restrictions (TGAR) codes. Sets can be prevented from using RPA, but only after the RPAC entry. The restriction applies when accessing RPA and not when answering a call.

Trunk Barring

The normal trunk-to-trunk restrictions apply to the TIE or CO routes that are used for Radio Paging.

Attendant Recall

An RPA caller using a circuit switched network set cannot recall the attendant by flashing, as it is ignored.

An RPA caller using an SL-1 set cannot activate the ATT recall key, as it is ignored.

The Radio Paging (RPA) recalls to the local attendant on the node where the RPA system is directly connected. This product improvement enables RPA to recall the attendant who originated the Radio Paging call only; the attendant may be located anywhere within a Meridian Customer Defined Network (MCDN).

The improvement also allows the attendant's display to be updated with paged name and to display paged name instead of answering name on the paged party when answered. In addition, the improvement enables network Radio Paging to show the same display information as in standalone operation.

Automatic Call Distribution

An Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agent is allowed to transfer a call to RPA. The following are the operations:

- When a recall takes place and the transferring party is an ACD agent, the call is recalled to the ACD queue.
- When an RPA call is answered before the recall is presented to an ACD agent, the recall is removed from the queue.
- When an RPA call is answered while recall is presented to an ACD agent, the ringing is removed and the ACD agent is idled for other calls.
- When an RPA call is dropped while recall is presented to an ACD agent, it appears to the ACD agent as if the call was answered.
- When an ACD agent with an RPA recall presented presses a DN or a Make Set Busy key, the recall is removed from that ACD agent and a new recall to the ACD agent is attempted. If no ACD agents exists, the call is recalled to the attendant.

Note: It is not possible to answer an RPA call that has recalled to an ACD agent with the Call Force option.

Automatic Dialing

The Autodial key can be programmed to perform RPA.

Automatic Timed Reminders

A new RPA recall timer (longer duration) overrides the existing recall timer. This RPA recall timer applies only to Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) and direct inward dialing (DID) sets using RPA trunks. The call receives Recall To Same Attendant (RTSA) treatment if the paging call is not answered by the paged party within the specified time.

Barge-in

Barge-in to either a caller trunk or an RPA trunk, while RPA is in operation, is not permitted and results in an overflow tone being returned to the attendant. The RPA operation is not affected and the paging will continue until one of the following occurs:

- the caller goes on-hook;
- the call is answered; or
- the call times out.

If an attendant attempts to Barge-in to an RPA trunk that is not busy, the trunk is seized and a dial tone is returned to the attendant. The attendant can then dial a PSA code to page the desired party. The method of operation is the same as Barge-in to an idle trunk.

Basic Automatic Route Selection

Radio Paging CO and TIE trunk routes can be set up with BARS.

Note: These routes should not be entered in a schedule with normal CO or TIE routes, because they will respond differently.

Break-in

Break-in to either a caller or paged party, while RPA is in operation, is not permitted and results in an overflow tone being returned to the attendant. The RPA operation is not affected, and paging continues until one of the following occurs:

- the caller goes on-hook;
- the call is answered; or
- the call times out.

Busy Verify

Busy Verify for either a caller or paged party, while RPA is in operation, is not permitted and results in an overflow tone being returned to the attendant. The RPA operation is not affected and the paging will continue until one of the following occurs:

- the caller goes on-hook;

- the call is answered; or
- the call times out.

Call Detail Recording

Call Detail Recording (CDR) has two types of operation:

CDR on incoming or outgoing calls to Radio Paging system

In the first type, no CDR S record (between trunk and transferred party) is printed until the call is answered. Upon disconnection of an answered paging call, a CDR E record (between trunk and paged party) is printed, identifying the paged party DN and not the DN of the set from which the call was answered. Call Detail Recording (CDR) for internal calls is consistent with CDR for external calls.

No CDR record is printed on paging recalls which are re-extended to the paging trunk.

CDR on paging route

An “S” record is printed when an attendant extends an outgoing trunk call to a destination party. When the extended outgoing trunk call or the destination party releases to disconnect, an “E” record is printed.

Call Forward

Call Forward All Calls

This feature can allow equipped circuit switched network or SL-1 sets to have calls automatically forwarded to an RPAC. This forwarded number can be numeric or a non-numeric version in the FFC table.

Forwarding internal and external calls to the RPS requires the call forwarding number be defined as the RPAC and DN of paging device. If just the RPAC is entered, the paging DN is that of the set where CFW is activated. The RPS can provide a RAN for the caller.

Call Forward No Answer

A call to a circuit switched network or Meridian 1 proprietary set that is not answered after a specific number of rings is automatically forwarded to an RPS.

Call Transfer

A call can be transferred to an RPS with the following conditions: internal calls are subject to paging time outs; and external calls are subject to recall.

When transferring a call to an RPS, the transferring party may use pre-selection or post-selection method of access.

Call transferring an RPA call to another party is not supported.

Central Office/Public Exchange trunks

Central Office/Public Exchange trunks can be used for transfer of information to an RPS when the call progress tones from the RPS are received.

Conference

While in a conference, a party can make a paging call by using one of the following: switchhook flash (from a Meridian 1 proprietary set), Transfer (TRN) key, or Conference (A06) key (from a BCS set).

When the RPA call is complete, the party can drop Radio Paging and return to the conference. Adding an RPA call to a conference is not supported.

Dial 1

Using the register recall on a circuit switched network set, while receiving ringback tone, is allowed. If register recall is not allowed for a user, a ground button is used to allow post-selection initiation.

Digit Display

SL-1 set

During RPA operation, the display shows the FFC and DN for pre-selection and the DN FFC for post-selection initiation. When a call is re-routed (forwarded, hunted or transferred) to the RPS, the caller's display shows the FFC and paged party DN. After a paging call is answered, the caller's display is updated to show the answering set's DN. The paged party's set displays the caller's DN.

Attendant Console

The display is similar to the Meridian 1 proprietary set when accessing and answering RPA calls. When a recall from paging occurs, the Attendant Console display shows the RPA FFC and the paged party's DN. The recall ICI key also indicates that the paging call has recalled.

The CLID is displayed if that feature is equipped. With CPND, the paged party's name supplements their DN display. If the Display Characters (DCHR) option is used in the RPA (LD 58), the FFC DN is replaced by the specified characters.

Direct Inward Dialing

When an incoming DID trunk attempts to gain access to a TIE or CO trunk that is configured as having RPS equipment, these calls are not intercepted by the attendant. The RPA call is made in the normal manner. The RPAC must be numeric.

Direct Inward System Access

Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) calls, accessing the RPA trunk, are handled in the same fashion as direct inward dialing calls.

Do Not Disturb

A set (DN) in the Do Not Disturb (DND) state can receive paging calls.

Enhanced Flexible Hotline

The RPAC (FFC) and DN can be stored in a hotline list of pre-set digits.

Group Hunting

With Group Hunting, it is possible to forward a call to a pilot DN that points to a table containing a list of DNs to be called. In this Group Hunting table, the RPAC (FFC) and DN for RPA can be stored.

Hold

The Hold key or autohold works on a paging call as if a station-to-station call is being made. The caller's set can be on hold while receiving a ringback tone or call progress tones. When a paging call is put on hold, no indication is given if the call has been answered. The Attendant Console SRC lamp is continuously lit, from the winking state, when the call that is put on hold is answered.

Last Number Redial

When a valid RPA FFC with a DN is entered and the configured length is enough, the FFC and DN are stored. When a manual RPA FFC is entered, the information digits and octothorpe (#) character are also stored.

Multifrequency Compelled Signaling (MFC)

Radio Paging can be accessed by a diversion from TIE or DID trunks using MFC.

The idle signal is not sent immediately when the RPA trunk is seized, since the RPS answers with a call accepted signal or a busy signal (when the ACPS prompt is set to YES). An idle signal is sent back immediately when one of the following occurs:

- no signal can be sent back from the RPS (when the ACPS prompt is set to NO);
- a Recorded Announcement (RAN) is provided; or
- Recall on Busy is configured.

Multiple Appearance Directory Number

With a Multiple Appearance DN, only one receiving device PSA code can be associated with the DN (not associated with a particular set).

Multiple Customer Operation

Each customer can connect to the RPS equipment. The RPSs connected are independent of each other.

Multi-party Operations (MPO)

It is possible to hold an existing call (during Call Join, Three-party Service or Conference-6) and initiate or answer a paging call. Transferring an external call is subject to the RPA Recall timer. When there is no answer to an initiated paging call, the call is released in the normal manner by pressing the DN key again on a Meridian 1 proprietary set or pressing Register Recall on a circuit switched network set. The MPO user can toggle between an established call and a paging call.

Note: Three-party Service does not work while RPA is in progress. If the caller flashes with an established held call and an active unanswered paging call, the paging call is stopped and the held call is reestablished as active.

Network Automatic Route Selection (NARS)

Radio Paging CO and TIE trunk routes can be set up with NARS.

Note: These routes should not be entered in a schedule with normal CO or TIE routes because they will respond differently.

Night Service

Incoming calls to a Night Service set (DN) can be transferred to RPA DNs. Calls can be entered or answered from the Night Service set. External calls transferred to RPA DNs recall to the Night Service DN.

Override

This feature allows a set to break into an existing call. The Break-in feature restrictions apply.

Ring Again

The RPA feature allows Ring Again to be applied when a paging route is busy. The caller can re-apply Ring Again when the congestion tone is received.

With RPA post-selection access and a caller attempting Ring Again, the indications that Ring Again is already activated or the queue is too large cannot be given until the RPAC has been dialed.

With RPA pre-selection access to a single RPS, the busy trunk indication is given immediately after the RPAC (FFC) is dialed. Ring Again only redials the trunk (on Meridian 1 proprietary sets all digits entered after the busy tone are redialed). The DN to be paged has to be re-entered.

With RPA pre-selection access to multiple RPSs and RPA post-selection access to a single RPS or multiple RPSs, the busy trunk indication is given after the DN is entered. Ring Again redials the trunk and the DN (all digit information in the automatic method is also redialed). Ring Again is ignored when a set is forwarded to the RPS, and all the trunks are busy.

Slow Answer Recall

A paging call is recalled to the attendant if it has gone unanswered after a period of time. The attendant uses the RLS key to extend the call again. The attendant console displays the RPAC (FFC), DN and CLID when there is a recall from paging.

Slow Answer Recall Modification (SLAM)

With the Slow Answer Recall Modification feature enabled, when the attendant answers a recall, the destination party is disconnected.

When the attendant answers a paging recall, the call is removed from the meet-me queue and the recall cannot be answered by the paging party by using RPA Answer. The paging party is put on the source side of the attendant; there is nothing connected on the destination side. The attendant cannot extend the call to paging by pressing the Release key. Pressing the Release key will disconnect the paging party from the source side and the attendant will become idle.

The attendant can extend the call to Radio Paging again by either: dialing the RPAX FFC + the DN (preselection); or dialing the DN, and while the DN is ringing or busy pressing the RPAG key (post-selection).

Speed Call

The Speed Call feature can be set up to perform RPA dialing.

Station-to-station calling

When a party is paged by one caller and a second party dials the paged party's DN, the call will ring the paged party's set in the normal manner.

Switchhook Flash

Using the register recall on a circuit switched network set is allowed while receiving a Ringback tone. If register recall is not allowed for a user, a ground (earth) button is used to allow the post-selection access method.

Tenant Service

A tenant can be restricted from accessing an RPA trunk and can be configured to share or privately use an RPA trunk. All other restrictions apply to RPA.

TIE trunks

This trunk type is used for information transfer to an RPS. Special hardware is required.

Traffic Measurements

The following traffic measurements are available for RPA:

- **Paging recall count.** Incremented each time a paging call is recalled to the attendant.
- **Average answer time.** The average time paging calls are in the paging queue before being answered.

Trunk Group Busy Indication

The Attendant Console's Trunk Group Busy (TGB) key/lamp pair can be assigned to each of the RPA trunk routes. The attendant presses the TGB key to deny a set access to a RPS. The TGB lamp goes on and all calls to the RPS are routed automatically to the attendant. Normal RPS access returns and the lamp goes off when the attendant presses the TGB key again. The following conditions apply to sets with TGAR:

- Sets with TGAR of 0 to 7 are routed to the attendant if the trunk group being accessed has been made busy by the attendant.
- Sets with TGAR of 8 to 15 are not restricted by the TGB operation by the attendant.

The TGB lamp flashes when all trunks in the paging trunk group are busy.

When a RPS is faulty, its TGB lamp flashes after all associated (with the faulty paging route) trunks have been made maintenance-busy. The reverse happens when the fault is corrected in the RPS hardware.

Feature packaging

The following feature packages are required for paging operation in addition to the Radio Paging (RPA) package 187:

- Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139 (to gain access to RPA);
- 16-Button Dual-tone Multifrequency Telephone (ABCD) package 144 (to allow single digit post-selection access to RPA);
- For the Radio Paging network recall operation, Network Attendant Service (NAS) package 159 must be provisioned;
- For Remote Radio Paging, Coordinated Dialing Plan (CDP) package 59 is required to define RPA FFCs as Distant Steering Codes (DSCs) or Trunk Steering Codes (TSCs);
- To display characters instead of the Radio Paging Flexible Feature Code, Calling Party Name Display (CPND) package 95 is required; and
- Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) package 145 and its dependencies are required for operation in a Meridian Customer Defined (MCDN) ISDN network.

Feature implementation

Adding a Radio Paging System

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 15 – Enable or disable the RPA feature.
- 2 LD 16 – Configure trunk route for Radio Paging feature.
- 3 LD 14 – Enable or disable the reversing of the E-lead.
- 4 LD 11 – Configure the RPAG key for SL-1 sets.

- 5** LD 12 – Configure the RPAG key for Attendant Consoles.
- 6** LD 56 – Configure the RPA warning tone.
- 7** LD 57 – Define the Flexible Feature Codes (RPACs).
- 8** LD 58 – Define RPA customer information.
- 9** LD 58 – Define RPS information.
- 10** LD 58 – Define the RPAC information.
- 11** LD 58 – Change the Translation Table Information.
- 12** LD 18 – Define the ABCD table.
- 13** LD 18 – Define the pre-translation and post-translation list numbers.

LD 15 – Enable or disable the RPA feature.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change existing data block.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options data block.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
RPA	(NO) YES	Radio Paging Allowed.

LD 16 – Configure trunk route for Radio Paging feature.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

TKTP	TIE COT	Trunk route.
RPA	(NO) YES	Radio Paging Route.
OPR	(YES) NO	Outpulsing Route (YES is the default if RPA = YES).

LD 14 – Enable or disable the reversing of the E-lead.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	TIE COT	TIE trunk. Central Office trunk.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CLS	RVEP XREP	Reverse earpiece. Do not reverse earpiece.

LD 11 – Configure the RPAG key for SL-1 sets.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change RPAG key assignment.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where xxxx = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616 or 3000
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx RPAG yyyy	To define an RPAG key with an RPAC (FFC), where xx is a key number and yyyy is an RPAC.

LD 12 – Configure the RPAG key for Attendant Consoles.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE	xxxx	Type of Attendant Console. xxxx = 1250, 2250.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx RPAG yyyy	To define an RPAG key with an RPAC (FFC), where xx is the key number and yyyy is an RPAC.

LD 56 – Configure the RPA warning tone.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	FTC	Flexible Tone and Ringing data block.
TABL	0-31	FTC Table Number.
SCCT	(NO) YES	Modify Software Controlled Cadences and Tones.
RPAW	x xx xx xx	Radio Paging Warning tone definition.

LD 57 – Define the Flexible Feature Codes (RPACs).

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	FFC	Flexible Feature Codes Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CODE	RPAX	Radio Paging Access Code.

-RPAX	RPAX xxxx	Radio Paging Access Code. Enter Flexible Feature Code. The RPACs entered here are associated with various options in LD 58.
CODE	RPAN	Radio Paging Answer call code.
-RPAN	RPAN xxxx	Radio Paging Answer call code. Enter Flexible Feature Code.

LD 58 – Define RPA customer information.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	RPCD	Radio Paging Customer Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
RPTO		Radio Paging Tone.
	SPCL	Special Dialtone.
	DIAL	Normal Dial tone.
	NONE	No Tone. This Radio Paging tone is provided after the RPAX and RPAN.
MRPS	(NO) YES	Multiple Radio Paging Systems.
TRAN		Translation type.
	TAB	Table Search.
	TWO	Last two digits of DN.
	THR	Last three digits of DN.
	FOR	Last four digits of DN.
	NO	None. Prompt is not given when MRPS = YES and TRAN is forced to TAB.
DNLN	1-(4)-7	DN length (if TRAN = NO, TWO, THR or FOR).

RCRG	0-(6)-20 X	Number of ring cycles when recall to transferring set, before reroute to attendant. (0 is the CFNA prompt value.) Reroute to attendant.
RCTI	0-(30)-120	Time to wait for a "BUSY" transferring set to become idle.
RCAL	(NO) YES	Recall if busy from RPA.
TBTR	4-(10)-30	Time between two recall attempts (to an SL-1 set).

LD 58 – Define RPS information.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	RPS	Radio Paging System Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
SNUM	0-15	System Number.
PSAL	1-7	Paging System Access code length.
RTIM	0-(60)-630	Length of the Recall Timer.
STO	10-(30)-630	Length of time for Screech Path to be maintained in seconds.
NSTO	10-(30)-630	Length of time required for paging when no Screech Path is required.
MTO	0-(150)-630	Length of the Meet-Me Time-out timer in seconds.

LD 58 – Define the RPAC information.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	RPAX	RPAC Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15

SNUM	0-15	System Number.
RPAX	nnnn	Radio Paging Access Code.
-ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
-PANN	(NO) YES	Record Paging Announcement.
--RPAR	0-511 0-127	Route Number that provides the recorded announcement. For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
-BYP	(NO) YES	Bypass the DN-PSA translation. If BYPS = YES, then meet-me is not available, and the trunk is accessed directly.
--OPER	(AUTO) MANU	Automatic Operation. Manual Operation.
--EXTM	(0)-9 (If OPER = AUTO)	
--INTM	(0)-1-9	Internal Mode digit for this RPAX.
--TRDN	(0)-7 (If OPER = YES)	Transmit this number of digits of the caller's DN to the paging equipment.
-PATH	NONE SPCH RNGB	Speech Path or Ringback Speech Path. Ringback to the caller.
--TWSP	If PATH = SPCH (BOTH) EXT	Two-way Screech Path with a mobile pager allowed. Internal and external calls. External calls.
--ACPS	If PATH = SPCH (YES) NO	Radio Paging System to provide the call-in-progress signals.

--ACPT	If PATH = SPCH or RNGB, (YES) NO	<p>Call Accepted is to be detected.</p> <p>When PATH = RNGB or SPCH, and ACPT = YES, Ringback is provided only when the call-accepted signal is received. Speech Path opens when the start-talk signal is received.</p> <p>When PATH = RNGB and ACPT = NO, Ringback is provided when all the paging digit information has been sent (ending # processed).</p> <p>When PATH = SPCH and ACPT = NO, Speech Path is provided when all of the paging digit information has been sent (ending # processed).</p>
--DCHR	xxxx X	<p>Display characters.</p> <p>Remove all characters.</p>

LD 58 – Change the Translation Table Information.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	TBL	Translation Table access.
SNUM	0-15	System Number.
DNPS	xxxx yyyy	The DN to be translated and the number of the paging equipment to which the DN is assigned.
TABT	aaa	Table Type (Prompted when REQ = PRT)
RANG	xxxx...xxxx	Print DN Range from the first DN to the second DN (Prompted when REQ = PRT).

LD 18 – Define the ABCD table.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change 16 Button Data Block.
TYPE	ABCD	16 Button Data Block.

TBNO	1-254	Table Number.
DFLT	1-254	Default function table number.
PRED	(NO) YES	Pre-dial.
POST	(NO) YES	Post-dial.
CONT	(NO) YES	Control.

LD 18 – Define the pre-translation and post-translation list numbers.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change Pretranslation table assignment.
TYPE	PRE	Pretranslation calling group assignment.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
XLAT	0-254 0-8191	Pretranslation list (Calling group to Speed Call list correlation.)
	0-254 8191	If list number 8191 is assigned to a group, pretranslation is removed for that group.
-PRE	0-8190	Pre-translation Speed Call List number.
	X	Remove list.
-PST	0-8190	Post-translation Speed Call List number.
	X	Remove list.
-SDA	0-8190	Single-digit Access Speed Call List Number.
	X	Remove list.

Adding a Remote Radio Paging Flexible Feature Code

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 87 – Define a Remote radio Paging (RRPA) FFC.
- 2 LD 11 – Configure the RPAG key for SL-1 sets.
- 3 LD 12 – Configure the RPAG key for Attendant Consoles.

LD 87 – Define a Remote radio Paging (RRPA) FFC.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
FEAT	CDP	Coordinated Dialing Plan Feature.
TYPE	DSC TSC	Distant Steering Code. Trunk Steering Code.
DSC	xxxx	Distant Steering Code.
-FLEN	(0)-10	Flexible Length number of digits.
-DSP	LSC LOC DN	Display.
-RRPA	(NO) YES	Remote Radio Paging Access.
-RLI	xxx	Route List to be accessed for distant steering code.
-CCBA	(NO) YES	Collect Call Blocking.
TSC	xxxx	Trunk Steering Code.
-FLEN	(0)-16	Flexible Length number of digits.
-ITOH	(NO) YES	Inhibit Time Out option.

-CCBA	(NO) YES	Collect Call Blocking.
-RLI	xxx	Route List to be accessed for trunk steering code.

LD 11 – Configure the RPAG key for SL-1 sets.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change RPAG key assignment.
TYPE:	aaa	Type of Data Block.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx aaa yyyy	To define an RPAG key with the RRPA FFC.

LD 12 – Configure the RPAG key for Attendant Consoles.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	xxxx	Type of Attendant Console. xxxx = 1250, 2250
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx RPAG yyyy	To define an RPAG key with the RRPA FFC.

Feature operation

The following occurs when more than one RPS is configured per customer:

- The system number is transparent to the caller;
- The DN-PSA code translation table decides which RPS to use; and
- The trunk search is done after the DN is entered.

When one RPS is configured per customer, the trunk search is made after the FFC is entered.

Different call progress tones are provided by the RPS depending on the mode digit and state of the paging call.

Automatic pre-selection

Meridian 1 proprietary or SL-1 telephone

The following are the operation steps:

- 1** Off-hook.
 - a.** Set receives dial tone.
- 2** Enter the RPAC (FFC) for initiating RPA.
 - a.** Set receives paging tone if FFC is valid.
 - b.** Set receives CTVN treatment if FFC is invalid.
 - c.** Set receives congestion tone (as configured) if no trunk is available in a single system.
- 3** Enter the DN of party to be paged.
 - a.** Set receives ringback tone, call progress tones or silence (as configured) if paging was successful.
 - b.** Set receives no tone from the system if speechpath is provided.
 - c.** Set receives CTVN treatment if DN is invalid.
 - d.** Set receives congestion tone if no paging trunks are available.
 - e.** Set receives busy tone if absence signal is received.

Attendant Console

When paging from a PSTN set, the attendant can access the RPA feature using the above steps and then transfer the call (similar to transferring to a normal set).

Automatic post-selection

Single-digit post-selection access codes are not supported at Remote Radio Paging (RRPA) nodes.

Meridian 1 proprietary sets

The following are the operation steps:

- 1** Off-hook.
 - a.** Set receives dial tone.
- 2** Enter the DN of party desired to be reached.
 - a.** Set receives ringback or busy tone if DN is valid.
 - b.** Set receives CTVN treatment if DN is invalid.
- 3** Press Recall key.
 - a.** Set receives recall signal.
- 4** Press single digit 0 - 9 for speed call list.
- 5** Press single alphabetic A - D, where character is a RPAG key (for RPA) for 16-Button DTMF set.
- 6** Enter RPAC (FFC) for initiating RPA.
 - a.** Set receives ringback tone, call progress tones or silence (as configured) if paging was successful.
 - b.** Set receives no tone from the system if speechpath is provided.
 - c.** Set receives CTVN treatment if FFC or DN is invalid.
 - d.** Set receives congestion tone if no paging trunks are available.
 - e.** Set receives busy tone if absence signal is received.

SL-1 set

The following are the operation steps:

- 1** Off-hook.
 - a.** Set receives dial tone.
- 2** Enter the DN of party to be paged.
 - a.** Set receives ringback or busy tone if DN is valid.
 - b.** Set receives CTVN treatment if DN is invalid.
- 3** While in ringing or busy state, press RPAG key (for RPA).
- 4** Press single digit 0 - 9 for speed call list.
 - a.** Set receives ringback tone, call progress tones or silence (as configured) if paging was successful.
 - b.** Set receives no tone from the system if speechpath is provided.
 - c.** Set receives CTVN treatment if FFC or DN is invalid.
 - d.** Set receives congestion tone if no paging trunks are available.
 - e.** Set receives busy tone if absence signal is received.

Attendant Console

The following are the operation steps:

- 1** Off-hook.
 - a.** Set receives dial tone.
- 2** Enter the DN of party to be paged.
 - b.** Set receives ringback or busy tone if DN is valid.
 - c.** Set receives CTVN treatment if DN is invalid.

- 3 Press RPAG key (for RPA).
 - a. Set receives ringback tone, call progress tones or silence (as configured) if paging was successful.
 - b. If the paging call recalls, the attendant can re-extend the call.
 - c. Set receives CTVN treatment if FFC or DN is invalid.
 - d. Set receives congestion tone if no paging trunks are available.
 - e. Set receives busy tone if absence signal is received.

Manual pre-selection

Meridian 1 proprietary sets

The following are the operation steps:

- 1 Off-hook.
 - a. Set receives dial tone.
- 2 Enter the RPAC (FFC) for initiating RPA.
 - a. Set receives paging tone if FFC is valid.
 - b. Set receives CTVN treatment if FFC is invalid.
 - c. Set receives congestion tone (as configured) if no paging trunk is available.
- 3 Enter the DN of party desired to be reached.
 - a. Set receives ringback or busy tone if DN is valid.
 - b. Set receives CTVN treatment if DN is invalid.
- 4 Enter mode digit.
- 5 Enter information to be sent.
- 6 Enter # for end of information.
 - a. Set receives ringback tone, call progress tones or silence (as configured) if paging was successful.
 - b. Set receives busy tone if absence signal is received.

Attendant Console

When paging from a PSTN set, the attendant can access the RPA feature using the above steps and then transfer the call (similar to transferring to a normal set).

Manual post-selection

Single-digit post-selection access codes are not supported at Remote Radio Paging (RRPA) nodes.

Meridian 1 proprietary set

The following are the operation steps:

- 1** Off-hook.
 - a.** Set receives dial tone.
- 2** Enter the DN of party to be paged.
 - a.** Set receives ringback or busy tone if DN is valid.
 - b.** Set receives CTVN treatment if DN is invalid.
- 3** Press Recall key.
 - a.** Set receives recall signal.
- 4** Press single digit 0 - 9 for speed call list.
- 5** Press single alphabetic A - D, where character is a RPAG key (for RPA) for 16-Button DTMF set.
- 6** Enter RPAC (FFC) for initiating RPA.
 - a.** Set receives no tone from the system if speechpath is provided.
 - b.** Set receives CTVN treatment if FFC or DN is invalid.
 - c.** Set receives congestion tone if no paging trunks are available.
- 7** Enter mode digit.

- 8 Enter information to be sent.
- 9 Enter # for end of information.
 - a. Set receives ringback tone, call progress tones or silence (as configured) if paging was successful.
 - b. Set receives busy tone if absence signal is received.

Attendant Console

The following are the operation steps:

- 1 Off-hook.
 - a. Set receives dial tone.
- 2 Enter the DN of party to be paged.
 - a. Set receives ringback or busy tone if DN is valid.
 - b. Set receives CTVN treatment if DN is invalid.
- 3 Press RPAG key.
 - a. Set receives ringback tone, call progress tones or silence (as configured) if paging was successful.
 - b. If the paging call recalls, the attendant can re-extend the call.
 - c. Set receives CTVN treatment if FFC or DN is invalid.
 - d. Set receives congestion tone if no paging trunks are available.

Answering the paging call

Paged party

The paged party receives a paging indication followed by one of the following types of information:

- no information
- a short speech cut-through, or
- digits displayed on receiving device.

A paged party can respond after receiving the information, as in the following:

- When the information is the caller's DN, the paged party responds by initiating a normal station-to-station call.
- When the information is not telephone related, the receiving device might get a coded message to perform some action.

Pre-selection and post-selection

Meridian 1 proprietary and SL-1 sets

The following are the operation steps:

- 1** Off-hook from any set on the system.
 - a.** Set receives dial tone.
- 2** Enter the FFC for answering paging calls.
 - a.** Set receives paging tone if the FFC is valid.
 - b.** Set receives CTVN treatment if FFC is invalid.
- 3** Enter DN of your set.
 - a.** Set is connected to the caller if the DN is valid.
 - b.** Set receives CTVN treatment if the DN is invalid or is not being paged.

Attendant Console

When answering a paging call from a PSTN set, the attendant is required to make the connection. The attendant dials using the above method (FFC and DN) as if the call is being extended to another set.

Radio Paging Product Improvements

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	477
Operating parameters	478
Feature interactions	479
Feature packaging	480
Feature implementation	481
Feature operation	482

Feature description

A Radio Paging system is a communications tool used to contact mobile parties by means of radio signals. A caller can use their telephone set to page a mobile party who has a mobile portable receiving device.

This product improvement enables RPA to recall the attendant who originated the Radio Paging call only; the attendant may be located anywhere within an ISDN Meridian Customer Defined Network (MCDN) configured with Network Attendant Services (NAS).

The improvement also enables an attendant's display to display paged name, instead of answering name, on the paging party when answered, and to make network Radio Paging show the same display information as in the standalone operation. For more information about Radio Paging, please see the Radio Paging feature module in this guide.

Operating parameters

Since ISDN Basic Rate Interface (BRI) sets do not support Flexible Feature Codes (FFCs), they cannot be used to access or answer RPA calls if the BRI sets are local on the paging node. For network situations, BRI sets can access and answer remote RPA calls. This is possible because the Radio Paging Access Code (RPAX)/Radio Paging Answering Code (RPAN) FFCs are dialed as Distant Steering Codes (DSCs)/Trunk Steering Codes (TSCs).

For Pre-selection Paging, if the paged DN following the RPAX FFC is not local to the paging node, the Call Party Name Display (CPND) name for this DN cannot be obtained to be displayed on the calling party's terminal. If the paged DN is local on the paging node and has CPND defined, the CPND can be retrieved and sent to the calling party for display purposes. For Post-selection Paging, the CPND of the paged DN will be displayed even if the DN is not local to the paging node.

If a network call comes in to a set on the paging node and is redirected to paging by Call Forward No Answer (CFNA), the calling name cannot be retrieved and updated on the answering set when the paging call is answered. This happens only if the set on the paging node has CPND defined. If the set does not have CPND defined, the calling name can be updated on the answering party's set.

The following hardware is required for Radio Paging operation: Radio Paging System equipment meeting European Selective Paging Manufacturers' Association (ESPA) requirements; trunk cards (QPC296/QPC287/QPC551/QPC71/QPC237/NTD9742A/NT5K19AA) or Extended Flexible E&M (XFEM) cards (NT5K83/NT5K72/NT5K50/NT5K19).

The following hardware is required for Large Systems: PRI – NT5D97; DDP2 – NT8D72; and DCH – QPC757, NT6D11, or NT6D70 (MSDL).

The following hardware is required for Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems: PRI – NTAK09 with NTAK93 data port; PRI2 – NTAK79, or NTDK50 with NTBK51 DCHI data port; ISL – NTAK02.

Feature interactions

Call Detail Recording Enhancement

When an attendant makes an outgoing call (established on the source side) and then extends the call to remote radio paging on another node by using a normal trunk (for example, Trunk X), an “S” record is printed when the attendant releases to extend the call to network RPA.

If the outgoing trunk call releases before the paged call is answered, the “E” record will show the normal trunk ID (Trunk X).

If the paged call has been answered when the outgoing trunk call releases, the “E” record will show the paged DN instead of Trunk X.

Display of Calling Party Denied

If this feature is enabled (packaged under the International Supplementary features package 131), additional Classes of Service can be assigned to sets to determine whether or not their DN and CPND information will be displayed on other sets. No CPND or DN information is displayed on sets involved in a network RPA call that have name display denied or digit display denied Class of Service.

Network Attendant Services

Network Attendant Services (NAS) configuration is a requirement for the Network Radio Paging (NRPA) Recall to Same Attendant (RTSA) feature. Without NAS, NRPA RTSA is not active, and existing operation will be followed.

With NAS configured, if an RPA recall to the attendant on the originating node is not allowed, the recall will be presented on the paging node. Existing operation prior to this development is performed. There is no new interaction introduced with NAS features.

Slow Answer Recall Modification

With the Slow Answer Recall Modification (SLAM) feature enabled, when the attendant answers a recall the destination party is disconnected. This also applies to Radio Paging.

When the attendant answers a paging recall, the call is removed from the meet-me queue and the recall cannot be answered by the paging party by using RPA Answer. The paging party is put on the source side of the attendant; there is nothing connected on the destination side. The attendant cannot extend the call to paging by pressing the Release key. Pressing the Release key will disconnect the paging party from the source side and the attendant will become idle.

The attendant can extend the call to Radio Paging again by either: dialing the RPAX FFC + the DN (preselection); or dialing the DN, and while the DN is ringing or busy pressing the RPAG key (post-selection).

Feature packaging

Radio Paging (RPA) package 187 must be provisioned to activate this feature.

To gain access to RPA, Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139 must be provisioned.

For the Radio Paging network recall operation, Network Attendant Service (NAS) package 159 must be provisioned.

For Remote Radio Paging, Coordinated Dialing Plan (CDP) package 59 is required to define RPA FFCs as Distant Steering Codes (DSCs) or Trunk Steering Codes (TSCs).

To display characters instead of the Radio Paging Flexible Feature Code, Calling Party Name Display (CPND) package 95 is required.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) package 145, and its dependencies, are required for operation in an MCDN ISDN network.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 87 – Set up remote Radio Paging on originating node.
- 2 LD 15 – In order for the Recall to Same Attendant portion of this feature to operate network wide, the Recall to Same Attendant (RTSA) prompt has to be activated on the originating node as follows:

LD 87 – Set up remote Radio Paging on originating node.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	TSC DSC	Trunk/Distant Steering Code (enter RPAX/RPAN FFC defined on paging node).
TSC DSC	xxxx	Radio Paging FFC from paging node.
RRPA	(NO) YES	Remote Radio Paging option.
RLI		Route List Index of route list block used to route to paging node.

LD 15 – In order for the Recall to Same Attendant portion of this feature to operate network wide, the Recall to Same Attendant (RTSA) prompt has to be activated on the originating node as follows:

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE:	ATT	Attendant console options.

...		
- RTSA	(RSAD) RSAA RSAX	Recall to same attendant denied. Recall to same attendant allowed. Recall to same attendant with queuing on busy.

Feature operation

With ISDN NAS enabled, the RPA Recall will recall to the same attendant who originated the call. The attendant may be located anywhere in the ISDN NAS network.

When the originating attendant answers the RPA recall, the call can be extended again by simply pressing the Release key.

When the paged party answers, recall to the originating attendant will be cancelled if the attendant has not yet answered.

If the paged party answers while the paging call is recalled to the originating attendant (buzzing), the request to cancel the recall is sent from the paging node to the originating node. If the attendant answers the recall before receiving the cancel message, the attendant is connected to both the paging and answering parties.

If the RPA RTSA network wide feature is not allowed, the recall is presented on the paging node. Existing operation prior to this development is performed. The RPA RTSA network wide feature is not allowed when one of the following conditions occurs:

- The originating attendant is busy (active on a loop) and RTSA is not RSAX on the originating node.
- The originating attendant is disabled or in maintenance mode.
- The originating attendant is in Night Service.
- The originating attendant is in Position Busy mode.
- The paging call was not handled by an attendant on the originating node. This includes:
 - A set directly dials access to remote paging.
 - The call is transferred by a set to remote paging.

- An attendant dials access to remote paging on the source side, with no other parties involved.
- The originating attendant never released to extend the paging call to the calling party (that is, the attendant has the calling set on the source side and the paging call on the destination side at recall time).

The recall time out for an RPA call is defined on the node that is directly connected to the RPA system, not the originating node from where the attendant extended the call. This is because the RPA timer is usually longer than the normal recall time out so that the paged party will have enough time to answer the call.

Radio Paging Product Improvement Continuation

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	485
Operating parameters	488
Feature interactions	490
Feature packaging	490
Feature implementation.	491
Feature operation.	494

Feature description

A Radio Paging System (RPS) is a communications tool used to contact mobile parties by means of radio signals. With this system, a set can page a mobile party that is equipped with a radio paging device. The Radio Paging Product Improvement Continuation enhances the performance of the Radio Paging feature by providing the following:

- an increase in the number of digits sent to and displayed on a Radio Paging device
- the ability to activate/deactivate Pretranslation for Radio Paging calls
- five internal/external call treatments to a pager installed in the paging rack

Pager Display

With the existing Radio Paging functionality, when Calling Line Identification (CLID) information is sent to a paging device, a maximum of seven digits are displayed on the pager.

With the Radio Paging Product Improvement Continuation, however, up to 16 digits can be displayed on a pager. Therefore, it is possible for the entire CLID information to be displayed. In order to specify the number of digits (0-16) to be sent to the Radio Paging System, the Transmit Caller's DN (TRDN) prompt must be defined in LD 58.

Pretranslation

Pretranslation allows the creation of a flexible dialing plan by using Speed Call lists as Pretranslation Tables. With the Radio Paging Product Improvement Continuation, Pretranslation is activated/deactivated for Radio Paging calls by defining the Pretranslation (PRET) prompt in LD 58. This activation/deactivation takes place regardless of whether or not Pretranslation is allowed at a customer level.

Pagers installed in the paging rack

With existing Radio Paging functionality, the treatment of external calls forwarded to pagers in the paging rack is defined by the Recall if busy from Radio Paging (RCAL) prompt in LD 58. If RCAL is set to NO, the caller receives a busy tone. If RCAL is set to YES, the call is routed to the attendant. When an internal call is forwarded to a pager in the paging rack, the caller receives a busy tone.

With this Product Improvement Continuation, the user chooses what happens to internal/external calls forwarded to a pager in the paging rack. The treatment of these calls is defined by the Treatment for Internal Calls (INTR) and Treatment for External Calls (EXTR) prompts in LD 58. The INTR and EXTR prompts replace the RCAL prompt.

CAUTION

The treatment for external calls to a pager in the paging rack is **not** converted automatically. Therefore, the EXTR prompt must be defined. If EXTR is not defined, when an external call is forwarded to a pager in the paging rack, the call receives the default treatment for external calls (busy tone).

The Radio Paging Product Improvement Continuation offers the following five possibilities for the treatment of calls to pagers in the paging rack:

- The caller receives a busy tone.
- The call is routed to an attendant.
- The caller receives a special tone (SRC1-SRC8) or an announcement (with RAN equipment) delivered from the Tone and Digit Switch (TDS) card.
- The caller receives an announcement from a RAN machine.
- The call is routed to Meridian Mail.

Busy Tone

When INTR or EXTR is set to BUSY, the caller receives a busy tone.

Routed to an Attendant

When INTR or EXTR is set to ATT, the call is routed to an attendant.

Special Tone or Announcement

When INTR or EXTR is set to SRC1-SRC8, the caller receives a special tone, programmed in LD 56, or an announcement. After an announcement is provided to the caller, the call is disconnected. Recorded Announcement (RAN) equipment is required to provide this announcement.

Announcement from RAN

When INTR or EXTR is set to RAN, the caller receives an announcement from a RAN machine and is then disconnected or routed to an attendant after the message is heard. Post RAN treatment is defined by the RAN post announcement treatment (POST) prompt in LD 16.

For this enhancement to function, a RAN route must be specified by defining the Route number that provides the Recorded Announcement (RANR) prompt in LD 58. The RAN route must be specified prior to defining the RANR prompt.

Meridian Mail

When INTR or EXTR is set to MAIL, the call is routed to Meridian Mail. In this case, the caller receives an announcement stating that the call is being rerouted to Meridian Mail. With this enhancement, all Meridian Mail functions are available.

For this enhancement to function, the Meridian Mail Directory Number (MMDN) prompt must be defined in LD 58. Prior to defining the MMDN prompt, however, the Voice Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) messages queue must be defined in LD 23. The maximum input for Voice ACD is four digits or seven digits if the Directory Number Expansion (Seven Digit) (DNXP) package 150 is equipped.

Operating parameters

The Radio Paging Product Improvement Continuation is applicable on a stand-alone system with a Radio Paging system or in an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) Meridian Customer Defined Network (MCDN) with a centralized Radio Paging System.

A maximum of 16 digits can be sent to Radio Paging equipment, as only 16 digits can be stored in the Calling Line Identification (CLID) field.

As per existing Radio Paging functionality, if the calling number is not available, the Route Access Code of the incoming trunk is displayed on the Radio Paging device.

If the calling number is shorter than the specified value defined at the TRDN prompt, the missing digits are replaced by zeros on the pager's display. With the existing functionality, a shorter calling number is also displayed on a pager in this manner.

If the calling number is greater than the specified value defined at the TRDN prompt, the most significant digits are displayed. The unnecessary digits are deleted.

The treatment of calls to a pager in the paging rack is only applicable if the Radio Paging device conforms to the standards of the European Selective Paging Manufacturer's Association (ESPA).

When the Recorded Paging Announcement (PANN) prompt is set to YES in LD 58, each redirected call to the paging equipment receives a recorded announcement stating that the called party is being paged. This announcement is provided even if the pager is in the paging rack.

When a pager is in the paging rack and PANN is set to YES, the caller receives an announcement stating that the pager is in the paging rack. After this announcement, the treatment, as a result of the INTR and EXTR prompts, is performed.

When the INTR or EXTR prompts are set to RAN and all Recorded Announcement (RAN) trunks are busy, the caller receives normal ringback tone. As soon as a RAN trunk becomes available, the caller hears a recorded announcement. This is as per existing RAN functionality.

Meridian Mail must be located on the same node as the paging device, in order for calls to a pager in the paging rack to be re-routed to Meridian Mail. If Meridian Mail and the paging device are not located on the same node, an error message appears at the overlay level.

When INTR or EXTR is set to Mail and the maximum number of calls to the Meridian Mail DN exceeds the limit that was set at the MAXP prompt in LD 23, the caller receives normal ringback tone. As soon as the number of calls is less than or equal to the MAXP value, the caller receives the recorded announcement or the defined Meridian Mail function. This is as per existing Meridian Mail functionality.

Feature interactions

Radio Paging Product Improvement Continuation has no specific interactions with existing features.

Feature packaging

The Radio Paging Product Improvement Continuation requires the following packages:

- Radio Paging (RPA) package 187, which requires the following package to access Radio Paging:
 - Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139
- Pretranslation (PXLT) package 92

The following packages are required for Meridian Mail:

- Make Set Busy (MSB) package 17
- Basic Automatic Call Distribution (BACD) package 40
- Automatic Call Distribution Package A (ACDA) package 45
- Command Status Link (CSL) package 77
- Command and Status Link with Alpha Signaling (CSLA) package 85
- Integrated Message System (IMS) package 35
- Message Waiting Center (MWC) package 46
- End-to-End Signaling (EES) package 10
- Directory Number Expansion (Seven Digit) (DNXP) package 150 for the Meridian Mail DN (MMDN) to contain a maximum of seven digits

The following package is required for Recorded Announcement (RAN):

- Recorded Announcement (RAN) package 7

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 58 – Allow or deny Pretranslation.
- 2 LD 58 – Set the internal and external treatment for calls to a pager in the paging rack, and set the number of digits of the caller's set transmitted to the paging equipment.

Note: The Radio Paging feature must be configured prior to implementing Radio Paging Product Improvement Continuation. If Pretranslation is to be allowed, the Pretranslation feature must also be configured. Depending upon how the INTR and EXTR prompts are defined, Mail and Recorded Announcement (RAN) must be implemented.

LD 58 – Allow or deny Pretranslation.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE	RPCD	Radio Paging Customer Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
TRAN	(TAB) TWO THR FOR NO	Translation type. Translation lookup table (default) Last two digits of DN Last three digits of DN Last four digits of DN No translation (DN sent as PSA code) The TRAN prompt is not given if MRPS = YES. TRAN is then forced to TAB.
- DNLN	0-(4)-16	DN length.
...		

RCTI	0-(30)-120	Time to wait for a "BUSY" transferring set to become idle. After this time, the call is routed to the attendant.
PRET	(YES) NO	Pretranslation for RPA calls (allowed) or denied.

LD 58 – Set the internal and external treatment for calls to a pager in the paging rack, and set the number of digits of the caller's set transmitted to the paging equipment.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE	RPAX	Radio Paging Access Code Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
RPAX	nnnn	Radio Paging Access Code. This prompt is repeated to allow multiple entries. Access Codes must be previously defined in LD 57.
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
PANN	(NO) YES	Recorded Paging Announcement (denied) or allowed) for this route.
- RPAR	0-511 0-127	Route number that provides the Recorded Announcement. For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
INTR	xxxx (BUSY) ATT SRC1-SRC8 RAN MAIL	Treatment for internal calls to a pager that is in the paging rack. Caller receives a busy tone (default). Call is routed to the attendant. Tones or announcement delivered from the TDS card which is programmed in LD 56. Call is routed to the RAN machine. Call is routed to Meridian Mail.
- RANR	0-511 0-127	RAN Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

- MMDN	xxxx	Meridian Mail DN which provides the recorded announcement or the defined function. MMDN is prompted if INTR = MAIL. The MMDN may be up to four digits. However, if Directory Number Expansion (DNXP) package 150 is equipped, seven digits are allowed.
EXTR	xxxx (BUSY) ATT SRC1-SRC8 RAN MAIL	Treatment for external calls to a pager that is in the paging rack. Caller receives a busy tone (default). Call is routed to the attendant. Tones or announcement delivered from the TDS card, programmed in LD 56. Call is routed to the RAN machine. Call is routed to Meridian Mail.
- RANR	0-511 0-127	RAN Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- MMDN	xxxx	Meridian Mail DN which provides the recorded announcement or the defined function. MMDN is prompted if EXTR = MAIL. The MMDN may be up to four digits. However, if Directory Number Expansion (DNXP) package 150 is equipped, seven digits are allowed.
...		
OPER	(AUTO) MANU	Automatic operation (default). Manual operation.
- EXTM	(0)-9	External mode digit for this RPAX. EXTM is prompted when OPER = AUTO.
- INTM	(0)-9	Internal mode digit for this RPAX. INTM is prompted when OPER = AUTO.
- TRDN	(0)-16	Transmit the last x digits of the caller' s DN to the paging equipment. TRDN is prompted if OPER = AUTO.
...		

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Recall after Parking

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	495
Operating parameters	495
Feature interactions	496
Feature packaging	496
Feature implementation	496
Feature operation	497

Feature description

This enhancement to the Call Park feature causes a parked call to be recalled to the attendant or night DN if the attendant is in Night Service, rather than to the parking set, if not answered within a customer-defined period of time (two-minute maximum). The call may be external or internal.

Operating parameters

This feature does not apply to calls parked by Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agents.

This feature operates in a standalone, but not in a network environment.

Feature interactions

Call Park

If the attendant is in Night Service, and a parked call is not answered within a customer-defined period of time (two-minute maximum), then the Recall after Parking feature recalls a parked call to the attendant or night DN instead of the parking telephone. If the parked call is recalled to a multiple appearance night DN, only the first appearance of the night DN will ring. The call may be external or internal.

The recall to the attendant appears on the Recall ICI key. If the attendant is in Night Service, the recall occurs to the night DN. If the night DN is busy, the call is queued if it is an external call.

Feature packaging

The Recall After Parking feature is included in Call Park (CPRK) package 33.

Feature implementation

LD 50 – Configure Recall after Parking at the RECA prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
CPTM	30-(45)-240	Call Park Timer (in seconds). The amount of time a call is held in the parked state before recalling the parking set or the attendant.
RECA	(NO) YES	Recall Attendant. YES = unanswered parked calls recall the attendant. NO = unanswered park calls recall the parking set.

Feature operation

The recall to the attendant appears on the Recall ICI key. If the attendant is in Night Service, the recall occurs to the Night DN. If the Night DN is busy, the external calls are queued.

Recall to Same Attendant

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	499
Operating parameters	500
Feature interactions	500
Feature packaging	503
Feature implementation	504
Feature operation	504

Feature description

The Recall to Same Attendant (RTSA) feature allows a recall to return to the attendant which last extended the call. If that attendant is busy, the recall is routed to either the first available idle attendant (option RSAA), or queued to the requested attendant until the attendant becomes idle (option RSAX). A call queued to an attendant in this way takes precedence over all other calls. Queued recalls are presented in the order in which they were queued.

The types of calls and recalls which can be queued are as follows:

- inter-attendant calls
- meter recalls
- slow answer recalls
- park recalls

- Camp-on recalls, and
- Call Waiting recalls.

Operating parameters

Attendant recalls brought about by switchhook flash, dial 0, call transfer, conference or the use of a recall key on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone will not be affected by the RTSA feature.

RTSA will not apply to calls extended by Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agents.

If an Attendant Console is maintenance or position busy, then recalls to it will be presented to the first idle Attendant Console, no matter which option has been specified.

If an attendant fails to answer a direct recall, that Attendant Console is forced into position busy, and the recall is presented to the first idle attendant.

RTSA is not supported by Centralized Attendant Service (CAS).

If the customer enters Night Service while recalls are timing for RTSA, these recalls will not be directed to the night station.

Feature interactions

AC15 Recall: Timed Reminder Recall

With the AC15 Timed Reminder Recall feature, if RTSA = RSAA the call is presented to the attendant who last extended the call, if RTSA = RSAX the call is presented to the attendant who last extended the call or put in the queue if this attendant is busy.

Attendant Forward No Answer

If the attendant does not answer a call and the Attendant Forward No Answer feature is equipped, the console is forced into the Position Busy state and the call routed to the first available idle attendant.

Attendant Overflow Position

Recalls and inter-attendant calls are not routed to the Attendant Overflow Position.

Attendant Position Busy

If an Attendant Console is in maintenance or Position Busy when a Recall to Same Attendant call is recalled to it, the recall is presented to the first available idle attendant. If an attendant goes into Position Busy with a Return to Same Attendant call in Call Waiting, the waiting call is presented to the first available attendant.

Automatic Call Distribution

Recall to Same Attendant does not apply to calls extended by Automatic Call Distribution agents.

Call Forward No Answer

If the attendant does not answer a call and the Attendant Forward No Answer feature is equipped, the console is forced into the Position Busy state and the call routed to the first available idle attendant.

Call Waiting Options

All options for call-waiting calls do not apply to calls queued to a specified attendant. The exception to this is the display call waiting key, which shows the number of calls in the overall attendant queue and the calls in the queue for a specified attendant.

Centralized Attendant Service

Centralized Attendant Service does not support the Recall to Same Attendant feature.

Flexible Attendant Call Waiting Thresholds

The Recall to Same Attendant (RTSA) feature has precedence over the Flexible Attendant Call Waiting Thresholds (FACWT) feature. If either RSAA or RSXA options are selected, RTSA has precedence over FACWT in determining the Call Waiting Lamp state. If one or more RTSA calls are waiting in the attendant queue, RTSA will set the Call Waiting Lamp state to wink (30 impulses per minute).

RTSA calls are not included when the FACWT feature determines the number of calls waiting.

Group Hunt

Calls redirected from a group hunt list via the listed DN or flexible attendant DN, and transferred back to the Pilot DN, are recalled if the Slow Answer Recall Timer expires. However, in practical configurations, the hunt terminates on the entry with the listed DN or attendant DN before the Slow Answer Recall Timer expires; consequently, the call is not redirected to that DN and presented on the applicable ICI key on the console. Therefore, the call is never presented as a recall, so that Recall to the Same Attendant does not apply.

Idle Extension Notification

An Idle Extension Notification recall will always recall to the same attendant, regardless of the configuration of the Recall to Same Attendant (RTSA) feature.

Multi-Party Operations

Users of analog (500/2500 type) telephones can perform an attendant recall during a two-party connection by performing a switchhook flash and then dialing the attendant DN.

Multi-Tenant Service

If a specified attendant is in maintenance or Position Busy, the recall first tries to terminate at another attendant within the same console group, and then to the night DN.

Network Attendant Service

This feature operates on a network-wide basis for the following call types:

- Slow Answer Recall
- Camp-on Recall, and
- Call Waiting Recall.

The operation of this feature is affected by the programming for the option in the Customer Data Block of the system where the attendant answering the call resides.

Periodic Pulse Metering

Meter recalls are returned to the same attendant whether Recall to Same Attendant is allowed or not. If Return to Same Attendant with Queuing on Busy (RSAQ) is selected as an option, the recalls are queued to a specified attendant.

Ring Again on No Answer

A telephone that is recalling the attendant cannot apply Ring Again on No Answer.

Tenant Service

Recall to Same Attendant applies to Tenant Service. If a specified attendant is in maintenance or Position Busy, the recall first tries to terminate at another attendant within the same console group, and then to the night DN.

Voice Messaging

Recall to Same Attendant does not apply to recalls from the Voice Messaging System.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Modify data for each customer member to be configured.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	ATT	Attendant console options
...		
RTSA	(RSAD) RSAA	Recall to same attendant (denied) allowed.
	RSAX	Recall to same attendant allowed, with queuing on busy attendant.

Feature operation

If the requested attendant is idle, a recall to it will be presented on the loop key, and on the corresponding MTR, IAT, or RLL Incoming Call Indicator (ICI) key.

When a recall is queued specifically for an attendant, this will be indicated on the Attendant Console by a wink lamp state for the Call Waiting lamp.

Recall with Priority during Night Service

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	505
Operating parameters	505
Feature interactions	506
Feature packaging	506
Feature implementation	506
Feature operation	506

Feature description

This feature (RPNS) places a priority level on the order in which calls queued to a Night DN are processed as follows:

- recall of an external call
- a new external call, and
- other calls.

This is the normal order during day processing.

Operating parameters

Due to the prioritizing of call processing, low priority calls may remain queued for a long time before being processed.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Configure Recall with Priority during Night Service.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	NIT	Night Service options
...		
- RPNS	(NO) YES	(Deny) allow Recall with Priority during Night Service.

Feature operation

The recall to the attendant appears on the Recall ICI key. If the attendant is in Night Service, the recall occurs to the Night DN. If the Night DN is busy, the external calls are queued.

If there is an occurrence of several calls of the same type to a station, the calls are presented to the station in their chronological order of arrival.

Recorded Announcement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	507
Operating parameters	508
Feature interactions	508
Feature packaging	509
Feature implementation	510
Feature operation	512

Feature description

The Recorded Announcement (RAN) feature allows the system to connect calls automatically to a customer-provided Recorded Announcement machine. Recorded Announcements can be used for:

- Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)
- Automatic Wake Up
- Intercept Treatment (INTR)
- Recorded Overflow Announcements (ROAs), and
- Network Queuing feature, which has Call Back Queuing (CBQ), Coordinated Call Back Queuing (CCBQ), Call Back Queuing to Conventional Main (CBQCM), and Off-Hook Queuing (OHQ).

The system software detects calls to connect to the Recorded Announcement (RAN) machine, determines the Intercept Treatment required, and connects the call to the proper Recorded Announcement. The system then monitors the RAN machine.

The system provides the software programs to control the announcement recorder and the circuit packs. Two types of circuit packs can be used:

- Recorded Announcement (RAN) Trunk Cards (QPC74) contain four identical trunk circuits for the interface between the system and the announcement machine. See *Circuit Card: Description and Installation* (553-3001-211) for engineering information. When the QPC74 is used, all ports on the card must be dedicated as TYPE RAN or TYPE MUS.
- Universal Trunk Cards (NT8D14AA) contain eight identical trunk circuits that can be configured independently in the system software. See *Circuit Card: Description and Installation* (553-3001-211) for a description.

Operating parameters

Dial access to RAN trunk groups is allowed and is limited only by Trunk Group Access Restrictions (TGARs).

When the QPC74 is used, all ports on the card must be dedicated as TYPE RAN or TYPE MUS.

Feature interactions

Conference No Hold Conference

A RAN trunk cannot be Conferenced or No Hold Conferenced.

Collect Call Blocking

A RAN route is defined as having CCBA YES or NO, which is used if Coordinated Dialing Plan (CDP) or ACD queues were not used to get to the RAN route. If the call is routed through ACD/CDP to terminate on RAN, the Collect Call Blocking (CCB) treatment will depend upon the CCB data of the ACD/CDP, and not of the RAN route.

FCC Compliance for DID Answer Supervision

With FCC Compliance for DID Answer Supervision, incoming DID calls that are intercepted to a Recorded Announcement (RAN) are provided with answer supervision.

Group Hunt

Calls which are queued against the Group Hunt Pilot DN cannot receive Recorded Announcement.

Recovery on Misoperation of Attendant Console

If a Recorded Announcement is given to the destination side that has been intercepted, the connection to the destination side is considered as invalid. Therefore, if the attendant tries to extend the source to the destination using the RELEASE key or another LOOP key, the operation is ignored. The attendant must first press the RELEASE DESTINATION key to release the destination, and then extend the call to the source. If the HOLD key is pressed, the source party is put on hold and the Recorded Announcement is disconnected on the destination side.

Source Included when Attendant Dials

The source is included in a conference involving the attendant, the source, and Recorded Announcement or music treatment. Intrusion tone is not provided in this case.

Trunk Traffic Reporting Enhancement

The Trunk Seizure Option is not supported on RAN trunks.

Feature packaging

Recorded Announcement (RAN) package 7, which requires Intercept Treatment (INTR) package 11.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 16 – Enable Recorded Announcement (RAN) trunk route.
- 2 LD 14 – Enable Recorded Announcement (RAN) trunk.

LD 16 – Enable Recorded Announcement (RAN) trunk route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	RAN	RAN trunks.
RTYP	CAP	Code-a-Phone recording device. Software allows announcements of up to 608 seconds.
	AUD	Audichron recording device (required when connecting to a Universal Trunk Card). Software allows announcements of up to 64 seconds.
	CK2	Cook Electric recording device. Software allows announcements of up to 64 seconds.
	DGT	Digital Recorders 213300 & 213400. Software allows announcements of up to 256 seconds.
	CON	NT7M series digital recorders. Software allows announcements of up to 608 seconds.
REP	1-15	Number of times the announcement repeats during each connection.

POST	ATT	Call is routed to attendant after specified number of repetitions (applies to Direct Inward Dial [DID] calls on Intercept).
STRT	DIS	RAN is removed after a specified number of repetitions.
	IMM	Call connects immediately to announcement.
	DDL	Call connects to announcement at the start of announcement.
ASUP	(NO) YES	Supervision (is not) or is required to inform the Central Office (CO) when the call is answered.
ACOD	xxx...x	Trunk route access code.
Note: All RAN route members must be removed before the route can be removed.		

LD 14 – Enable Recorded Announcement (RAN) trunk.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RAN	RAN trunk data block.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
RTMB	0-511 1-510 0-127 1-510	Route number and Member number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

Note: If a night table is used with Network Automatic Call Distribution (NACD), the FROA and FRT values in LD 23 need to be set for the Recorded Announcement feature. FROA should be “NO” and FRT should be four seconds greater than the last entry time of the night table.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Recorded Announcement Broadcast

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	513
Operating parameters	526
Feature interactions	528
Feature packaging	529
Feature implementation	529
Feature operation	541

Feature description

The Recorded Announcement Broadcast (RANBRD) feature expands the existing functionality of the Recorded Announcement (RAN) feature. Previously, the Recorded Announcement (RAN) feature used one-to-one connection between a calling party and a designated RAN trunk connected to a physical Recorded Announcement machine. Therefore, if four calling parties were receiving RAN treatment then four RAN trunks were occupied to provide this functionality.

The Recorded Announcement Broadcast feature eliminates the need for multiple cross-connections to provide recorded announcement. With this feature, multiple calling parties receive RAN treatment from one RAN trunk. Thus allowing a RAN trunk to simultaneously broadcast announcements to a maximum of 48 calling parties per RAN trunk. This expansion maximizes the usage of available RAN trunks.

This feature also introduces the following enhancements:

- Incremental Software Management limits
- RAN signalling capabilities
- Multi-Channel RAN Machine Types and Modes
- Message Staging Through Queuing Thresholds for Delay Dial Start/Stop RAN machines
- Music on Waiting
- Traffic Study Option

Each of the above enhancements are discussed in the sections that follow.

Incremental Software Management Limits

Two new Incremental Software Management (ISM) limits on Broadcast Routes and Broadcast Connections are introduced with this feature.

LD 22 is modified to print the new ISM information on RAN Broadcast connections that is introduced for the RAN Broadcast feature. The existing SLT command prints the ISM information for the system.

Customers can modify ISM parameters via keycode. A keycode is a machine-generated digitally signed list of customer capabilities and authorized software release. A security keycode scheme protects ISM parameters.

To expand ISM limits, customers must order and install a new keycode. This installation is performed using the Keycode Management feature. All Keycode Management commands are executed in LD 143. For further information on keycode installation, please refer to *Large System: Upgrade Procedures* (553-3021-258).

For further information on ISM, refer to the “Incremental Software Management” in *Features and Services* (553-3001-306), Book 2 of 3.

Broadcast Routes

The ISM limit on broadcast routes is based on the number of broadcasting RAN routes available on a system. A new ISM header in LD 16 indicates ISM broadcasting RAN information for the system. This information is updated as each new RAN broadcasting route is configured by the customer. The upper ISM limit for broadcast routes is 511 for Large Systems and 127 for Small Systems. Table 38 shows the Broadcast RAN Route ISM information that is added to the header in LD 16.

Table 38
New Broadcast RAN Routes ISM Information in LD 16

RAN RTE	AVAIL: xx	USED: xx	TOT: xx
----------------	-----------	----------	---------

Broadcast Connections

The ISM limit on broadcast connections is based on the number of broadcast RAN connections available on the system. Additional broadcast RAN connections can be purchased incrementally. A new ISM header in LD 14 indicates ISM broadcasting RAN connections ISM information for the system. Table 39 shows the Broadcast RAN Connections ISM information that is added to the header in LD 14.

Table 39
New Broadcast RAN Connections ISM information in LD 14

TNS	AVAIL: xxxxx	USED: xxx	TOT: xxxxx
RAN CON	AVAIL: xxxx	USED: xxx	TOT: xxxx

As each new broadcasting RAN trunk is configured, the number of available broadcast connections is subtracted from the maximum number of broadcast connections to the RAN trunk. Any calling party that is listening to a recorded announcement through a broadcasting RAN trunk represents a broadcast connection.

The following scenario provides a detailed example of the new ISM limits that are applicable to this feature. Assume that a customer has an upper ISM limit of 5 broadcast RAN routes and an upper ISM limit of 240 broadcast connections. When the customer defines a new broadcast RAN route, the new number of available broadcast RAN is equal to the upper limit less 1, in this case that would be 4 broadcast RAN routes. When the customer configures 2 RAN trunks for the RAN route in LDs 14 and 16 broadcast connections to each trunk. The number of available broadcast connections is now equal to the upper limit less the number of configured broadcast RAN connections. So, in this scenario the customer has a total of 208 ($240 - 16 - 16 = 208$) broadcast connections and a total of 4 broadcast RAN routes.

RAN Signaling

Immediate Start

With immediate start RAN signaling, the calling party is connected to the recorded announcement immediately. With this signaling, calling parties barge-in on the announcement. Therefore, the calling party can be connected to the announcement such as the beginning, middle or end.

The RAN Broadcast feature allows immediate start configuration the option of receiving Music On Hold to calling parties waiting for RAN treatment.

Delay Dial

With delay dial RAN signaling, the calling party is only connected at the start of a recorded announcement. With RAN Broadcast, calling parties can have the option of Music On Hold while waiting for the start of the announcement.

Multi-Channel RAN Machine Types and Modes

Multi-Channel corresponds to multiple RAN channels that can be configured within one RAN trunk route. In a Multi-Channel RAN route, each trunk has its own dedicated RAN channel on a physical RAN machine. Multi-Channel RAN routes do not support the cross connecting (daisy chains) of multiple trunk ports together so that several callers hear the same RAN message.

As an example in Multi-Channel RAN configuration, a Level Start/Stop Multi-Channel (MLVL) route could have trunk ports each configured with its own RAN channel. Each trunk could be assigned several RAN Broadcast connections. If the message is 15 seconds long, then queuing could be configured to start playing a message every 3 seconds.

The new multi-channel machine types - Continuous Mode Multi-Channel (MCON), Pulse Start/Stop Multi-Channel (MPUL) and Level Start/Stop Multi-Channel (MLVL) - are not linked to RAN machine or a given trunk. All trunks belonging to the RAN route are considered independent. RAN trunks and RAN machine channels are connected one to one. Accordingly, if one RAN trunk is detected as faulty then all other trunks are not impacted.

For these new RAN machine types, the maximum length of the recorded announcement is configured is two hours. The meaning of a ground signal received from the RAN machine (play or idle) is configured in LD 16. This prompt was previously only applicable to XFEM RAN trunks.

These new RAN machine types are applicable to broadcasting and non broadcasting RAN routes.

Recorded Announcement Broadcast supports two machine modes: Continuous and Start/Stop. Both modes support immediate start and delay dial configurations.

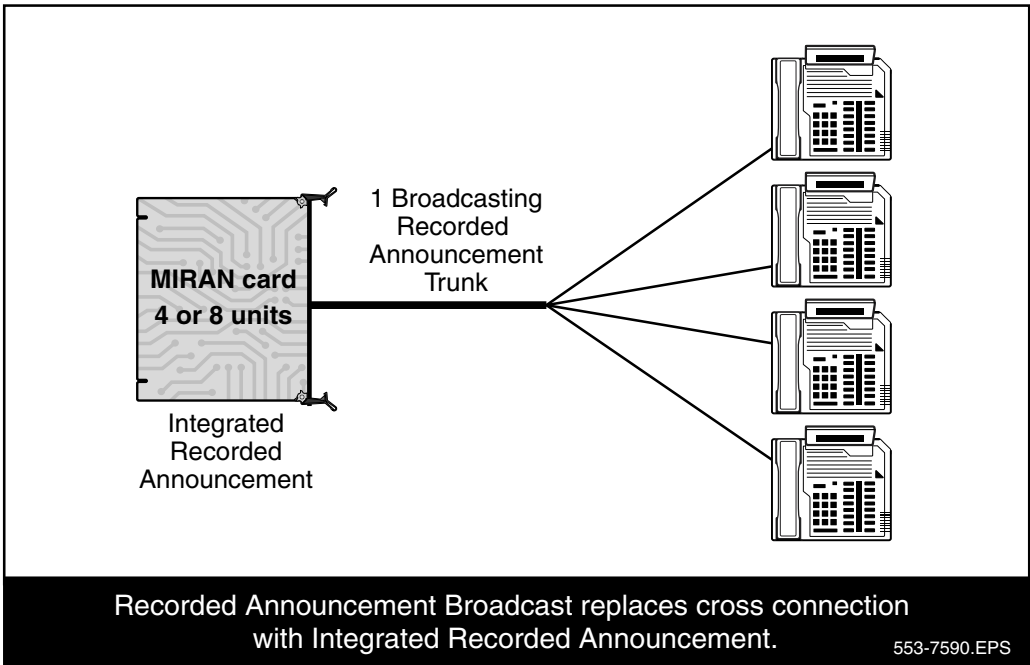
Table 40 outlines the hardware requirements and new RAN modes. RAN Broadcast requires an external RAN machine and a RAN trunk card.

Table 40
RAN modes and Hardware

Hardware	Types of RAN Modes		
	Continuous	Level Start/ Stop	Pulse Start/ Stop
QPC (X74)	X		X
XUT (NT8D14)	X		
EXUT (NT8D14)	X	X	X
XFEM (NT5K83)	X		X
MIRAN (NTAG36)	X	X	

As shown in Figure 8, the Meridian Integrated Record Announcement (MIRAN) cards eliminates the need for an external RAN machine. MIRAN emulates the Extended Universal Trunk (EXUT) card capabilities and provides built-in, physical RAN channels.

Figure 8
MIRAN Hardware



Continuous Mode

In Continuous mode, the recorded message is repeatedly played over and over. Calling parties requiring RAN treatment barge in on a playing message or receive ringback tone until the message starts over.

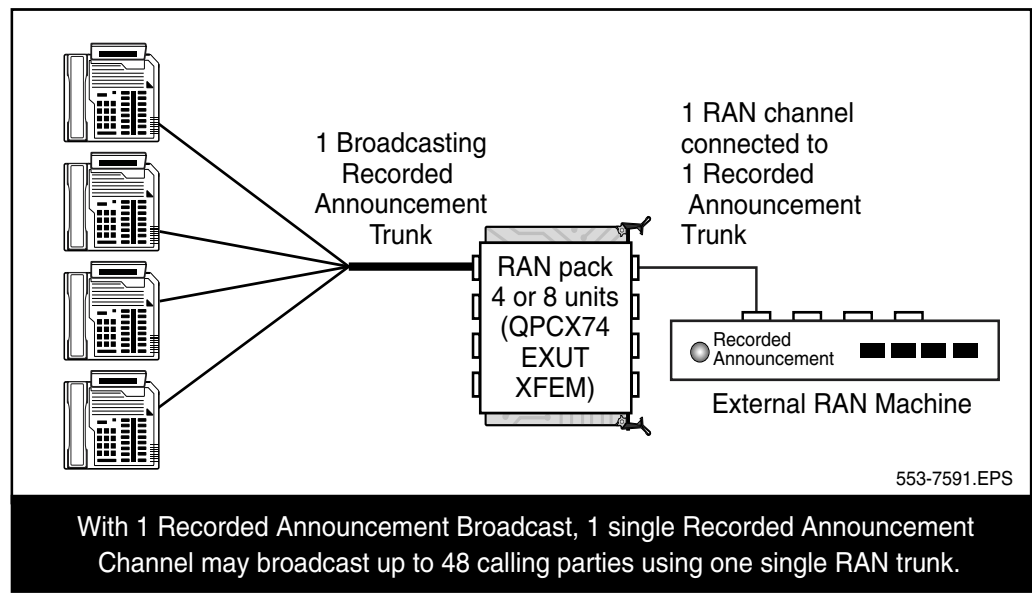
In Continuous mode, the maximum recommended amount of connections is between 10 and 16 connections per broadcasting RAN trunk. This amount depends on the following factors: CPU performance, answer supervision and delay between two announcements. This engineering requirement exists due to the fact that the system does not control the RAN channel. In Continuous mode, the message is continually running a recorded message with a short delay (usually less than 500 ms) between two announcements. If a RAN trunk is already broadcasting a recorded message to 12 calling parties and 12 calling parties require RAN treatment, then at the end of the message the system must disconnect these callers and connect the next calling parties before the message plays again.

Accordingly, the 12 connection limitation prevents the calling parties from hearing a RAN message that has already started playing. This value of 12 can be increased depending on the system specifications. As an example, a delay between two announcements that is greater than 500 ms. If answer supervision is not returned when the calling party connects to the recorded announcement, then up to 24 connections per Continuous mode RAN trunk are supported.

Recorded Announcement Broadcast introduces a new Continuous mode machine type called Continuous Mode Multi-Channel (MCON). Independent (asynchronous) RAN trunks can belong to a MCON RAN route which was not permitted with the existing Audichron/Cook 211 (AUD), NT7M Digital Recorders (CON) or 213300 and 213400 Digital Recorders (DGT) Continuous mode machine types.

Figure 9 illustrates RAN Broadcast using Start/Stop or Continuous Mode configuration.

Figure 9
RAN Broadcast using Start/Stop or Continuous Mode Configuration



Start/Stop Mode

In Start/Stop mode, the recorded message does not begin to play the recorded announcement until a start pulse signal is received from the RAN machine. There are two types of Start/Stop mode: Pulse Start/Stop and Level Start/Stop.

With Start/Stop configuration, the system controls when the RAN message starts and stops. Therefore, if 30 calling parties require RAN treatment, the system waits to start the recorded announcement until all 30 callers are ready to be connected. When the message is finished playing, the system disconnects all 30 callers and waits until the next 30 callers are queued before sending a message to the RAN machine to start playing the message. The recommended value for the maximum number of connections per broadcast start/stop trunk is 30. Again, this value can be increased depending on the system specifications. As an example, if the answer supervision signal is not returned when the calling party connects to the recorded announcement, then up to 48 connections per Start/Stop RAN trunk are supported.

With Pulse Start/Stop, the start signal is pulse. This pulse activates the playback of the recorded announcement. The announcement is played until completion. All other start pulses are ignored until the announcement has finished.

With Level Start/Stop, the start signal is a level. The leading edge of the start signal initiates the playback of the recorded announcement. This continues until either the trailing edge of the start signal occurs or the announcement has finished. When a trailing edge is detected, the recorded announcement is terminated and level start signal is sent to the RAN machine to immediately reset the recorded announcement.

Recorded Announcement Broadcast introduces two Start/Stop mode machines types called Pulse Start/Stop Multi-Channel (MPUL) and Level Start/Stop Multi-Channel (MLVL).

Message Staging

Recorded Announcement Broadcast allows the staging of recorded announcement for Delay Dial Start/Stop Machines. The staging of announcements is controlled by the queuing thresholds programmed in LD 16 for Delay Dial Start/Stop machines. With staging, if several copies of a recorded announcement are available on different RAN ports, then the start time of the recording can be staggered. For queued calling parties, this decreases the waiting time to hear the start of the announcement.

In Continuous modes, the staging of announcements is determined by the RAN machine.

Queuing Thresholds for Delay Dial Start/Stop Machines

The Recorded Announcement Broadcast feature introduces two new queuing thresholds for Start/Stop RAN machines configured with Delay Dial signaling (STRT=DDL in LD 16).

These new queuing thresholds allow customers to stagger recorded announcements using both time and number of calls as threshold triggers. Queuing thresholds optimizes a calling party's waiting time and the number of calls waiting to receive RAN treatment.

As an example, a customer has a recorded announcement that is 15 seconds in length. This announcement is used in a high volume Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) environment. In this scenario, a calling party requiring RAN treatment can range between 1 to 30 at any given time. With RAN Broadcast the 15 second message can be staggered. With this arrangement, 5 trunk ports could be configured in a RAN broadcast route with each trunk provisioned with 10 RAN broadcast connections. The message could then be programmed to play every 3 seconds or when 10 caller are queued (TITH = 3 and NCTH = 10 in LD 16). In this configuration, each of the 5 trunks would be connected to individual RAN channels with each channel having the identical 15 second message. The calling party would only have to wait a maximum of 3 seconds before receiving a recorded announcement message.

With the new queuing thresholds, when the waiting or the number of calls threshold is met or exceeded the system searches for an available RAN Trunk and connects all queued callers waiting for a recorded announcement. If the system cannot locate an available trunk, then the waiting calls are requeued without a threshold so that waiting callers are connected to a RAN trunk as soon as it becomes available.

However, if RAN trunks are not available then callers are requeued without a threshold until the next RAN trunk is available. At this point, all threshold exceeded callers listen to the recorded announcement.

If no time or number threshold is configured, then all queued parties are connected to the first available RAN trunk. This includes callers that have just been queued by the system. Therefore, the system does not assign any priority to waiting callers when no thresholds have been configured.

Music on Waiting

Recorded Announcement Broadcast feature supports music on waiting for queued callers on both broadcasting and non-broadcasting RAN trunks. With this enhancement, music is provided when a calling party is queued to receive a recorded announcement. A selected music source is provided to waiting callers until the system locates an available RAN trunk. The music on waiting enhancement replaces ringback tone.

Traffic Study Option

The Traffic Period Option (TPO) allows a customer to enhance their TFC002 reports to accumulate trunk usage data after every traffic period instead of accumulating usage only after a call disconnects. With this option enabled in LD 17, the Common Channel Signaling (CCS) associated with lengthy calls is reported in each traffic report interval throughout the duration of the call.

Previously, this feature did not apply to RAN and Music trunks. However, with the introduction of the RAN Broadcast feature, changes are made to the Trunk Traffic Reporting Enhancement with the introduction of TFC111. The TFC111 report provides information on the usage of broadcasting routes.

For the TFC111 to be output, the customer report number 11 must be selected using the SOPC command in LD 2. For example, for Customer 0, SOPC 0 11 is entered. To print the TFC111 report, the TOPC command in LD 2 is used. For example, for Customer 0, TOPC 0 11 is entered. The TFC 111 report is also printed when automatic traffic reports are scheduled in LD 2.

A traffic message is output each time the number of active broadcasting connections is equal to the system's ISM limit.

The new TFC111 report provides the following information:

- the trunk type
- the number of successful broadcast connections of the trunk associated with route
- the average duration of broadcast connects for route
- the average waiting time for RAN requests
- the maximum waiting time for RAN requests
- the waiting time threshold peg count
- the number of waiting parties threshold peg count
- the broadcast connection peg count for three lowest usage trunks

Table 41 is an example of the customer report, TFC 111, for RAN Broadcast routes.

Table 41
New Customer Traffic Measurement Outputs

System ID 0200	TFC111	
Customer Number 000		
Route Number 031	Trunk Type RAN	
Successful broadcast connections peg count 000817	Average call duration 00006	Average waiting duration 00004
Maximum waiting time 00007	Waiting time threshold peg count 00000	Number of waiting parties threshold peg count 00000
Broadcast connections peg count for lowest trunk usage 00000	Broadcast connections peg count for next to lowest trunk usage 00000	Broadcast connection peg count for second lowest trunk usage 00002

Maximum number of connections per broadcasting RAN trunk

Table 42 shows the maximum number of connections per broadcasting RAN trunk that can be configured. These values depend on system configuration; therefore, some systems can allow greater values or request lower values.

When no answer supervision signal is to be returned at the time the caller receives the announcement, more connections are supported. This is the case with unsupervised trunks, internal calls, or when the answer signal has already been sent.

If answer supervision is returned, there is a high impact on real-time. Therefore, it is recommended that the maximum number of connections per RAN trunk be set to a lower value (See Table 42).

To achieve maximum efficiency, TFC111 and the TITH and NCTH thresholds can be used. For instance, the difference between the number of times TITH was met and NCTH was met provides an indication of how the system reacts to the incoming RAN request rate. In the case of a high rate, a greater number of NCTH was met than TITH. This indicates that the number of connections is insufficient.

Table 42
Recommended maximum number of connections per trunk

RAN mode	Is answer supervision returned when RAN is provided?	Recommended maximum number of connections per RAN trunk
Continuous mode with less than 500ms between two announcements	Yes	up to 12
Continuous mode with less than 500ms between two announcements	No	up to 24
Start/Stop mode	Yes	up to 30
Start/Stop mode	No	up to 48

Operating parameters

The Recorded Announcement Broadcast feature is applicable to RAN routes only.

The Meridian Integrated Recorded Announcement (MIRAN) card provides a multi-tasking environment for certain voice processing intensive applications, such as RAN and Music on Hold. This card stores recorded music and announcements in flash memory using two audio ports. The setup or modification of sound files is done using a set or a TTY. This card stores recorded music and announcements in flash memory or PCMCIA flash memory cards. Music can be played from an analog source, such as a Compact Disc (CD) player or a Muszac source, through the MIRAN card. It is not a requirement that Music be recorded within MIRAN. The card plays music from other sources.

When configuring this feature, the mode supported by the external RAN machine and system hardware must match. The EXUT card supports continuous, pulse start/stop and level start/stop. The XFEM card supports continuous and pulse start/stop modes. The MIRAN card supports continuous and level start/stop modes.

The MIRAN card is associated with a certain port on the EXUT card. Each recorded announcement can be associated with more than one port at one time.

Traditional Recorded Announcement and Recorded Announcement Broadcast can exist on the same system.

If using a Start/Stop RAN machine, it is recommended that both the Waiting Time Threshold (TITH prompt) and the Number of Calls Waiting Threshold (NCTH prompt) be configured.

The Waiting Time Threshold (TITH) and the Number of Calls Waiting Threshold (NCTH) prompts should be configured to minimize caller's waiting time. TITH should be set to the length of the RAN message divided by the number of RAN trunks. NCTH should be set to the maximum number of connections per trunk divided by the number of RAN repetitions. All RAN trunks should have the same number of allowed connections to trigger RAN starts.

The continuous mode multichannel, the level start/stop multichannel and the pulse start/stop multichannel all support independent RAN trunks.

A RAN route can be modified to disallow broadcasting, provided that all trunks do not have any active calls connected when changes are made. When modifying a RAN route to allow broadcasting, the number of available ISM RAN connections must be sufficient or the change is not permitted.

In customer situations with high RAN usage, continuous RAN is recommended. In situations with a fluctuating or low incoming rate, a start/stop RAN with thresholds configured at a low value is recommended.

Feature interactions

Answer Supervision

Answer Supervision is provided based on the configuration of the RAN route. When music is provided to queued callers waiting for an announcement, the answer supervision is returned as though the recorded announcement was given.

Automatic Call Distribution Recorded Overflow Announcement

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) and Recorded Overflow Announcement (ROA) allows queued calls to an ACD agent or attendant to be routed to a recorded announcement informing the calling party of the delay. If music is selected between the first and second recorded announcement, queued calls can be routed to a second announcement if they are still waiting in the queue.

When Music on Waiting is configured for the second RAN route, the music source selected by the Automatic Call Distribution or Recorded Overflow Announcement feature, already provided to a queued call, is not replaced by the one selected by the second RAN route when this queued call is waiting to be connected to the second RAN.

Automatic Wake Up

Automatic Wake Up (AWU) broadcast capability is independent of the RAN broadcast capability. AWU broadcast is only applicable to AWU trunks.

Incremental Software Management

The Incremental Software Management (ISM) limits introduced by this feature impact the number of units available and used by the ISM feature. The ISM header at the start of LD 14 is updated to indicate the broadcast RAN connections ISM information on the system.

INIT ACD Queue Call Restore

ACD calls queued for receiving RAN are restored by the INIT ACD Queue Call Restore feature following system initialization. All other calls queued for RAN are dropped, and the callers hear silence.

If system initialization occurs when an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call is being greeted by ACD RAN, the RAN greeting is automatically disconnected. If the call is restored by the INIT ACD Queue Call Restore feature, the call is presented to the appropriate ACD Directory Number as a new call.

When system initialization occurs, Music on Waiting is stopped and the restored call is presented to the ACD DN as a new call.

Integrated Call Center Management

Integrated Call Center Management (ICCM) broadcast capability is independent of the RAN Broadcast capability. ICCM broadcast is only applicable to IVR voice ports.

The script command GIVE RAN<RAN route number> connects a call to the specified RAN route and the RAN broadcast feature will apply if applicable.

Music Broadcast

The Music Broadcast feature is applicable to Music only, and the RAN Broadcast feature is applicable to RAN only.

Feature packaging

The Recorded Announcement Broadcast (RANBRD) feature is package 327. The following packages are also required:

- Recorded Announcement (RAN) package 7
- Intercept Treatment (INTR) package 11

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 16 – Define Continuous RAN Route.
- 2 LD 16 – Define Immediate Start/Stop RAN Route.
- 3 LD 16 – Define Delay Dial Start/Stop RAN Route.

- 4 LD 14 – Define new RAN Trunk.
- 5 LD 16 – Define Continuous RAN route with Meridian Integrated RAN (MIRAN).
- 6 LD 16 – Define Immediate Start/Stop RAN route with Meridian Integrated RAN (MIRAN).
- 7 LD 16 – Define Delay Dial Start/Stop RAN route with Meridian Integrated RAN (MIRAN).
- 8 LD 14 – Define a RAN trunk.

The following scenario provides details on how to configure RAN Broadcasting and Non Broadcasting using different applications such as Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) queues and intercept treatments.

Assume the following scenario exists. You have a system configured with non-broadcasting RAN. Your system has 3 RAN routes. Route 1 has 1 trunk with low usage and handles RAN intercept treatments. Route 2 has 8 trunks with variable usage and handles Recorded Overflow Announcement (ROA). Route 3 has 16 trunks with high usage and handles all Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) greetings into your call centre.

Table 43 and Table 44 provide a non-broadcasting and a broadcasting scenario respectively.

Table 43
Non-Broadcasting Scenario

RAN Routes	Usage	RAN Mode	Number of Trunks	RAN Machine Type
1	Low	Start/Stop	1	Cook 201/ QAY1.
2	Varied	Continuous	8	Audichron/ Cook 211 (required for XUT trunks)
3	High	Continuous	16	Audichron/ Cook 211 (required for XUT trunks)

In the non-broadcasting scenario the following system requirements exist:

- a total of 25 (1 + 8 + 16) RAN trunks
- a total of 3 RAN channels

When using the RAN Broadcast feature in the same scenario, RAN trunks and RAN channels requirements are reduced. With this feature, each group of RAN trunks is replaced by one broadcast RAN trunk with maximum number of connections set to the number of cross connected trunks. RAN Broadcast allows a maximum of 48 connections per RAN trunk.

Table 44
Broadcasting Scenario

RAN Routes	Usage	RAN Mode	Number of Trunks	RAN Machine Type	Broadcast Connection/ Trunk
1	Low	Start/Stop	1	Cook 201/ QAY1	non broadcast
2	Varied	Continuous	1	Audichron/ Cook 211 (required for XUT trunks)	8 connections
3	High	Continuous	1	Audichron/ Cook 211 (required for XUT trunks)	16 connections

In the broadcasting scenario, the following system requirements exist:

- a total of 3 (1+1+1) RAN trunks
- a total of 3 RAN channels
- a total of 2 RAN Broadcast Route ISM limits
- a total of 24 (8 + 16) RAN Connections ISM limits

The broadcasting scenario can be further enhanced if RAN routes 2 and 3 used a Delay Dial Start/Stop RAN trunk with the Number of Calls Waiting Threshold and Waiting Time Threshold configured.

LD 16 – Define Continuous RAN Route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	RAN	Recorded Announcement trunk type.
RTYP	AUD CON DGT MCON	Recording devices for RAN trunks where: Audichron/Cook 211 (required for XUT trunks). NT7M Digital Recorders. 213300 and 213400 Digital Recorders. Continuous mode Multichannel.
REP	1-15	Number of repetitions of recorded announcements.
POST	ATT DIS	RAN Post announcement treatment where: Route to attendant after maximum repetitions Disconnect after maximum repetitions.
STRT	IMM DDL	Start arrangement where: Immediately connect call to recording. Delay call connection until start of recording.
WAIT	RGB	Provide ringback for call queuing for RAN trunk (default). MUS = Provide music for calls queuing for RAN trunk.
- MRT	0-511 0-127	Music route for RAN queuing. For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems MRT is only prompted for RAN route with WAIT = MUS.
BDCT	YES	Allow RAN broadcast for this route. NO = Deny RAN broadcast for this route (default).

ASUP	(NO)	Do not return answer supervision (default). YES = Return answer supervision. CO = Return answer supervision only if originator is a Central Office trunk.
ACOD	x...x	Access Code for the trunk route. The Access Code must not conflict with the numbering plan. ACOD can be four digits, or seven digits with DNXP package 150 equipped.

LD 16 – Define Immediate Start/Stop RAN Route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	RAN	Recorded Announcement trunk type.
RTYP	CAP CKM PUL LVL MPUL MLVL	Recording devices for RAN trunks where: Code-A Phone. Cook 201 multichannel. Pulse start/stop (Enhanced Universal Trunk cards). Level start/stop (Enhanced Universal Trunk cards). Pulse start/stop multichannel. Level start/stop multichannel.
REP	1-15	Repetitions of recorded announcements.
POST	aaa	RAN Post announcement treatment where: ATT = Route to attendant after maximum repetitions DIS = Disconnect after maximum repetitions.
STRT	IMM	Immediately connect call to recording.

WAIT	RGB	Provide ringback for call queuing for RAN trunk (default). MUS = Provide music for calls queuing for RAN trunk.
- MRT	0-511 0-127	Music route for RAN queuing. For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems MRT is only prompted for RAN route with WAIT = MUS.
BDCT	YES	Allow broadcast capability for this route. NO = Deny broadcast capability for this route (default).
ASUP	(NO)	Do not return answer supervision (default). YES = Return answer supervision. CO = Return answer supervision only if originator is a Central Office trunk.
ACOD	x...x	Access Code for the trunk route. The Access Code must not conflict with the numbering plan. ACOD can be four digits, or seven digits with DNX package 150 equipped.

LD 16 – Define Delay Dial Start/Stop RAN Route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	RAN	Recorded Announcement trunk type.

RTYP	CAP CK2 CKM PUL LVL MPUL MLVL	Recording devices for RAN trunks where: Code-A Phone. Cook 201/QAY1. Cook 201 Multichannel. Pulse start/stop (Enhanced Universal Trunk cards). Level start/stop (Enhanced Universal Trunk cards). Pulse start/stop multichannel. Level start/stop multichannel.
REP	1-15	Repetitions of recorded announcements.
POST	aaa	RAN Post announcement treatment where: ATT = Route to attendant after maximum repetitions DIS = Disconnect after maximum repetitions.
STRT	DDL	Delay call connection until start of recording.
WAIT	(RGB)	Provide ringback for call queuing for RAN trunk (default). MUS = Provide music for calls queuing for RAN trunk.
- MRT	0-511 0-127	Music route for RAN queuing For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems MRT is only prompted for RAN route with WAIT = MUS.
BDCT	YES	Allow broadcast capability for this route. (NO) = Deny broadcast capability for this route (default).
- TITH	(0)-300	Waiting Threshold in seconds. Default value of zero means no threshold applies.
- NCTH	(0)-100	Number of Calls Waiting Threshold. Default value of zero means no threshold applies.
ASUP	(NO)	Do not return answer supervision (default). YES = Return answer supervision. CO = Return answer supervision only if originator is a Central Office trunk.
ACOD	x...x	Access Code for the trunk route. The Access Code must not conflict with the numbering plan. ACOD can be four digits, or seven digits with DNXP package 150 equipped.

LD 14 – Define new RAN Trunk.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	RAN	Recorded Announcement trunk data block.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
XTRK	a...a	Extended Trunk. To specify hardware, according to the RAN mode defined in LD 16, refer to Table 40.
RTMB	0-511 1-510 0-127 1-510	Route number and Member number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- CONN	(4)-48	Define the maximum number of broadcast connections allowed for this trunk. Note: CONN is only prompted for associated RAN route with broadcasting allowed (BDCT=YES in LD 16).

Note: The following feature implementation is applicable to customers using the Meridian Integrated Recorded Announcement (MIRAN) card.

LD 16 – Define Continuous RAN route with Meridian Integrated RAN (MIRAN).

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

TKTP	RAN	Recorded Announcement trunk type.
RTYP	MCON	Continuous Multi-channel.
- LGTH	4-(60)-7200	Maximum message length in seconds. This is only prompted for the continuous mode multichannel, the level start/stop multichannel and the pulse start/stop multichannel.
- GRD	(IDLE)	Ground signal from RAN indicates that machine is idle (default). PLAY = Ground signal from RAN indicates that machine is playing.
REP	1-15	Repetitions of recorded announcements.
POST	aaa	RAN Post announcement treatment where: ATT = Route to attendant after maximum repetitions DIS = Disconnect after maximum repetitions.
STRT	aaa	Start arrangement where: IMM = Immediately connect call to recording. DDL = Delay call connection until start of recording.
WAIT	(RGB)	Provide ringback for call queuing for RAN trunk (default). MUS = Provide music for calls queuing for RAN trunk.
- MRT	0-511 0-127	Music route for RAN queuing For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems MRT is only prompted for RAN route with WAIT = MUS.
BDCT	YES	Allow broadcast capability for this route. (NO) = Deny broadcast capability for this route (default).
ASUP	(NO)	Do not return answer supervision (default). YES = Return answer supervision. CO = Return answer supervision only if originator is a Central Office trunk.
ACOD	x...x	Access Code for the trunk route. The Access Code must not conflict with the numbering plan. ACOD can be four digits, or seven digits with DNXP package 150 equipped.

LD 16 – Define Immediate Start/Stop RAN route with Meridian Integrated RAN (MIRAN).

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	RAN	Recorded Announcement trunk type.
RTYP	MLVL	Level start/stop multichannel recording devices for RAN trunks.
- LGTH	4-(60)-7200	Maximum message length in seconds. This is only prompted for the continuous mode multichannel, the level start/stop multichannel and the pulse start/stop multichannel.
- GRD	(IDLE)	Ground signal from RAN indicates that machine is idle (default). PLAY = Ground signal from RAN indicates that machine is playing.
REP	1-15	Repetitions of recorded announcements.
POST	aaa	Post RAN treatment where: ATT = Route to attendant after maximum repetitions DIS = Disconnect after maximum repetitions.
STRT	IMM	Immediately connect call to recording.
WAIT	(RGB)	Provide ringback for call queuing for RAN trunk (default). MUS = Provide music for calls queuing for RAN trunk.
- MRT	0-511 0 -127	Music route for RAN queuing For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems MRT is only prompted for RAN route with WAIT = MUS.

BDCT	YES	Allow broadcast capability for this route. (NO) = Deny broadcast capability for this route (default).
ASUP	(NO)	Do not return answer supervision (default). YES = Return answer supervision. CO = Return answer supervision only if originator is a Central Office trunk.
ACOD	x...x	Access Code for the trunk route. The Access Code must not conflict with the numbering plan. ACOD can be four digits, or seven digits with DNXP package 150 equipped.

LD 16 – Define Delay Dial Start/Stop RAN route with Meridian Integrated RAN (MIRAN).

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	RAN	Recorded Announcement trunk type.
RTYP	MLVL	Level start/stop multichannel recording devices for RAN trunks.
- LGTH	4-(60)-7200	Maximum message length in seconds. This is only prompted for the continuous mode multichannel, the level start/stop multichannel and the pulse start/stop multichannel.
- GRD	(IDLE)	Ground signal from RAN indicates that machine is idle (default). PLAY = Ground signal from RAN indicates that machine is playing.
REP	1-15	Repetitions of recorded announcements.

POST	aaa	RAN Post announcement treatment where: ATT = Route to attendant after maximum repetitions DIS = Disconnect after maximum repetitions.
STRT	DDL	Delay call connection until start of recording.
WAIT	(RGB)	Provide ringback for call queuing for RAN trunk (default). MUS = Provide music for calls queuing for RAN trunk.
- MRT	0-511 0-127	Music route for RAN queuing For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems MRT is only prompted for RAN route with WAIT = MUS.
BDCT	YES	Allow broadcast capability for this route. (NO) = Deny broadcast capability for this route (default).
- TITH	(0)-300	Waiting Time Threshold in seconds. The default value of (0) means no threshold applies. TITH is only prompted when BDCT = YES and STRT = DDL.
- NCTH	(0)-100	Number of Calls Waiting Threshold. Default value of zero means no threshold applies. NCTH is only prompted when BDCT = YES and STRT = DDL.
ASUP	(NO)	Do not return answer supervision (default). YES = Return answer supervision. CO = Return answer supervision only if originator is a Central Office trunk.
ACOD	x...x	Access Code for the trunk route. The Access Code must not conflict with the numbering plan. ACOD can be four digits, or seven digits with DNXP package 150 equipped.

LD 14 – Define a RAN trunk.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.

TYPE	RAN	Recorded Announcement trunk data block.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
XTRK	EXUT	Enhanced Extended Universal Trunk card. To use the new MIRAN card, the XTRK prompt must be set to EXUT.
...		
RTMB	0-511 1-510 0-127 1-510	Route number and Member number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- CONN	(4)-48	Maximum number of broadcast connections allowed for this trunk. Note: CONN is only prompted for associated RAN route with broadcasting allowed (BDCT=YES in LD 16). Note: The CONN prompt defines the maximum number of broadcast connections allowed for a RAN trunk at any given time. As an example, if sixteen is configured, then the physical broadcasting trunk may broadcast up to sixteen callers at one time.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Recorded Overflow Announcement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	543
Operating parameters	544
Feature interactions	545
Feature packaging	545
Feature implementation	546
Feature operation	549

Feature description

Recorded Overflow Announcement (ROA) allows delayed calls to the attendant to be connected to a recorded announcement notifying the calling party of the delay. A second recorded message can also be provided to the calling party repeatedly until an attendant answers the call.

A call that is waiting in the queue receives the first recorded message after the expiration of a timer (T1). After the message is given, the call returns to the attendant queue. While the call is in the waiting state, it can be connected either to Music (MUS), Ringback tone (RGB), or Silence (SIL).

If a second recorded announcement is specified, the call receives the message upon expiration of a second timer (T2). After the second message is given, the call is placed in the attendant queue again. There is no limit to the number of times a call can be given the second recorded message.

Operating parameters

Recorded Overflow Announcement (ROA) treatment is provided to call types assigned to Incoming Call Indicator (ICI) keys on the Attendant Console.

A maximum of 20 ICI keys can be assigned to receive Recorded Overflow Announcement (ROA) treatment.

The delay time thresholds for the first and second recorded announcements (T1 and T2) are assigned in LD 15. The thresholds shown in Table 45 can be defined for these timers.

Table 45
Delay time thresholds

	Thresholds		
	Minimum	Default	Maximum
T1	0 seconds	20 seconds	2,044 seconds
T2	2 seconds	40 seconds	2,044 seconds

Loop start trunks do not provide disconnect supervision and are not recommended for use with the ROA feature. A call on a loop start trunk that is abandoned after the recorded message is given must be manually cleared by the attendant.

ROA is not provided on release link trunks from Centralized Attendant Service (CAS) remote locations.

When the CAS feature is activated at a remote circuit switched network, the ROA feature is inactive at the remote site.

If music is required, the Music (MUS) package 44 must be equipped. Music can be provided after the first and second Recorded Announcement (RAN). A customer provided music source is required, connected through a Music trunk. Music is provided to delayed calls through a conference circuit pack in a listen-only mode. The music source provided by the customer must be compatible with the RAN trunk card.

Private Lines are not eligible for ROA.

ROA is not provided for any type of transferred call. A recalled call from Meridian Mail, an analog (500/2500 type) telephone, or a proprietary telephone, will not be eligible for ROA treatment.

ROA is only provided for call types assigned to Incoming Call Indicator (ICI) keys. The following call types are eligible, if related ICI keys are assigned:

- Trunk routes
- LDN 0 through LDN 3
- Dial 0
- Dial 0 Fully Restricted
- Intercept Treatment (INTR)
- Call Forward Busy
- Call Forward No Answer
- Message Waiting (MW)
- Lockout, and
- Station Category Indication (SCI).

Feature interactions

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)

The RAN route used for ROA can be the same route that is used for ACD and Intercept Treatment.

Call Transfer

ROA is not provided for any type of transferred call.

Night Service

The ROA feature is inactive when the system is in Night Service.

Feature packaging

Recorded Overflow Announcement (ROA) package 36 requires Recorded Announcement (RAN) package 7.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 16 – Enable Recorded Announcement (RAN) trunk route..
- 2 LD 14 – Enable Recorded Announcement (RAN) trunk.
- 3 LD 15 – Configure Recorded Announcement (RAN) in the customer data block..

LD 16 – Enable Recorded Announcement (RAN) trunk route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW, CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
....	
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
....	
TKTP	RAN	RAN trunks.

RTYP	CAP	Code-a-Phone recording device. Software allows announcements of up to 608 seconds.
	AUD	Audichron recording device (required when connecting to a Universal Trunk Card). Software allows announcements of up to 64 seconds.
	CK2	Cook Electric recording device. Software allows announcements of up to 64 seconds.
	DGT	Digital Recorders 213300 & 213400. Software allows announcements of up to 256 seconds.
	CON	NT7M series digital recorders. Software allows announcements of up to 608 seconds.
....	
REP	1-15	Number of times the announcement repeats during each connection.
POST	ATT	Call is routed to attendant after specified number of repetitions (applies to Direct Inward Dial [DID] calls on Intercept).
	DIS	RAN is removed after a specified number of repetitions (call is kept in Automatic Call Distribution queue).
STRT	IMM	Call connects immediately to announcement.
	DDL	Call connects to announcement at the start of announcement.
....	
ASUP	YES	Return Answer Supervision by RAN to originator. ASUP=NO (Default) Note: ASUP must be set to YES to allow the following options in LD 15 (at the WAIT prompt): Caller hears Ringback (RGB), Music (MUS), or Silence (SIL) while waiting.
ACOD	xxx...x	Trunk route access code.
....	
Note: All RAN route members must be removed before the route can be removed.		

LD 14 – Enable Recorded Announcement (RAN) trunk.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RAN	RAN trunk data block.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
RTMB	0-511 1-510 0-127 1-510	Route number and Member number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

LD 15 – Configure Recorded Announcement (RAN) in the customer data block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	ROA	Recorded Overflow Announcement options
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
OPT	(ROX), ROI	Recorded Overflow (excluded) included.
- FRRT	xxx	Route number for the first recorded announcement.
- FRT	0-(20)-2044	Time in seconds before the first announcement plays.
- SRRT	xxx	Route number for the second recorded announcement.
- SRT	2-(40)-2044	Time in seconds before second announcement plays.
- WAIT	RGB, MUS, SIL	Caller hears Ringback (RGB), Music (MUS), or Silence (SIL) while waiting.

- - MURT	xxx	Route Number for Music route if WAIT = MUS.
- RICI	xx . .xx . .xx	Incoming Call Indicator (ICI) key numbers eligible for ROA.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Recorded Telephone Dictation

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	551
Operating parameters	551
Feature interactions	552
Feature packaging	552
Feature implementation	552
Feature operation	553

Feature description

This feature provides dial access to customer-supplied dictation equipment. Operation of the equipment can be either voice or dial controlled. The actual controls vary with the type of dictation equipment used.

To access the dictation equipment, the user dials the access code assigned to the dictation route. Access to the route is controlled by Trunk Group Access Restrictions (TGARs).

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Multi-Party Operations

Users of analog (500/2500 type) telephones cannot make a consultation call while connected to a dictation trunk.

Conference

Recorded Telephone Dictation trunks cannot be used in a conference call.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 16 – Enable a trunk route for the Recorded Telephone Dictation feature.
- 2 LD 14 – Enable a trunk for the Recorded Telephone Dictation feature.

LD 16 – Enable a trunk route for the Recorded Telephone Dictation feature.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	DIC	Recorded Telephone Dictation trunk route.

ICOG	OGT	Outgoing trunk route.
ACOD	xxx...x	Directory Number (DN) to dial to access the dictation device.

LD 14 – Enable a trunk for the Recorded Telephone Dictation feature.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
RTMB	0-511 1-510 0-127 1-510	Route number and Member number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
SIGL	aaa	Trunk signaling.
STRO	aaa	Outgoing start arrangement.
SUPN	(NO) YES	Answer and disconnect supervision (not) required.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Recovery on Misoperation of Attendant Console

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	555
Operating parameters	555
Feature interactions	556
Feature packaging	557
Feature implementation.	557
Feature operation.	557

Feature description

The Recovery of Misoperation on the Attendant Console feature provides a safeguard in the system software that prevents calls from being inadvertently disconnected.

Operating parameters

For Centralized Attendant Service, misoperation of the Attendant Console at the main node cannot be prevented.

Feature interactions

Call Forward All Calls
Call Forward Busy
Call Forward by Call Type
Call Forward External Deny
Call Forward, Internal Calls
Call Forward No Answer
Call Forward No Answer, Second Level
Hunting

These features take precedence over the Recovery of Misoperation feature.

Electronic Switched Network

If the attendant dials an incomplete Electronic Switched Network (ESN) number as a destination, pressing the Release key or another loop key is ignored. The attendant can dial more digits as long as the interdigit timer has not timed out. To dial to another number, the attendant must first press the Release Destination key to release the destination.

Music on Hold

Music on Hold, if allowed, is applied to calls put on hold due to the Autohold on the loop key option.

Recorded Announcement

If a recorded announcement is given to the destination side that has been intercepted, the connection to the destination side is considered as invalid. Therefore, if the attendant tries to extend the source to the destination using the Release key or another loop key, the operation is ignored. The attendant must first press the Release Destination key to release the destination, and then extend the call to the source. If the Hold key is pressed, the source party is put on hold and the recorded announcement is disconnected on the destination side.

Through Dialing

If an attendant dials a trunk access code and then presses the Release key or another loop key, the station on the source side and the trunk on the destination side are connected and released from the console. The source can then dial the remaining digits to access an outside destination. The Hold key is ignored.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Activate Recovery on Misoperation of Attendant Console.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
OPT	(AHD) AHA (REA) RED	Autohold on loop Key (denied) allowed. Release on Exclusion (allowed) denied.

Feature operation

This section describes how the feature works in each of the following cases:

- Misoperation of Release key and loop keys
- Misoperation of Autohold on loop key
- Misoperation of Release Source key and Release Destination key.

Misoperation of Release key and loop keys

In the following cases, pressing the Release key or the loop key is ignored:

- Extending a call to a vacant number
- Extending a call to restricted station or trunk
- Extending to a station restricted by Trunk Barring

Note: Intercept treatment is returned for the above conditions.

- Extending to a partially-dialed number
- Extending a network-blocked call
- Extending a station in the Do Not Disturb mode
- Extending to a station in the Make Set Busy mode
- Extending to a station in the Maintenance-busy state
- Extending to a station in the Line Lockout state
- Extending to a busy extension without Camp-on or Call Waiting
- Extending to a station restricted by Trunk-to-Trunk Connection Restriction
- Releasing from a conference connection – The attendant is prevented from releasing a conference connection, established on the source side, by pressing the Release key or a loop key in the following cases:
 - if there is no destination. Pressing either the Release key or a loop key places the active loop on hold rather than releasing it. The conference can be released by pressing the Release Source key.

- if the attempt to extend the call to the destination was not successful. The conference can be released by pressing the Release Destination key.
- if there is another party already connected as a destination. Pressing the Hold key, Release key or another loop key puts the active loop on hold, rather than releasing it. The destination side can be released by pressing the Release Destination key. The source side can be released by pressing the Release Source key. If an established conference connection cannot be released due to Trunk-to-Trunk Connection Restriction, pressing the Release Source key causes the conference to be released from the console and the trunks disconnected.

Note: Busy tone or overflow tone is returned for the above conditions.

Misoperation of Autohold on the loop key

On a console that is equipped with the Autohold on loop key option, if the attendant is on a call that has terminated properly and presses the loop key while switching to another call, the active loop is placed on hold rather than being released. Besides preventing the inadvertent release of the caller, this option allows the attendant to toggle between any number of held calls by having to press only one key. If the attendant is on a call that cannot be terminated properly, pressing another loop key releases the destination side and puts the source side on hold.

In the following cases, pressing the Release key or the loop key places the call on hold rather than releasing it.

- Extending to a busy extension without Camp-on or Call Waiting, or
- Extending to a station restricted by Trunk-to-Trunk Connection Restriction.

Misoperation of the Release Source/Release Destination key

This option allows the system to ignore the pressing of the Release Source or Release Destination key, preventing the release of either the excluded source or destination party, or a conference call connection. The source or destination party involved in a talking connection with the attendant may still be released by pressing the Release Source or Release Destination key, as appropriate. In a lockout situation, where both source and destination parties are excluded, the attendant may use either the Release Source or Release Destination key to disconnect both parties, since the attendant is not able to re-enter the connection.

Reference Clock Switching

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	561
Operating parameters	563
Feature interactions	563
Feature packaging	563
Feature implementation	563
Feature operation	564

Feature description

This product improvement allows a Clock Controller reference to automatically switch to another tracking reference if the reference goes into a non-acceptable state (the Clock Controller can track on its primary reference, secondary reference, or be in free run). A non-acceptable state is considered as one of the following:

- The reference loop is disabled.
- For 2.0 Mbps Primary Rate Interface (PRI2), one of the following group 2 errors is detected on the reference loop:
 - The far end is in out-of-service state
 - The far end has lost Multiframe Alignment Signal
 - Alarm Indication Signal is sent

- Loss of Frame Alignment, and
- Loss of Multiframe Alignment.
- For DTI2, if the reference loop is in Out-of-service (OOS) grade of service, or if the reference loop is in No New Call state, if the OOS is inhibited.

Clock references are supplied to the Clock Controller by the DTI2/PRI2 pack during tracking mode. As mentioned, the Clock Controller can track on its primary reference, secondary reference, or be in free run. If tracking on primary reference and a non-acceptable state is reached, the Clock Controller switches off primary reference and tracks on secondary reference, if it is in an acceptable state, or goes into free run. While tracking in secondary reference, the Clock Controller makes regular periodic checks, at the Clock Controller Audit Rate (CCAR), to determine whether tracking can resume on the primary reference. When the primary reference returns into acceptable state, tracking on primary reference resumes during the next Clock Controller audit.

The same processing occurs if the Clock Controller is tracking on secondary reference, and it goes into a non-acceptable state. It goes into primary reference, if in acceptable state, or free run.

When tracking in free run and a non-acceptable state is encountered, the Clock Controller will first attempt to track on primary state, if in an acceptable state, and then on secondary state. The free run tracking is controlled by a free run guard timer, which is started as soon as tracking begins in free run. As soon as this timer runs out, tracking is attempted on the primary reference and then on the secondary reference. If both are still in a non-acceptable state, tracking continues in free run and the free run guard timer is restarted. If the free run guard timer is not configured, the attempt to switch over to primary or secondary reference is made only as part of the Clock Controller check for an acceptable state on the primary and secondary references.

When the Clock Controller switches from one reference to another, a small delay occurs due to the loop status update and the switching process. During this delay, the reference is given by the Clock Controller to itself in hardware free run state.

Operating parameters

Clock Controller cards QPC775 and NTRB53, and circuit packs QPC915 and QPC536 (2.0 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface), and/or NT8D72AA (PRI2).

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

Reference Clock Switching requires the following packages:

- International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131
- 1.5 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface (PBXI) package 75
- one or both of 2.0 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface (DTI2) package 129 and 2.0 Mbps Primary Rate Interface (PRI2) package 154

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 60 – Enable automatic switch over of system clock sources on the Clock Controller.
- 2 LD 73 – Enable fast clock switching.

LD 60 – Enable automatic switch over of system clock sources on the Clock Controller.

Command	Description
...	
EREF	<p>Enable automatic switch over of system clocks.</p> <p>Enable automatic switch over of primary and secondary reference clocks. Also enables recovery of primary or secondary clocks when loops associated with these clocks are automatically enabled.</p>

LD 73 – Enable fast clock switching.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
CCGD	0-(15)-1440	Clock Controller free run Guard time (in minutes).
CCAR	0-(15)	<p>Clock Controller Audit Rate.</p> <p>The time, in minutes, between normal CC audits. Only programmable on units equipped with 2.0 Mbps DTI/PRI.</p>
EFCS	(NO) YES	Enable Fast Clock Switching.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Remote Call Forward

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	565
Operating parameters	565
Feature interactions	566
Feature packaging	568
Feature implementation	568
Feature operation	571

Feature description

Remote Call Forward (RCFW) allows a telephone user to program Call Forward from a remote telephone. With Remote Call Forward (RCFW) enabled, forwarding DN's can be defined and Call Forward All Calls can be activated from within the system or outside the local switch. The Remote Call Forward (RCFW) feature is password protected.

The Station Control Password (SCPW) is required to program Remote Call Forward. Entering a password length of 0 disables the password control for both Electronic Lock and RCFW.

Operating parameters

RCFW requires the following:

- set the password length in LD 15, at the SCPL prompt

- add passwords in LD 10 and LD 11, at the SCPW prompt
- allow Call Forward All Calls in LD 10 and LD 11, and
- define Remote Call Forward Activate (RCFA), Deactivate (RCFD), and Verify (RCFV) Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) in LD 57.

To activate RCFW from outside of the local switch, you must use the Direct Inward System Access (DISA) DN. The telephone's Prime DN is associated with the RCFW password for added security. Also, RCFW can activate or deactivate Call Forward on a telephone, and verify the same feature on a telephone.

Changes to the Station Control Password length do not take effect until after a data dump and SYSLOAD.

If there are two telephones with the same Prime DN, it is recommended that only one of them have a Station Control Password. With RCFW, it is possible that two telephones could have the same password assigned. With the same password, they could control each other's security. For the same reason, the Secondary DN for an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) telephone should not appear as a Prime DN on another telephone.

A unique number code must be programmed for each of the FFC functions relating to RCFW: Remote Call Forward Activate (RCFA), Remote Call Forward Deactivate (RCFD), and Remote Call Forward Verify (RCFV). You can change the RCFW Directory Number (DN) from your own telephone or from a telephone remote from the switch.

RCFW is not supported for ACD telephones.

Feature interactions

Attendant Administration

Attendant Administration does not support the telephone programming associated with Remote Call Forward.

Call Forward Destination Deactivation

Remote Call Forward (RCFW) and Call Forward Destination Deactivation (CFDD) provide the same functionality but are activated differently. CFDD does not require the call forward station's control password to deactivate the call forward functionality on the call forward station.

The call forwarded destination can use the Remote Call Forward deactivation FFC as well as CFDD to deactivate the Call Forward All Calls functionality on the call forward station.

Call Forward, Internal Calls

Remote CFW Activate (RCFA), Remote CFW Deactivate (RCFD), and Remote CFW Verify (RCFV) FFCs can be used only to access CFW All Calls; they cannot be used to access Internal Call Forward.

China – Flexible Feature Codes - Outgoing Call Barring Enhanced Flexible Feature Codes - Outgoing Call Barring

Activation of CFW to a barred DN by Remote Call Forward will be permitted, since the user has had to dial the Station Control Password, which could also have been used to deactivate Outgoing Call Barring (OCB).

Multiple Appearance Directory Number

With a Multiple Appearance Directory Number (DN) and both sets having a Station Control Password (SCPW), Remote Call Forward may not operate as intended (that is, if Call Forward has been activated using the Remote Call Forward feature, Call Forward remains activated when an attempt to deactivate it is made from the set on which it is active).

Phantom Terminal Numbers (TNs)

If Remote Call Forward is to be used in conjunction with a Phantom TN, the Phantom TNs must be configured with the Call Forward All Calls (CFW) feature.

Preventing Reciprocal Call Forward

This modification applies to Remote Call Forward.

Set-Based Administration Enhancements

A set may be remote call forwarded while someone is actively logged into it with Set-Based Administration login.

2500 Telephone Features

When Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139 is defined and active on your system, a telephone provisioned for Call Forward in LD 10 can also Call Forward All Calls from a remote internal DN.

Feature packaging

The following software packages are required to implement Remote Call Forward:

- Optional Features (OPTF) package 1
- Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139, and
- Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) package 81.

In addition, the following software packages are required to implement RCFW on analog (500/2500 type) telephones:

- Special Service for 2500 (SS25) package 18, and
- 500 Set Dial Access to Features (SS5) package 73.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 15 – Set the Station Control Password length.
- 2** LD 57 – Define Remote Call Forward Flexible Feature Codes.
- 3** LD 10 – Set the Station Control Password for analog (500/2500 type) telephones and allow Call Forward.
- 4** LD 11 – Set the Station Control Password for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones and allow Call Forward.

LD 15 – Set the Station Control Password length.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	FFC	FFC gate opener.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
- SCPL	0-8	Station control password length (0-8). Entering 0 disables the Remote Call Forward and the Electronic Lock features. Note: A data dump and SYSLOAD are required to implement a change in password length. Shorter passwords are filled with leading zeros. Passwords that are too long have the leading digits truncated.
- FFCS	YES	Change end of dialing digits in FFC.
-- STRL	1-3	Number of digits to indicate FFC end of a feature activation.
-- STRG	(#), xxx	1 to 3 digits to indicate FFC end of a feature entry.

LD 57 – Define Remote Call Forward Flexible Feature Codes.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	FFC	Flexible Feature Codes.
FFCT	(NO) YES	FFC Confirmation Tone (optional).
CODE	RCFA	Remote Call Forward Activate.
RCFA	xx	RCFA code
CODE	RCFD	Remote Call Forward Deactivate.

RCFD	xx	RCFD code.
CODE	RCFV	Remote Call Forward Verify.
RCFV	xx	RCFV code.

LD 10 – Set the Station Control Password for analog (500/2500 type) telephones and allow Call Forward.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
SCPW	xxx...x	Station control password (0-8 digits as defined by prompt SCPL in LD 15).
	X	Entering X deletes the password.
FTR	CFW 4-(16)-23	Allow Call Forward and set forwarding DN length.

LD 11 – Set the Station Control Password for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones and allow Call Forward.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

SCPW	xxx...x	Station control password (0-8 digits as defined by prompt SCPL in LD 15).
	X	Entering X deletes the password.
KEY	xx CFW 4-(16)-23	Assign Call Forward key (xx) and set forwarding DN length.

Feature operation

From any telephone within the system, simply lift the handset and use the following procedures. From any telephone outside the system, first dial the Direct Inward System Access (DISA) number for your system, wait for dial tone, and dial any required passwords and Authorization Codes.

- 1 Dial the Remote Call Forward Activate FFC.
- 2 Dial the Station Control Password for the telephone to be forwarded.
- 3 Dial the Prime DN of the telephone to be forwarded.
- 4 Dial the number to which calls will be forwarded.
- 5 Dial the end-of-entry digit(s) (defined in LD 15), if these digits plus the number of digits in the forwarding DN are less than 24 digits. (If you do not dial the end-of-entry digits, the forwarding DN is saved but cannot be verified remotely.)

You will hear a confirmation tone after entering the main extension number, telling you that the password and extension match. You will hear a second special tone after dialing the end-of-entry digits, telling you that the procedure was successful. If you hear a fast busy signal, hang up and try again.

When entering the forwarding DN, you cannot enter more than 23 digits, including the end-of-entry digits. If you attempt to enter a 24th digit, you will hear an overflow tone.

If the forwarding DN plus the end-of-entry digits are not less than 24 digits, hang up after dialing the forwarding DN. The DN is saved but cannot be verified remotely.

To cancel Remote Call Forward:

- Dial the Remote Call Forward Deactivate FFC.

- Dial the Station Control Password for the telephone.
- Dial the Prime DN of the telephone.

To verify Remote Call Forward:

- Dial the Remote Call Forward Verify FFC.
- Dial the Station Control Password for the telephone.
- Dial the Prime DN of the telephone.
- Dial the number to which calls should be forwarded.
- Dial the end-of-entry digit(s).

If the number to which the telephone is forwarding calls does not match your entry in step 4, you will hear a fast busy signal. If the numbers do match, you will hear a confirmation tone after entering the forwarding number, provided the confirmation tone is enabled in LD 57.

When entering the forwarding DN, you cannot enter more than 23 digits, including the end-of-entry digits. If you attempt to enter a 24th digit, you will hear an overflow tone. You cannot use Remote Call Forward Verify for a forwarding DN that was entered without the end-of-entry digits because of too many digits.

Remote Radio Paging

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	573
Operating parameters	575
Feature interactions	575
Feature packaging	575
Feature implementation	575
Feature operation	576

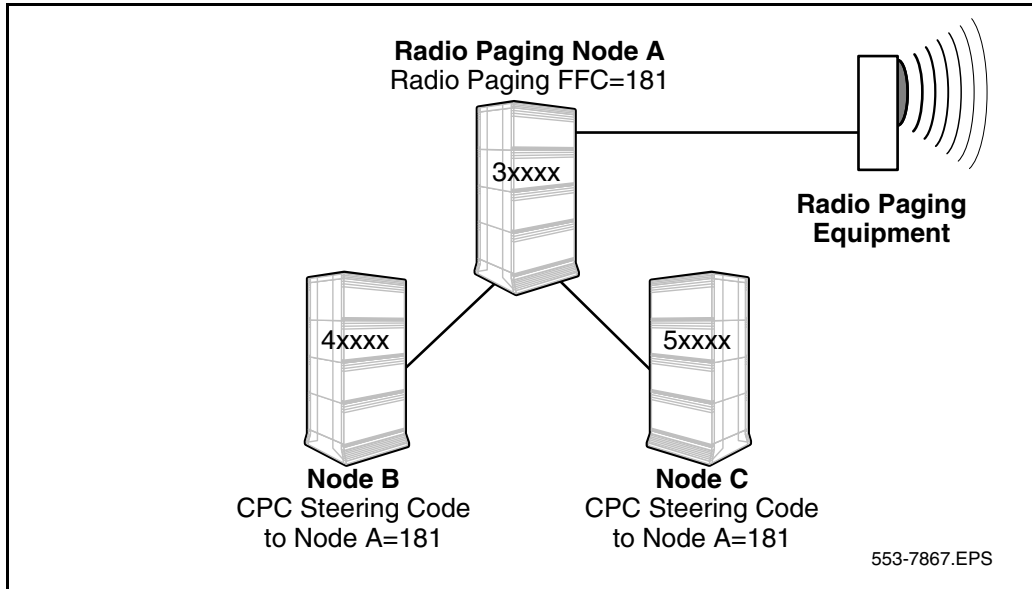
Feature description

This feature provides a network-wide meet-me paging capability from a centralized location. Radio Paging can be accessed by remote nodes through a Coordinated Dialing Plan; however, the Radio Paging feature is not required at remote nodes unless post-selection Radio Paging is required. These remote nodes can define CDP steering codes that route calls to the radio paging node.

These steering codes are the equivalent of Flexible Feature Codes for Radio Paging, and are referred to as *Remote Radio Paging FFCs*. The steering codes must not be deleted by digit manipulation, since the digits are interpreted as the Radio Paging FFC at the Radio Paging node.

Figure 10 demonstrates a possible Remote Radio Paging configuration.

Figure 10
A typical Remote Radio Paging configuration



Node A, which is equipped with the Remote Radio Paging feature, is referred to as the Radio Paging node. The Radio Paging FFC is defined as 181. At remote nodes B and C, steering codes of 181 have been defined to route calls to node A. To access Radio Paging from nodes B and C, a caller simply has to dial 181.

Post Selection Access to Remote Radio Paging

This feature allows the post selection operation of Radio Paging from all nodes in the network. For this functionality, all nodes must be equipped with the Remote Radio Paging feature. For post-selection access, Trunk Steering Codes (TSCs) and Distant Steering Codes (DSCs) are defined as Remote Radio Paging FFCs.

If a post-selection access is made to a set on the same node, the originally-called set must be either ringing or busy. If the originally-dialed set is on another node, it must be on an established call. In this latter case, the established call is disconnected before being routed to the radio paging node.

Post-selection access can be performed from 500/2500-type sets, Meridian 1000 series sets, Meridian proprietary sets, and Attendant Consoles.

Operating parameters

All DNs in the network must have the same fixed length.

The * and # symbols cannot be used as part of the Radio Paging FFC.

Post Selection Access cannot be done using the single-digit access method.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) package 81; Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139; and Radio Paging (RPA) package 187.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 87 – Create the Coordinated Dialing Plan TSCs and DSCs for remote nodes.
- 2 LD 11 – Assign the TSC or DSC steering code to the Radio Paging key on Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.
- 3 LD 12 – Assign the TSC or DSC steering code to the Radio Paging key on Attendant Consoles.

LD 87 – Create the Coordinated Dialing Plan TSCs and DSCs for remote nodes.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
DSC	xxxx	Distant Steering Code. Respond with a four-digit value. The DSC must be identical to the Radio Paging FFC at the radio paging node.
- RRPA	(NO) YES	(Disable) enable Remote Radio Paging Access. Remote Radio Paging FFC is being used. Prompted if a CDP, TSC, or DSC is being changed.
TSC	xxxx	Trunk Steering code. Respond with a four-digit value. The TSC must be identical to the Radio Paging FFC at the radio paging node.

LD 11 – Assign the TSC or DSC steering code to the Radio Paging key on Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
KEY	xx RPAG yyyy	Key number, Radio Paging, Route Access Code.

LD 12 – Assign the TSC or DSC steering code to the Radio Paging key on Attendant Consoles.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
KEY	xx RPAG yyyy	Key number, Radio Paging, Route Access Code.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Restricted Call Transfer

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	577
Operating parameters	577
Feature interactions	577
Feature packaging	578
Feature implementation	578
Feature operation	578

Feature description

This feature provides the Call Transfer Restricted (XFR) Class of Service for analog (500/2500 type) telephones. By assigning XFR Class of Service in LD 10, a Call Transfer attempt will not result in action. This is different from the Call Transfer Denied (XFD) Class of Service, which will route the call to the attendant when a transfer is attempted.

Operating parameters

The Three-party Service Allowed Class of Service, part of the Multiple-Party Operation feature, cannot be used together with the XFR Class of Service.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 10 – Enable Restricted Call Transfer for an analog (500/2500 type) telephone.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
CLS	XFR	Restrict call transfers and do not recall to attendant.

Feature operation

With XFR Class of Service assigned, a Call Transfer request will not result in action.

Restricted Direct Inward Dialing Class of Service

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	579
Operating parameters	579
Feature interactions	580
Feature packaging	580
Feature implementation.	580
Feature operation.	580

Feature description

In order to restrict certain stations from receiving Direct Inward Dialing (DID) calls, the feature will either restrict DID (RDI) calls or unrestricted DID (UDI) calls. The RDI stations will fully restrict DID calls and whereas non-DID calls will be treated according to their normal Class of Service.

Operating parameters

The Central Office must be equipped to handle the special signaling requirements associated with the Restricted DID Class of Service feature described above.

The Restricted DID Class of Service feature is not available on 1.5 Mbps digital trunks or Japanese Digital Multiplex Interface (DMI) trunks.

Attendant Administration of the Restricted DID Class of Service is not available.

Feature interactions

Class of Service Restrictions

The Restricted DID Class of Service feature changes the access restrictions for telephone sets which have the feature enabled. These sets are treated as fully-restricted with respect to direct calls from DID trunks.

Feature packaging

International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 10 – Enable Restricted Direct Inward Dialing for an analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
CLS	(UDI) RDI	This station (is not) is restricted from receiving direct DID calls.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Reverse Dial on Routes and Telephones

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	581
Operating parameters	582
Feature interactions	582
Feature packaging	582
Feature implementation.	582
Feature operation.	582

Feature description

This feature is used to allow a customer to define their dialpulse format as one of the following:

- regular dial format
- reverse dial format, or
- N+1 dial format.

The feature can be allowed or disallowed on either a route or on all telephones, on a customer basis, by associating a tone table with the route or customer, and setting the reverse dial format in the tone table as required.

Both the “*” and “#” are handled in the same manner as it exists in the regular format. Regular dial format is the default for the feature.

Operating parameters

The feature is supported for Central Office (CO), Foreign Exchange (FEX), Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS), TIE, and Direct Inward Dialing (DID) routes only. Internal system calls are unaffected, except when the feature applies to customers.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

Flexible Tones and Cadences (FTC) package 125.

Feature implementation

LD 56 – Configure customer's tone and ringing parameters.

Prompt	Response	Comment
...		
RDVL	(0) 1 2	No Reverse Dial format. Reverse Dial format 1 selected. Reverse Dial format 2 selected.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Ring Again

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	583
Operating parameters	583
Feature interactions	584
Feature packaging	587
Feature implementation	587
Feature operation	588

Feature description

Ring Again gives you the opportunity, after encountering a busy Directory Number (DN), to ring the DN again when it becomes free. If a dialed DN is busy, or if all the trunks are busy, pressing the Ring Again key asks the system to monitor the dialed DN or trunk. When it becomes available, the system notifies you. The call is automatically dialed again when you press the Ring Again key a second time.

When the system alerts you to Ring Again, you have a limited amount of time to respond. Analog (500/2500 type) telephones have six seconds, while Meridian 1 proprietary telephones have 30 seconds.

Operating parameters

A key/lamp pair must be assigned to Meridian 1 proprietary telephones for Ring Again. M3000 and M2317 telephones access Ring Again with a softkey.

Several people can activate Ring Again against the same DN while it is busy. When the DN becomes free, the system notifies the first person in line.

For analog (500/2500 type) telephones, a Special Prefix (SPRE) or Flexible Feature Code (FFC) may be used.

Feature interactions

Attendant Blocking of Directory Number

It is possible to activate Ring Again towards a DN that is blocked due to the Attendant Blocking of DN feature.

Attendant Overflow Position

If Ring Again is activated against the Attendant Overflow Position (AOP) DN, notification is given to the originator when the telephone becomes idle. An AOP call, however, takes precedence over Ring Again notification on the AOP DN when the AOP DN becomes free.

Automatic Set Relocation

If Ring Again is active when a telephone is relocated, the feature is deactivated.

Basic/Network Alternate Route Selection (BARS/NARS)

If the system is equipped with BARS or NARS, the Ring Again feature is used with the Call Back Queuing option to queue for outgoing trunks.

Call Forward/Hunt Override Via Flexible Feature Code

Using the Ring Again feature is possible after using the Call Forward/Hunt Override FFC and encountering a busy signal. Ring Again can be placed against the set for which the Call Forward/Hunt Override FFC was used (that is, the set with CFW active should be rung by the Ring Again feature).

Call Waiting

The user is notified that a previously busy line is free only when both the original call and the waiting call have disconnected.

Calling Party Privacy

A call automatically redialed by the Ring Again – Busy Trunk feature will respect the Calling Party Privacy requested when the call was originally dialed.

Charge Account and Calling Party Number

When Ring Again is activated, no charge record is generated, but the information is stored for future use. If Ring Again is canceled before a trunk is seized, the charge number is deleted and no record is produced. If a trunk is seized later by Ring Again, the charge record is generated in the usual manner. The use of Ring Again with Charge Account ties up system resources because an auxiliary call register must be maintained in the Ring Again queue.

**China – Flexible Feature Codes - Outgoing Call Barring
Enhanced Flexible Feature Codes - Outgoing Call Barring**

Ring Again cannot be activated after a call is barred by Outgoing Call Barring. Sets with display will not offer Ring Again.

Conference

This feature cannot be activated during a conference call.

**Dial Access to Group Calls
Group Call**

Ring Again cannot be applied to a Group Call.

Enhanced Override

Ring Again is the only other feature currently available once a busy telephone has been encountered. Ring Again is not allowed on an analog (500/2500 type) telephone making a Multi-Party Operations consultation call.

Group Hunt

Ring Again will not be supported.

Idle Extension Notification

During the time that an extension is supervised or temporarily blocked from receiving calls due to the Idle Extension Notification feature, it is possible to activate Ring Again towards that extension. It is also possible to request for Idle Extension Notification on an extension that is supervised for Ring Again. When the extension becomes idle, the Idle Extension Notification will be served first.

ISDN QSIG/EuroISDN Call Completion

Analog (500/2500 type) sets can have only one Call Completion to Busy Subscriber request at a given time. Meridian 1 proprietary sets can make Ring Again requests based on the number of Ring Again keys programmed on a set.

Multi-Party Operations

When a TSA Class of Service analog (500/2500 type) telephone with a call on hold encounters Busy Tone, Ring Again is not possible.

Ring Again is not allowed if the user of an analog (500/2500 type) telephone has a call on hold and receives a busy signal when calling a second party.

Network Intercom

Hot Line calls terminating on a busy key become normal calls. Hence, they may use the Ring Again feature under normal circumstances.

On Hold on Loudspeaker

Ring Again can be applied to a busy loudspeaker DN.

Override Override, Enhanced

Priority Override

Ring Again is the only other feature currently available once a busy telephone has been encountered. Ring Again is not allowed on an analog (500/2500 type) telephone making a Multi-Party Operations consultation call.

Preference Trunk Usage

Searching for an available trunk via the Ring Again feature is subject to the Preference Trunk Usage feature at trunk seizure time. Earlier trunk availability checks are not carried out.

Feature packaging

Ring Again is included in Optional Features (OPTF) package 1 and has no feature package dependencies.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 10 – Enable Ring Again for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.
- 2 LD 11 – Enable Ring Again for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

LD 10 – Enable Ring Again for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(XRD) XRA	Ring Again is (denied) or allowed.

LD 11 – Enable Ring Again for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.

TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx RGA	Ring Again key, where: xx = key number (must be key 27 for M2317 or M3000).

Feature operation

Ring Again is slightly different for each telephone type. Be sure to follow the correct operating instructions.

Meridian 1 proprietary telephones

To activate Ring Again after hearing a busy signal:

- Press **Ring Again**.
- Hang up, or press **RLs**.
- When you hear the Ring Again tone, lift the handset or select a free **DN**.
- Press **Ring Again**. The number is automatically dialed.

To cancel Ring Again:

- Press **Ring Again** before you hear the notification tone.

M3000 Touchphone

To activate Ring Again after hearing a busy signal:


- Press **Ring Again**.
- Hang up, or press **RLs**.
- When you hear the Ring Again tone, lift the handset or select a free **DN**.
- Touch **Connect**. The number is automatically dialed.

To cancel Ring Again:


- Press **Ring Again** before you hear the notification tone.

M2317 telephone

To activate Ring Again after hearing a busy signal:

- Press **RINGAGN**.
- Hang up, or press **Rls**.
- When you hear the Ring Again tone, lift the handset or select a free **DN**.
- Press **Call** . The number is automatically dialed.

To cancel Ring Again:

- Press **Call**  before you hear the notification tone.

Analog (500/2500 type) telephones

To activate Ring Again after hearing a busy signal:

- Flash the switchhook or press **LINK**.
- Dial SPRE+1, or the Flexible Feature Code (FFC) assigned.
- When you hear the Ring Again tone bursts, lift the handset while you still hear the ringing. The number is automatically dialed.

To cancel Ring Again:

- Before you hear the notification tone, lift the handset and dial SPRE +2, or the FFC assigned, and hang up.

Ring Again on No Answer

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	591
Operating parameters	592
Feature interactions	593
Feature packaging	595
Feature implementation	595
Feature operation	597

Feature description

The Ring Again No Answer (RANA) feature extends the capabilities of Ring Again for standalone applications, and Network Ring Again for Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) applications. The feature allows Ring Again to be applied to a station that does not answer.

This feature applies to Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, as well as analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Users of Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, upon encountering a station that does not answer, can activate RANA by pressing the Ring Again (RGA) key. When the desired station goes off-hook, to make or receive a call, and then goes on-hook, the station that activated RGA receives a buzz through the telephone's loudspeaker (while the RGA lamp flashes, if that station is idle). The station user can dial the desired station by lifting the handset or pressing a DN key, and then pressing the RGA key.

Users of analog (500/2500 type) telephones, upon encountering a station that does not answer, can activate RANA by performing a recall, and then dialing the Ring Again Activate Flexible Feature Code, or dialing SPRE then the digit 1. After receiving confirmation dial tone, the user goes on-hook to make or receive calls as usual. When the desired station goes off-hook, to make or receive a call, and then goes on-hook, the station that activated RGA receives six ring cycles as a Ring Again notification (if the station is idle). To dial the desired party, the station user has to go off-hook before the six-ring cycle ends. If the desired party goes off-hook while RANA is being applied, Ring Again Busy is activated instead of RANA.

To deactivate RANA from an analog (500/2500 type) telephone, the user goes off-hook and dials the Deactivate Ring Again or the Deactivate Feature Flexible Feature Code, or dials SPRE then the digit 2.

This feature is described more fully in the *Meridian Link ISDN/AP General Guide* (553-2901-100).

Operating parameters

Ring Again on No Answer cannot be applied:

- if the dialed DN is a Pilot DN
- to Attendant Consoles
- to a station which has been intercepted to the attendant
- to a station which is queued for an attendant
- to a station which has been recalled to an attendant due to misoperation
- to Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) stations
- to a station with Radio Paging active
- to trunks

Meridian 1 proprietary telephones must be equipped with a Ring Again (RGA) key/lamp combination.

Ring Again on No Answer is applied to the originally dialed DN only.

Feature interactions

Attendant Recall

A set that is recalling the attendant cannot apply Ring Again on No Answer.

Call Forward All Calls Call Forward No Answer

If an unanswered call is forwarded to another station by any of these features, RANA is applied to the originally dialed station.

Call Forward/Hunt Override Via Flexible Feature Code

Using the Ring Again No Answer feature is possible after using the Call Forward/Hunt Override FFC and encountering an idle set that does not answer. Ring Again No Answer can be placed against the set for which the Call Forward/Hunt Override FFC was used (that is, the set should be rung by the Ring Again No Answer feature).

Group Hunting

RANA cannot be applied if the DN dialed was a Pilot DN.

Hunting

If RANA has been applied to a station going through a Hunt sequence, Ring Again is applied to that station and not the ringing station.

Intercept Treatment

A telephone that is intercepted to the attendant cannot apply Ring Again on No Answer.

Intercept to Attendant

RANA cannot be applied by a set that is intercepted to the attendant.

ISDN QSIG/EuroISDN Call Completion

Analog (500/2500 type) sets can have only one Call Completion to Busy Subscriber request at a given time. Meridian 1 proprietary sets can make Ring Again requests based on the number of Ring Again keys programmed on a set.

Multiple Appearance Directory Number

The Ring Again on No Answer feature will only function on Multiple Appearance Directory Numbers that have been assigned to two different sets provided that both users, with the Ring Again on No Answer activated, go off-hook to make a call and then go on-hook. If both users do not go off-hook then the originator will not receive a buzz through the loudspeaker.

Network Intercom

If Ring Again No Answer is activated for a Hot Type I call, it is activated as if the call had been dialed normally.

Phantom Terminal Numbers (TNs)

Although RANA can be applied to a phantom DN, it is not recommended. Because a phantom DN cannot be active or busy, the caller is not notified when the phantom DN's forward DN does not answer.

Queued Calls

RANA cannot be applied by a set which is being queued for the attendant or is in the attendant queue during Night Service.

Recall to Attendant due to Misoperation

RANA cannot be applied by a set that is recalling the attendant.

Recall to Same Attendant

A telephone that is recalling the attendant cannot apply Ring Again on No Answer.

Multiple Appearance Directory Number

The Ring Again on No Answer feature will only function on Multiple Appearance Directory Numbers that have been assigned to two different sets provided that both users, with the Ring Again on No Answer activated, go off-hook to make a call and then go on-hook. If both users do not go off-hook then the originator will not receive a buzz through the loudspeaker.

Telephones - M2317, M3000, and M3900

For RANA to function on M2317, M3000, and M3900 telephones, the telephones must be configured with a Ring Again (RGA) key. The Ring Again “soft key” will only be displayed when a busy call is encountered and will not be displayed during ring no answer.

Feature packaging

Advanced ISDN Network Services (NTWK) package 148 for network applications.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 15 – Enable the Ring Again on No Answer setting.
- 2** LD 10 – Enable Ring Again for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.
- 3** LD 11 – Enable Ring Again keys for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

LD 15 – Enable the Ring Again on No Answer setting.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options

...		
OPT	(RND) RNA	Customer options. Ring Again on No Answer (denied) allowed.

LD 10 – Enable Ring Again for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	500	Type of set. Analog (500/2500 type).
...		
CLS	(XRD) XRA	Class of Service options. Ring Again (denied) allowed.

LD 11 – Enable Ring Again keys for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, 3000, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905.
...		
KEY	RGA	Customer options. Ring Again on No Answer (denied) allowed.

Feature operation

Meridian 1 proprietary telephones

Place and Accept Ring Again on No Answer

Action	Response
1. User A calls user B.	User A receives ringback tone.
2. User A presses the Ring Again (RGA) key.	Indicator associated RGA key turns on steadily.
3. User A either goes on-hook or presses the Release (RLS) key.	Indicator associated with RGA key remains on and user A is now free to receive or make other calls.
4. User B, the user against which Ring Again was placed, goes off-hook to make a call, and then back on-hook.	User A is given a short buzz through the loudspeaker and the indicator associated with the RGA key will begin to flash.
5. User A either picks up the handset or presses a DN key.	User A receives dial tone.
6. User A presses the RGA key.	The user against which the Ring Again was placed is rung and the indicator associated with the RGA key is turned off.

Cancel Ring Again No Answer

Action	Response
1. User A presses the RGA key.	The indicator associated with the RGA goes from flashing to off, and ring again is cancelled.

Analog (500/2500 type) telephones

In the following feature operation description, the term recall refers to performing a register recall which may be performed in a number of different ways. Some examples are:

- Flash the switch hook (that is, the equivalent of hanging up the handset and picking it back up. This on-hook, off-hook is performed in a time period that is less than what the system would consider to be a valid disconnect).
- Press the flash or LINK button if equipped.

Place and Accept Ring Again No Answer

Action	Response
1. User A calls user B.	User A receives ringback tone.
2. User A performs a recall.	User B stops ringing and User A receives special dial tone.
Note: User B must be in a ringing state for more than two seconds before recall is allowed.	
3. User A dials either the Ring Again Activate (RGAA) Flexible Feature Code, or the Special Prefix (SPRE) code followed by the digit "1".	User A receives dial tone indicating that the Ring Again was successfully placed.
4. User A goes on-hook.	User A is now free to receive or make other calls.
5. User B, the user against which the Ring Again was placed, goes off-hook to make a call, and then goes back on-hook.	User A is given six cycles of ringing as notification.
6. If User A picks up the handset before all six ringing cycles are complete.	User B is rung.
7. If user A does not pick up the handset before all six ringing cycles are complete.	Ring Again is cancelled.

Cancel Ring Again No Answer

Action	Response
1. User A goes off-hook.	User A receives dial tone.
2. User A dials either the Ring Again Deactivate (RGAD) Flexible Feature Code, the Deactivate Feature (DEAF) FFC, or the Special Prefix (SPRE) code followed by the digit "2".	User A receives dial tone indicating that the Ring Again cancellation was successful.

Ring and Hold Lamp Status

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	601
Operating parameters	602
Feature interactions	602
Feature packaging	602
Feature implementation	603
Feature operation	603

Feature description

The standard lamp-interruption status indication used with the system is 60 impulse per minute (ipm) (flash) for incoming calls and 120 ipm (wink) for held calls on Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, or on terminals emulating Meridian 1 proprietary telephones. This feature, through a Class of Service assigned in LD 11, allows these indicators to be reversed (wink on incoming calls and flash on held calls for all keys that can carry a call, including the group-call key). Data modules with system firmware must use the standard indication of Reverse Lamp Flash Denied Class of Service.

This feature applies to the following key lamps:

- Directory Numbers (DNs)
- Conference
- Transfer

- Voice Call
- Call Waiting
- Dial Intercom Group
- Group Call (For Group Call, a fast blink can be configured to indicate that not all members of a group have answered a group call; a slow flash indicates that a call has been placed on hold by the originator.)
- Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) incalls
- ACD answer agent
- ACD supervisory call, and
- ACD emergency answer.

Operating parameters

This feature cannot be applied to analog (500/2500 type) telephone, M3000 sets, and Attendant Consoles.

This feature is not supported through Attendant Administration.

Feature interactions

Privacy Release

If the Privacy Release feature is activated for multiple-appearance single-call DN's, the blinking rate is based on the Class of Service of each set on which other appearances of the DN occur.

Feature packaging

International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 11 – Modify the data blocks for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
CLS	(RLFD) RLFA	Reversed Lamp Flash (denied) allowed.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Ringback Tone from Meridian 1 Enhancement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	605
Operating parameters	605
Feature interactions	606
Feature packaging	606
Feature implementation.	606
Feature operation.	606

Feature description

With the current ringback handling, some Public Exchange/Central Office (CO) stations do not send the calling party any ringback tone when calling an analog (500/2500 type) telephone. This enhancement provides a calling-party ringback tone, when a call is placed to a system on a 2.0 Mbps digital Central Office (CO) trunk.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 14 – Configure system Ringback Tone.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
TYPE	COT	Central Office Trunk data block.
...		
CLS	(CORX) CORP	Central Office Ringback (not) provided by the system.

Feature operation

Ringback tone is provided until either the call has been answered by an attendant or abandoned by the originator.

Ringling Change Key

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	607
Operating parameters	607
Feature interactions	608
Feature packaging	608
Feature implementation	609
Feature operation	609

Feature description

This feature allows the user of an M1000 series or digital telephone to change the ringing/non-ringing designation of a Single Call Ringing (SCR) or Multiple Call Ringing (MCR) directory number (DN) located on one of the telephone's key-lamp strips. This is done by using a Ringling Change (RCK) key.

Operating parameters

This feature does not apply to Private Line DNs.

The ringing designation of the Single Call Non-ringing (SCN) and Multiple Call Non-ringing DN keys cannot be changed by using the RCK key.

This feature requires a separate key/lamp configuration.

Feature interactions

Attendant Blocking of Directory Number

When the SACP key (or Signal Source) key is pressed to ring a blocked SCR where the Ring Change feature is activated, an audible ring signal will always be given. This is independent of the Ring Change status.

Directory Number Delayed Ringing

If an SCR/MCR key is toggled from “ringing” to “non-ringing”, the Directory Number Delayed Ringing (DNDR) feature will apply to the key. If an SCR/MCR key is toggled again from “non-ringing” to “ringing”, the key will be rung immediately and DNDR will no longer apply.

If an SCN/MCN key is toggled from “non-ringing” to “ringing”, the DNDR key will ring immediately and DNDR will no longer apply. If an SCN/MCN is toggled again from “ringing” to “non-ringing”, the key will not ring immediately and the DNDR feature will apply to the key.

Network Intercom

The ringing/non-ringing mode of an enhanced Hot Type D or of a Hot Type I key is not changeable by using the Ringing Change Key feature.

Feature packaging

International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131; and Ringing Change Key (RCK) package 193.

Feature implementation

LD 11 – Define a Ringing Change Key (RCK) for each Meridian 1 proprietary telephone to be equipped with one.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
KEY	xx RCK y z	Key number, Ringing Change Key, first key lamp strip, second key lamp strip controlled by the key. y = (0)-7 z = 0-(3)-7 Only one RCK key per set is permitted.

Feature operation

Pressing the **RCK** key places the telephone in the Make Set Busy state. Incoming calls to the set receive busy tone, and Multiple Appearance DN calls terminate on another telephone. Pressing an idle **SCR or MCR DN** key indicates the ringing status of the key; a lit key lamp indicates a non-ringing status, and a flashing key lamp indicates a ringing status. Pressing the **SCR or MCR DN** key again changes the ringing status of the key. Pressing the **RCK** again stores the change, and causes the SCR or MCR key lamp to go dark.

During a system initialization a telephone is rendered in the Make Set Busy state. If both the Ringing Change Key and Make Set Busy features are equipped on a telephone, and an initialization occurs during operation of the **RCK** key, the RCK lamp goes dark to inform the user that the changes have not been stored. The MSB lamp is lit to inform the user that the telephone is still in Make Set Busy mode.

Ringling instead of Buzzing on Digital Telephones

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	611
Operating parameters	612
Feature interactions	612
Feature packaging	613
Feature implementation.	613
Feature operation.	614

Feature description

The Ringling instead of Buzzing feature, allows a digital telephone to ring when a call is presented as follows:

- when the handset is off hook but the telephone is idle
- when the handset is off hook but the telephone is idle and when the user is busy on another line

Ringling alerts a user in a more obvious way than buzzing (previous operation).

If a call is presented to the telephone, it rings according to the Distinctive Ringling Class of Service (DRG1, DRG2, DRG3, and DRG4), instead of buzzing.

There are two Classes of Service which can be assigned in LD 11:

- RNGI (the set rings when idle but off hook and a call is presented)
- RRGB (the set rings when busy or idle, but off hook and a call is presented).

Operating parameters

This feature does not affect the features where a buzz is already provided, such as Ring Again or Manual Signaling.

Buzzing is the default configuration.

Ringing features such as Ringing Change Key, Network Distinctive Ringing or Executive Distinctive Ringing, if implemented, affect the way in which the telephone rings.

Any digital telephone can be assigned an RNGI or RRGB Class of Service.

This feature does not affect Attendant Consoles.

If an attempt is made to enter CLS BUZZ, RNGI or RRGB on an analog telephone programmed in LD 11, a service change error message is output.

Feature interactions

ACD calls

This feature affects calls to an M2216 telephone. Ringing is given to the agent when the CLS is programmed for ringing and the telephone is idle.

Hunting

For telephones with more than one DN, the RRGB Class of Service and Short Hunting programmed calls will ring, not buzz, when the telephone is already busy.

Short Hunting allows calls to hunt to the next higher available key on a proprietary telephone, when a call is already established on a DN key.

Short Buzz for Digital Telephones

The Ringing instead of Buzzing feature takes precedence over the Short Buzz for Digital Telephones feature.

Third Party Applications

Applications which attach to or emulate a digital telephone can be affected by this feature.

Tones, Flexible Incoming

The Ringing instead of Buzzing feature takes precedence over the Tones, Flexible Incoming feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 11 – Configure the Ringing instead of Buzzing feature on digital telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	xxxx	Valid telephone types: 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(BUZZ) RNGI RNGB	Buzz (default). Ringing applied when telephone is idle but off hook. Ringing applied when telephone is idle but off hook or busy on the other line.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Room Status

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	615
Operating parameters	617
Feature interactions	618
Feature packaging	619
Feature implementation	620
Feature operation	622

Feature description

Room Status allows customers equipped with a Background Terminal (BGD) to store and retrieve data pertinent to the occupancy, readiness, or cleaning status of any guest room or group of guest rooms.

When equipped with the Room Status software, the system provides the following Room Status information:

- Guest registration and occupancy
 - OC (occupied)
 - VA (vacant)
 - CH (check in)
 - CH OU (check out)

- Cleaning status
 - RE (cleaning required)
 - PR (cleaning in progress)
 - CL (room cleaned)
 - FA (failed inspection)
 - PA (passed inspection)
 - SK (cleaning skipped)
- Sale status
 - NS (not for sale)
 - SA (ready for sale)
- Other status information
 - CCOS (Controlled Class of Service)
 - DND (Do Not Disturb)
 - MW (Message Waiting)
 - CA (Category one – 1 to 15)
 - TL (telephone check)

Do Not Disturb (DND) has been enhanced for interaction with Room Status on an analog (500/2500 type) telephones. A new customer option allows a visual indication of when the analog (500/2500 type) telephone is in the DND mode: the lamp on the telephone lights up.

The Room Status feature provides four methods of accessing the Room Status data:

- Off-hook detection: Hotel and hospital staff generally clean occupied rooms during certain hours of the day. From a Background Terminal (BGD), an option can be entered to set all occupied rooms to “cleaning status request” mode for a predefined time-of-day interval. During this interval, the system monitors the room telephone’s switchhook state to detect a change in the Room Status.

- **Dial Access:** This method is an enhancement to the off-hook detection method for updating the room cleaning status. This method offers seven cleaning-status options, as compared to the two offered by off-hook detection. Again, you allow or deny the dial access method by using the Background Terminal commands.
- **Room Status key:** A Room Status key (RMK) can be provided on an M1109 or Meridian 1 proprietary set. This allows the telephone user to read or alter the status of any room in the system.
- **Background Terminal:** The Room Status feature is administered from a Background Terminal (BGD) assigned to the customer. BGDs are defined in the configuration record and are connected to the system through a Serial Data Interface (SDI) port. Devices used as BGDs can be any ASCII serial terminal conforming to EIA RS-232C or CCITT V.24 standards.

Operating parameters

The Room Status key (RMK) is supported only on telephones equipped with a display.

A room telephone is defined with Controlled Class of Service allowed (CCSA). The following telephones are supported as room phones:

- Analog (500/2500 type) telephones
- M1309 telephones
- Meridian 1 proprietary sets

The M3000, M2317, and ACD telephones are not supported as room phones. Room Status is not supported on telephones with DTA (data terminal allowed) Class of Service. The RMK is not supported on Attendant Consoles.

A room telephone is allowed to change the status of its own room.

The Room Status feature is mutually exclusive with the Multiple-Tenant, Centralized Attendant Service (CAS), and Coordinated Dialing Plan (CDP) features.

A message center must be defined for the Do Not Disturb (DND) visual indication function on an analog (500/2500 type) telephones. This is mutually exclusive of Integrated Messaging System (IMS) and Meridian Mail Message Centers.

All analog (500/2500 type) telephones that are to use the Do Not Disturb (DND) visual indication must also have an LPA (Lamp Allowed) Class of Service.

Feature interactions

Attendant Administration

Room Status is not supported by Attendant Administration.

Automatic Wake Up

Room Status and Automatic Wake Up both use the Background Terminal (BGD). If the WAKE option is selected for the check-in/check-out operation, the wake-up call for that room is canceled after a check-in or check-out operation.

Automatic Wake Up FFC Delimiter

When a guest has either checked in or out, the room status changes. If an AWU request is still active, it is canceled if it is included as part of the Check In/Out option.

Controlled Class of Service

You can change the access restrictions for room telephones from the BGD or from a telephone equipped with a Room Status key (RMK).

Hot Line

The Room Status feature is incompatible with any telephone for which going off-hook activates Hot Line.

Maid ID

Maid ID is not required but is recommended to track maid performance. The Maid ID must be entered each time the Room Status changes, or it will not be recorded.

Multiple Tenant

Telephones equipped with an RMK can change the Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) of telephones for any tenant in a Customer Group.

Off-Hook Alarm Security

Cleaning changes entered using the Off-Hook Detection Method are mutually exclusive with the Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) feature. OHAS takes precedence over the off-hook detection method of the Room Status feature. If a telephone is defined with the Alarm Security Allowed (ASCA) Class of Service, the off-hook detection method does not work.

Feature packaging

Room Status (RMS) package 100 requires the following:

- Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) package 81, and
- Background Terminal Facility (BGD) package 99.

For lamp status, the requirements are as follows:

- Do Not Disturb, Individual (DNDI) package 9, and
- Message Waiting Center (MWC) package 46.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 10 – Enable Controlled Class of Services (CCOS) for analog (500/2500 type) telephones requiring Room Status updates.
- 2** LD 11 – Enable Room Status key (RMK) for digit display telephones used for Room Status.
- 3** LD 15 – Change Customer Data Block to allow (or disallow) visual indication of Do Not Disturb (DND) feature. Offered on the customer level, this applies only to analog (500/2500 type) telephones equipped with a Message Waiting (MW) lamp.

Note: This procedure assumes that a BGD has been assigned. Refer to *Hospitality Features: Description and Operation* (553-3001-353) for a complete description and list of commands for the Background Terminal.

LD 10 – Enable Controlled Class of Services (CCOS) for analog (500/2500 type) telephones requiring Room Status updates.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(CCSD) CCSA	Controlled Class of Service (denied) allowed.

LD 11 – Enable Room Status key (RMK) for digit display telephones used for Room Status.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, or 2616.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	ADD DDS	Automatic digit display enabled. Digit display enabled.
KEY	xx RMK	Room Status key.

LD 15 – Change Customer Data Block to allow (or disallow) visual indication of Do Not Disturb (DND) feature. Offered on the customer level, this applies only to analog (500/2500 type) telephones equipped with a Message Waiting (MW) lamp.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- DNDL	YES (NO)	Indicator goes on when DND is active. Indicator does not go on (the default).
...		

TYPE	CCS	Gate opener.
- CCRS	UNR	Unrestricted call service.
	CUN CTD TLD	With CCOS active, the restrictions entered apply.
	SRE FRE FR1 FR2	

Feature operation

To read the Room Status by using the RMK (display needed):

- Without lifting the handset, press the **RMK key**.
- Dial the Directory Number (DN) of the room telephone. The DN is displayed, followed by a dash and a two-digit code.
- The first digit indicates occupancy: zero (0) means vacant, one (1) means occupied.

The second digit indicates Room Status:

- 1 = RE (cleaning required)
- 2 = PR (cleaning in progress)
- 3 = CL (cleaned)
- 4 = PA (passed inspection)
- 5 = FA (failed inspection)
- 6 = SK (cleaning skipped), and
- 7 = NS (not for sale).

To change the Room Status by using the RMK:

- Without lifting the handset, press the **RMK key**.
- Dial the Directory Number (DN) of the room telephone.
- Dial the new room status as follows:
 - 1 = RE (cleaning required)
 - 2 = PR (cleaning in progress)
 - 3 = CL (cleaned)

- 4 = PA (passed inspection)
- 5 = FA (failed inspection)
- 6 = SK (cleaning skipped), or
- 7 = NS (not for sale).

- Press the **RMK** key.

To change the Room Status by using Dial Access (from the room telephone):

- 1** Lift the handset and dial SPRE 86.
- 2** Dial the room status as shown below:
 - 1 = RE (cleaning required)
 - 2 = PR (cleaning in progress)
 - 3 = CL (cleaned)
 - 4 = PA (passed inspection)
 - 5 = FA (failed inspection)
 - 6 = SK (cleaning skipped), or
 - 7 = NS (not for sale).
- 3** Dial * and the Maid ID followed by #, if required.
- 4** Hang up or press **Rls**.

Note: For complete details on the Room Status operation, see *Background Terminal User Guide*.

Scheduled Access Restrictions

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	625
Operating parameters	626
Feature interactions	627
Feature packaging	630
Feature implementation.	631
Feature operation.	639

Feature description

The Scheduled Access Restrictions (SAR) feature allows a customer to define Trunk Group Access Restrictions (TGAR), Class of Service (COS) restrictions, and Network Class of Service (NCOS) restrictions for different hours and days (typically off-hours and off-days). These TGAR, COS, and NCOS restrictions comprise SAR groups. Each customer may define up to 1000 SAR groups, and one of these groups can be assigned to each customer station or route. Up to eight time periods can be defined for each SAR group, and different restrictions may be applied to each time period.

SAR can be overridden on a single call basis for a station or route by using an authorization code or forced charge account. By using the SAR Disable (SADS), SAR Enable (SAEN), SAR Lock (SALK), or SAR Unlock (SAUN) Flexible Feature Codes these restrictions can be changed on a more permanent basis.

SADS returns the set/route to its normal restriction state. SAEN cancels SADS, returning the set to its SAR state. SALK will occur automatically at a predefined period of time or when the Lock command is dialed by the user. Lock restrictions remain in effect until an SAUN or SADS command is entered. The SALK command can be used on a customer basis or SAR group basis, depending on the authcode used.

Typically, the Flexible Feature Codes can be used to do the following:

- extend off-hour restrictions for weekends or holidays (SALK)
- return to the schedule of access restrictions (SAUN)
- extend normal restrictions into the off-hour period for after hour services (SADS)
- cancel this after hour service (SAEN)
- cause off-hour restrictions to start immediately (SALK followed by SAEN), and
- disallow any calls on an Attendant Console (SALK on SAR group containing the attendant(s)).

Customer attendants that are included in SAR groups are placed in Position Busy when an off-hour or off-day period goes into effect. The restricted attendant can only release existing calls or dial the SAR Flexible Feature Codes. New calls cannot be made. Incoming calls will be directed to any other attendants that are not included in SAR groups and that are not in Position Busy.

If the system is placed in Night Service by an attendant, or the system is automatically placed in Night Service because all attendants are in the Position Busy state, incoming calls are routed to the Night DN. Going into Night Service will automatically place attendants who belong to a SAR group into an SAR Locked and Enabled state. These attendants can only release existing calls or dial the SAR Flexible Feature codes; they cannot make new calls when restricted by SAR.

Operating parameters

The definition of authorization codes for SAR decreases the number of authorization codes available for non-SAR use.

SAR does not apply to Direct Inward System Access (DISA) DN's. DISA can be used to manually modify the SAR schedule using an FFC authorization code.

Telephones and trunks assigned to SAR groups have their Class of Service (COS), Trunk Group Access Restriction (TGAR) and Network Class of Service (NCOS) defined by the SAR schedule of their SAR group.

During the periods that a SAR or SAR lock is in effect, the Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) for the station or trunk is overridden.

If a Facility Restriction Level (FRL) is changed in order to be associated with a different NFCR tree, the NCOS using that FRL is affected. Also, different FRLs, and therefore different New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) trees, are used at different times according to the NCOS assigned to the SAR group.

Feature interactions

Access Restrictions

The Trunk Access Restriction Group (TARG) defined for each route is not altered by Scheduled Access Restrictions. Access to the route is denied to any telephone or trunk assigned a Trunk Group Access Restriction code that is part of the TARG.

Automatic Redial

The Scheduled Access Restrictions (SAR) on Automatic Redial (ARDL) redialed calls are set when the call is initiated. If restrictions are changed later, the prior restrictions still apply.

Attendant Clearing during Night Service

Attendant Clearing during Night Service should be equipped with Scheduled Access Restriction (SAR) due to the fact that when Night Service is in effect the only operations that may be performed from Attendant Consoles which are members of a SAR group are:

- release any existing calls, or
- dial the one of the following SAR Flexible Feature Codes:
 - Scheduled Access Disable (SADS)

- Scheduled Access Enable (SAEN)
- Scheduled Access Lock (SALK), or
- Scheduled Access Unlock (SAUN).

Authorization Code Security Enhancement

Authorization Codes can be used to override SAR restrictions. In addition, Authorization Codes are defined for the specific use of SAR FFCs.

Basic Alternate Route Selection

If SAR is equipped when Basic Alternate Route Selection (BARS) is set up, a NCOS value between 0 and 99 must be defined for each time period.

Call Detail Recording

If configured, Call Detail Recording (CDR) A-type records are printed for SAR Flexible Feature Codes functions.

Charge Account, Forced

Forced Charge Account (FCA) can be used to override Scheduled Access Restrictions (SAR) on a per-call basis, provided the current Class of Service (COS) of the telephone or trunk is CUN, TLD, or CTD. The current COS is the COS in force according to the SAR schedule. If an Authorization Code that sets the COS to CUN, TLD, or CTD is dialed before the FCA, the call is allowed. FCA sets the COS to UNR and the Network COS (NCOS) to the NCOS defined in LD 15, provided that FCA is enabled on both a customer and telephone/trunk basis.

Class of Service

Sets defined in LD 10 and 11, and trunks defined in LD 14 which are assigned a SARG number, have their Class of Service defined by the SAR schedule of their SAR group.

Controlled Class of Service

During normal hours, Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) restrictions override normal telephone restrictions. During off-hour periods or times when a Scheduled Access Restrictions (SAR) LOCK is in effect, however, Scheduled Access Restrictions apply. When the LOCK or off-hour period ends, CCOS restrictions continue to apply until they are removed or SAR becomes effective again. Whether a CCOS controller or electronic lock is used to activate CCOS, there is no indication to the user when Scheduled Access Restrictions are in effect, overriding CCOS restrictions. A telephone defined in LD 10 or 11 or a trunk defined in LD 14, which is assigned an SAR group number, has its Class of Service defined by the SAR schedule of its SAR group.

Coordinated Dialing Plan

If SAR is equipped when Coordinated Dialing Plan (CDP) is set up, a NCOS value between 0 and 99 must be defined for each time period.

Direct Inward System Access

Direct Inward System Access (DISA) numbers are not assigned to SAR groups and therefore are not affected by SAR schedules.

DISA can be used to manually modify the SAR schedule, provided that the correct FFC and Authorization Code are dialed.

Electronic Lock Network Wide/Electronic Lock on Private Lines

The SAR feature overrides Electronic Lock.

Multi-Tenant Service

If a SAR is assigned to a tenant, any set belonging to the tenant will follow this SAR schedule unless the set belongs to a SAR group. The set's Scheduled Access Restrictions override any SAR assigned to the tenant.

Network Alternate Route Selection

If SAR is equipped when Network Alternate Route Selection (NARS) is set up, a NCOS value between 0 and 99 must be defined for each time period.

Network Class of Service

When a Network Class of Services (NCOS) is changed, it may be necessary to alter the NCOS values defined for each SAR group in LD 88. The NCOS value, which defines the facility restriction level and hence the NFCR trees, is used as defined by the SAR schedule. Also, different FRLs, and hence different NFCR trees, are used at different times according to the NCOS assigned to the SARG.

New Flexible Code Restriction

If a Facility Restriction Level (FRL) is changed to be associated with a different NFCR tree, any NCOS which uses that FRL is affected. In turn, the NCOS assigned to a SAR group may also be affected.

Office Data Administration System

Office Data Administration System (ODAS) can be used to indicate that telephones have been assigned to an SAR group. ODAS must be equipped in order to print members of a SAR group in LD 81.

Position Busy with Call on Hold

If an attendant in a Scheduled Access Restriction group has a call on hold, the attendant is not placed in Position Busy when the group enters an off-hour period.

Speed Call

Network Speed Call

The System Speed Call and Network Speed Call features ignore the Class of Service and TGAR access restrictions in a SAR schedule, using the Class of Service and NCOS defined in the speed call list.

Trunk Group Access Restriction

SAR does not alter the Trunk Group Access Restriction defined per route.

Feature packaging

Scheduled Access Restrictions requires the following packages:

- Scheduled Access Restrictions (SAR) package 162

- Call Detail Recording (CDR) package 4 for CDR functionality
- Network Authorization Code (NAUT) package 63
- Multi-Tenant Service (TENS) package 86 for Multi-Tenant functionality
- Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139 and Basic Authorization Codes (BAUT) package 25 for the manual modification of schedules
- Network Class of Service (NCOS) package 32 to make NCOS restrictions effective
- Charge Account for CDR (CHG) package 23, Charge Account/Authorization Code (CAB) package 24, and Forced Charge Account (FCA) package 52 for additional billing information

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 88 – Configure Scheduled Access Restrictions data block.
- 2 LD 88 – Configure the Authcode data block not to automatically generate Authcodes.
- 3 LD 88 – Define SAR entries in the Authcode entries data block.
- 4 LD 10 – Assign individual analog(500/2500 type) telephones to the selected SAR group in response to the SGRP prompt.
- 5 LD 11 – Assign individual proprietary telephones to the selected SAR group in response to the SGRP prompt.
- 6 LD 12 – Assign individual Attendant Consoles to the selected SAR group in response to the SGRP prompt.
- 7 LD 16 – Assign individual trunk route to the selected SAR group in response to the SGRP prompt.

- 8 LD 57 – Define Flexible Feature Codes for the SAR disable, SAR enable, SAR lock, and SAR unlock functions.
- 9 LD 93 – Assign a SARG for each tenant by responding to the TEN prompt with the tenant number and the SGRP prompt with the number of the SAR group to be assigned to the tenant.

LD 88 – Configure Scheduled Access Restrictions data block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Create or change existing data block.
TYPE	SAR	Scheduled Access Restrictions.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
SPWD	xxxx	Secure data password (same password as defined for DISA on a per customer basis in LD 15). Note: Prompt will not appear to a user with an LAO password.
SGRP	0-999	SAR group number.
SCDR	(NO) YES	(Do not) activate CDR for the SAR FFC commands.
OFFP	1-8	Off-hour period number. Off-hour periods may overlap; the period that starts first has priority until that off-hour period is over.
	<CR>	Go to ICR prompt.
- STAR hh mm	hh mm	Start time. The current start time (hours and minutes) is printed individually after the prompt. Respond with the new start time.
	X	Remove value and return to OFFP prompt.
- STOP hh mm	hh mm	Stop time. The current stop time (hours and minutes) is printed individually after the prompt. Respond with the new stop time.
	X	Remove value and return to OFFP prompt.

- DAYS	d ... d	Respond with a new set of days to be used. Maximum of seven entries in the range of 1-7. Day 1 = Sunday, Day 2 = Monday, etc.
- COS	(UNR) CTD CUN FR1 FR2 FRE SRE TLD	Off-hour period Class of Service. Unrestricted Conditionally Toll-Denied Conditionally Unrestricted Fully Restricted Class1 Fully Restricted Class 2 Fully Restricted Semi-restricted Toll Denied
- TGAR	(0)-15	Trunk Group Access Restriction.
- NCOS	0-99	Network Class of Service.
- ICR	(NO) YES	Incoming Calls are Restricted.
LOCK	(1)-8	The LOCK prompt is used to indicate which off-hour period is to be used as the LOCK period. The default is Period 1.

LD 88 – Print the status of the tenant SAR group.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	PRT	Print.
TYPE	SAR	Scheduled Access Restrictions.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
SPWD	xxxx	Secure data password.
TEN	1-511	Tenant number.
SGRP	0-999	Prompted only if no tenant number is entered.

Note: If the system is in an off-hour or locked period when a print command is issued, an asterisk appears following the restrictions being used. If lock is in effect, an additional asterisk appears following the lock prompt.

LD 88 – Configure the Authcode data block not to automatically generate Authcodes.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	New.
TYPE	AUB	Authcode data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
SPWD	xxxx	Secure data password (same password as defined for DISA on a per customer basis in LD 15).
ALEN	1-14	Number of digits in authcodes.
ACDR	YES NO	Activate CDR for authcodes (there is no default response).
RANR	0-511 0-127	RAN Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLAS	(0)-115	Classcode value assigned to authcode.
AUTO	NO	Do not automatically generate Authcodes. Note: Prompted when NAUT package 63 is equipped and REQ = NEW. The Authcode length must be a minimum of four digits.

LD 88 – Define SAR entries in the Authcode entries data block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	AUT	Authcode entries data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15

SPWD	xxxx	Secure data password (same password as defined for DISA on a per customer basis in LD 15).
CODE	xxx..x	Authcode (1-14 digits).
SARC	YES NO	Allow or disallow Authcode to be used as the SAR authorization code.
- SERV	(END) ENA (LKD) LKA (DSD) DSA (UND) UNA	SAR service functions for SARC (the SERV prompt appears if SARC = YES) Enable (Denied) Allowed. Lock (Denied) Allowed. Disable (Denied) Allowed. Unlock (Denied) Allowed Note: Up to four entries can be made at once.
- SRGP	0-999 ALL	Number of SAR group to be defined or changed. Change all SAR groups.
CLAS	(0)-115 X	Class code value assigned to authcode. Cycle continues with CODE. When type = AUT, enter X to configure the authcode as an exempt code. When this data is printed, the month the authcode was deactivated is output. The default is 0 when adding authcode entries. Exempt authcode.

LD 10 – Assign individual analog(500/2500 type) telephones to the selected SAR group in response to the SGRP prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	New CHG	Add, or Change.
TYPE:	500	Analog(500/2500 type) telephone. <i>See Software Input/Output: Administration (553-3001-311).</i>
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

...		
SGRP	(0)-999	Scheduled Access Restriction group number. Must have group defined in LD 88.

LD 11 – Assign individual proprietary telephones to the selected SAR group in response to the SGRP prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Meridian 1 proprietary telephone. See <i>Software Input/Output: Administration</i> (553-3001-311).
TN		Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
SGRP	(0)-999	Scheduled Access Restriction group number. Must have group defined in LD 88.

LD 12 – Assign individual Attendant Consoles to the selected SAR group in response to the SGRP prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	1250 2250 ATT	Attendant Console type.
TN		Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
SGRP	(0)-999	Scheduled Access Restriction group number. Must have group defined in LD 88.

Note: Attendant Consoles do not follow the SAR restrictions defined by the SGRP, but they can be locked by using SAR FFCs

LD 16 – Assign individual trunk route to the selected SAR group in response to the SGRP prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
SGRP	(0)-999	Scheduled Access Restriction group number. Must have group defined in LD 88.

LD 57 – Define Flexible Feature Codes for the SAR disable, SAR enable, SAR lock, and SAR unlock functions.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	FFC	Flexibly Feature Codes data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
CODE	aaaa	Specific Flexible Feature Code Type. To change a specific Flexible Feature Code, enter the associated mnemonic then carriage return <CR>. The mnemonic will then be prompted and the Flexible Feature Code can be entered. The Flexible Feature Code may be up to four digits or up to seven digits if DNXP package 150 is equipped.
- SADS	xxxx	SAR Disable code.
- SAEN	xxxx	SAR Enable code.

- SALK	xxxx	SAR Lock code.
- SAUN	xxxx	SAR Unlock code.

LD 93 – Assign a SARG for each tenant by responding to the TEN prompt with the tenant number and the SGRP prompt with the number of the SAR group to be assigned to the tenant.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	TGEN	Tenant SAR data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
TEN	1-511	Tenant number.
...		
SGRP	(0)-999	Scheduled Access Restriction group number. Must have group defined in LD 88.

Feature operation

Modification of SAR Restrictions

SAR restrictions can be modified on a per call basis by using an Authorization code, if the Basic Authorization Code (BAUT) package 25 is equipped.

Also, if the Authorization Code and Flexible Feature Codes packages are equipped, the off-hour periods can be shortened or extended by using the four SAR FFCs.

The Authorization Code feature can be used to allow a user to override a Scheduled Access Restriction on a single-call basis by dialing an Authorization Code (Authcode). Each Authcode is assigned a Class of Service, Trunk Group Access Restriction, and a Network Class of Service. The restrictions associated with the dialed Authcode, apply to the call being made. Thus, by using an Authcode, any facility to which access is allowed depending on the restrictions associated with an Authcode, can be accessed by dialing the set, even though the set may normally be denied access.

Single-Call Modification

The Scheduled Access Restrictions feature does not modify using Authcodes to allow calls to be made on restricted sets. Dial either “SPRE + 6” or the AUTH FFC plus the Authcode associated with the desired restrictions. Once dial tone is returned, indicating a valid code, the call may be dialed as normal.

Off-Hour Period Modification

The SADS, SAEN, SALK, and SAUN FFCs defined in LD 57 can be used to modify off-hour period restrictions, by simply dialing the FFC plus an appropriate Authcode. The Authcode determines if the requested function is allowed and whether the action is to take place on a SAR group or a customer basis. An FFC plus and Authcode for a specific SARG is only accepted from a station within that group, or from a station within a tenant which uses that SAR group.

Entering a Flexible Feature Code plus an Authcode results in the following:

- SALK + Authcode = extend off-hour restrictions for weekends or holidays
- SAUN + Authcode = return to the schedule of access restrictions

- SADS + Authcode = extend normal restrictions into the off-hour period for after hour services
- SAEN + Authcode = cancel this after hour service
- SALK followed by SAEN + Authcode = cause off-hour restrictions to start immediately, and
- SALK on SAR group containing the attendant(s) + Authcode = disallow any calls on an Attendant Console.

Scheduled Electronic Lock

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	641
Operating parameters	642
Feature interactions	643
Feature packaging	644
Feature implementation.	644
Feature operation.	648

Feature description

Scheduled Electronic Lock (SELK) enhances the Electronic Lock feature.

The Scheduled Electronic Lock feature automatically locks telephone sets at predetermined times. These times are defined in the Scheduled Access Restrictions (SAR) database (LD 88). SAR group numbers are also defined in LD 88. A maximum of eight scheduled lock times can be assigned to each group.

Each telephone set that requires Scheduled Electronic Lock functionality must be assigned to a SAR group in LD 10 or 11, and must have the Scheduled Electronic Lock Allowed (SLKA) Class of Service assigned.

In order to override the Scheduled Electronic Lock feature, the user must use the existing Electronic Lock feature. The user enters the Electronic Lock Deactivated (ELKD) Flexible Feature Code (FFC). The telephone set remains unlocked until the user dials the Electronic Lock Activated (ELKA) FFC. If the user does not dial the ELKA FFC, the system automatically locks the telephone set at the next scheduled lock time. For the set to be unlocked again, the user must dial the ELKD FFC to unlock the telephone set. The telephone set does not automatically unlock.

A special dial tone, defined in LD 56, notifies the user that the telephone set is in a locked state.

Scheduled Electronic Lock Example

The Scheduled Electronic Lock is scheduled for 18:00, 24:00, 02:00. At 22:00, an employee who is working overtime needs to use their telephone set. That person enters the ELKD FFC on the telephone set to unlock it. At 24:00, the telephone set automatically locks, if it has not already been locked by the user. To use the telephone set again, the employee must unlock it. At 02:00, the next scheduled lock time, the telephone set locks once more. The Scheduled Electronic Lock feature remains in effect until the employee unlocks the set by dialing the ELKD FFC.

Operating parameters

The Scheduled Electronic Lock feature supports analog (500/2500 type) and digital telephones on Remote Office.

The Scheduled Electronic Lock feature does not support ACD sets, trunks or PC Attendant.

If a telephone set does not support the SAR and Electronic Lock features (for example, ACD sets), then it will not support the Scheduled Electronic Lock feature.

If the Class of Service (CLS) is set to Scheduled Electronic Lock Deactivated (SKLD) in LDs 10 and 11, the existing Electronic Lock and SAR feature functionality apply.

When the Scheduled Electronic Lock feature is active, it does not take the Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) restriction from LD 15. Configuration is done in LD 88.

When a telephone set is unlocked, CCOS restrictions (if active) override normal telephone set restrictions. When the Scheduled Electronic Lock feature is active, the Scheduled Access Restrictions override the CCOS restrictions.

If the system is busy the Scheduled Electronic Lock feature could be slightly delayed. In this case, it is possible that a user could still dial an external number after the beginning of a scheduled lock time.

Feature Interactions

Automatic Call Distribution

The Scheduled Electronic Lock feature does not support Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) sets, as CCOS does not support ACD sets.

Direct Inward System Access

Direct Inward System Access (DISA) numbers are not assigned to Scheduled Access Restrictions groups, so they are not affected by the SELK feature.

Electronic Lock Network Wide / Electronic Lock on Private Lines

The SELK feature supports Electronic Lock Network Wide / Electronic Lock on Private Lines. However, a scheduled lock is not supported over a network. Scheduled Electronic Lock must be configured and administered locally. Like SELK, these features obtain their restrictions from Scheduled Access Restrictions.

Message Intercept

When SELK locks a telephone set, Message Intercept (MINT) provides a different dial tone or announcement while the telephone set is locked.

Multi Tenant Service

If Scheduled Access Restrictions are applied to a tenant, the telephones in that tenant group follow the Scheduled Access Restrictions (unless the telephone belongs to a different SAR group).

Scheduled Access Restrictions

The Scheduled Access Restrictions (SAR) Permanent Disable, Active Lock, and Lock Disable FFCs have precedence over SELK.

Feature packaging

Scheduled Electronic Lock requires the following packages:

- Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) package 81
- Flexible Feature Code (FFC) package 139
- Scheduled Access Restrictions (SAR) package 162
- Message Intercept (MINT) package 163, if the Message Intercept function is required

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 88 – Configure the Scheduled Access Restrictions data block.
- 2 LD 10 – Configure the Scheduled Electronic Lock feature on an analog (500/2500 type) telephone set.
- 3 LD 11 – Configure the Scheduled Electronic Lock feature on a digital telephone on Remote Office.
- 4 LD 57 – Define Flexible Feature Codes for Scheduled Electronic Lock.

LD 88 – Configure the Scheduled Access Restrictions data block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Create data block. Change existing data block.
TYPE	SAR	Scheduled Access Restrictions.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15

SPWD	xxxx	Secure data password (same password as defined for DISA on a per customer basis in LD 15). Note: This prompt does not appear to a user with an LAO password.
SGRP	0-999	Scheduled Access Restrictions group number.
OFFP	1-8	Off-hour period number. Off-hour periods can overlap; the period that starts first has priority until that off-hour period is finished. All the prompts shown up to the ICR prompt repeat until you enter <CR>.
	<CR>	Go to the ICR prompt.
- STAR hh mm	hh mm	Start time. The current start time (hours and minutes) is printed individually after the prompt. Respond with the new start time.
- STOP hh mm	hh mm	Stop time. The current stop time (hours and minutes) is printed individually after the prompt. Respond with the new stop time.
- DAYS	d ... d	Respond with a new set of days to be used. Maximum of seven entries in the range of 1-7. Day 1 = Sunday, Day 2 = Monday, etc.
- COS	(UNR) CTD CUN FR1 FR2 FRE SRE TLD	Off-hour period Class of Service. Unrestricted Conditionally Toll-Denied Conditionally Unrestricted Fully Restricted Class1 Fully Restricted Class 2 Fully Restricted Semi-restricted Toll Denied
- TGAR	0-(1)-15	Trunk Group Access Restriction.
- NCOS	0-99	Network Class of Service.
ICR	(NO) YES	Incoming Calls are Restricted.
LOCK	(1)-8	Indicates off-hour period to be used as the LOCK period. Default is Period 1.

LD 10 – Configure the Scheduled Electronic Lock feature on an analog (500/2500 type) telephone set.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW	Add new data.
TYPE:	500	Analog (500/2500 type) telephone.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
DES	x...x	ODAS Station Designator.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
SCPW	xxxx	Station Control Password. SCPL must be configured in LD 15.
SGRP	(0)-999	Scheduled Access Restriction group number. Must have group defined in LD 88.
...		
CLS	CCSA	Controlled Class of Service Allowed. CCSD = Controlled Class of Service Denied (default).
	SLKA	Scheduled Electronic Lock Allowed. SLKD = Scheduled Electronic Lock Denied (default).

LD 11 – Configure the Scheduled Electronic Lock feature on a digital telephone on Remote Office.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW	Add new data.
TYPE:	aaaa	Digital telephone on Remote Office. aaaa = 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905.

TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
DES	x...x	ODAS Station Designator.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
SCPW	xxxx	Station Control Password. SCPL must be configured in LD 15.
SGRP	(0)-999	Scheduled Access Restriction group number. Must have group defined in LD 88.
...		
CLS	CCSA SLKA	Controlled Class of Service Allowed. CCSD = Controlled Class of Service Denied (default). Scheduled Electronic Lock Allowed. SLKD = Scheduled Electronic Lock Denied (default).

LD 57 – Define Flexible Feature Codes for Scheduled Electronic Lock.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.
TYPE	FFC	Flexible Feature Code.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
FFCT	(NO) YES	Provide FFC confirmation tone.
CODE	ELKA	New/change Electronic Lock Activate FFC.
ELKA	xxxx	Enter the new or changed Electronic Lock Activate FFC.

CODE	ELKD	New/change Electronic Lock Deactivate FFC.
ELKD	xxxx	Enter the new or changed Electronic Lock Deactivate FFC. ELKD must be different than ELKA.

Feature operation

During the period that a telephone set is locked, the user must enter the ELKD FFC to unlock the telephone set. The telephone set remains unlocked until either the user dials the ELKA FFC to manually lock the telephone set or the next scheduled lock occurs.

Secrecy Enhancement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	649
Operating parameters	650
Feature interactions	650
Feature packaging	651
Feature implementation.	651
Feature operation.	651

Feature description

This feature allows a warning tone to be applied to a three-way connection involving the source, destination and attendant if Warning Tone Allowed (WTA) Class of Service is available on both the source and destination sides. If the warning tone is denied on either the source or destination, these parties are automatically split. This applies to all calls handled by the attendant instead of only incoming network calls and attendant recalls with the original secrecy feature. The warning tone is always applied to a three-way connection.

There will be no connection established through the console with more than two parties, excluding the attendant, unless all parties have WTA Class of Service.

This feature also prevents any intelligible crosstalk on an attendant-held call or if the source (SRC) or destination (DEST) party is excluded.

Operating parameters

A connection is not established through the console if one of the parties, excluding the attendant, has warning tone denied Class of Service.

Feature interactions

AC15 Recall: Timed Reminder Recall

When the attendant answers an AC15 recall, the destination party is excluded from the connection. The attendant is connected to the source party and the excluded destination lamp is lit to show the exclusion of the destination party.

Attendant Break-In with Secrecy

The source and destination parties cannot be joined together on the attendants conference bridge if BKIS is active. This is consistent with the existing Break-In feature.

Attendant Recall

When the attendant answers a recall, the attendant is automatically connected to the destination party and the source party is excluded.

Semi-Automatic Camp-On

Secrecy and Enhanced Secrecy apply to Semi-automatic Camp-On recalls, with splitting taking place when the attendant answers the recall.

Secrecy

All functionalities of the Secrecy feature apply to the Secrecy Enhancement feature.

Slow Answer Recall Enhancement

The Call Waiting Recall and Camp-on Waiting Recall enhancements take precedence over Attendant Recall Splitting (ATS), Secrecy (SYA), Enhanced Secrecy (EHS), and Multiple Party Operations.

Source Included when Attendant Dials

Source Included when Attendant Dials takes precedence over Secrecy and Enhanced Secrecy.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Select secrecy enhancement for customer:

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options Data Block
...		
OPT	(SYD) SYA EHS	Secrecy allowed Enhanced Secrecy allowed Secrecy denied

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Secretarial Filtering

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	653
Operating parameters	653
Feature interactions	654
Feature packaging	655
Feature implementation	655
Feature operation	655

Feature description

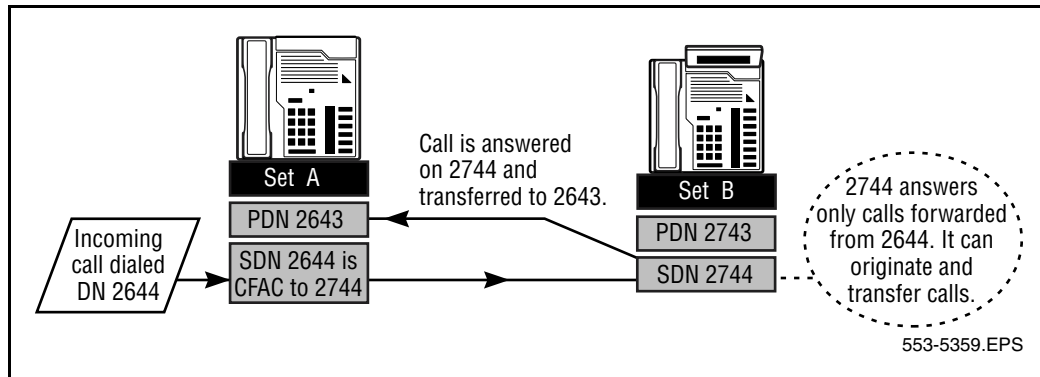
Secretarial Filtering is an application of Call Forward All Calls. It allows you to forward all calls to a second telephone. The user at the second telephone answers the forwarded calls and can choose to transfer the call back to you.

In the following example, a manager having a secondary Directory Number (DN) of 2644 forwards all calls arriving at that DN to a secretary's secondary DN 2744. Any call placed to DN 2644 is forwarded to the secretary at DN 2744. The secretary answers the call, decides that the manager should take the call, and transfers it back to DN 2643 (the prime DN). In this example, the manager receives only the calls originated or transferred by the secretary.

Operating parameters

Only the Directory Number (DN) designated as the Call Forward number can originate or transfer calls to the originally dialed DN.

Figure 11
Secretarial Filtering example



All Single Appearance DN's on the forwarded telephone are forwarded to the target DN.

A Multiple Appearance DN on the forwarded telephone is forwarded only if it is a Prime DN. A Multiple Appearance DN that is not the Prime DN rings at all appearances, including the forwarded telephone.

Feature interactions

Call Forward/Hunt Override Via Flexible Feature Code

The Secretarial Filtering feature is overridden by the Call Forward/Hunt Override Via FFC feature, but there are no changes to the feature itself.

Network Intercom

In a Secretarial filtering scenario, the secretary's BFS lamp also will reflect that the boss' set is busy if the boss is on a Hot Type I call.

Phantom Terminal Numbers (TNs)

If a Phantom TN is call forwarded to an existing telephone, and that telephone is used to call a DN on the Phantom TN, the call receives DCFW treatment.

Feature packaging

Secretarial Filtering is included in base system software. It is provided with Call Forward All Calls.

Feature implementation

This feature is enabled when Call Forward All Calls is enabled.

Feature operation

See the feature operation in the Call Forward All Calls module in this document.

Seizure Acknowledgment

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	657
Operating parameters	658
Feature interactions	658
Feature packaging	658
Feature implementation.	658
Feature operation.	658

Feature description

Outgoing Ear and Mouth (E&M) Direct Inward Dialing (DID) or Direct Outward Dialing (DOD) trunks with an immediate start arrangement may require a seizure acknowledgment signal be received after a trunk seizure. This signal is an off-hook message. If the signal is not received within one second of the seizure, the trunk is software busied for three seconds, then dropped. The outgoing call then attempts to seize the next trunk in the sequence to complete the call. If the signal is received, the call is processed normally.

Operating parameters

The Public Exchange/Central Office must be equipped to handle the special signaling requirements associated with the Seizure Acknowledgment feature described above.

The Seizure Acknowledgment feature is not available on 1.5 Mbps digital trunks or Japanese Digital Multiplex Interface (DMI) trunks.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 16 – Set Seizure Acknowledgement for a trunk route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	aaaa	Request (aaaa = CHG, END, LCHG, NEW, OR OUT)
TYPE	RDB	Type of data block = RDB (Route data block)
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
ACKW	(NO) YES	Seizure acknowledgment signal (is not) is expected after seizure of this DID/DOD trunk.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	659
Operating parameters	668
Feature interactions	671
Feature packaging	678
Feature implementation.	678
Feature operation.	681

Feature description

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect (SCDD) feature expands existing Conference Display functionality and provides Meridian Modular (Aries) set users with the capability to selectively drop any party that has been added to a conference. This feature provides Meridian Modular sets involved in a conference with the following two enhancements:

- Conference Count Display
- Selectable Conferee Disconnect

Note: The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature applies to Meridian Modular sets equipped with a display screen. The Meridian Modular set must be participating in a conference involving a total of at least three conferees.

Conference Count Display

Previously, only the elapsed time was shown on the display screen of a Meridian Modular set during a conference call. With Conference Count Display, however, the display screen of a Meridian Modular set also shows a count of the number of parties currently active in a conference call. This count includes every conferee involved in the active conference, whether a Meridian Modular set or not. The Conference Count Display is updated whenever a conferee is added to or disconnected from the active conference.

The Conference Count Display is activated at a set level by setting Class of Service to Conferee Display Count Allowed (CDCA). If Class of Service is set to Conferee Display Count Denied (CDCD), the display screen of the Meridian Modular set shows only the elapsed time, as per existing functionality.

The Conference Count Display is composed of three fields which are configured in the Customer Data Block. At least one of these fields must be configured for the Conference Count Display functionality to be in effect. The fields are as follows:

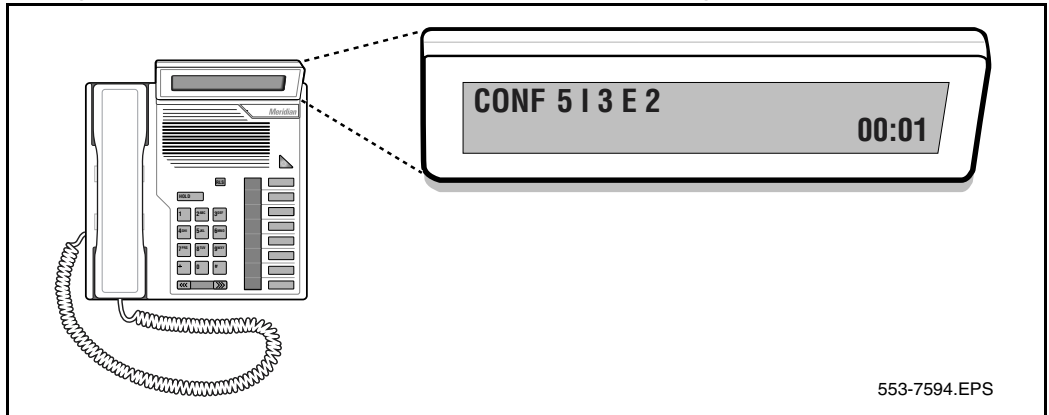
- The Total Conferees Count display field (CNFFIELD) shows the total number of parties involved in a conference (total internal conferees + total external conferees). The default mnemonic for this field on the display screen is “CONF”.
- The Total Internal Conferees Count display field (INTFIELD) shows the total number of conferees that are internal to the system. This includes analog (500/2500 type) sets, Meridian 1 proprietary sets, Attendant Consoles, and service trunks (such as Paging, Music, and Recorded Announcement) within the system. The default mnemonic for this field on the display screen is “I”.
- The Total External Conferees Count display field (EXTFIELD) shows the total number of conferees that are external to the system. This includes trunks that are connected to the system that can be configured on internal or external routes. The default mnemonic for this field on the display screen is “E”.

The mnemonics for each of the above fields can be modified to accommodate different languages or to save output time. This modification is performed by defining the CNF_NAME, INT_NAME, and EXT_NAME prompts in the Customer Data Block. The mnemonic for each of the three fields can be one to four characters in length.

When modifying the mnemonics for the three display fields, it is recommended that the real time impact be taken into consideration. Since each character, including spaces, is sent to a Meridian Modular set individually, a configuration with the maximum number of characters in each of the field headings (four characters each) affects the refresh time for each of the sets involved in the conference. This is especially important for conferences involving a large number of parties.

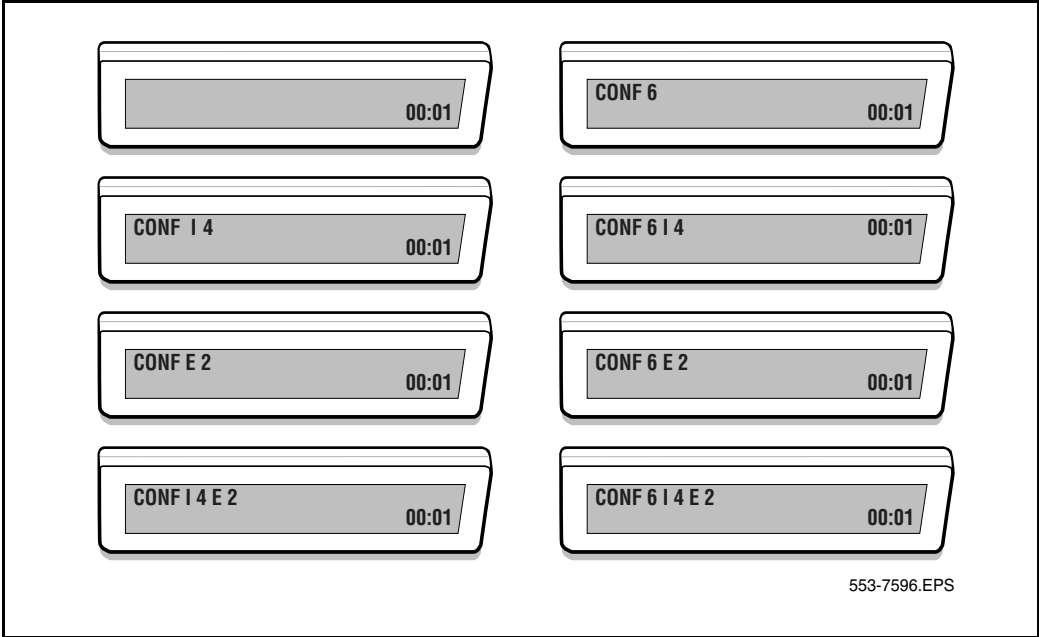
In Figure 12, a Meridian Modular set is involved in a conference consisting of five parties - three internal conferees and two external conferees. The Meridian Modular set has all three Conference Count Display fields (CNFFIELD, INTFIELD, and EXTFIELD) enabled in the Customer Data Block. Also, the Class of Service at a set level is set to Conferee Display Count Allowed (CDCA).

Figure 12
Display Screen of a Meridian Modular set with all three display fields enabled in LD 15



Eight possible Conference Count Display formats can be configured in the Customer Data Block, using a combination of the three Conference Count Display fields. Figure 13 shows the eight possible display formats for Conference Count Display. In this example, a conference has been established with a total of six conferees - four internal parties and two external parties.

Figure 13
Possible display formats of the active Conference Count Display

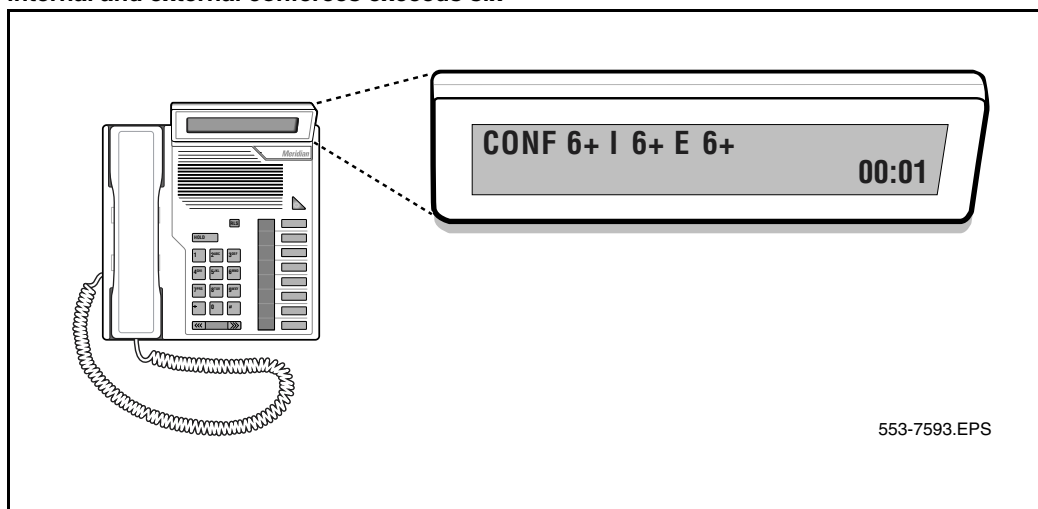


In Figure 13, the Total Conferees Count display field (CNFFIELD) is disabled in the left hand column. CNFFIELD is enabled in the right hand column. The formats in Row 1 have both the Total Internal Conferees Count display field (INTFIELD) and the Total External Conferees Count display field (EXTFIELD) disabled. In Row 2, the INTFIELD is enabled and the EXTFIELD is disabled. In Row 3, the INTFIELD is disabled and the EXTFIELD is enabled. INTFIELD and EXTFIELD are both enabled in Row 4.

Note: The Total Conferees Count display field name (CNF_NAME) is displayed when any of the CNFFIELD, INTFIELD, or EXTFIELD prompts are set to YES in the Customer Data Block.

Each display field on the screen of a Meridian Modular set shows a maximum conferee count of six. If the total number of conferees exceeds six, the Conference Count Display fields show “6+”. In Figure 14, a Meridian Modular set is involved in a conference consisting of more than six external parties and more than six internal parties. Therefore, the Total Conferees Count also exceeds six.

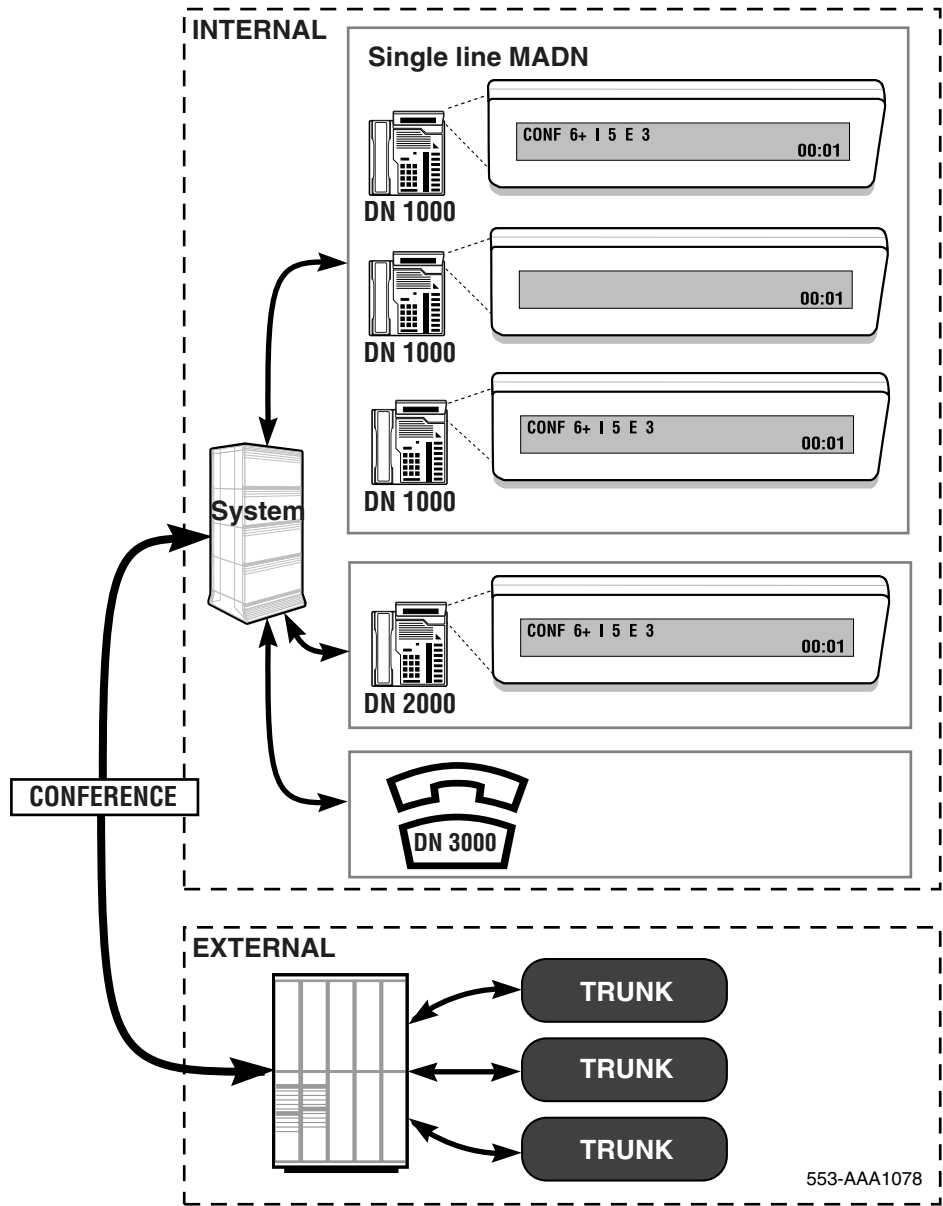
Figure 14
Display Screen of a Meridian Modular set involved in a conference where the total number of internal and external conferees exceeds six



In Figure 15 on page 665, five internal sets and three external trunks are involved in an active conference. The display screens of the Meridian Modular sets contain Conference Count Display information.

Referring to Figure 15, DN 1000 is a single line Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN) on three Meridian Modular sets. All three sets on DN 1000 are involved in the active conference (two of the sets entered the conference via Privacy Override). One of the sets on DN 1000 has Class of Service set to Conferee Display Count Denied (CDCD) in LD 11; therefore, its display screen shows only the elapsed time. All other Meridian Modular sets involved in the conference have Class of Service set to Conferee Display Count Allowed (CDCA). DN 2000, a Meridian Modular set, and DN 3000, an analog (500/2500 type) set, are also involved in the active conference. All three display fields are enabled in LD 15.

Figure 15
Example of a Conference Scenario involving both internal and external parties



Selectable Conferee Disconnect

With Selectable Conferee Disconnect, a Meridian Modular set user scrolls through a list of active conferees, using a Conferee Selectable Display (CSD) key. The CSD key is configured at a set level.

Selectable Conferee Disconnect is activated when the CSD key is pressed during an active conference. Every conferee involved in the conference, with the exception of the CSD key user, can be displayed one at a time on the CSD key user's screen.

When the CSD key is in use, the display format of each conferee follows the existing simple two party call display. The display shows the name and extension number of the conferee. If the conferee is on a trunk, the display shows the trunk group access code and the trunk member number.

Once the CSD key is activated, the key user can selectively disconnect a displayed conferee from the conference by pressing the active call key. The active call key is the key on which the conference is established. Also once the CSD key is activated, the CSD key user can cancel the Selectable Conferee Disconnect operation by pressing the Release key.

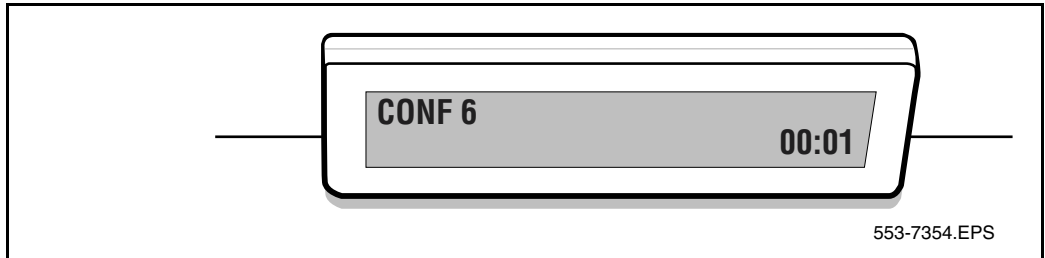
When the CSD key is pressed, the last conferee to join the active conference is displayed first. Subsequent pressing of the CSD key displays the other conferees in no particular order. With each press of the CSD key, the conferee list scrolls in a forward direction. Therefore, if the CSD key user scrolls past the desired party to be disconnected, repeated pressing of the CSD key brings the user to the desired party again.

The CSD key lamp is lit when the CSD key is activated. If, however, the displayed conferee cannot be disconnected, as in the case of an Attendant Console, the Key lamp flashes. The display screen remains unchanged and continues to show the same conferee on the display.

Figures 16 and 17 on page 667 and Figure 18 on page 668 show the display screen of Set A, a Meridian Modular set, as it displays and disconnects a selected conferee. Class of Service is set to CDCA in LD 11 and a CSD key is also configured in LD 11. Only the CNFFIELD is enabled in LD 15; therefore, only the Total Conferees Count is displayed.

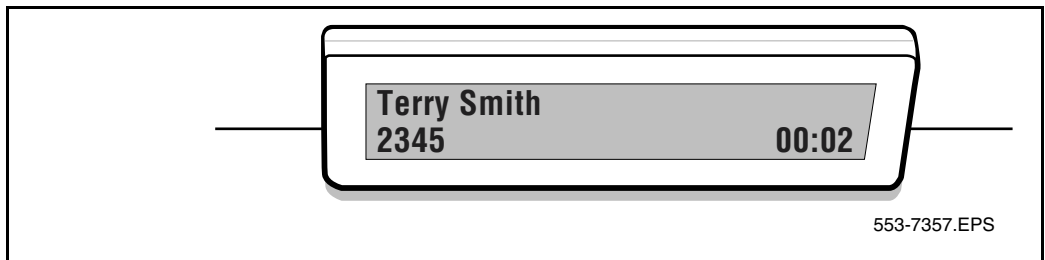
The display screen in Figure 16 shows that there is a total of six conferees involved in an active conference.

Figure 16
Display screen of Set A prior to the CSD key being activated



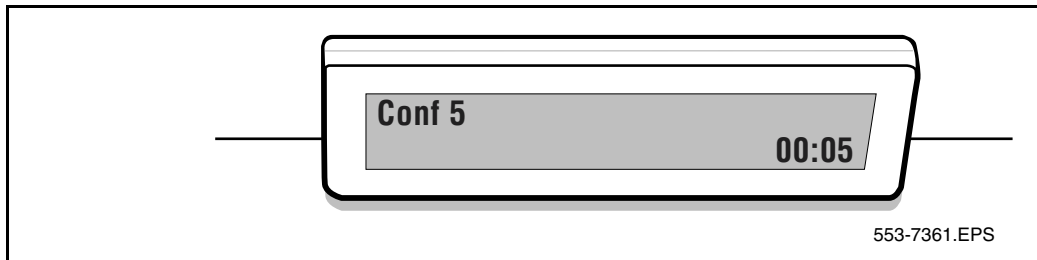
In Figure 17, Set A presses the CSD key and scrolls to conferee, Terry Smith.

Figure 17
Display screen of Set A when the CSD key is activated and a conferee to disconnect is selected



In Figure 18, Set A presses the active call key to disconnect Terry Smith. Set A's display screen is updated to show the new total conferee count status after the conferee is disconnected from the active conference. The Conference Count Displays of the other Meridian Modular sets involved in the conference are also updated. After the disconnection of Terry Smith, a total of five conferees remain active in the established conference.

Figure 18
Display screen of Set A after disconnecting the selected conferee



Operating parameters

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature only applies to Meridian Modular sets that are equipped with a display screen. The Meridian Modular set must be participating in an active conference involving a total of at least three conferees.

Meridian Modular sets include M2008, M2016, M2616, M2216ACD1, and M2216ACD2 sets.

When conferees disconnect from an active conference, leaving only two parties in the conference call, the conference is usually converted to a simple two-party call. There are some situations, however, where the two remaining parties are still connected as a conference call. For instance, if either party is an Attendant Console or if both conferees are mixed sets with the same DN, the conference status is maintained.

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature is not applicable to two party conferences.

Simple call display for the last two remaining parties in a conference is as per existing operation.

The method that is used to add a conferee to a conference does not affect Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect. Some of these methods are: 3-party and 6-party Conference, Override, Attendant Barge-In, Attendant Break-In, and Bridging.

The two Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect sub-features, Conference Count Display and Selectable Conferee Disconnect, have independent functionalities and operations.

Conference Count Display

Conferee Count Display is activated in LD 11 by setting Class of Service to Conferee Display Count Allowed (CDCA). At least one of the three Conference Count Display field options must also be enabled in the Customer Data Block.

In order for Class of Service to be set to Conferee Display Count Allowed (CDCA) in LD 11, the Automatic Digit Display (ADD) or the Delay Display (DDS) Class of Service must first be set.

A display screen with only the elapsed time showing (existing functionality) can be configured if all three Conference Count Display field options are set to NO in LD 15 or if Class of Service is set to Conferee Display Count Denied (CDCD) in LD 11.

Selectable Conferee Disconnect

Selectable Conferee Disconnect is activated by defining a Conferee Selectable Display (CSD) key in LD 11. Prior to defining the CSD key, however, Automatic Digit Display (ADD) or Delay Display (DDS) Class of Service must be set in LD 11.

Only one CSD key can be configured per Meridian Modular set.

The CSD key can only be used during an active conference call.

Each conferee (internal and external) is displayed to the CSD key user following the existing simple two-party call display. No changes are made to the features that supply and/or display the conferee's data. Some of these features are: Call Party Name Display, Calling Party Privacy, Dialed Number Identification Service, Digit Display, Display of Calling Party Denied, and ISDN Calling Line Identification.

For the display of a conferee that is on a trunk, the specific terminating set may not be shown. Therefore, when several trunks are involved in a conference, it is recommended that a record be kept of what party joins the conference on what trunk.

When a conferee uses the CSD key, the displays (if any) on the other conferee sets are not changed. Only the CSD key user can see the list of conferees.

After the CSD key is pressed, only the active call key, Release (RLS) key, or CSD key can be used. All other input is ignored.

When the CSD key is activated, if the CSD key user goes on-hook, the key user is disconnected from the call instead of the displayed conferee.

This feature does not support the use of a confirmation tone as indication that a conferee has been disconnected from the active conference.

If the system initializes or sysloads during an active conference, the conference is torn down as per existing functionality. If the CSD key is active when the system initializes or sysloads, then the key operation is canceled.

When the last party to join the conference uses the CSD key, the active conferee list has no particular order. This is because the last conferee to join the conference is the only conferee to be displayed with any priority. In this case, the last party to join the conference is the CSD key user, and the CSD key user is never displayed.

If the last conferee to join the conference is disconnected, then the next scan of the active conferee list has no particular order. The order of inclusion of each conferee is not maintained or stored beyond the last conferee to join the conference.

A conferee can be disconnected from the active conference via the CSD key at any time during the conference call.

When a key or feature key is pressed, the active conference display is replaced. The Conference Count Display is not restored until a conferee is added to or disconnected from the conference, thereby updating the conferee count. If the conference is placed on hold and then restored, the Conference Count Display appears once again.

Feature interactions

Attendant

When the CSD key is activated, the Attendant Console can be displayed as a conferee in the active conference. The CSD key cannot be used to disconnect an Attendant Console from the conference. Only the Attendant Console can release itself from a conference call.

An attempt to disconnect the Attendant Console via the CSD key causes the CSD key lamp to flash. To recover from the flashing CSD key lamp, the key user presses the Release key to cancel the CSD key operation or presses the CSD key again to scroll to the next conferee.

Attendant Barge-In

When an attendant barges into a conference, the conferees are separated. The conferees connected through the trunk that is being verified are placed on the destination (DEST) side and do not include the attendant. The other conferees are conferenced on the Source (SRC) side and include the attendant. However, all parties can communicate with each other.

Once a conference is established on the SRC and/or DEST side, the CSD key is operable. The CSD key, however, cannot be used to disconnect an attendant.

Attendant Break-In

An attendant receives an urgent call and dials the destination DN which is busy. The attendant places the urgent call on hold and then breaks into the active call by using the Break-In key. The destination DN disconnects from the current active call so that the attendant can extend the urgent call.

If the attendant breaks into a simple call, a three-party conference is established including the attendant. Once the conference is established, the new Conference Count Display is not shown. Instead, the displays on the two sets show the attendant information.

If the attendant breaks into a conference call, the attendant is added to the existing conference. Once a conference is established, involving the attendant, the new Conference Count Display is not shown. Instead, the displays of the sets show the attendant information. When the Destination DN disconnects from the active conference, the urgent call is extended to the destination DN. If the remaining parties can form a conference, the Conference Count Display is shown on those sets.

Once a conference is established, the CSD key can be used. However, the urgent call is not shown as a conferee. The attendant is shown as a conferee, but the CSD key cannot be used to disconnect an attendant.

Attendant Administration

Attendant Administration (AA) is modified in order to print the Conferee Selectable Display key when found through LD 71. AA cannot be used to configure a CSD key.

Meridian Integrated Conference Bridge

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not change the functionality of Meridian Integrated Conference Bridge.

Automatic Call Distribution

An Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agent or supervisor can activate Conference and No Hold Conference. If the ACD set is a Meridian Modular set equipped with a display and a CSD key, then the Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature can be used.

Agent Observe

Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect does not change the functionality of the ACD Agent Observe feature. While in the observe mode, the ACD supervisor is not part of the conference. Thus, the active conference count does not include the ACD supervisor. The Conference Count Display is not shown on the ACD supervisor's set. When the CSD key is activated, the ACD supervisor is not shown in the active conferees list.

ACD Agent Features

It is recommended that the CSD key not be assigned to agents' sets, as the CSD key can be used to disconnect a supervisor.

Alternate Call Answer

When ACAA = YES in LD 23, an agent can put an active Individual DN (IDN) call on hold and then press the In-Calls key to return to the idle agent queue in order to take the next call. If the agent activates Call Join, a conference is established with the agent, the IDN call, and the ACD call.

With Alternate Call Answer, once there is an active conference established with the ACD agent, an IDN call, and the ACD call, the Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature is applicable.

Agent and Supervisor Communication

When the ACD agent is active in a simple call with an ACD caller and wishes to include the ACD supervisor in the call, the ACD agent presses the Answer Supervisor (ASP) key. The supervisor answers by pressing the Agent (AGT) key. In order to finish this operation, the agent presses the ASP key once the supervisor has answered.

When an ACD agent is active in a conference call with an ACD caller, the supervisor cannot be added to the conference via the ASP key.

With Agent and Supervisor Communication, once there is an active conference established, the Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature is applicable.

Emergency Key

The Emergency Key (EMR) feature enables the ACD agent to conference an ACD supervisor and, optionally, a recording device for customer-defined emergencies or sensitive situations.

When the EMR key is activated, the recording trunk is not considered a member of the conference. When the CSD key is activated, the recording trunk is not included in the active conferees list. The total number of conferees on the Conference Count Display does not include the recording trunk.

ACD Display Enhancement

With the ACD Display Enhancement, the Not Ready (NRD) key cannot be pressed when using the Conference key. When a conference is established and the NRD key is pressed, the conference call is disconnected. In this case, the NRD key lamp is lit, and the 'NOT READY' screen is displayed.

When the CSD key is active, the NRD key cannot be used. Pressing the NRD key is ineffective.

ACD In-Calls Key

When a conference is established on the ACD In-Calls key, the In-Calls key is used to drop a desired conferee when the CSD key is activated. The Position Identification (POS ID) of each ACD set involved in the conference is displayed when the CSD key user scrolls through the active conferees list.

Application Module Base

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature uses the existing messaging to disconnect a conferee. The messaging to disconnect a conferee is the same as though the conferee has gone on-hook or has pressed the Release (RLS) key to disconnect themselves from the conference.

Automatic Hold

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not change the functionality of the Automatic Hold feature. Once a conference is established on the active DN key, the Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature is applicable.

Basic Rate Interface

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature is not supported on BRI sets. However, if a conferee involved in the active conference is on a BRI set, its information is shown when the CSD key is activated.

Bridging

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not change the functionality of the Bridging feature.

With the Bridging feature, the same DN can appear on up to eight single-line sets. Any appearance of the MADN can enter a call by going off-hook. When a conference with three parties is created through Bridging, there are only two active DNs in the conference call. As long as there are only two different DNs in the bridged conference call, the displays on the sets show the information of the other DN involved in the call, not the Conference Count Display information. In this case, however, the CSD key can be used, as more than three conferees are active in the conference call.

Once there are more than two different DN's in the conference call, the Conference Count Display shows the count of the conferees. Once a conference is established, the CSD key is applicable.

Conference

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not change the functionality of Conference, except for the new active conference display. Conference calls can include calls on the following key types: Single Call Arrangement DN (SCN, SCR), Multiple Call Arrangement DN (MCN, MCR), ACD In-Calls (ACD DN), Private Line Ringing and Non-ringing (PLN, PLR), Hotline (HOT), Call Waiting (CWT), Voice Call (VCC) and Dial Intercom (DIG).

Conference Control

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not change the functionality of the Conference Control feature.

Digitone Receiver

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not treat the Digitone Receiver (DTR) as a conferee when it appears on the conference loop since it appears only temporarily to provide the tone service.

Display Key

While in a conference call, the Display (DSP) key can be used to obtain information. However, the Display key is blocked when the CSD key is active.

DNIS Across Call Modifications

When a CSD key user scrolls through the list of conferees during a DNIS call, the DNIS information is displayed.

End-to-End Signaling

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not block End-to-End Signaling (EES) or dialing digits while the CSD key is active.

Group Call

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature is only applicable to the originator of a Group Call involving three or more active parties. The active conference display is not shown until a redisplay of the Group Call originator's screen is needed.

Hold

With the Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature, when a Meridian Modular set equipped with display is involved in a conference, its display shows the Conference Count Display. If a Meridian Modular set puts the conference on hold by pressing the Hold key, the active DN key lamp flashes, and the display is cleared during the held operation. The Conference Count Display is restored upon completion of the held operation. The active DN key is pressed to restore the held conference call.

Meridian Link

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature uses existing messages sent over the Meridian Link in order to provide the Conference Count Display and the Selectable Conferee Disconnect functionality.

No Hold Conference

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not change the No Hold Conference (NHC) functionality. The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature is applicable to conferences created by No Hold Conference.

Override

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not affect the operation of the Override (OVR) feature. The Conference Count Display is not shown for an Override conference, as the Override display is shown instead. The CSD key, however, can be used to disconnect conferees in an Override conference.

Priority Override

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not affect the operation of the Priority Override (POVR) feature. The Conference Count Display is not shown for a POVR conference, as the Priority Override display is shown instead. The CSD key can, however, be used to disconnect conferees involved in a POVR conference.

Privacy

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not affect the operation of the Privacy feature. With Privacy enabled, only one appearance of a single line MADN can participate in a conference call. This appearance is included in the conferee counts.

Privacy Override

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not change the operation of the Privacy Override (POA) feature.

A Meridian 1 proprietary set with Privacy Override Allowed (POA) Class of Service can bridge into an established call on a single line MADN. When a conference with three parties is created through Privacy Override, there are only two active DN's in the conference call. As long as there are only two different DN's in the POA bridged conference call, the displays on the sets show the information of the other DN involved in the call, not the Conference Count Display information. In this case, however, the CSD key can be used, as more than three conferees are active in the conference call.

Once there are more than two different DN's involved in the active conference call, the Conference Count Display shows the count of conferees. The conferees that are added to the conference through POA are included in the Conference Count Display totals. Once a conference is established, the CSD key is applicable.

Tone and Digit Switch

The Selectable Conferee Display and Disconnect feature does not treat the Tone and Digit Switch (TDS) as a conferee when it appears on the conference loop, as it appears only temporarily to provide tone service.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 15 – Configure the Conference Count Display Format for the customer.
- 2** LD 11 – Set the Conferee Display Count Allowed (CDCA) Class of Service for Meridian Modular sets.
- 3** LD 11 – Configure a Conferee Selectable Disconnect (CSD) key for Meridian Modular sets.

LD 15 – Configure the Conference Count Display Format for the customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change existing data.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options.
CUST		Customer number
	0-99	For Large Systems
	0-31	For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
CONF_DSP	YES	Change Conference Count Display configurations. NO = Do not change Conference Count Display configurations (default). To prompt for further conference display options, CONF_DSP must be set to YES.
- CNFFIELD	(NO) YES	Total Conferees Count display field (disabled) enabled.

- CNF_NAME	(CONF) aaaa	Total Conferees Count display field name. Enter 1-4 alphanumeric characters to replace the existing name. The Total Conferees Count display field name is displayed when any of the CNFFIELD, INTFIELD, or EXTFIELD prompts are set to YES.
- INTFIELD	(NO) YES	Total Internal Conferees Count display field (disabled) enabled.
--INT_NAME	(I) aaaa	Total Internal Conferees Count display field name. Enter 1 to 4 alphanumeric characters to replace the existing name.
- EXTFIELD	(NO) YES	Total External Conferees Count display field (disabled) enabled.
--EXT_NAME	(E) aaaa	Total External Conferees Count display field name. Enter 1 to 4 alphanumeric characters to replace existing name.

LD 11 – Set the Conferee Display Count Allowed (CDCA) Class of Service for Meridian Modular sets.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.
TYPE:	xxxx	Telephone type where xxxx is: 2008, 2016, 2216, or 2616.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		

CLS	ADD DDS (CDCA)	Automatic Digit Display. Delay Display. With CLS = DDS, the display is activated after the call is answered. CLS must be set to either ADD or DDS prior to setting CLS = CDCA or CDCD. Conferee Display Count Allowed (default) CDCD = Conferee Display Count Denied. CDCD option sets a blank display screen during a conference call.
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LD 11 – Configure a Conferee Selectable Disconnect (CSD) key for Meridian Modular sets.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add new data. Change existing data.
TYPE:	xxxx	Telephone type where xxxx is: 2008, 2016, 2216, and 2616.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
CLS	ADD DDS	Automatic Digit Display. Delay Display. With CLS = DDS, the display is activated after the call is answered. CLS must be set to either ADD or DDS prior to configuring a CSD key.
KEY	xx CSD	Conferee Selectable Display key. To remove the CSD key, set the KEY prompt to xx NUL, thereby disabling Selectable Conferee Disconnect.

Feature operation

Viewing the list of active conferees

To view the list of active conferees:

- Press the Conferee Selectable Display (CSD) key to view the list of active conferees. Continue to press the CSD key to view each conferee. The CSD key lamp is lit. The displays on the other Meridian Modular sets involved in the conference are not changed.
- Press the Release key to cancel the Selectable Conferee Disconnect operation. None of the conferees are disconnected. The CSD key lamp is dark. The Conference Count Display returns if it is enabled. The original conference call remains active throughout this operation.

Disconnecting one conferee

To disconnect a conferee using the CSD key:

- Press the CSD key repeatedly until the conferee that is to be disconnected is displayed on the screen. The CSD key lamp is lit. The displays on other Meridian Modular sets are not changed.
- Press the active call key (the key on which the active conference is established). The displayed conferee is disconnected. The CSD key lamp is dark. The Conference Count Display returns, if enabled, showing the revised total count of conferees. The original conference call remains active throughout this operation.

Disconnecting more than one conferee

In order to disconnect more than one conferee, follow the steps for disconnecting one conferee. Each conferee must be disconnected separately.

Note: When two CSD key users wish to drop different conferees (but not each other), each CSD key user can initiate the Selectable Conferee Disconnect operation and disconnect the selected conferee. If enabled, the Conference Count Displays on the Meridian Modular sets are revised once each Selectable Conferee Disconnect operation has concluded successfully.

Disconnecting the same conferee

Two Meridian Modular sets (Set A and Set B), both equipped with a CSD key, wish to disconnect the same conferee. The Set that presses the active call key first is successful in disconnecting the conferee. If Set A is the first set to press the active call key, its Conference Count Display is updated with the revised total count of conferees. The Conference Count Display of all other Meridian Modular sets, with the exception of Set B, are also updated. Set B's Conference Count Display is updated when it presses the active call key or when it presses the Release key to end the operation.

Verifying that a conferee has been disconnected

To verify that a conferee has been disconnected:

- View the list of conferees using the CSD key, and note whether or not the disconnected conferee is still listed.
- Check that the CSD key lamp is dark. This indicates that the Conferee Selectable Disconnect operation is complete.
- Check that the total count of conferees on the Conference Count Display has been revised on the display screen.
- If the conferee is disconnected and only two parties remain, a simple call situation is established. Therefore, the displays are updated accordingly.

Canceling the Selectable Conferee Disconnect operation

To cancel Selectable Conferee Disconnect operation at any time, press the Release key when the Conferee Selectable Disconnect operation is in progress. When the Release key is pressed, none of the conferees are disconnected, the CSD key lamp is dark, and the Conference Count Display returns (if enabled). The original conference call remains active throughout this operation.

Disconnecting from an active conference

To disconnect yourself from an active conference, press the Release key or go on-hook. In this case the original conference call remains active, as long as a supervised conference situation remains.

Selectable Directory Number Size

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	683
Operating parameters	683
Feature interactions	684
Feature packaging	684
Feature implementation	684
Feature operation	684

Feature description

The Selectable Directory Number Size feature allows a user to define the number of digits that must be received on a Direct Inward Dialing (DID) route before the end of dialing (EOD) is reached. If the required number of digits is not received when the EOD timer expires, a TRK137 message is sent to print and the trunk is locked out.

The DN size can be specified from one to seven digits, or as zero which will not consider the number of digits dialed in the sequence.

Operating parameters

The Public Exchange/Central Office must be equipped to handle the special signaling requirements associated with the Seizure Acknowledgment feature described above.

The Seizure Acknowledgment feature is not available on 1.5 Mbps digital trunks or Japanese Digital Multiplex Interface (DMI) trunks.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature requires International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 16 – Set limits for the Selectable Directory Number Size feature.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	aaaa	Request (aaaa= CHG, END, LCHG, NEW, or OUT
TYPE	RDB	Type of data block = RDB (Route data block)
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
DNSZ	(0)-7	Number of digits expected on DID routed; 0 indicates no fixed number.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Semi-Automatic Camp-On

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	685
Operating parameters	686
Feature interactions	687
Feature packaging	688
Feature implementation.	688
Feature operation.	689

Feature description

This feature allows a Camp-On call to recall to the attendant instead of ringing the called party when the called party becomes available. The called party can originate calls but cannot receive any other calls. Other incoming calls to this DN will receive a busy indication. If the called party originates another call when the attendant attempts to present the Camp-On call, the attendant receives busy tone and can initiate Camp On again or release the call.

When an attendant extends a call to a desired party that is busy, the attendant can activate Semi-automatic Camp-On by pressing the Semi-automatic Camp-On (SACP) key. This causes the call to be camped-on to the desired party, and recalled to the attendant when the desired party becomes idle, rather than rung through to the desired party.

Recall to Same Attendant must be allowed, otherwise the recall is routed to the first available attendant. The attendant display shows the calling-party DN and the party to which the call is camped-on. If the attendant, or all attendants in a multiple-console environment, are busy then the recall is placed in the attendant queue.

Meanwhile, incoming calls to the desired party receive busy treatment. The desired party, however, is still able to make calls. After receiving the recall, the attendant can ring the desired party by pressing the SACP key. The attendant may release the call while it is ringing, or hold the call until it is answered. If the desired party has made another call while the attendant tries to present the recall, the attendant may Camp-On the recall to the desired party by pressing the SACP key.

Operating parameters

The same operating parameters apply as for Camp-On.

Semi-automatic Camp-On is mutually exclusive with the Call Waiting feature. Thus, Attendant Consoles configured with Semi-automatic Camp-On will not work if Call Waiting has been defined.

Semi-automatic Camp-On can be configured for individual or all Camp-On occurrences.

Semi-automatic Camp-On is not available with Network Attendant Service. If the attendant tries to apply Semi-automatic Camp-On to a station at a remote node, the SACP lamp flashes to indicate that Semi-automatic Camp-On is not allowed. The attendant has to press the SACP key again to deactivate the feature, and be allowed to activate it under normal operation.

Semi-automatic Camp-On is not supported during Night Service or Enhanced Night Service. Calls that were camped-on by Semi-automatic Camp-On during normal hours ring through to the desired party, when idle, and do not recall to the attendant.

Feature interactions

Attendant Blocking of Directory Number

The Attendant Blocking of DN feature uses the SACP key to activate a blocking attempt, but the Attendant Blocking of DN feature is only valid on the source side of the Attendant Console. The Semi-automatic Camp-on feature is only valid on the destination side of the Attendant Console.

To have the Attendant Blocking of DN feature available and not the Semi-automatic Camp-on feature, a new response to the SACP prompt has been introduced in LD 15. Prompt SACP = NO means the Semi-automatic Camp-on feature is not available even if the SACP package is equipped and an SACP key exists on the Attendant Console. To have the Semi-automatic Camp-on feature available the SACP prompt must be answered with SNGL or ALL which have the same meanings as before.

Attendant Break-In

The attendant can Break-In to an established call and apply Semi-automatic Camp-On to the desired party. The attendant may press the SACP key before or after the Break-In.

Call Forward/Hunt Override Via Flexible Feature Code

Semi-Automatic Camp-On can be used even if the Call Forward/Hunt Override Via FFC feature is activated. When encountering a busy set, it is possible to activate SACP, if it is applicable.

Incoming calls during recall

During Semi-automatic Camp-On, when the desired party becomes idle and the camp-on is recalled to the attendant, the desired party appears busy to incoming calls. The DN of the desired party is displayed as busy on the Busy Lamp/Enhanced Busy Lamp display.

Periodic Camp-On Tone

Periodic Camp-On Tone stops when the camped-on call is recalled to the attendant.

Secrecy and Enhanced Secrecy

Secrecy and Enhanced Secrecy apply to Semi-automatic Camp-On recalls, with splitting taking place when the attendant answers the recall.

Source Included when Attendant Dials

The source remains included while the attendant dials the destination.

Feature packaging

This feature requires Semi-automatic Camp-On (SACP) package 181.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1
- LD 15 – Configure Semi-automatic Camp-On for the customer.
- 2
- LD 12 – Configure an SACP key on the Attendant Console.

LD 15 – Configure Semi-automatic Camp-On for the customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE:	ATT	Attendant Data Block.
...		
RTSA	RSAA	Recall To Same Attendant Allowed.
SACP	(NO) SNGL ALL	Semi-automatic Camp-On. Semi-automatic Camp-On not allowed. Enable Semi-automatic Camp-On on a per-call basis. Enable Semi-automatic Camp-On for all occurrences. SACP keys must be defined on all Attendant Consoles which are to make use of the feature.

LD 12 – Configure an SACP key on the Attendant Console.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change
TYPE	ATT	Attendant data block
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
KEY		Key Number, Semi-automatic Camp-On

Feature operation

When an attendant extends a call to a desired party who is busy, the attendant can activate Semi-automatic Camp-On as follows:

- Press the SACP on the Attendant Console.
The call is camped on the desired party.
- The display on the Attendant Console shows the calling party's DN, and the party to which the call is camped on (the desired party).
- The desired party becomes idle.
The call is recalled to the attendant.
- To ring the desired party after receiving the recall, press the SACP on the Attendant Console again.

Recall timing on Camp-On calls

When any station extends an external call, recall timing will be initiated if the call is camped on to a busy station.

The recall timing will start from the moment that the extending station "releases" the call. The value of the recall timer is set by the prompt RTIM in the Customer Data Block (LD 15).

At the recall, the camped on call will be routed to the attendant. If the attendant is in Night Service, Night treatment is given; if NAS routing is active, the call will be routed according to the NAS configuration.

Standalone case

When the recall to the attendant occurs, the Camp-On is canceled. If the attendant is busy during the recall, the recall will be queued.

Network case

When the recall occurs and the attendant has answered the recall, the call will still be camped on to the desired party. If during the recall the attendant is busy, the recall will be queued.

Series Call

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	691
Operating parameters	692
Feature interactions	692
Feature packaging	693
Feature implementation	693
Feature operation	694

Feature description

The Series Call feature causes a source call (either an attendant-answered incoming call, or an attendant-originated trunk call), that has been extended to an internal destination party, to be recalled to the attendant when the destination party hangs up. The attendant can then extend the source call to another destination party. This feature enables a caller to talk to more than one party without having to disconnect and call again (Recall to Same Attendant must be allowed, otherwise the recall is routed to the first available attendant). This process can be repeated for as many destinations as requested by the caller.

A Series Call is canceled if one of the following occurs:

- the attendant presses the Series Call (SECL) key while the associated lamp is lit
- the attendant extends the source to a trunk while the SECL lamp is lit
- the attendant enters Night Service after extending the call and prior to receiving the recall
- the destination is call forwarded to a trunk, or
- the source disconnects.

Operating parameters

This feature only applies when the destination party is internal. If the attendant dials a DN that is not internal, the SECL key will flash to indicate that the feature cannot be invoked.

The source can only be extended to an internal party.

Feature interactions

Attendant Position Busy

If the attendant activates Position Busy while a Series Call is active, the recall occurs to the next available attendant.

Call Detail Recording

With Call Detail Recording, a start record is generated when a source Periodic Pulse Metering call is answered and marked as a Series Call by the attendant, and an end record is generated when the attendant releases the call. No intermediate records are generated.

Night Service

If the attendant extends a Series Call and goes into Night Service before it recalls to the attendant, the call recalls to the night DN and Series Call treatment is canceled.

Timed Reminder Recall

With Timed Reminder Recall, if the attendant extends a Series Call during Camp-on, Call Waiting, or ringing, the SECL lamp goes dark.

Feature packaging

This feature requires Series Call (SECL) package 191.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 12 – Configure Series Call for each Attendant Console.
- 2 LD 15 – Configure Recall to Same Attendant for the customer.

LD 12 – Configure Series Call for each Attendant Console.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change
TYPE	ATT	Attendant data block
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
KEY	xx SECP	Key Number, Series Call

LD 15 – Configure Recall to Same Attendant for the customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	ATT	Change Attendant Console options.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
- RTSA	(RSAD) RSAA	Recall (Denied) Allowed to Same Attendant.

Feature operation

The attendant designates the source call as a Series Call by pressing the Series Call (**SECL**) key. The **SECL** key may be pressed by the attendant while dialing, talking to the destination party, or while a call is ringing. The associated key lamp remains lit until the Series Call is canceled. If the attendant tries to extend a call to an external station, the **SECL** lamp flashes. The attendant has to press the **SECL** key to cancel the Series Call, and extend the call as a standard call extension.

Set-Based Administration Enhancements

Previously, Set-Based Administration was a feature available on Small Systems that simplified system installation and administration by enabling a set to be used to perform several administrative and maintenance procedures. With the Set-Based Administration Enhancements feature, Set-Based Administration is now available for all system types. In addition, enhancements are provided to the existing capabilities on Small Systems.

For more information about the Set-based Administration Enhancements feature, please see *Set-Based Administration* (553-3001-303).

Short Buzz for Digital Telephones

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	697
Operating parameters	697
Feature interactions	698
Feature packaging	698
Feature implementation	698
Feature operation	698

Feature description

When a call is presented to a digital telephone that is off-hook, a buzz tone is given. The duration of this secondary buzz is shortened from two seconds to an average of 0.8 seconds, with a minimum length of 0.5 seconds and a maximum length of one second.

Operating parameters

Short Buzz for digital sets does not change the buzz tone given to Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) telephones on the In-calls key.

Feature interactions

Directory Number Delayed Ringing

If a set is defined with Directory Number Delayed Ringing (DNDR) delay and there is an incoming call to another SCN/MCN DN key on the same set, buzzing (or short buzzing) is applied after the DNDR delay timer expires.

Group Call

The special three-second buzz for Group Call is not affected by this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

There are no specific implementation procedures for this feature.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Single Appearance Directory Number

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	699
Operating parameters	699
Feature interactions	699
Feature packaging	700
Feature implementation	700
Feature operation	701

Feature description

A Single Appearance Directory Number (SADN) can be assigned to any type of telephone.

Operating parameters

A Single Appearance Directory Number (SADN) is a DN that appears only once within a customer group.

Feature interactions

Directory Number Expansion

The DN can have up to seven digits if the Directory Number Expansion package is equipped.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 10 – Assign a Directory Number.
- 2 LD 11 – Assign Single Appearance Directory Number keys.

LD 10 – Assign a Directory Number.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Analog (500/2500 type) telephone.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
DN	x...x	Directory Number. Up to four digits; up to seven digits with DNXP package 150.

LD 11 – Assign Single Appearance Directory Number keys.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx SCN yyy...y	Add a single-call non-ringing DN key, where: xx = key number, and yyy...y = DN.
	xx SCR yyy...y	Add a single-call ringing DN key, where: xx = key number, and yyy...y = DN.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Single-digit Access to Hotel Services

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	703
Operating parameters	703
Feature interactions	704
Feature packaging	704
Feature implementation	704
Feature operation	706

Feature description

In hospitality applications, it is desirable for room phones to have single-digit access to hotel services and a multiple-digit access to room phones.

The Single-digit Access to Hotel Services feature allows a customer to define a pause timer, called a second-digit timer, between the first and second dialed digits, and allows two speed-call entries to be defined for a station group. The first speed-call entry is used for normal pretranslation. The second speed-call list is used when the second digit timer times out (that is, when time out occurs after the first digit is dialed, with the first digit in the first speed-call list being translated).

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature requires International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Dependency:

- Pretranslation (PXLT) package 92

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 15 – Enable Single-digit Access to Hotel Services for each customer.
- 2 LD 18 – Define the Translation tables required by this feature.

LD 15 – Enable Single-digit Access to Hotel Services for each customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and Options.
...		
- OPT	(SDDE) SDAL	(Deny) allow Single Digit Access.

LD 18 – Define the Translation tables required by this feature.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change
TYPE	PRE	Pretranslation calling group data block
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
XLAT	xxx yyyy	<p>Calling group number to translation Speed Call list number correlation. Format if International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131 is not equipped</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xxx = Pretranslation group number, 0-254 • xxx = Group 0 is used for trunks • xxx = Group 1 is used for attendant consoles. • xxx = Groups 2-254 can be used for other calling groups. • yyyy = List number to be used for Pretranslation, 0-8191. 8191 is used to remove the group from Pretranslation. <p>Pretranslation group number. Format if international Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131 is equipped</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xxx = Group 0 is used for trunks • xxx = Group 1 is used for attendant consoles. • xxx = Groups 2-254 can be used for other calling groups.
...		
- SDA	0-8190	Single-digit Access Speed Call List number

Feature operation

In the example that follows, if a room guest dials the digit 7, the guest’s call is immediately terminated at DN 4300, the front desk. If the guest had dialed the digit 2, then after the second digit timer times out, the guest’s call is terminated at DN 4002, laundry. If the guest enters three more digits (xxx) before the second digit time-out, the appropriate room number (2xxx) is rung.

Speed Call CodeDN Designation

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 0 | Operator (00) |
| 1 | Room Service (4001) |
| 2 | Laundry (4002) |
| 3 | Concierge (4100) |
| 4 | Restaurant (4101) |
| 5 | Health Club (4200) |
| 6 | Maid (4201) |
| 7 | Front Desk (4300) |
| 8 | Toll Calls (88) |
| 9 | Local Calls (99) |

First Entry Speed Call List (for normal pretranslation)

First Dialed DigitAction

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 | Pass as 1 |
| 2 | Pass as 2 |
| 3 | Pass as 3 |
| 4 | 4101 |
| 5 | 4200 |
| 6 | 4201 |
| 7 | 4300 |
| 8 | 88 |
| 9 | 99 |
| 0 | Pass as 0 |

Second Entry Speed Call List (for pretranslation after time out)

First Dialed DigitAction

1	4000
2	4002
3	4100
4	N/A
5	N/A
6	N/A
7	N/A
8	N/A
9	N/A
0	0017

Slow Answer Recall Enhancement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	709
Operating parameters	711
Feature interactions	711
Feature packaging	712
Feature implementation	712
Feature operation	713

Feature description

This enhancement to the Slow Answer Recall feature changes how the recall is treated once presented to the Attendant Console. This enhancement applies to Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) and standalone environments.

If an incoming call extended by the attendant to a set is not answered after a preprogrammed time period, it is recalled to the Attendant Console. The call type may be indicated by an Incoming Call Indicator (ICI) key programmed to flash for recalls. The target set will continue to ring after the call is presented to the attendant. The target set can answer the call before the attendant does, in which case the call is cleared from the Attendant Console and the incoming call and target set will be connected.

If the attendant answers the recall before the target set, a speech connection is established between the calling party on the source (SRC) side of the console. The target set continues to ring while still being connected to the destination (DEST) side of the console. This feature only affects the operation after the attendant has answered the recall.

When a Slow Answer Recall occurs, the call is placed in the attendant queue and appears on the console. The target set will continue to ring while the recall is queued and presented on the console, but is unanswered. When the attendant answers the recall, by pressing the appropriate Loop key or the Recall ICI key, the target set will be disconnected as soon as the Attendant Console answers the Slow Answer Recall.

In a ISDN environment, the feature works in a similar way regardless of the location of the called party (on the same node as the attendant or on a remote node), and if Network Attendant Service (NAS) routing is involved in the call or not.

Call Waiting Recalls and Camp-on Recalls

This enhancement adds Call Waiting Recall and Camp-on Recall functionality to Slow Answer Recall. This enhancement applies within standalone and networking environments.

Call Waiting Recall

Within a standalone environment, if an incoming call extended by the attendant or a set (equipped with the Multi-Party Operations feature) to a busy station (equipped with Call Waiting) is not answered within a customer-defined period of time, it is recalled to the attendant. The recall is presented to the attendant or placed in the attendant queue.

Camp-on Recall

An incoming call is extended by the attendant or a set (equipped with the Station Camp-on feature) to a busy station that is not equipped with Call Waiting. The attendant or set camps -on the call to the target set. If the call is not answered within a customer-defined period of time, it is recalled to the attendant. The call is presented to the attendant or placed in the attendant queue. Until the attendant answers the call, the call remains camped-on to the target set and can still be answered. If the attendant answers the recall by pressing the appropriate loop key or the Recall key, the target set is disconnected and can no longer answer the call. The target set must be redialed to extend the call.

Within a network environment, the Call Waiting Recall and Camp-on Waiting Recall enhancements must be configured at a node. Both the Call Waiting Recall and Camp-on Waiting Recall enhancements operate in the same way as in the stand-alone case. The location of the calling and called party and the attendant have no affect on the call processing.

Network Attendant Service (NAS) is not required, but it may be applied at a node. In this case, NAS takes precedence over the Call Waiting Recall and Camp-on Waiting Recall Enhancements, in that the target set is disconnected from the call due to time-out and not to the attendant pressing the loop key or Recall key.

Operating parameters

The same as for Slow Answer Recall.

Feature interactions

Attendant Recall with Splitting Multi-Party Operations Secrecy Enhancement

The Call Waiting Recall and Camp-on Waiting Recall enhancements take precedence over Attendant Recall Splitting (ATS), Secrecy (SYA), Enhanced Secrecy (EHS), and Multiple Party Operations.

Call Waiting Recall Camp-on Waiting Recall

The Call Waiting Recall and Camp-on Waiting Recall enhancements are compatible with Station Camp-on (STCA).

A forced Camp-on override recall occurs to the attendant. If the Call Waiting Recall and Camp-on Waiting Recall enhancements are equipped, the destination is automatically disconnected when the attendant answers. If the Call Waiting Recall and Camp-on Waiting Recall enhancements are not equipped, and the attendant answers the recall at the same time that the destination answers, a conference is established between the attendant, source, and destination.

Intercept Computer Dial from Directory

If the attendant extends an SRC party to a DEST party on the local node, but slow answer recall occurs since the DEST does not answer, it is possible to dial a new DN from the ICP (the DEST is disconnected when the attendant answers).

Feature packaging

This feature requires International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Enable Slow Answer Recall Enhancement for the customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and Options data block
...		
- OPT	(SLD) SLA	Slow Answer Recall Enhancement (denied) allowed.

Feature operation

Slow Answer Recall Enhancement

When a Slow Answer Recall occurs the call is placed in the attendant queue and appears on the console. The target set will continue to ring while the recall is queued and presented on the console but unanswered. When the attendant answers the recall, by pressing the appropriate **Loop** key or the **Recall ICI** key, the target set will be disconnected as soon as the Attendant Console answers the Slow Answer Recall.

Call Waiting Recall

Until the attendant answers the call, it remains waiting on the target set, and can still be answered. If the attendant answers the recall by pressing the appropriate **Loop** key or the **Recall** key, the target set is disconnected and can no longer answer the call – the target set will have to be redialed to extend the call.

Camp-on Recall

Until the attendant answers the call, the call remains camped-on to the target set, and can still be answered. If the attendant answers the recall by pressing the appropriate Loop key or the Recall key, the target set is disconnected and can no longer answer the call; the target set will have to be redialed to extend the call.

Slow Answer Recall for Transferred External Trunks

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	715
Operating parameters	716
Feature interactions	716
Feature packaging	717
Feature implementation.	717
Feature operation.	718

Feature description

This feature allows an external call to be transferred to a ringing set anywhere within an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) network. The transferred call may be incoming or outgoing, supervised or unsupervised. If the call is not answered within a customer-defined period of time, it is routed to the local attendant as a slow answer recall.

Within a standalone environment, this capability is provided by the Multi-Party Operation feature.

An external call is a call originated by the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). This includes calls originating on a Central Office (CO), Foreign Exchange (FEX), Direct Inward Dialing (DID), or Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) trunk on a local or remote node, and calls from the PSTN to an ISDN node using Network Attendant Service (NAS) signaling protocol over an ISDN TIE trunk.

Operating parameters

This feature applies only to systems using Meridian Customer Defined Networking (MCDN) signaling over ISDN Signaling Link (ISL)/ISDN TIE links.

All network nodes must be configured with Network Attendant Service (NAS).

Feature interactions

AC15 Recall: Transfer from Norstar

In both standalone and Network Attendant Service (NAS) environments, when a call is transferred to a ringing set on the system by an AC15 trunk, the RTIM recall timer is not started.

Attendant Recall

Slow Answer Recall Modification (SLAM) has an interaction after the attendant answers the recall. If SLAM is configured, the target set is disconnected after the attendant answers the recall. If SLAM is not configured, the target set rings until the attendant releases it.

Call Forward No Answer

If the ringing station to which the call has been transferred has Call Forward No Answer active, the call will be transferred to the call forward DN after the specified number of ring cycles.

ICP Network Screen Activation, Flexible DN, Meridian Mail Interactions

When an Intercept Computer (ICP) position set transfers an external call across an ISDN network, the slow answer recall timer is set at the transferring node to prevent the terminating set to be rung indefinitely. When the slow answer recall timer times out, the transferred call is recalled to the attendant at the transferring node.

Multi-Party Operations

The Multiple Party Operation recall can only be applied in a standalone environment, and therefore does not interact with this feature.

Network Attendant Service Anti-tromboning

NAS Anti-tromboning is supported by this feature.

Feature packaging

- International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131
- Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) package 145, **or**
- ISDN Signaling Link (ISL) package 147
- Network Attendant Service (NAS) package 159.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 15 – Enable Slow Answer Recall Enhancement for the customer.
- 2** LD 15 – Configure Timers for Slow Answer Recall for Transferred External Trunks.

LD 15 – Enable Slow Answer Recall Enhancement for the customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and Options data block
...		
- OPT	(SLD) SLA	Slow Answer Recall Enhancement (denied) allowed

LD 15 – Configure Timers for Slow Answer Recall for Transferred External Trunks.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	TIM	Timers
...		
- RTIM	xxx yyy zzz	<p>Recall timers for Slow Answer, Camp-on and Call Waiting, where:</p> <p>xxx = 0-(30)-378 for Slow Answer yyy = 0-(30)-510 for Camp-on, and zzz = 0-(30)-510 for Call Waiting.</p> <p>These timers indicate in seconds the elapsed time before attendant recall. Slow Answer must be a multiple of six seconds.</p> <p>To change one timer, all three fields must be input.</p>

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Source Included when Attendant Dials

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	719
Operating parameters	720
Feature interactions	720
Feature packaging	722
Feature implementation.	722
Feature operation.	722

Feature description

This feature provides a new option in LD 15, which allows the customer to define whether or not the source is to be included in a call while the attendant is dialing the destination (SIAA = allow, SIAD = deny). If the destination answers while the attendant is still included in the call, intrusion tone is provided to all parties to indicate that a conference has been established. The intrusion tone is defined in LD 56, and is a prerequisite for the Source Included when Attendant Dials feature.

If SIAA has been defined, the source will be included in all situations, regardless of the state of the destination, except when the attendant is performing Break-In to a busy station.

The following table outlines the operation, if SIAA has been defined, according to the state of the destination party:

Destination	Source	
	Included	Excluded
Idle extension	x	
First Degree Busy	x	
Second Degree Busy	x	
Camp-on	x	
Intercept forwarded	x	
Line lock-out	x	
Vacant	x	
Busy, Attendant Break-in		x
Meridian Mail	x	
Recorded Announcement	x	
Music	x	

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Attendant Blocking of Directory Number

The Attendant Blocking of DN feature will follow the current Source Included when Attendant Dialing handling occurs.

Attendant Break-In

The operation of the Break-In feature is not affected, except that the source receives busy tone before the attendant presses the Break-In (BKI) key.

Attendant Supervisory Console

While the attendant dials the destination, the source receives intrusion tone.

Automatic Call Distribution

The source is included in a conference involving the attendant, the source, and Automatic Call Distribution (ACD). When the call is answered by the ACD agent, intrusion tone is provided to all parties in the conference.

Camp-On**Semi-automatic Camp-On**

The source remains included while the attendant dials the destination.

Intercept treatment

If the attendant dials a destination which is intercepted, the source remains included in the call.

Meridian Mail

The source is included in a conference involving the attendant, the source, and Meridian Mail answering. When the call is answered by Meridian Mail, the attendant and source receive intrusion tone.

**Recorded Announcement
Music**

The source is included in a conference involving the attendant, the source, and Recorded Announcement or music treatment. Intrusion tone is not provided in this case.

Secrecy Enhancement

Source Included when Attendant Dials takes precedence over Secrecy and Enhanced Secrecy.

Feature packaging

This feature requires:

- International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131
- Flexible Tone and Cadences (FTC) package 125
- Trunk Barring (TBAR) package 132

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Configure Source Included when Attendant Dials for a customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	FTR	Features and Options
...		
- OPT	(SIAD) SIAA	(Deny) or allow Source Included when Attendant Dials.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Special Dial Tones after Dialed Numbers

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	723
Operating parameters	724
Feature interactions	724
Feature packaging	725
Feature implementation	725
Feature operation	726

Feature description

This feature allows special dial tones to be provided after certain telephone numbers are dialed. Both the telephone numbers and associated dial tones are customer-defined in LD 56. The system can handle a list of up to 20 telephone numbers with a maximum length of five digits. A tone can be associated with each number. Several different tones can be provided during a dialing sequence by defining a tone with any combination of digits in the dialed number.

For example, for the number 12345, a tone can be provided after the digit 1 is dialed, after the digits 123 are dialed, and after the whole (12345) number is dialed. This is done by defining a tone with the digit 1, a tone with the digits 123, and a tone with the digits 12345.

When a number is dialed, the system performs digit analysis. As soon as the dialing sequence is recognized as part of the customer-defined list, the system provides the associated tone, if one has been defined. The tone is generated after all other treatment of digits is performed. As soon as another digit is dialed, the tone is removed. This digit analysis is done until the dialing sequence is completed.

Tones are provided to the following originating terminals:

- all types of sets (including data terminals) and attendants, and
- TIE trunks, except those with MFC/MFE signaling.

Operating parameters

The system performs digit analysis before any other treatment of digits, except digit insertion for incoming trunk calls.

In a network environment, digit recognition is reported to the distant node, which must be equipped to handle the processing.

Feature interactions

Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS1)/Digital Access Signaling System (DASS2) Uniform Dialing Plan (UDP) Interworking

The Special Dial Tones after Dialed Numbers feature is supported in a DPNSS1 UDP network.

Digital Trunk Interface (DTI) – Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Special Dial Tones can be used to provide dial tone after the system user has dialed the digit “9” (Local Exchange access code).

EuroISDN Master Mode

This feature is not supported for incoming calls on the ETSI network side, but it is supported for outgoing calls.

Special dial tone after access codes

Special dial tone after access codes takes precedence over the special dial tones after dialed number treatment. To define special dial tones after access codes, NO has to be entered in response to prompt DLTN in LD 86 (to inhibit dial tone to access codes). The access code digits and associated tones would then have to be defined in response to the DTAD prompt in LD 56.

Feature packaging

Flexible Numbering Plan (PNP) package 160; and to define SRC1-SRC8 special tones, the Flexible Tones and Cadences (FTC) package 125.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 86 – Enable Special Dial Tones after Dialed Numbers.
- 2** LD 15 – Configure Special Dial Tones after Dialed Numbers.

LD 86 – Enable Special Dial Tones after Dialed Numbers.

Prompt	Response	Comment
REQ	CHG	Change
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
FEAT	ESN	ESN (Electronic switched network)
DLTN	(YES) NO	NARS/BARS Dial Tone after dialing AC1 or AC2 access codes.

LD 15 – Configure Special Dial Tones after Dialed Numbers.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change
TYPE:	DTAD	Special Dial Tone after Dialed Number data block.
DDGT	x...x	Dialed digits (1-5 digits).
...		
- TONE	a...a	Tone to be provided after the dialed digits Where a...a: (DIAL) = Dial Tone SPDT = Special Dial Tone SRC!-SRC8 = Source tones 1-8 (Valid if FTC package 125 is equipped)

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Special Signaling Protocols

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	727
Operating parameters	728
Feature interactions	728
Feature packaging	728
Feature implementation	728
Feature operation	729

Feature description

This feature allows the existing Swedish analog (500/2500 type) telephones to be connected through analog TIE trunks to the system. These TIE trunks use Swedish signaling protocols. The TIE trunks can be divided into the following types:

- automatic
- semi-automatic
- tone, or
- Automatic Telephony (ATL) (when the Swedish ATL trunk support feature is equipped).

Operating parameters

The Swedish TIE trunk types do not apply to digital TIE trunks.

The Swedish TIE trunk types cannot be mixed on a route.

The Swedish TIE trunks require trunk cards of type TPC71 or TPC237. The trunk cards must be placed on specific Televerket (TVT) loops.

A semi-automatic or tone TIE trunk should not be connected to another system trunk. An incoming Public Exchange/Central Office trunk can be connected to an outgoing automatic TIE trunk.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 16 – Configure Trunk route for Special Signaling Protocols.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change
TYPE	RDB	Route data block
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
TKTP	TIE SEMI TIE AUTO TIE TONE	Semi-automatic TIE trunk data block. Automatic TIE trunk data block. Tone TIE trunk data block.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Special Trunk Support

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	731
Operating parameters	731
Feature interactions	732
Feature packaging	732
Feature implementation	732
Feature operation	735

Feature description

This feature allows the interface of the system with the Swedish Automatic Telephony (ATL) military radio-link network.

Operating parameters

ATL trunks must never be used for tandem switching or for networks using Electronic Switched Network (ESN) proprietary signaling.

Echo suppression and loss adjustment cannot be effected through software change.

Modified TPC237 cards must be used for ATL trunks, and must be configured on loops specifically defined for Televerket (TVT) use. An SSO adapter is used between the ATL network trunk and the TPC237 card.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1
- LD 14 – Configure Trunks for Special Trunk Support.
- 2
- LD 16 – Enable Trunk Routes for Special Trunk Support.

LD 14 – Configure Trunks for Special Trunk Support.

Prompt	Response	Comment
REQ	CHG	Change
...		
TYPE	TIE	TIE Trunk data block.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
NCOS	(0)	Network Class of Service.

RTMB	0-511 1-510 0-127 1-510	Route number and Member number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
MNDN	9	Manual Directory Number.
TGAR	(0)	Trunk Group Access Restriction.
SIGL	EAM	Trunk signaling. E&M two-wire.
...		
STRI	WNK	Wink or Fast Flash.
STRO	WNK	Wink or Fast Flash
SUPN	YES	Answer and disconnect supervision required.

LD 16 – Enable Trunk Routes for Special Trunk Support.

Prompt	Response	Comment
REQ	CHG	Change
...		
TYPE	RDB	Route data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
...		
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	TIE ATL	The ATL data block for Sweden.
...		
ICOG	IAO	Incoming and outgoing trunk.

...		
SRCH	RRB	Round Robin Hunting for outgoing trunk (start with the next lower trunk than the one seized).
...		
ACOD	xxxx	Access Code for the trunk route. The ACOD must not conflict with the numbering plan.
...		
CNTL	YES	Change controls or timers.
- TIMR	ODT 8064	End of dial tone for Digitone trunks in milliseconds.
- TIMR	EOD 8064	End of Dial, non-Digitone trunks in milliseconds.
- TIMR	DSI 20096	Disconnect Supervision in milliseconds.
- TIMR	ICF 896	Incoming Flash in milliseconds.
- TIMR	OGF 896	Outgoing Flash in milliseconds.
- TIMR	GTI 1152	Incoming Guard in milliseconds.
- TIMR	GTO 1152	Outgoing Guard in milliseconds.
- TIMR	OBA 120	Outgoing B-Answer. Time in seconds to wait for B-Answer on outgoing ATL trunks for Sweden.
- SST	4	Seizure Supervision Timer, in seconds.
NEDC	ETH	Either end control.
FEDC	ETH	Far End Disconnect Control. Either end.
...		
PANS	YES	Pseudo Answer can be sent on some types of trunks as soon as end of dialing is detected. SUPN in LD 14 should be YES, or PANS = YES has no meaning.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Speed Call Delimiter

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	737
Operating parameters	738
Feature interactions	738
Feature packaging	739
Feature implementation.	739
Feature operation.	740

Feature description

The Speed Call Delimiter feature meets the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications requirements for the operation of Speed Call and System Speed Call. This feature operates similar to the Speed Call and System Speed Call with the exception of delimiters and confirmation tones.

The Speed Call Delimiter feature requires a Speed Call controller to enter an asterisk (*) between abbreviated numbers and telephone numbers when configuring speed call lists. An additional octothorpe (#) delimiter is required for Analog (2500-type) sets to indicate the end of dialing. If an octothorpe (#) is not entered, then the telephone number is not stored and the entry is not valid.

The octothorpe (#) delimiter has the flexibility of being programmed as mandatory or optional. The delimiter can be modified to something other than an octothorpe (#).

Operating parameters

An asterisk (*) delimiter is used when programming speed call lists only. An asterisk (*) can also be used as a three second delay.

No changes occur when a user wants to display a number stored against a list entry number. To display a stored entry the user presses the Display key and the Speed Call key and dials the list number. The list number cannot be abbreviated.

This feature does not apply to Analog 500-type telephones.

The use of confirmation tone or announcement implies the use of an (#) as end of dial speed call delimiter. This means that an (#) cannot be stored as part of the digit string.

An octothorpe (#) is required as a delimiter following an authorization code if an Electronic Switched Network access code and dialed number are part of the Speed Call or Autodial Key. If the (#) is not entered, then the user receives a fast busy tone. Therefore if MSCD = YES, then the end of dial delimiter must be programmed to something other than an octothorpe at the FFCS prompt in LD 15.

Feature interactions

Autodial Speed Call

An octothorpe (#) is required as a delimiter following an authorization code if an Electronic Switched Network (ESN) and dialed number are stored as part of the speed call or autodial key. If an octothorpe (#) is not entered then the user receives a fast busy tone. If the MSCD = YES, then the end of dial delimiter must be programmed to something other than an octothorpe (#) in LD 15.

Group Call List

Speed Call Delimiter does not interact with Group Call List.

Outpulsing Asterisk (*) and Octothorpe (#)

If the Outpulsing Asterisk (*) and Octothorpe (#) (OPAO) package 104 is equipped and the configuration tone is programmed, then the value stored in the STRG prompt (LD 15) is entered rather than an octothorpe (#) to indicate the end of dial string. Following this, the numbers are stored.

Feature packaging

China Speed Call Delimiter requires Speed Call (OBTF) package 1 and System Speed Call (SSC) package 34.

Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139 is required for Analog 2500-type telephones, if a set accesses speed call list or system speed call list or attendant console. This package is optional for proprietary sets or Attendant Consoles because these sets can access Speed Call List/System Speed Call List by using a key.

Feature implementation

To enable Speed Call and System Speed Call, the maximum number of speed call lists must be determined in LD 17. The speed call list memory size must also be configured in LD 18. For more information on these overlays and the assignment of these features to proprietary, analog (500/2500-type) telephones and attendant consoles please refer to the sections entitled Speed Call and System Speed Call in this publication.

LD 15 – Enable Speed Call Delimiter in Customer Data Block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change existing data block.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options
...		
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
- LEND	YES	List Entry Number Delimiter. If LEND=YES, then an asterisk (*) delimiter between the list entry number and telephone number must be entered. If LEND=NO, then existing Speed Call operation continues.
- MSCD	YES	Mandatory Speed Call Delimiter. Default = Octothorpe (#). An octothorpe (#) is required after entering telephone number to indicate the end of dial. If MSCD=NO, then the end of dial Speed Call Delimiter octothorpe (#) is optional.

Note: The China market requires an octothorpe (#) delimiter at the end of dialing. Other markets have the option of selecting a mandatory or optional delimiter by entering “YES” or “NO” at the MSCD prompt. The end of dial delimiter can be an octothorpe (default value) or it can be changed to another delimiter by modifying values at the Flexible Feature Code end-of-dialing indicator (FFCS). String to indicate end-of-dialing (STRG) and string length of end-of-dial indicator (STRL) prompts in LD 15.

Feature operation

Speed Call Delimiter Operation

Analog 2500-type telephone

- To Program Speed Call List - Go off-hook, dial and receive dial tone. Dial System Speed Call Controller (SCC) FFC code, the list entry number and telephone number (for example, *51*1*5556667777#). Get response. If accepted, then confirmation tone or announcement is

configured and the end of dial speed call delimiter is entered. Response is a tone or speech signal. Otherwise, silence is given. Go on-hook.

- To Use - Go off-hook and receive dial tone. Dial Speed Call User (SCU) code and the list entry number.
- To Delete List Entry Number in Speed Call List - Go off-hook and receive dial tone. Dial Speed Call Erase (SCE) FFC followed by list entry number (0 - 999) and (#) delimiter. Delete the specific list entry number.

Proprietary telephones and Attendant Console

- To Program Speed Call List – Press Speed Call Controller Key and the indicator flashes. Dial list entry number (0 - 9999) followed by an asterisk (for example, 1*5556667777). Press Speed Call Controller Key again. If entry is accepted, the indicator goes off. If the entry is not accepted, then the indicator remains flashing. An asterisk is only used to indicate the end of dial of list entry number and is not stored as a digit string.
- To Use on Proprietary Telephones – Lift the handset or press DN Key. Press System Speed Call Controller (SCC) or Speed Call User (SCU) Key. Dial the list entry number.
- Use Attendant Console – Press an idle loop key and then press Speed Call Controller (SCC) Key. Dial the list entry number.

System Speed Call Delimiter Operation

Proprietary telephones

- To Program System Speed Call List – Press assigned System Speed Call Controller Key and indicator flashes. Dial list entry number (0 - 999) followed by an asterisk (*) and then the telephone number (for example, 1*0115556667777). Then press SSC/SSU Key again. If accepted, the indicator goes off. If not accepted, the indicator remains flashing.
- To Use - Lift handset or press DN key. Press SSC/SSU Key. Dial the list entry number, or lift handset or press DN key. Dial SSU FFC code. Dial list entry number.

Attendant Console

- To Program System Speed Call List - Press SSC Key and indicator flashes. Dial list entry number (0 - 999), followed by an asterisk (*) and the telephone number. Press SSC Key again. If entry is accepted, indicator goes off. If the entry is not accepted, the indicator continues to flash.
- To Use - Press an idle loop Key. Dial SSU FFC code. Dial list entry number.

Speed Call Directory Number Access

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	743
Operating parameters	744
Feature interactions	744
Feature packaging	744
Feature implementation	745
Feature operation	746

Feature description

The Speed Call Directory Number (DN) Access feature allows a Pilot DN to be used as an access code to either a Speed Call List (SCL) or a System Speed Call List (SSC).

Speed Call DN Access provides an alternative way to access either a Speed Call List or a System Speed Call List. Instead of dialing the Special Prefix (SPRE), a SCL or SSC access code, and a list entry number, or instead of depressing an idle DN key, a SCL or SSC key, and then dialing a list entry number, a user can alternatively dial a speed call access Pilot DN followed by the list entry number.

Since each speed call access Pilot DN is associated with a SCL or SSC list, users can access as many SCL or SSC lists as they need by dialing the appropriate Pilot DN.

A Pilot DN can be accessed from anywhere in a network, so that any network user can access all speed call lists defined for a network, from anywhere in the network. This allows a centralized Speed Call List to be set up for the entire network.

Operating parameters

The requirements for Speed Call and System Speed Call also apply to this feature.

Feature interactions

Direct Inward Dialing (DID) and TIE trunk access

An additional one to three digits will be accepted from these trunks to complete a Speed Call, provided these additional digits are allowed to be sent by the external system.

Speed Call System Speed Call

Speed Call DN Access is an enhancement of the SCL and SSC features. Refer to SCL and SSC feature descriptions for interactions with other features.

Feature packaging

Speed Call Directory Number Access requires Group Hunt/DN Access to SCL (PLDN) package 120.

Dependencies:

- International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131
- Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139
- System Speed Call (SSC) package 34
- Optional Features (OPTF) number 1

Feature implementation

LD 57 – Define, change, print, or remove data associated with FFC. A new PLDN prompt is introduced for Pilot DN's. The new LSNO prompt is used to associate the Pilot DN with a SCL or SSC list. The USE prompt is displayed only if the Pilot DN entered in response to the PLDN prompt has not already been defined.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG NEW	Modify or create data block.
TYPE	FFC	Flexible Feature Codes data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
FFCT	<CR>	Flexible Feature Confirmation Tone.
CODE	PLDN	Code to be modified or created: Pilot DN.
PLDN	xxxx <CR>	Pilot DN: enter Pilot DN to be modified or created; enter carriage return to proceed to next prompt.
USE	SCLC SCLU	USE: enter USE for Pilot DN. Speed Call List Controller. Speed Call List User.
LSNO	xxxx	List Number: enter Speed Call or System Speed Call list number. Speed Call list must exist in LD 18.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	OUT PRT	Remove or print a code or data block.
TYPE	FFC	Flexible Feature Codes data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CODE	PLDN ALL	Code requested: Pilot DN. All FFC.
PLDN	xxxx <CR>	Pilot DN: enter Pilot DN to be removed enter carriage return to proceed next prompt

Feature operation

To access either a Speed Call List or a System Speed Call List using this feature, dial a speed call access Pilot DN followed by the list entry number.

Pilot DN

Pilot DNs are defined as PLDN Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) via service change LD 57.

Pilot DNs can be used in two ways:

- 1 If the USE prompt is set to GPHT, the Pilot DN is defined to activate Group Hunting.
- 2 If the USE prompt is set to SCLC (Speed Call List Controller) or SCLU (Speed Call List User), the Pilot DN is defined to access the Speed Call or System Speed Call lists that are associated with the Pilot DN.

When the response to the USE prompt is SCLC (controller), a station can modify an SCL or SSC list by dialing the speed call access Pilot DN associated with that list, followed by a one- to three-digit list entry number, the number to be entered in the list, and then going on-hook.

Overflow tone is returned if the information entered is not valid.
Confirmation tone is returned if the Flexible Feature Confirmation Tone (FFCT) option is set and trailing '#' is dialed, as in existing Flexible Feature Codes (FFCs) operations.

When the response to the USE prompt is SCLU (user), to use any entry in a SCL or SSC list, a station user dials the speed call access Pilot DN associated with the list, followed by the one- to three-digit list entry number.

Speed Call on Private Lines

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	747
Operating parameters	747
Feature interactions	748
Feature packaging	748
Feature implementation.	748
Feature operation.	748

Feature description

This feature allows Meridian 1 proprietary telephone users equipped with a Private Line (PVR or PVN) key and a Speed Call (SCL) key to first access a Private Line trunk (by pressing the PVR or PVN key) and then make a speed call (by pressing the SCL key).

Operating parameters

When a Private Line call is made, recognizable Route Access Codes are absorbed from the start of every entry in the Speed Call List (for example, if 7654 is stored as a Speed Call List entry, and 76 is a valid Route Access Code, 76 is absorbed and 54 is outpulsed).

Feature interactions

Automatic Redial Private Line Speed Call features

The Automatic Redial (ARDL) feature is activated on a number dialed using the Private Line (PVR/PVN) key and then making a speed call by pressing the Speed Call (SCL) key.

Basic/Network Alternate Route Selection (BARS/NARS)

The BARS and NARS access codes (AC1 and AC2) are not absorbed. If a user has a Speed Call list entry that includes either AC1 or AC2, this entry will not terminate correctly when used on a Private Line. The BARS or NARS access code (AC1 or AC2) will be outputted, causing the Public Network to either terminate the call at an unwanted location or reject the call.

Feature packaging

Speed Call on Private Lines is part of base system software and requires Optional Features (OPTF) package 1.

Feature implementation

There are no specific implementation procedures for this feature.

Feature operation

	ACTION	RESPONSE
1	User presses Private Line Ringing (PVR) or Private Line Nonringing (PVN) key.	Trunk is accessed and dial tone is returned.
2	User presses Speed Call key and enters list entry number.	The number stored against this entry is outputted.

Speed Call

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	749
Operating parameters	750
Feature interactions	750
Feature packaging	754
Feature implementation.	754
Feature operation.	758

Feature description

Speed Call allows you to place calls by dialing a one-, two-, or three-digit code. You can use Speed Call for both internal and external calls. To use Speed Call, Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, and Attendant Consoles can have a Speed Call key/lamp pair.

Analog (500/2500 type) telephones can activate Speed Call by using Special Prefix (SPRE) or Flexible Feature Codes (FFC).

Analog (500/2500 type) telephones, Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, and Attendant Consoles can be designated as a Speed Call Controller (SCC) or a Speed Call User (SCU). SCCs can program the numbers to be stored (Speed Call codes) and can use the Speed Call list. SPU's cannot program Speed Call codes; they can only use the Speed Call lists.

Each stored number is assigned a Speed Call code from the Speed Call list. Each list can contain up to 1000 telephone numbers (entries). The maximum number of digits of the telephone number that can be stored in each entry is specified by the customer. Speed Call entries can be 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, or 31 digits long.

Operating parameters

You can define up to 8191 (0-8190) Speed Call lists per system, as long as sufficient memory is available. The maximum includes all combined Speed Call, System Speed Call (SSC), and Hot Line lists.

You can have as many Speed Call lists as you have available key/lamp pairs on any Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, or Attendant Console. Any number of users can be assigned to a list. Analog (500/2500 type) telephones can access only one Speed Call list. More than one Speed Call Controller can be assigned to each list, but this is not recommended.

A maximum of 31 digits for the telephone number is allowed per Speed Call list entry. An asterisk (*), which indicates a pause, and an octothorpe (#), which indicates end-of-dialing, can be programmed as part of the entry.

Speed Call list entries can be defined in LD 18 or by Speed Call Controllers. Speed Call Controllers must know the digit length (one, two, or three) required for the Speed Call codes in each list.

Feature interactions

AC15 Recall: Transfer from Meridian 1

Speed Call and Network Speed Call are supported with the AC15 Recall: Transfer from Meridian 1 on the first transfer, provided that the digits are outpulsed on the trunk after the End-to-End Signaling Delay timer expires. If the far end is not ready, the call will fail because no dial tone is detected by the system.

Additional transfers are supported if the digits are outpulsed without any treatment. For example, the route access code will be outpulsed to the far end. No dial tone detector is assigned and no timer is started so the digits are outpulsed immediately without checking the state at the far end.

Autodial Tandem Transfer

The Speed Call key cannot be used after a Centrex Switchhook Flash or during an established call to send digits out to the far site. The Speed Call key can be used only during the dialing stage.

Automatic Redial

The Automatic Redial (ARDL) feature can be activated on a call using Speed Call (SCL) and System Speed Call (SSU/SSC) keys.

Call Forward/Hunt Override Via Flexible Feature Code

The Call Forward/Hunt Override FFC cannot be stored in a speed call list

Call Park

Speed Call can be programmed to parked calls or access parked calls.

Call Party Name Display

No name information displays during the programming of Speed Call numbers.

Calling Party Privacy

An outgoing trunk call initiated by dialing the Speed Call code will carry the Privacy Indicator if the Calling Party Privacy (CPP) code followed by the normal dialing sequence is stored in the Speed Call Entry represented by the Speed Call code. The CPP code will be counted against the maximum number of digits (currently 31) allowed per Speed Call list entry.

A user can also store the CPP code in the Speed Call Entry (or Speed Call key). An outgoing CPP call can then be initiated by dialing the Speed Call code (or pressing the Speed Call key), followed by manually dialing the digits.

However, existing Speed Call limitations do not allow a user to dial *67 (or anything else) before accessing a Speed Call list entry.

Charge Account and Calling Party Number

Charge account numbers, including the Charge Account access Special Prefix (SPRE) code, can be stored as Speed Call or Autodial numbers. All current limitations of these features apply, such as a maximum of 23 digits per entry, including the access code. An Autodial number or dialed digits can follow, but not precede, a Speed Call number. The digits generated by an Autodial key during feature operation are accepted as Charge Account digits.

Charge Account, Forced

Forced Charge Account numbers (including the Special Prefix [SPRE] code and the Charge Account access code) can be entered in Speed Call lists or stored as Autodial numbers. The digits can also be stored, provided that the account number, regardless of its length, is followed directly by an octothorpe (#).

Enhanced Flexible Feature Codes - Outgoing Call Barring

Digits dialed using Speed Call are checked against the active Outgoing Call Barring (OCB) level. This includes calls made using the Dial Access to Speed Call feature (that is, using Pilot DN's).

China Number 1 Signaling Enhancements

Delay Digit Outpulsing will be denied when dialing is done by way of Speed Call.

Direct Private Network Access

If a Speed Call entry is programmed with a valid Authcode for Authcode Last followed by an octothorpe "#", the existing Authcode Last operation will reject the Authcode as an invalid Authcode. If Authcode Last Retry is defined, the caller will be reprompted for the Authcode.

Last Number Redial

A number dialed using Speed Call will become the Last Number Redial number on all telephones, except the M2317 and M3000.

Pretranslation

A Speed Call List number should be programmed to allow for Pretranslation. For example, if 9 pretranslates to 99 and you want to reach 99 nxx xxxx, you need to program the number in the Speed Call List as 9 nxx xxxx. When the Speed Call List is used, 9 nxx xxxx is pretranslated at call processing time to become 99 nxx xxxx.

If Pretranslation is enabled for a customer, then when a Speed Call List is assigned to a Pretranslation group within the customer, it cannot be accessed by a Meridian 1 proprietary set from within that customer group.

Scheduled Access Restrictions

The System Speed Call features ignore the Class of Service and TGAR access restrictions in a Scheduled Access Restriction schedule, using the Class of Service and NCOS defined in the speed call list.

Speed Call Delimiter

An octothorpe (#) is required as a delimiter following an authorization code if an Electronic Switched Network (ESN) and dialed number are stored as part of the speed call or autodial key. If an octothorpe (#) is not entered then the user receives a fast busy tone. If the MSCD = YES, then the end of dial delimiter must be programmed to something other than an octothorpe (#) in LD 15.

Speed Call Directory Number Access

Speed Call DN Access is an enhancement of the Speed Call List (SCL) and System Speed Call (SSC) List features. Refer to “Speed Call, System” on page 759 for interactions with other features.

Station Specific Authorization Code

Station Specific Authorization Code (SSAU) feature treats stored autodial numbers as if they were entered at the telephone.

Three Wire Analog Trunk – Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Speed Call on an E3W trunk will fail for toll calls. E3W trunks do not wait for the ANI request from the Public Exchange, that is expected to appear after the toll access code is dialed. The Public Exchange will not accept the call due to the failure to receive ANI information.

User Selectable Call Redirection

Speed Call is not supported by User Selectable Call Redirection.

Feature packaging

Speed Call is part of Optional Features (OPTF) package 1, and has no feature package dependencies.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 17 – Set maximum number of Speed Call lists.
- 2 LD 18 – Determine if there are enough memory and disk records for new Speed Call Lists.
- 3 LD 18 – Add a new Speed Call list.
- 4 LD 10 – Assign a Speed Call to an Analog (500/2500 type) telephone.
- 5 LD 11 – Assign a Speed Call list to proprietary telephone.
- 6 LD 12 – Assign a Speed Call list to an Attendant Console.

LD 17 – Set maximum number of Speed Call lists.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.

TYPE	PARM	System Parameters Datablock
...		
- MSCL	0-8191	Maximum number of Speed Call lists.

LD 18 – Determine if there are enough memory and disk records for new Speed Call Lists.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	COMP	Compute disk and memory.
TYPE	SCL	Speed Call lists.
NOLS	1-8191	Number of lists to be added.
DNSZ	4-(16)-31	Maximum length of DN allowed for Speed Call list.
SIZE	1-1000	Maximum number of entries in Speed Call list.
Note: Compare the output with the MEM AVAIL and DISK AVAIL values output before the REQ prompt.		

LD 18 – Add a new Speed Call list.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG OUT	Add, change, or remove a Speed Call list.
TYPE	SCL	Speed Call data block.
LNSO	0-8190	Speed Call list number.
DNSZ	4-(16)-31	Maximum number of digits in a list entry (that is, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, or 31).
SIZE	1-1000	Maximum number of entries in the Speed Call list.
WRT	(YES) NO	Data is correct and list may be updated.

STOR	xxx yy...yy	xxx = list entry number (0-9, 00-99, or 000-999). yy = digits to be stored against the entry (must be equal to or less than DNSZ).
WRT	(YES) NO	Data is correct and list can be updated.

Note: The prompt WRT follows prompts SIZE and STOR, asking you to confirm the correctness of the data just entered. If data is correct, enter YES or <CR>. A response of NO after the SIZE prompt causes all data entered to be ignored. A response of NO after the STOR prompt generates a warning message (SCH3213) indicating the data was not stored and must be reentered.

A response of **** aborts the program. Only the last STOR value is lost. All previous values to which WRT was YES are saved.

The following information is output with the WRT prompt, following SIZE:

ADDS: MEM: xxxxx DISK: yy.y

where xxxxx is the amount of protected memory and yy.y is the number of disk records required for the new Speed Call list. Check the MEM AVAIL and DISK REC AVAIL values output before the REQ prompt.

LD 10 – Assign a Speed Call to an Analog (500/2500 type) telephone.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change
TYPE:	500	Telephone type
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
FTR	SCU yyyy SCC yyyy	Speed Call User, list number (0-8190) Speed Call Controller, list number (0-8190)

LD 11 – Assign a Speed Call list to proprietary telephone.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx SCU yyyy xx SCC yyyy	System Speed Call User key Speed Call Controller key, where: xx = key number, and yyyy = Speed Call list number (0-8190) M3000 must use key 21. M2317 must use key 0-10 or key 21

LD 12 – Assign a Speed Call list to an Attendant Console.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change
TYPE	ATT 1250 2250	Console type
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx SCC yyyy	Speed Call Controller, where: xx = key number, and yyyy = list number (0-8190)

Feature operation

To store Speed Call entries from a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, or Attendant Console (Controller):

- Without lifting the handset, press **Speed Call**. The indicator flashes.
- Dial the Speed Call code (0-999), followed by the phone number it represents.
- Press **Speed Call**. If the entry is accepted, the indicator goes off. If the entry is not accepted, the indicator continues flashing.

To make a Speed Call from a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, or Attendant Console (User):

- Lift the handset and press **Speed Call** (telephone).
 - Select an idle loop key and press **Speed Call** (Attendant Console).
- Dial the Speed Call code. The telephone number represented by the Speed Call code is dialed automatically.

To store Speed Call entries from an analog (500/2500 type) telephone (Controller):

- Lift the handset and press octothorpe (#) +2 (2500 telephone) or SPRE+75 (analog (500/2500 type) telephone).
- Dial the Speed Call code (0-999), followed by the phone number it represents. If the entry is accepted, you hear silence. If the entry is not accepted, you hear a fast busy tone.
- Hang up.

Repeat steps 1 through 3 for each entry to be stored.

To make a Speed Call from an analog (500/2500 type) telephone (User):

- Lift the handset and dial #3 (2500 telephone), or SPRE 76 (analog (500/2500 type) telephone).
- Dial the Speed Call code (0-999). The telephone number represented by the Speed Call code is dialed automatically.

Note: In addition to SPRE codes your system may be equipped with Flexible Feature Codes (FFCs).

Speed Call, System

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	759
Operating parameters	760
Feature interactions	760
Feature packaging	762
Feature implementation	763
Feature operation	767

Feature description

System Speed Call extends the capabilities of Speed Call. In addition to abbreviated dialing, System Speed Call allows a user to temporarily override the telephone's Class of Service, Trunk Group Access Restrictions (TGARs), and code restrictions.

Analog (500/2500 type) telephones, Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, and Attendant Consoles can activate System Speed Call by using SPRE or Flexible Feature Codes (FFC).

An analog (500/2500 type) telephone can be designated as a System Speed Call User only (not Controller) and can access one System Speed Call list. Meridian 1 proprietary telephones can be System Speed Call Users (SPRE codes or key access) or Controllers (key access only). Attendant Consoles can be System Speed Call Users (dial access only) and System Speed Call Controllers (key access only).

Operating parameters

Up to 8191 (0-8190) Speed Call lists are allowed as long as sufficient memory is available. The new maximum includes all combined Speed Call, System Speed Call and Hot Line lists, 4096 (0-4095) of which can be System Speed Call lists.

System Speed Call lists can have up to 1000 entries and each entry can be up to 31 digits in length.

Restrictions applied to a telephone are ignored only for the origination of a call made through System Speed Call. Restrictions are applied if any call modification is attempted once the call is established.

System Speed Call lists can only be programmed in LD 18 or from telephones or Attendant Consoles equipped with a System Speed Call Controller key.

The technician can add or copy up to 100 System and regular Speed Call Lists at a time.

Feature interactions

Attendant Administration

System Speed Call lists can be assigned using Attendant Administration.

Authorization Code Security Enhancement

If the Basic Authorization Code (BAUT) or Network Authorization Code (NAUT) package is equipped, a Network Class of Service (NCOS) is assigned to the System Speed Call list. The NCOS of the System Speed Call list replaces the NCOS of the Authorization code or Forced Charge Account code if it increases the Facility Restriction Level (FRL) of the code.

Automatic Redial

The Automatic Redial (ARDL) feature can be activated on a call using System Speed Call (SSU/SSC).

Basic/Network Alternate Route Selection (BARS/NARS)

If the BARS or NARS package is equipped, an NCOS is assigned to the System Speed Call list. The NCOS associated with the System Speed Call list replaces the NCOS of the telephone if it increases the Facility Restriction Level (FRL) of the user.

Calling Party Privacy

An outgoing trunk call initiated by dialing the Speed Call code will carry the Privacy Indicator if the Calling Party Privacy (CPP) code followed by the normal dialing sequence is stored in the Speed Call Entry represented by the Speed Call code. The CPP code will be counted against the maximum number of digits (currently 31) allowed per Speed Call list entry.

A user can also store the CPP code in the Speed Call Entry (or Speed Call key). An outgoing CPP call can then be initiated by dialing the Speed Call code (or pressing the Speed Call key), followed by manually dialing the digits.

However, existing Speed Call limitations do not allow a user to dial *67 (or anything else) before accessing a Speed Call list entry.

Capacity Expansion

Any number from 0 to 4095 can be assigned to a System Speed Call list.

China – Flexible Feature Codes - Outgoing Call Barring

Digits dialed using System Speed Call are checked against the active OCB level.

Flexible Feature Code

With Flexible Feature Code (FFC), a confirmation tone is provided for Speed Call store after the end-of-dial (EOD) string is entered.

Hot Line

When the System Speed Call package is equipped, Hot Line lists have the characteristics and limitations of SSC lists. If the package is not equipped, Hot Line lists function like standard Speed Call lists.

Last Number Redial

A number dialed using a System Speed Call key becomes the Last Number Redial number on all telephones, except the M2317 and M3000. A number dialed using SPRE-activated System Speed Call becomes the Last Number Redial number on all telephones. The original Class of Service and NCOS restrictions of the telephone apply when using Last Number Redial.

Off-Hook Alarm Security

Off-Hook Alarm Security (OHAS) treatment can apply to these features if the ASTM expires. The Alarm Security Timer may expire for the following reasons:

- A dial tone or interdigit timeout occurs while dialing the speed call access code.
- The Speed Call being accessed has an asterisk (*) causing a three-second delay. If the ASTM is three seconds or less, the OHAS intercept treatment may occur.

Pretranslation

Program a Speed Call List number to allow for Pretranslation. For example, if 9 pretranslates to 99 and you want to reach 99 nxx xxxx, you need to program the number in the Speed Call List as 9 nxx xxxx. When the Speed Call List is used, 9 nxx xxxx is pretranslated at call processing time to become 99 nxx xxxx.

Feature packaging

System Speed Call (SSC) package 34 has no feature package dependencies.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 17 – Set maximum number of Speed Call lists.
- 2** LD 18 – Compute Speed Call list memory size and disk records. Use this prompt sequence to determine if there is enough memory and disk space for new Speed Call lists. Compare the output with the “MEM AVAIL” and “DISK AVAIL” values output before the REQ prompt.
- 3** LD 18 – Add or change a System Speed Call list.
- 4** LD 10 – Add or change System Speed Call for Analog (500/2500 type) telephones.
- 5** LD 11 – Add or change System Speed Call list for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.
- 6** LD 12 – Add or change a System Speed Call list for Attendant Consoles.
- 7** LD 20 – Print Speed Call data. Respond to the TYPE prompt with SCL to print regular and System Speed Call lists and pretranslation. Respond to the TYPE prompt with SSL to print the System Speed Call data block.

LD 17 – Set maximum number of Speed Call lists.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	CFN PARM	Configuration Record. System parameters
...		
- MSCL	0-8190	Maximum number of Speed Call lists.

LD 18 – Compute Speed Call list memory size and disk records. Use this prompt sequence to determine if there is enough memory and disk space for new Speed Call lists. Compare the output with the “MEM AVAIL” and “DISK AVAIL” values output before the REQ prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	COMP	Compute disk and memory.
TYPE	SCL	Speed Call lists.
NOLS	1-8190	Number of lists to be added.
DNSZ	4-31	Maximum length of DN allowed for Speed Call list.
SIZE	1-1000	Maximum number of entries in Speed Call list.

LD 18 – Add or change a System Speed Call list.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG OUT NEW xx, CPY xx	Add, change, or remove a single speed call list; Add or copy xx lists.
TYPE	SSC SCL	System Speed Call. Speed Call List.
LSNO	0-8190 xxxx yyyy	Number of list to add, where: xxxx = number of list to be copied, and yyyy = number of list to receive copy.
NCOS	0-99	NCOS to be assigned to calls accessing the list.
DNSZ	4-(16)-31	Maximum number of digits in a list entry (that is, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, or 31).
SIZE	1-1000	Maximum number of entries in the Speed Call list.
WRT	(YES) NO	Data is correct and list may be updated.
STOR	xxx yy...yy	xxx = list entry number (0-9, 0-99, or 0-999). yy = digits to be stored against the entry (must be equal to or less than DNSZ).

WRT	(YES) NO	Data is correct and list may be updated.
<p>Note: The prompt WRT follows prompts SIZE and STOR asking you to confirm the correctness of the data just entered. If data is correct, enter YES or <CR>. A response of NO after the SIZE prompt causes all data entered to be ignored. A response of NO after the STOR prompt generates a warning message (SCH3213) indicating the data was not stored and must be reentered.</p> <p>A response of "****" aborts the program. Only the last STOR value is lost. All previous values to which WRT was YES are saved.</p> <p>The following information is output with the WRT prompt, following SIZE:</p> <p>ADDS: MEM: xxxxx DISK: yy.y</p> <p>Where xxxxx is the amount of protected memory and yy.y is the number of disk records required for the new Speed Call list. Check the "MEM AVAIL" and "DISK REC AVAIL" values output before the REQ prompt.</p>		

LD 10 – Add or change System Speed Call for Analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
FTR	SSU yyyy	System Speed Call user, list number (0-4095).

LD 11 – Add or change System Speed Call list for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

SSU	yyyy	System Speed Call list number (0-4095) for dial access.
KEY	xx SSU yyyy xx SSC yyyy	System Speed Call user key. System Speed Call Controller key, where: xx = key number, and yyyy = System Speed Call list number (0-4095). Note: The M2317 and M3000 must use key 21.

LD 12 – Add or change a System Speed Call list for Attendant Consoles.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	ATT 1250 2250	Console type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
SSU	yyyy	System Speed Call list number (0-4095) for dial access.
KEY	xx SSC yyyy	System Speed Call Controller key, where: xx = key number, and yyyy = System Speed Call list number (0-4095).

LD 20 – Print Speed Call data. Respond to the TYPE prompt with SCL to print regular and System Speed Call lists and pretranslation. Respond to the TYPE prompt with SSL to print the System Speed Call data block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	PRT	Print.
TYPE	SCL	Regular and system speed call lists.
LSNO	0-8190	List number for speed call or system speed call print for all lists.

RNGE	xxxx xxxx	Range of all speed call entries (0-1000) to be printed. Print all entries
------	-----------	--

Feature operation

To store System Speed Call entries from a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, or Attendant Console (Controller):

- 1 Without lifting the handset, press **Speed Call**. The indicator flashes.
- 2 Dial the Speed Call code (0-999), followed by the telephone number it represents.
- 3 Press **Speed Call**. If the entry is accepted, the indicator goes off. If the entry is not accepted, the indicator remains flashing.

To make a System Speed Call from a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, or Attendant Console (User):

- 1 Lift the handset and dial SPRE 73 or press the System Speed Call key (telephone).

– or –

Select an idle loop key and dial SPRE 73 (Attendant Console).

- 2 Dial the Speed Call code.

If the Speed Call number is accepted, the telephone number represented by the Speed Call code is dialed automatically. No confirmation tone is given unless Flexible Feature Code (FFC) is implemented.

If the Speed Call number is not accepted, a fast busy signal indicates the number was rejected.

To make a System Speed Call from an analog (500/2500 type) telephone (User):

- 1 Lift the handset and dial SPRE 73.
- 2 Dial the Speed Call code (0-999). The telephone number represented by the Speed Call code is dialed automatically.

Note: In addition to SPRE codes your system can be equipped with Flexible Feature Codes.

The routine to add a call list aborts under the following conditions:

- trying to add a call list whose number is already in use, or
- trying to add multiple call lists when there is insufficient memory.

Speed Call/Autodial with Authorization Codes

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	769
Operating parameters	770
Feature interactions	770
Feature packaging	770
Feature implementation.	771
Feature operation.	771

Feature description

This feature is an enhancement to the existing Speed Call and Autodial features. It allows a Speed Call entry to contain an Authorization Code with an associated trunk route or Electronic Switched Network (ESN) access code and dialed number. The digits stored are recorded in Call Detail Recording (CDR), if equipped, for billing purposes.

The Speed Call entry can be one of the following:

- SPRE + 6 + Authorization Code
- SPRE + 6 + Authorization Code + #, or
- SPRE + 6 + Authorization Code + # + ESN access code and dialed number.

Operating parameters

Authorization Code Conditionally Last is not supported.

An octothorpe (#) is required as a delimiter after the Authorization Code if an ESN access code and dialed number are stored as part of the Speed Call or Autodial key. If the octothorpe is not entered, the user receives a fast busy tone. The octothorpe is not stored in the CDR record.

If the system initializes before the Authorization Code is recorded by CDR, the record may be lost.

The M3000 set can display up to 29 digits. Additional digits cause the digits to scroll off the display. Only one softkey, key 21, can be programmed for Speed Call.

An M2317 set can display up to 31 digits.

For Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, up to 31 digits per Speed Call entry are allowed.

On digit display sets, Authorization Codes cannot be blocked from being displayed.

There is no validation of the Authorization Code until the Speed Call key is activated.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

The following packages are required to implement this feature:

- Basic Authorization Code (BAUT) package 25, or Network Authorization Code (NAUT) package 63.
- Optional features (OPTF) package 1, System Speed Call (SSC) package 34, or Network Speed Call (NSC) package 39.

Feature implementation

An Authorization Code can be entered as part of a Speed Call list.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Station Activity Records

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	773
Operating parameters	773
Feature interactions	774
Feature packaging	775
Feature implementation	775
Feature operation	777

Feature description

When a set is configured with Class of Service Call Detail Monitoring Allowed (CDMA) for all incoming and outgoing calls, Station Activity Records are produced. The format of Station Activity Records is identical to other Call Detail Recording (CDR) records, but they have a new type of identifier (D). Existing CDR records are not affected by this new functionality.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Call Redirection

A Station Activity Record is only produced for a set designated as CDMA that is involved in a call with a trunk. A Station Activity Record is not generated for any set which does not answer the call, regardless of whether it has Class of Service CDMA or CDMD. Any other CDR records generated during call redirection are not affected.

Call Transfer

A Station Activity Record is generated when a set with Class of Service CDMA transfers a trunk call. CDR “X” record generation is not affected by this development. The set to which the call is transferred also produces a Station Activity Record if it has Class of Service CDMA and answers the call. When the second “D” record is produced (by the set to which the call is transferred), the digits field of the “D” record shows the digits dialed by the transferring set.

Conference

For a set with Class of Service CDMA involved in a call with a trunk, a Station Activity Record is produced only when that set conferences in the first party. Conferencing of all subsequent parties does not generate a “D” record. An additional “D” record is produced when the last conferee with Class of Service CDMA connected to the trunk goes on hook. This does not affect any other CDR record generation during a conference.

Internal Call Detail Recording

Internal Call Detail Recording records are produced according to the Class of Service ICDA/ICDD of a set. The Station Activity Record enhancement does not affect the ICDR record generation.

Feature packaging

Station Activity Records is package 251 (SCDR).

Dependencies:

- Call Detail Recording (CDR) package 4
- Call Detail Recording on Teletype Terminal (CTY) package 5

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 10 – Set Class of Service CDMA/CDMD for an analog (500/2500 type) telephone.
- 2** LD 11 – Set Class of Service CDMA/CDMD for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.
- 3** LD 27 – Set Class of Service CDMA/CDMD for BRI sets.
- 4** LD 17 – Define a CDR link for Call Detail Recording.
- 5** LD 15 – CDR must be enabled for the customer.

LD 10 – Set Class of Service CDMA/CDMD for an analog (500/2500 type) telephone.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE:	500	Analog (500/2500 type) telephone.
...		
CLS	(CDMD) CDMA	CDMA allows Station Activity Records to be generated for the set (when the trunk is involved in the call). CDMD denies record generation.

LD 11 – Set Class of Service CDMA/CDMD for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE:	xxxx	Meridian 1 proprietary telephone type.
...		
CLS	(CDMD) CDMA	CDMA allows Station Activity Records to be generated for the set (when the trunk is involved in the call). CDMD denies record generation.

LD 27 – Set Class of Service CDMA/CDMD for BRI sets.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG PRT	New, change, or print.
TYPE	DSL	Digital Subscriber Loop.
...		
CLS	(CDMD) CDMA	CDMA allows Station Activity Records to be generated for the set (when the trunk is involved in the call). CDMD denies record generation.

LD 17 – Define a CDR link for Call Detail Recording.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	ADAN	All input / output devices (includes D channels).
USER	CTY	TTY has CTY as the user (for CDR records).

LD 15 – CDR must be enabled for the customer.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE:	CDR	Call Detail Recording
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- CDR	YES	Call Detail Recording.
- PORT	0-15	The CDR port number for the customer.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Station Category Indication

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	779
Operating parameters	779
Feature interactions	780
Feature packaging	780
Feature implementation.	780
Feature operation.	782

Feature description

The Station Category Indication (SCI) feature allows an attendant to selectively answer internal attendant Directory Number (DN) calls on a priority basis. Stations are assigned a category, with priority indicated by an Incoming Call Indicator (ICI) lamp at each Attendant Console. Using the answering priority defined in LD 15, the attendant gives prompt attention to a call presented at a high-priority ICI lamp by selecting the associated ICI key.

Operating parameters

- A maximum of seven station categories (1-7) can be assigned.
- Calls from SCI 0 stations appear on the dial 0 ICI.
- Calls from fully restricted stations appear on the dial 0 fully restricted ICI.

The Station Category Indication (SCI) feature should not be mixed with any other Incoming Call Indicator (ICI) assignment on the same ICI key/lamp pair.

Feature interactions

Centralized Attendant Service

When Centralized Attendant Service (CAS) is active, calls from a remote station to the attendant DN appear on the remote ICI key/lamp pair at the CAS main, regardless of the station SCI category.

Controlled Class of Service

The Controlled Class of Service (CCOS) feature has priority over SCI. A station's SCI category is suppressed when CCOS is active, and calls to the attendant DN carry the CCOS class defined in the database.

Phantom Terminal Numbers (TNs)

SCI cannot be enabled on a Phantom TN.

Feature packaging

Station Category Indication (SCI) package 80 has no feature package dependencies.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 15 – Add or change a Station Category Indication ICI key/lamp pair for Attendant Consoles.
- 2 LD 10 – Change SCI for Analog (500/2500 type) telephones.
- 3 LD 11 – Change SCI for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

LD 15 – Add or change a Station Category Indication ICI key/lamp pair for Attendant Consoles.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	CDB	Customer Data Block.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
ICI	0-19 CA1-CA7	Assign ICI key/lamp pair for SCI.
ICI	0-19 DL0	Dial 0 (calls from telephones in SCI 0).
ICI	0-19 DFO	Fully restricted (call from fully restricted telephones).

LD 10 – Change SCI for Analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
SCI	0-7	SCI number.

LD 11 – Change SCI for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
SCI	0-7	SCI number.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Station Specific Authorization Code

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	783
Operating parameters	784
Feature interactions	784
Feature packaging	785
Feature implementation	785
Feature operation	788

Feature description

Station Specific Authorization Code (SSAU) enables the system administrator to control the level of authorization code access on a per telephone basis. SSAU applies to analog (500/2500 type) telephones and Meridian 1 proprietary telephones; it does not apply to Basic Rate Interface (BRI) telephones.

Station Specific Authorization Code provides three levels of authorization code access:

- Authcode Unrestricted (AUTU)
An AUTU telephone has no authorization code access limitations. Any authorization code is accepted and processed normally.

- **Authcode Restricted (AUTR)**
An AUTR telephone can enter up to six assigned authorization codes. The authorization code entered must match one of the preassigned codes. Any other authorization code will be rejected and the call will not be completed.
- **Authcode Denied (AUTD)**
An AUTD telephone has no access to authorization codes. Any authorization code will be rejected and the call will not be completed.

Operating parameters

The same authorization code can be assigned to more than one AUTR telephone.

There is cross-checking between LDs 10 and 11, which define a station specific authorization code, and LD 88, which ensures that the user has entered a valid authorization code.

LD 88, which is used to delete an existing authorization code, does not check if the authorization code is assigned as a station specific authorization code before the deletion.

The Station Specific Authorization Code feature does not apply when the authorization code is prompted from a tandem node.

Feature interactions

Attendant Administration

Station Specific Authorization Code does not support Attendant Administration.

Authorization Code Security Enhancement

Users cannot freely enter authorization codes from telephones that have AUTR or AUTD Class of Service.

**Autodial
Speed Call**

The SSAU feature treats stored autodial numbers as if they were entered at the telephone.

Feature packaging

Station Specific Authorization Code (SSAU) is package 229, which requires Basic Authorization Codes (BAUT) package 25.

Feature implementation**Task summary list**

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 88 – Create Authorization Code data block.
- 2** LD 88 – Create an Authorization Code Table.
- 3** LD 10/11 – Activate SSAU. Use LD 10 or LD 11 according to set type.
- 4** LD 20 – Set Security Password.

LD 88 – Create Authorization Code data block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	Create.
TYPE	AUB	Authcode data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
SPWD	xxxx	Secure data password.
ALEN	1-14	Number of digits in authcodes.
ACDR	YES NO	Activate CDR for authcodes. There is no default.

RANR	0-511 0-127	RAN Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLAS	(0)-115	Class code value assigned to authcode (NAUT).
COS	aaa	Class of Service.
TGAR	(0)-31	Trunk Group Access Restrictions.
NCOS	(0)-99	Network Class of Service.
AUTO	YES NO	Automatically generate authcodes.
- SECR	0-9999	Security password (NAUT).
- NMBR	1-9999	Number of authcodes to be generated.
- CLAS	(0)-115	Class code value assigned to authcode (NAUT).

LD 88 – Create an Authorization Code Table.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW	Create.
TYPE	AUT	Authorization Code Table.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
SPWD	xxxx	Secure data password.
CODE	xxxx	Authcode (number of digits must equal ALLEN).
CLAS	(0)-115	Class code value assigned to authcode (NAUT).

LD 10/11 – Activate SSAU. Use LD 10 or LD 11 according to set type.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or modify.

TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = 500, 2500, SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
CLS	(AUTU) AUTR AUTD	Authcode unrestricted. Authcode restricted. Authcode denied.
MAUT	(NO) YES	Modify assigned authcodes for this telephone.
SPWD	xxxx	Correct security password (if one is defined).
AUTH	x nnnn X x	x is in the range of 1-6; nnnn is the assigned authcode (a valid authorization code defined in LD 88). X x deletes an assigned authcode.
Note: Changing an AUTR telephone to AUTU or AUTD clears all assigned authcode information previously defined for that telephone.		

LD 20 – Set Security Password.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	PRT	Print.
TYPE:	xxx	Type of data block.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CDEN	SD DD 4D 8D	Card density requested.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
SPWD	xxxx	Valid Security data password to display SSAU.
Note: Once SPWD is prompted, a valid security data password as defined in the customer data block is required for displaying Authorization (AUTH) information for sets with Class of Service Authorization Code. Sets with Class of Service Authcode Unrestricted (AUTU) and Authcode Denied (AUTD) do not have AUTH information for display. Entering of a carriage return at the SPWD prompt will result in the AUTH information being skipped during printing.		

In LD 20, Security Password (SPWD) will not be prompted if any of the following conditions exists:

- the Station Specific Authcode Package 220 is not equipped,
- the response to the TN prompt is more than one specific TN,
- the response to the TN prompt is a unique TN, but the customer of this TN does not have a security data password defined,
- the response to the CUST prompt is not a specific customer, or
- the response to the CUST prompt is a specific customer number but the customer does not have a security password defined.

Feature operation

After an authorization code is entered, the Station Specific Authorization Code feature determines if the set is allowed to use the entered code. If the authorization code is not allowed on that set, the existing invalid authorization code treatment occurs. Otherwise, normal authorization code processing occurs.

Station-to-Station Calling

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	789
Operating parameters	789
Feature interactions	789
Feature packaging	790
Feature implementation	790
Feature operation	790

Feature description

Station-to-Station Calling allows direct dialing between station users in the same customer group without the assistance of the attendant.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Manual Line Service

If a single line telephone has been assigned a Manual Line Class of Service, the telephone automatically rings the attendant when it goes off-hook.

Private Lines

You must go over the public network to reach a Private Line. The software PRDN is not meant to be dialed directly.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

There are no specific implementation procedures for this feature.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Stored Number Redial

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	791
Operating parameters	792
Feature interactions	792
Feature packaging	794
Feature implementation	794
Feature operation	795

Feature description

Stored Number Redial (SNR) allows telephones and Attendant Consoles to store one previously dialed number of 4 to 31 digits for automatic redialing.

Depending on the type of telephone, the number can be stored before a call is placed, during Ringback, while the number is busy, or during an active call. On Attendant Consoles, the number can be stored only before a call is placed. Stored Number Redial (SNR) is not supported on M2317 telephones, M3000 Touchphones, or analog (500/2500 type) telephones serving as Private Lines.

Operating parameters

When a number is stored, it overwrites any previously stored number.

Storage is limited to one number per analog (500/2500 type) telephone and one number per SNR key. When a call is established through a Tandem TIE Trunk Network (TTTN), the user is required to pause for dial tone. When you store a number using SNR, automatic redialing may fail because required delays are not added. It is possible to include delays in the outpulsing by dialing the asterisk (*) in the original digit string where dial tone is expected. Each asterisk (*) signifies a three-second delay in outpulsing.

The three-second delay is not available from a 500-type telephone.

During the stored Number Redial (SNR) programming mode, if the user attempts to store more digits than the maximum number defined for the telephone or console, SNR programming is canceled and overflow tone is returned. During an active call on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, if a user attempts to store more digits than the specified limit, the SNR operation fails, the previously stored number remains unchanged, and a failure indication is not given. The SNR indicator remains off.

For analog (500/2500 type) telephones, in order to store a number dialed to a busy DN, the maximum length of the stored number must be at least five digits (see prompt FTR RDL xx in LD 10).

Feature interactions

Authorization Code Security Enhancement Charge Account Forced Charge Account

The Authorization, Charge Account, and Forced Charge Account codes are not stored. To store a code, dial the code prior to using Stored Number Redial to dial the call.

Automatic Redial

The Automatic Redial (ARDL) feature can be activated on a call using the Stored Number Redial (RDL) key.

Calling Party Privacy

During Stored Number Redial (SNR) programming, a user can store the Calling Party Privacy (CPP) code followed by the normal dialing sequence in the SNR data space. Outgoing calls originated by the SNR feature will send the Privacy Indicator to the far end. The CPP code will be counted against the maximum number of digits (currently 31) allowed by the SNR feature.

During an active call on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone, the Stored Number Redial feature will store the CPP code in the SNR data space if the CPP code was included in the number dialed by the originator. The outgoing redialed calls will send the Privacy Indicator to the far end.

China Number 1 Signaling Enhancements

Delay Digit Outpulsing will be denied when dialing is done by way of Stored Number Redial.

End-to-End Signaling

End-to-End Signaling (EES) activates after a call to a trunk is established by expiration of the end-of-dial timer. Further digits dialed are not stored by the SNR feature once it is in EES mode.

Group Hunt

A Pilot DN will be stored as a Stored Number Redial (SNR) number when it is dialed directly.

Intercept Computer Dial from Directory - Post-dial Operation

An attendant can dial an extension from the Intercept Computer, and then press the Stored Number Redial key to store the called number (following the rules of the Stored Number Redial feature).

Multi-Party Operations

For analog (500/2500 type) telephones, the Last Number Redial/Stored Number Redial feature can be used when normal or special dial tone is received. The last number redialed that can be stored is the first call of a consultation connection, and can be stored only after the connection is completely released.

Feature packaging

Stored Number Redial (SNR) package 64 has no feature package dependencies.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 10 – Add or change SNR for Analog (500/2500 type) telephones.
- 2 LD 11 – Add or change SNR for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.
- 3 LD 12 – Add or change SNR for Attendant Consoles.

LD 10 – Add or change SNR for Analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(XFD) XFA	Call Transfer (denied) allowed.
FTR	RDL xx	Activate SNR, where: xx = the maximum number of digits that can be stored (that is, 4, 8, 12, (16), 20, 24, 28, 31).

LD 11 – Add or change SNR for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, or 2616.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx RDL yy	Add an SNR key, where xx = key number, and yy = the maximum number of digits that can be stored (that is, 4, 8, 12, (16), 20, 24, 28, 31).

LD 12 – Add or change SNR for Attendant Consoles.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	ATT 1250 2250	Console type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx RDL	Add an SNR key.

Feature operation

Attendant Consoles, Meridian 1 proprietary telephones

To store a number prior to dialing (for Attendant Consoles, and Meridian 1 proprietary telephones):

- Without lifting the handset, press **Stored No.**
- Dial the number.
- Press **Stored No.** again. The number is stored, replacing any previous one.

To store a number during Ringback, while the number is busy, or during an active call (for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones only):

- Press **Stored No.**

To call a stored number:

- Press **DN** (Meridian 1 proprietary telephones) or the Loop key (consoles).
- Press **Stored No.** The number is dialed.

Analog (500/2500 type) telephones

To store a number prior to dialing:

- Lift the handset.
- Dial SPRE 78, or the Flexible Feature Code (FFC) assigned for SNR.
- Dial the number to be stored.
- Hang up. The number is stored, replacing any previous one.

To store a number before a call is placed, during Ringback, while the number is busy, or during an active call:

- Flash the switchhook or press **LINK**.
- Dial SPRE 78, or the FFC assigned for SNR.

To call a stored number:

- Lift the handset.
- Dial SPRE 79, or the FFC assigned for SNR. The number is dialed.

Supervised Analog Lines

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	797
Operating parameters	798
Feature interactions	799
Feature packaging	801
Feature implementation.	801
Feature operation.	802

Feature description

The Supervised Analog Lines feature provides two types of call supervision signaling capabilities: battery reversal answer/disconnect supervision; and hook flash disconnect supervision. These forms of supervision are provided to terminal devices connected to analog ports in the system.

Battery Reversal Supervision

Battery reversal answer and disconnect supervision signaling is used for calls originating from the terminal device. It provides both far-end (that is, the called party) answer supervision and far-end disconnect supervision signals to the terminal device. It does not apply to incoming calls terminating at the terminal device.

In the idle state, the analog port in the system provides ground signal on the tip lead and battery on the ring lead. This polarity is maintained during dialing and ringing at the far end. When the far end answers, the battery and ground connections are reversed. The reverse battery is maintained while the call is established. When the far end disconnects, the battery and ground connections are reverted to the idle state to signal that the far end has disconnected. If the terminal device disconnects first, the system sends the Deactivate Battery Reversal Scan Signal Distribution (SSD) message to the firmware after receiving the on-hook status to revert the polarity to its idle state.

Two types of battery reversal are supported. Battery Reversal for Absolute Answer Only provides an answer supervision signal to the terminal device only when the system detects an absolute answer. Battery Reversal for Absolute and Assumed Answer provides an answer supervision signal to the terminal device even when an assumed answer is detected and the far end is not capable of indicating definite answer (for example, an outgoing call on an unsupervised loop start trunk).

Hook Flash Disconnect Supervision

Hook flash disconnect supervision is used for incoming calls terminating at the terminal device. The disconnect signal is indicated by the removal of the ground connection to the tip lead for a specific period of time, which is provided by firmware ranging from a minimum of 10 milliseconds to a maximum of 2.55 seconds. The analog port is held busy for incoming calls while hook flash is in progress.

Operating parameters

This feature applies to Intelligent Peripheral Equipment that support the Supervised Analog Line feature only.

Supervised Analog Lines require NT1R20AB off premise line cards. However, NT5D11AA or NT5D14AA line cards may also be used.

Disconnect supervision is not provided to the terminal device if the system does not receive any indication of the far end releasing.

If the system does not receive any answer indication, and answer supervision is not extended to the terminal device following an assumed answer condition, disconnect supervision cannot be extended when the far end disconnects.

If the Battery Reversal Supervision feature is configured for an analog line on an analog card that does not support battery reversal, the battery reversal SSD messages from the system software are ignored by the analog card firmware. In this case, no battery reversal signal is extended to the terminal device.

If the Hook Flash Disconnect Supervision feature is configured for an analog line on an analog card that does not support hook flash, the hook flash SSD messages from the system software are ignored by the analog line card firmware. In this case, no hook flash signal is extended to the terminal device.

If the system initializes while an outgoing call originating from an analog line is established and battery reversal is activated, unprotected data is lost. In this case, battery reversal remains activated when the call is cleared down by either party. However, the line status is reverted to normal when the next outgoing call is answered and then cleared down.

If the hook flash timer is set equal to or greater than the on-hook timer, activation of the hook flash disconnect signal also causes the card to send an on-hook message and then an off-hook message to the system. In this case, if the user remains off-hook after the far end disconnects, dial tone is received and an outgoing call can be initiated.

Feature interactions

Call Transfer

If more than one active call is extended to an analog line, the call type associated with an analog line is determined by the first active call. The call type is assumed to be incoming and hook flash supervision applies if a terminal device answers an incoming call from an idle state. If the terminal device performs a switch hook flash to put the first party on hold and initiates a consultation call, the Battery Reversal feature is not supported; no battery reversal answer signal is extended to the terminal device when the second party answers.

If the first party disconnects while the terminal device is connected to the second party, no disconnect supervision is extended to the terminal device. However, hook flash disconnect supervision is extended to the terminal device when the second party disconnects (that is, a disconnect supervision signal is sent only when the last party connected to the terminal disconnects).

If a terminal device originates an outgoing call, battery reversal answer supervision is extended when the called party answers. The polarity of the line remains reversed when the terminal device performs a switch hook flash and then initiates a consultation call to a second party. The analog line is reverted to normal polarity when the terminal device completes the transfer and drops out or when the last of either the held party or the consultation party disconnects.

Conference

If a terminal device answers an incoming call and then initiates a conference, no battery reversal answer supervision signal is extended to the terminal device when new parties of the conference answer. However, a hook flash disconnect supervision signal is extended to the terminal device when the last party in the conference disconnects.

If a terminal device initiates a conference, battery reversal answer supervision is extended to the terminal device when the first party answers. No polarity change is made when additional parties are added to the conference. The polarity is reverted to normal when the terminal device disconnects or when the last party in the conference disconnects.

Multi-Party Operations

As in the cases with Call Transfer and Conference, the call type of the first active call determines whether battery reversal or hook flash supervision applies. Also, supervision signaling is not supported for the second call. A disconnect supervision signal is extended only when the last party disconnects.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 10 – Enable battery reversal supervision.
- 2 LD 10 – Enable hook flash disconnect supervision.

LD 10 – Enable battery reversal supervision.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
FTR		
	OSP (1)	Outgoing call supervision. Answer and disconnect supervision for outgoing calls with absolute and assumed answer indication. If the numeric parameter is not entered and the saved value is null, it is defaulted to 1. Otherwise it remains unchanged.
	OSP 2	Answer and disconnect supervision for outgoing calls with absolute answer supervision only.
	XOSP	Enter XOSP to disable battery reversal answer and disconnect supervision.

LD 10 – Enable hook flash disconnect supervision.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
FTR	ISP 1...(75)...255	Enable hook flash disconnect supervision with flash timer in 10 millisecond units. If the numeric parameter is not entered and the saved value is null, it is defaulted to 75. Otherwise it remains unchanged.
	XISP	Enter XISP to disable hook flash disconnect supervision.

Note: Respond to the FTR prompt in LD 10 with OSP 1, and then with ISP 1...(75)...255 to enable both battery reversal supervision and hook flash disconnect supervision.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Telelink Mobility Switch 1

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	803
Operating parameters	805
Feature interactions	808
Feature packaging	811
Feature implementation.	812
Feature operation.	816

Feature description

The Telelink Mobility Switch 1 feature allows a system in conjunction with the Mobility Control Point (MCP) application to deliver a call from the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) to a portable telephone subscriber. The portable telephone subscriber does not need to have a telephone physically resident in the system. A unique personal Directory Number not related to a physical termination is assigned for each subscriber of a portable. This unique personal directory number is defined as a Dialed Number Identification Services (DNIS) number within the system switch. Digit conversion is used to translate the incoming DNIS number to a Controlled DN (CDN). The CDN contains the Application Module Link (AML) number that connects the system to the MCP application.

When a call comes to the system (acting as the mobility switch) from the PSTN via a DNIS Incoming Digit Conversion (IDC) trunk, the call is terminated to a CDN by the system software through IDC operation. The last few dialed digits are saved as a DNIS (subscriber identity) number.

A CDN can be operated in controlled or default mode. If in controlled mode, call treatment is controlled by the MCP application. If in default mode, call treatment is handled by the system software and default treatment is given to the call.

When a Personal Communications Service (PCS) call terminates to a CDN which is in the controlled mode, the system will notify the MCP application by providing the call's incoming route and DNIS (subscriber identity) number. This enables the MCP application to ascertain which subscriber the caller desires to reach.

The MCP application has a table containing the last zone in which each subscriber is registered, so that the MCP application can send a message to the correct zone to find out the idle/busy status of the portable telephone subscriber.

If a subscriber is busy or unable to answer the call, the MCP application will request the system (acting as a mobility switch) to either return busy or overflow tone to the caller. If the called party has subscribed to a voice messaging service, the MCP can request the system (acting as a mobility switch) to allow the caller to leave a voice message. Meridian Mail can provide a busy tone or a no answer greeting to the caller (for example, party X is busy, would you like to leave a message?)

If the called party is idle, the MCP application will request the system (acting as a mobility switch) to optimally give ringback, provide a Recorded Announcement (RAN) or give silence to the caller, while the MCP application requests the system to make an outgoing call that will be used to alert the called party that an incoming call is waiting. This outgoing call is initiated from a phantom TN. The phantom TN does not need a physical line connection or set in the system. The phantom TN needs to be assigned as an associated set so that the MCP application will get status messages regarding the state of the phantom set. The public number of this outgoing call will be provided by a Zone Controller (ZC). The ZC reserves this incoming line which is connected to the public number.

When the phantom call is received on the reserved line, the ZC alerts the called party's portable. If MCP has requested silence for the call, then at this time the MCP will request ringback treatment for the call. Once the phantom call is answered by the subscriber, the ZC notifies the MCP application. Subsequently, the MCP application requests the system to merge the two related calls (an incoming call in the CDN queue and an outgoing call to the called party), so that the caller of the incoming call and the called party can speak to each other.

When an incoming call terminates to a CDN that is in default mode, the system (acting as a mobility switch) allows the caller to leave a voice message for the called party or give overflow tone to the caller when the call ceiling is exceeded. The CDN will be in default mode under abnormal conditions such as the AML, MCP or Application Programmable Interface (API) going down.

The Mobility Switch will also provide centralized voice prompts in lieu of zones if an exception condition is encountered when a portable is attempting to make an outgoing call.

Operating parameters

Small Systems are not supported due to the phantom TN loop capacity.

There will be a 3 DB loss on a DTI trunk when a Digital Trunk Interface (DTI) trunk is involved in a merge call, and a 0 DB loss on a Primary Rate Interface (PRI) trunk when a PRI trunk is involved in a merge call. It is therefore recommended that a PRI trunk should be used on the Mobility Switch instead of a DTI trunk.

Calls to subscribers without physical sets on the system must be originated from DNIS routes.

The MCP application should request Force Overflow to an incoming call when the DNIS information is not present in an AML-ICC message.

This feature is supported for North American markets only.

ACD-C or ACD-D reports are not a requirement of this feature. Operational measurements of PCS calls are supported by the MCP application.

External calls coming to a CDN with Value Added Server Identification (VASID) connected to the MCP application from a DID (Digital or ISDN) trunk will only be supported by this feature. For this reason disconnect supervision will be guaranteed to be returned to the system (acting as a mobility switch) when the call is disconnected.

This feature only supports TIE, CO ground start (analog, digital or ISDN) trunks as the outgoing trunk of a phantom call with ZC as the destination. For this reason, disconnect supervision must be obtained from the far end when the call is disconnected by the far end.

Combination of CDNs and ACD-DNs (Interactive Voice Response-DN) cannot exceed 240 per each customer on the system (acting as a mobility switch).

The maximum number of routes cannot exceed 512.

The maximum number of IDC/New Flexible Code Restriction (NFCR) Translation Tables per customer cannot exceed 255.

Due to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) ruling, answer supervision is required to be returned if a “Give Silence” or “Give Music” is provided as a first call treatment to a PCS (incoming DID) call as per current operation.

If the system (acting as a mobility switch) initializes, all calls waiting in the CDN queues will be lost. The AML-INIT message will be sent to applications when an initialization occurs. When the MCP application receives an INIT message from the system (acting as a mobility switch), it erases information on existing calls.

A maximum of five Device Groups (DGRPs) will be supported per customer. An Associated Set (AST) Meridian 1 proprietary telephone with Idle Terminal for Third Party Application (ITNA) enabled can only be grouped to one DGRP.

The originator of an outgoing phantom call must be a phantom TN which is an AST Meridian 1 proprietary telephone with ITNA enabled.

An attendant set and a Basic Rate Interface (BRI) set will not be allowed to merge a call to another set or trunk.

When two trunks are joined, at least one trunk must have disconnect supervision.

The Application Module (AM Base) that interfaces with the MCP application cannot control more than one application (that is, MCP and Customer Controlled Routing applications are not supported).

A call that is initiated from the phantom set must be in established state, before it can be merged with the caller. If answer supervision is defined for the outgoing trunk, the call from the phantom set will be put in established state when the answer supervision answer is returned to the system (acting as a mobility switch). If answer supervision is not defined for the outgoing trunk, the call from the phantom set will be put in established state when the End-of-dialing timer has expired (128-32,640 msec. after the last digit has been sent out).

If answer supervision is not defined for the outgoing trunk to which the phantom trunk is connected, it is possible that a random call may beat the phantom call to the reserved line and the caller will be given a busy tone.

If answer supervision is defined for the outgoing trunk, it is possible that the PSTN might not return the answer supervision signal to the system. If answer supervision is not returned, the system will not allow the phantom set call to be merged to the caller.

If answer supervision is defined for the outgoing trunk, it is possible that the answer supervision signal could be significantly delayed across the PSTN if the signal goes through many tandem Central Offices. This causes a subsequent delay between the time the subscriber answers the portable and the time when the incoming call is connected.

No Message Waiting Indication will be sent to the MCP application when a caller has left a voice message.

The MCP application will not know if there is an invalid mailbox (Treatment DN) used to connect to Meridian Mail.

The MCP application must return a dialable number to the system (acting as a mobility switch) to launch the outgoing call to the Zone Controller. The dialable number includes the ESN access code if necessary.

If 1+ dialing is required at the first Central Office that the phantom call goes to from the system, it should either be provided by the MCP application or inserted via digit manipulation on the mobility switch.

Enhanced Serial Data Interface (ESDI) (QPC 513 vintage G or later) or Multi-purpose Serial Data Link (MSDL) (NT6D80AA) is required to connect the system to the AM or a host.

Feature interactions

The following features interact with the Telelink Mobility Switch 1 feature:

- Report Control
- Print CDN Parameters and Options Command
- CNTL Command (determines whether CDN is in controlled mode)
- DFDN Command (sets default of ACD-DN)
- CEIL Command (controls ceiling of the CDN)
- Supervisor Control of Queue Size
- Overflow by Count
- Attendant Extension
- Attendant Recall
- Network ACD (NACD)
- Timed Overflow and Enhanced Overflow
- Display Waiting Calls (DWC key)
- Night Service
- Transition Mode via the Night Service key
- Night Mode via the Night Service key
- Incoming Digit Conversion
- Night Key Digit Manipulation
- Call Forward No Answer
- Call Forward No Answer (Second Level)
- Call Forward All Calls
- Internal Call Forward

- Feature Invocation Messages
- Hunting
- Call Forward Busy
- Remote Call Forward
- Attendant and Network Wide Remote Call Forward
- Network Call Redirection
- Call Forward Override
- Trunk Optimization
- Call Transfer
- Call Transfer – By Interactive Voice Response Unit
- Conference
- Conference – By Interactive Voice Response Unit
- No Hold Conference
- Calling Line Identification
- Basic Rate Interface
- Incremental Software Management
- PBS Set Line Disconnect
- Application Module Link Enhancements
- NCOS Restrictions
- Time-of-day Routing
- Expensive Route Warning Tone
- Off-hook Queuing
- Call Back Queuing
- Remote Virtual Queuing
- Authcode Last
- Equal Access
- 1+ Dialing

- Interchangeable Numbering Plan Area
- Inter Digit Pretranslation
- Free Call Area Screening
- New Flexible Code Restriction
- Call Forward on DumpSysload
- Flexible Numbering Plan
- Multi-party Operation
- Priority Override
- Group Hunt
- Virtual Network Services
- Originator Routing Control, and
- Enhanced Night Service.

The following are a list of features that interact with the Merge Call aspect of this feature:

- Tenant-to-tenant Access
- Class of Service Restrictions
- Network Class of Service (NCOS) Restrictions
- Trunk Group Access Restrictions
- Schedule Access Restrictions
- Trunk Barring
- Feature Group D
- Attendant Barge-in
- Attendant Break-in
- Attendant Busy Verify
- Transfer
- Conference
- No Hold Conference

- Call Waiting
- Internal Call Waiting
- Group Call
- Voice Call
- Call Park
- Station Camp-on
- Dial Intercom
- ACD-DN key
- ACD Emergency/Answer Emergency keys
- ACD Call Agent/Answer Supervisor keys
- ACD Summon Supervisor/Answer Agent keys
- Single Call Arrangement DN keys
- Multiple Call Arrangement DN keys
- HOT Line
- Private Line
- Integrated Service Access Routes
- Integrated Signaling Link
- Application Module Link Unsolicited Status Message, and
- Application Module Link Call Abandoned Message, and Digit Display.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

- Automatic Call Distribution, Package B (ACDB) package 41
- Network Alternate Route Selection (NARS) package 58
- Command Status Link (CSL) package 77
- Dialed Number Identification Services (DNIS) package 98
- Incoming DID Digit Conversion (IDC) package 113

- Application Module Link (AML) package 153
- Meridian Link Module (MLM) package 209
- Enhanced ACD Routing (EAR) package 214
- Enhanced Call Treatment (EACT) package 215
- Hold in Queue for Interactive Voice Response (IVR) package 218
- Call Identification (CID) package 247
- Phantom Terminal Number Operation (PHTN) package 254

The following packages are not required, but provide additional functionality:

- Call Detail Recording (CDR) package 4
- Office Data Administration System (ODAS) package 20
- ACD Load Management (LMAN) package 43
- Multi-user Login (MULI) package 242

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 11 – Two new prompts have been introduced to this overlay: ITNA and DGRP.
- 2 LD 17 – Configure a phantom loop.
- 3 LD 97 – Create a phantom superloop.
- 4 LD 23 – Administer a service change to a CDN data block.

LD 11 – Two new prompts have been introduced to this overlay: ITNA and DGRP.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG MOV OUT END CHG	New, change, move, out, end, or change.
TYPE:	SL1 2006 2008 2009 2016 2018 2112	Type of Meridian 1 proprietary telephone.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems If l is a phantom loop and the CSL package is not equipped, an error message will be returned.
TOTN	l s c u c u	Destination Terminal Number; prompted when REQ = MOV. For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CFTN	l s c u c u	Copy From Terminal Number; prompted when REQ = CPY. For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
SFMT	AUTO DN TN TNDN	DNs and TNs are assigned automatically. User enters the DN for each new telephone. User enters the TN for each new telephone. User enters DN and TN for each new telephone. Prompted when REQ = CPY.
CDEN	YES	Single, double or quad density (not prompted for superloop).
DES		ODAS designator.
...		

CLS	(NDD) (DNDD) ...	Class of service options. No digit displayed. Dialed name display denied. Block SPV and AGN if this TN is on a phantom loop.
AST	xx yy	Associate telephone assignment for Meridian Link application.
IAPG	(0)-15	Meridian Link Unsolicited Status Message (USM) group.
ITNA	(NO) YES	Idle TN for the third party application.
DGRP	(1)-5	Device group
...		
KEY	xx SCR yyyy	Single call ringing DN key.

LD 17 – Configure a phantom loop.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG END	Change, or end.
TYPE	CFN CEQU	Configuration Record. Gate opener.
CEQU	YES	Change Common Equipment parameters. This will be prompted if TYPE = CFN.
...		
- TERM	0-159 0-159... [X] 0-159 [C] 0-159...	Single density local terminal loops. Precede loop number with X to remove. Precede the loop number with C to create a phantom loop.
- REMO	0-159 0-159... [X] 0-159	Single density remote terminal loops. Precede loop number with X to remove.
- TERD	0-159 0-159... [X] 0-159 [C] 0-159...	Double density local terminal loops. Precede loop number with X to remove. Precede the loop number with C to create a phantom loop.

- REMD	0-159 0-159... [X] 0-159	Double density terminal loops.
- TERQ	0-159 0-159... [X] 0-159 [C] 0-159...	Quad density local terminal loops. Precede loop number with X to remove. Precede the loop number with C to create a phantom loop.
- REMQ	0-159 0-159... [X] 0-159	Quad density remote terminal loops. Precede loop number with X to remove.

LD 97 – Create a phantom superloop.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	SUPL	Superloop data.
SUPL	0-156 [X] 0-156 [C] 0-156	Superloop number in multiples of four. Precede loop number with X to remove a superloop. Precede the loop number with C to create a phantom superloop.

LD 23 – Administer a service change to a CDN data block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	New, or change.
TYPE	CDN	Controlled DN data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CDN	Directory Number	Controlled DN
FRRT	RAN route number	First RAN route number.
FRT	1-2044	First RAN timer.
SRRT	RAN route number	Second RAN route number.

SRT	1-2044	Second RAN route timer.
FROA	(NO) YES	First RAN to be given immediately.
MURT	Music route	Music route number.
DFDN	Directory Number	Local default ACD-DN or IVR DN.
CEIL	0-(2047)	Call ceiling value.
OVFL	(NO) YES	Force Overflow Tone to the call when ceiling threshold exceeded?
TDNS	(NO) YES	Is the DNIS number an original party?
RPRT	(YES), NO	Report on this CDN in ACD-C or D reports.
CNTL	(NO) YES	Is this CDN in controlled mode?
VSID	0-15	VASID for AML for application.
HSID	0-15	VASID for AML for host.
CWTH	0-(1)-2047	Call waiting LED threshold.
BYTH	(0)-2047	Busy queue threshold.
OVTH	0-(2047)	Overflow queue threshold.
STIO	1 2 3 ... 15	TTYs assigned for status displays.
TSFT	0-510	Telephone service factor threshold.
ACNT	xxxx	Default activity code.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Telephones

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	817
Operating parameters	826
Feature interactions	826
Feature packaging	826
Feature implementation	826
Feature operation	831

Feature description

There are several different types of telephones you can use in the system. Regular telephones are compatible with the system, as well as several special business telephones designed specifically to take advantage of the many features available.

This module provides an overview of the telephones and a description of the basic features and services. Additional information regarding related software features is found in other modules of this document.

Analog (500/2500 type) telephones

Analog (500/2500 type) telephones are regular telephones not normally associated with a business environment, but they are compatible with the system. They are configured by using LD 10. The 500-type telephones have a rotary dial. The 2500-type telephones are the basic push-button models, such as the Link and Unity, which do not have feature buttons normally found on business telephones.

Although analog (500/2500 type) telephones do not have feature keys, you can access various system features using Special Prefix (SPRE) codes. SPRE codes are also useful for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones to access features without using feature keys. Dial the SPRE code (unique to each customer within the system) and then the feature code that applies to the operation you desire.

Table 46 lists the feature codes available using SPRE.

Table 46
Feature codes used with SPRE (Part 1 of 3)

Dial SPRE +	Operation performed
1	Ring Again
2	Cancel Ring Again
3	Ringing Number, Call Pickup
4	TAFAS (Trunk Answer From Any Station)
5	Charge Account for CDR
6	Authorization Code Access
70 + ACOD + mmm (Trunk Route Access Code and Member)	Trunk Verification From Station
71 + DN	Call Park, To Park
72 + DN	Call Park, To Retrieve
73	System Speed Call, To Use
74	Call Forward activate or cancel (500-type telephones)
75 + Entry Access Code + DN (500-type telephones)	Speed Call, Individual To Program Entry

Table 46
Feature codes used with SPRE (Part 2 of 3)

Dial SPRE +	Operation performed
76 + Entry Access Code (500-type telephones)	Speed Call, Individual To Use Entry
77	Permanent Hold (500-type telephones)
78	Stored Number Redial, To Store
79	Stored Number Redial, To Redial
81	Automatic Set Relocation
83	Malicious Call Trace
84	Integrated Messaging System
86 + x (status)	Room Status
86 + 1	Cleaning Request
86 + 2	Cleaning In Progress
86 + 3	Room Cleaned
86 + 4	Passed Inspection
86 + 5	Failed Inspection
86 + 6	Cleaning Skipped
86 + 7	Not For Sale

Table 46
Feature codes used with SPRE (Part 3 of 3)

Dial SPRE +	Operation performed
87	Disconnect Trunk, Conference 6 (analog (500/2500 type) telephones)
89	Last Number Redial
91	Access to maintenance programs by Maintenance Telephone
92	Terminal Diagnostics, telephones and Attendant Consoles
93	Conference Circuit Testing
94	Ringing Number, Group Pickup
95	Ringing Number, DN Pickup
96	Centrex Switchhook Flash
97	Unassigned Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) analog (500/2500 type) telephone Log in/out
98	Unassigned ACD analog (500/2500 type) telephone Activate/deactivate Not Ready

Table 47
2500-type telephone features (no SPRE code used)

# + 1 + DN	Call Forward
# + 2 + Speed Call code + DN	Speed Call, Individual, To Program Entry
# + 2 + Speed Call code + *	Speed Call, Individual, To Erase Entry
# + 3 + Speed Call code	Speed Call, Individual, To Use Entry
# + 4	Permanent Hold

Meridian Modular Telephones

The Meridian Modular Telephones are designed to provide cost-effective integrated voice and data communication capability. These telephones communicate with the system using digital transmission over standard twisted-pair wiring. Table 48 summarizes the different models of Meridian Modular Telephones.

When a modular telephone is equipped with either a display or data option, a PROGRAM key (key 5 for M2006, key 7 for all remaining modular telephones) is automatically assigned to the upper right-hand feature key. This feature provides user control over such display features as screen format, contrast and language. It also provides user control over such parameters as transmission speed, parity and terminal mode.

Table 48
Meridian Modular Telephones

Set type	Programmable keys	Additional comments
M2006	6	Single-line only
M2008	8	Multi-line
M2616	16	Programmable Handsfree
M2016S	16	Telephone Security Group, Class II approved
M2216ACD-1	16	ACD Display module and two RJ-32 headset jacks
M2216ACD-2	16	ACD Display module; one RJ-32 and one PJ-327 headset jack

The Meridian Modular Telephones are designed to accommodate various add-on modules to increase their functionality. Table 49 lists the modules you can add on to a Meridian Modular Telephone.

Table 49
Add-on modules for Meridian Modular Telephones

	M2006	M2008	M2016S	M2616	M2216ACD-1	M2216ACD-2
Display		x	x	x	Standard	Standard
Key Expansion Module			x	x	x	x
Programmable Data Adapter	x	x	x	x	x	x
External alerter interface	x	x		x	x	x
Note: In this table, x indicates available add-ons for the telephone listed along the top row.						

M2006

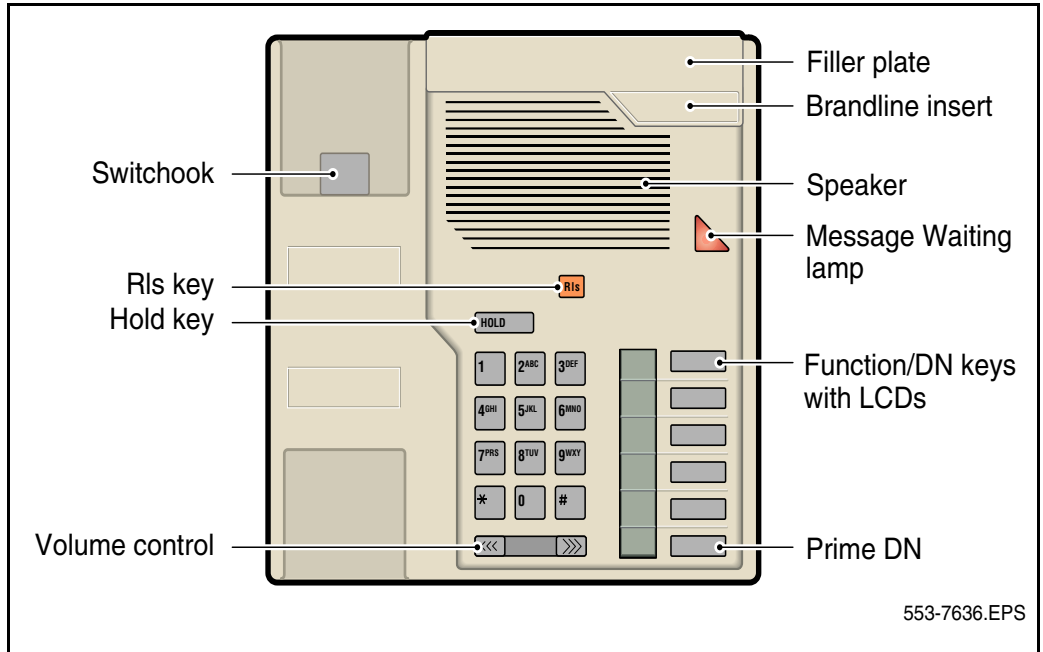
The M2006 is a digital single-line telephone that provides on-hook dialing, volume control, Release and Hold keys and a Message Waiting indicator. In addition, it provides four or five programmable feature keys (five if the data option is not in use). It also has a one-way speaker and a programmable data option.

The M2006 can have an optional external alerter interface, which connects to any standard remote alerting device.

The M2006 works off any digital line card.

Figure 19 on page 823 shows the M2006 telephone.

Figure 19
M2006 telephone



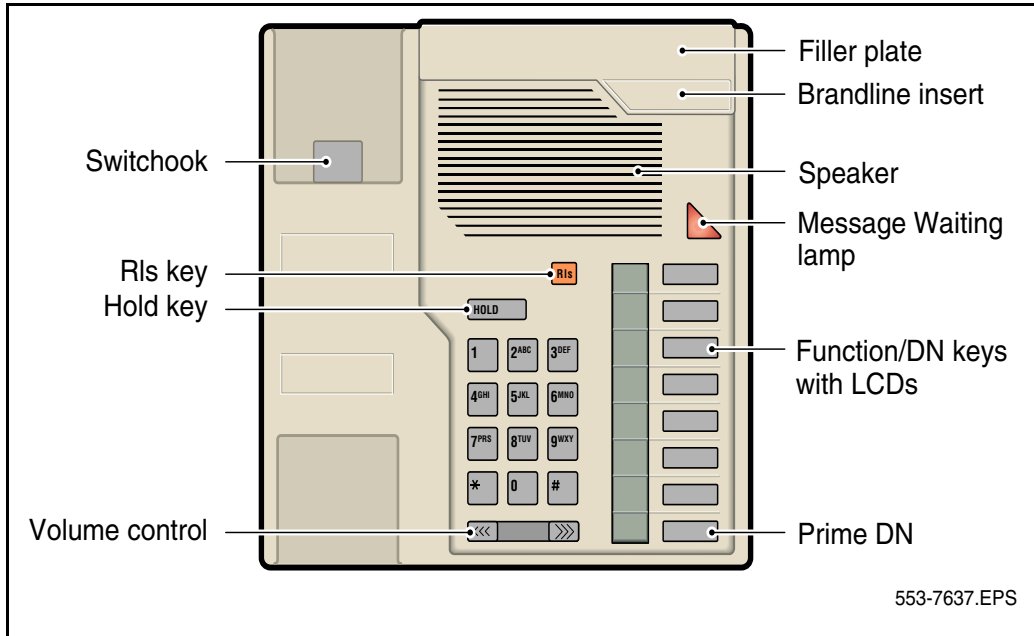
M2008

The M2008 digital telephone has eight programmable feature/line keys, on-hook dialing, volume control, Release and Hold keys and a Message Waiting indicator.

The M2008 also supports the programmable data adapter, alphanumeric display and external alerter interface options.

Figure 20 on page 824 shows the M2008 telephone.

Figure 20
M2008 telephone



M2616, M2216 (Models 1 and 2)

The M2616 telephone has 16 programmable feature/line keys, on-hook dialing, volume control, Release and Hold keys, Message Waiting indicator and Handsfree/mute features. It supports up to two add-on modules (each of 22 keys), an alphanumeric display option (two lines of 24 characters each), programmable data adapter and an external alerter interface.

The M2216 Model 1 and the M2216 Model 2 are almost identical to the M2616 with the following exceptions:

- They have no switchhook because they are designed for plug-in handset or headset operation.
- Display is standard rather than optional.

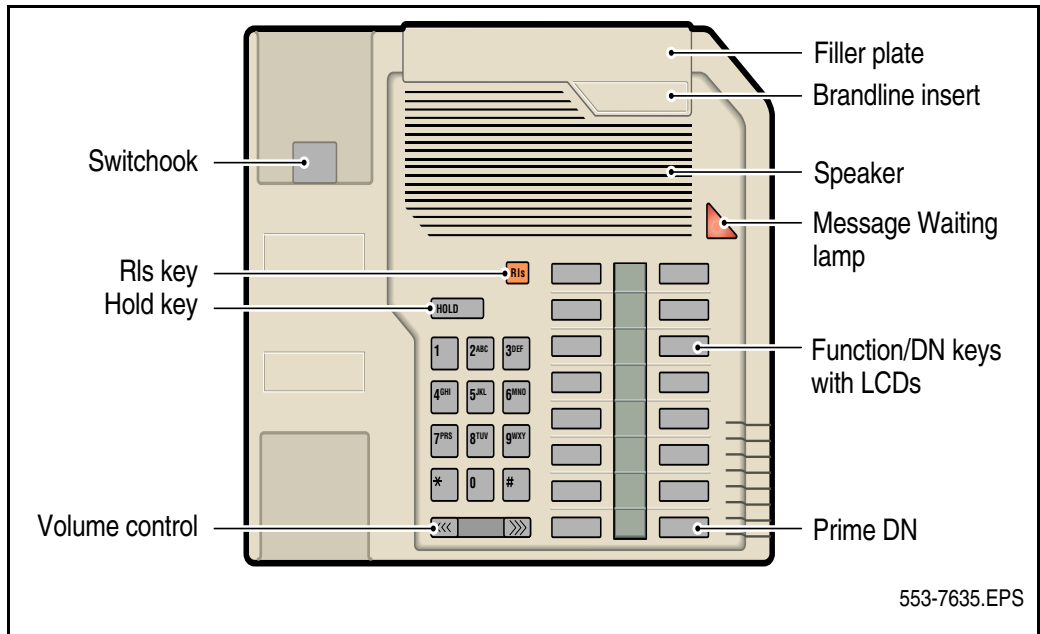
Model 1 and Model 2 refer to the types of headsets with which the M2216 operates.

Enhancements to M2216 Voice Parameters

The receive voice parameters on the M2216 can be increased up to 6 decibels. To program this capability, the ACD Set Objective Loudness Rating (AOLR) must be configured in LD 17. See “LD 17 – Change Meridian Modular Telephone transmission parameters.” on page 829.

Figure 21 shows the M2616 telephone.

Figure 21
M2616 telephone



M3900 Meridian Digital Telephones

For information on M3900 Meridian Digital Telephones, refer to *Telephones and Consoles: Description* (553-3001-367).

Internet terminals

For information on the i2004 and i2050 terminals, refer to *Internet Terminals: Description* (553-3001-368).

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

Analog (500/2500 type) telephone and SL-1 telephone capabilities are included in base system software.

Digital Sets (DSET) package 88 has no feature package dependencies (Meridian M2000 series telephones).

M2317 telephone (DLT2) package 91 requires Digital Sets (DSET) package 88.

M3000 Touchphone (TSET) package 89 requires Digital Sets (DSET) package 88.

Meridian Modular Telephones (ARIE) package 170 requires Digital Sets (DSET) package 88, and M3000 Touchphone (TSET) package 89.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 15 – Change an existing Special Prefix Code (SPRE).
- 2 LD 10 – Add or change analog (500/2500 type) telephone.

- 3** LD 11 – Add or change Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.
- 4** LD 17 – Change Meridian Modular Telephone transmission parameters.
- 5** LD 11 – Add data TN to Meridian Modular telephones.
- 6** LD 11 – Add data TN to SL-1 telephones with data module.

LD 15 – Change an existing Special Prefix Code (SPRE).

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
SPRE	xxxx	Special Prefix number. The prefix must not conflict with the numbering plan.

LD 10 – Add or change analog (500/2500 type) telephone.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CDEN	SD (DD) 4D	Card density (single, double, quad). This prompt appears only if no units on the card have been defined.
DES	a...x	Set designator (1-6 characters, alphanumeric).
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
DN	xxx...x	Directory number.

TGAR	0-xx	Trunk Group Access Restriction.
CLS	aaa	Class of Service mnemonics for feature assignment.

LD 11 – Add or change Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2016, 2216, or 2616.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CDEN	SD DD 4D	Card density (single, double, quad). Not prompted for octal density. This prompt appears only if no units on the card have been defined. Card density must be 4D if TYPE is not SL-1.
DES	a...x	Designator (1-6 characters, alphanumeric).
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
AOM	(0)-2	Number of key expansion modules. Prompted if TYPE = 2016, 2216, or 2616.
KLS	1-7	Number of key/lamp strips (SL-1 telephones only).
TGAR	xx	Trunk Group Access Restriction.
CLS	aaa	Class of Service mnemonics for feature availability.

KEY	xx aaa yyy...y	DN and feature key assignment (key number, feature mnemonic, directory number if applicable).
<p>Note 1: A Message Waiting Allowed (MWA) Class of Service must be defined to enable the message waiting lamp.</p> <p>Note 2: Key 7 (key 5 for M2006) is reserved for the PROGRAM key (M2008, M2016S, M2216ACD, M2616) only if display or data is equipped.</p>		

LD 17 – Change Meridian Modular Telephone transmission parameters.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	ATR N	Gate opener.
ATR N	(NO) YES	Change transmission parameters.
- CODE	(0)-2	CODEC coding law.
- SOLR	0-(1)-4	Sidetone Objective Loudness Rating.
- ROLR	(0)-63	Receive Objective Loudness Rating.
- AOLR	(0)-12 32-50	2216 ACD Set Receive Objective Loudness Rating.
- TOLR	(0)-63	Transmit Objective Loudness Rating.
- AGCD	(NO) YES	Automatic Gain Control disabled.
<p>Note: Default settings are recommended. See <i>Transmission Parameters</i> (553-3001-182) before changing these parameters.</p>		

LD 11 – Add data TN to Meridian Modular telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW	New.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.

TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
DES	a...x	Set designator (1-6 characters alphanumeric).
CLS	aaa	Class of Service mnemonics for feature availability.
DTYP	IOS	Inbound/outbound data station.
ADCP	(NO) YES	All digital connection prefix.
KEY	xx aaa yyy...y	DN and feature key assignment (key number, feature mnemonic, directory number if applicable). Note: Recommended key assignments for data TN are: Key 0 = DN (for data) Key 1 = DN (secondary) Key 2 = TRN (Transfer) Key 3 = ADL xxxx (Auto Dial Directory Number) Key 4 = RGA (Ring Again) Key 5 = SSC, Sc u, SSC, SSU (Speed Call, System Speed Call, controller or use – not available on M2006), and Key 6 = DSP (Display key for M2008, M2016S, M2216ACD, M2616).

LD 11 – Add data TN to SL-1 telephones with data module.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW	New.
TYPE:	SL1	SL-1 telephone.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CLS	WTD	Warning Tone Denied.

KEY	xx aaa yyy...y	<p>DN and feature key assignment (key number, feature mnemonic, directory number if applicable).</p> <p>Note: Recommended key assignments for data TN are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Key 0 = DN (for data)Key 1 = DN (secondary)Key 2 = TRN (Transfer)Key 3 = ADL xxxx (Auto Dial Directory Number)Key 4 = RGA (Ring Again)Key 6 = SSC, SSU (Speed Call controller or user), andKey 9 = Rls (Release).
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Feature operation

Refer to the appropriate Telephone User Guide for information on telephone set operation.

Teletype Terminal Access Control in Multi-customer Environment

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	833
Operating parameters	834
Feature interactions	834
Feature packaging	834
Feature implementation.	835
Feature operation.	835

Feature description

This is an enhancement of password usage for the Limited Access to Overlays feature. Under the previously enhanced operation, if no teletype terminal (TTY) activity had occurred for 20 minutes, the system automatically logged off. This value could not be changed. Counters were used to record the number of login attempts made on each TTY. If the threshold for the number of invalid attempts was exceeded, the system rejected any further activity at that port, for a defined period of time. No alarm mechanism was activated. Any attempt to log into the system during this period of lockout was recorded by the system.

The prompt (LOUT) in LD 17 allows the TTY administrator (PWD2 user) to define a period of time (1-20 minutes) after which the system automatically logs out if no terminal activity has occurred.

The recording of invalid attempts remains the same as before. However, if the threshold for the number of invalid entries is reached, an alarm is activated; this alarm is in the form of the “minor alarm” lamp being lit on Attendant Consoles for all customers of the system. As was the case for the previously enhanced operation, an OVL400 message is sent to all active maintenance ports and to the first TTY administrator that logs in. Other treatments also remain the same.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Intercept Computer

The Intercept Computer (ICP) feature uses maintenance LD 51 to update the system with the intercept service interface information that it stored. This overlay logs off after five minutes if no messages have been received from the Intercept Computer. This five-minute period takes precedence over the value entered in response to the LOUT prompt in LD 17. If this value is less than five minutes, the system will wait for five minutes before logging off.

Feature packaging

International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131; Limited Access to Overlays (LAPW) package 164.

Feature implementation

LD 17 – Configure TTY Access Control parameters.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	CFN PWD	Configuration Record. Gate opener.
- NPW1	xxx	New Password 1
- LOUT	1-(20)	Enter the time, in minutes, after which the system logs off if no terminal activity is detected.
...		
- FLTH	(0)-7	Enter the threshold for failed log-in attempts.
- LOCK	0-(60)-270	Enter, in minutes, the time the port is locked out once the FLTH has been reached.
- FLTA	(NO) YES	Enter YES to have the alarm activated once FLTH has been reached.
- AUDT	(NO) YES	Enter YES to have an audit trail activated for password usage.
- - SIZE	(50)-100	Prompted if AUDT = YES. Enter the size of the audit trail buffer.
- LLID	(NO) YES	Enter YES to activate the display of the last failed log-in attempt usage.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Telset Call Timer Enhancement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	837
Operating parameters	838
Feature interactions	838
Feature packaging	838
Feature implementation	838
Feature operation	838

Feature description

The Meridian digital telephones have displayable call timers, which start after the End-of-dialing (EOD) time out expires, and not when the called party answers. With this enhancement, the call timers on these telephones do not start until a true answer is detected on all trunks with answer supervision. These include the following:

- internal stations and attendants
- ground start and loop start supervisory trunks
- Direct Inward Dialing (DID) and Direct Outward Dialing (DOD) trunks
- Digital Trunk Interface (DTI) trunks
- Primary Rate Interface (PRI) trunks, and
- TIE trunks.

On trunks without answer supervision, the call timer starts at the EOD time out.

The feature operates in standalone or Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) environments.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature..

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

There are no specific implementation procedures for this feature.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Three-Wire Analog Trunk – Commonwealth of Independent States

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	839
Operating parameters	840
Feature interactions	842
Feature packaging	846
Feature implementation.	846
Feature operation.	863

Feature description

The Three Wire Analog Trunk – Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) feature provides the connectivity between the system and the three-wire analog trunks (3WT) used in the CIS. Analog incoming local three-wire trunks, analog incoming toll three-wire trunks, and analog outgoing Direct Inward Dialing (DID) three-wire trunks can be connected to the system.

Cards supported in an Intelligent Peripheral Equipment (IPE) environment are referred to as X3W cards. The following XW3 cards are supported by the Three-Wire Analog Trunk – CIS feature:

- NT5K60AA for incoming local and toll trunks
- NT5K61AA for outgoing trunks

The following functions are provided by the Three-Wire Analog Trunk – CIS feature:

- Delivery of Automatic Number Identification (ANI) on request from the Public Exchange/Central Office for outgoing 3WT analog calls
- Downloading of specific transmission parameters (that is, pad data, public network toll access code, and hardware ID) for X3W cards, and
- Provision of dial tone internally by the system to the originator of the call after seizure of an outgoing X3W trunk.

The trunk state change validation timing is performed by the 3WT cards. For 3WT trunks, the originating party controls the disconnection of a call. When the originating party goes on-hook, the call is released. Note however, that when Malicious Call Trace is enabled, the Local Exchange may require a two-way release. This two-way release applies only on a telephone.

A 3WT Unproductive Timer is used to prevent a call on a X3W trunk from remaining unanswered for too long. This timer can be set to a maximum of 10 minutes.

For outgoing calls, digits are sent from the main Central Processing Unit (CPU) to the 3WT firmware. This is done by Dual-tone Multifrequency (DTMF) signaling for E3W equipment, and by IPE messaging for X3W equipment. The firmware then sends the digits as pulses and controls the actual decadic outpulsing.

Digits for incoming calls are received by the 3WT firmware as pulses. For E3W equipment, each valid pulse is reported to the main CPU by Scan and Signaling Distributor (SSD) messages. For X3W equipment, the pulses are collected by firmware and complete digits are reported to the main CPU as IPE digit messages.

Operating parameters

X3W trunk cards can only be configured on IPE shelves.

Trunk-to-trunk connections are supported, but the Automatic Number Identification (ANI) information will refer to the ANI DN of the incoming route, except with QSIG, Q931, and Digital Private Signaling System #1 (DPNSS1) routes. QSIG, and Q931 ANI information will use the Calling Line Identification (CLID) information, whereas DPNSS1 ANI will use the Originating Line Identifier (OLI) information if this information is present.

The Dynamic Loss Switching feature is not supported, because there is no connection matrix and loss alternative table available for the CIS market. However, Dynamic Loss Switching is supported in Australia, New Zealand, Italy, and China.

The Static Loss Plan Download (SLPD) feature is supported on X3W trunks.

No loss downloading/switching is done for E3W trunks.

ANI is only supported for outgoing calls.

The data in ANI is built only once at the beginning of the call. Once the trunk access code is dialed, the ANI information is downloaded to the 3WT firmware. The download of ANI occurs only once and is not changed or redownloaded for any kind of operation during a call; therefore, if the call goes through any type of modification such as a transfer or call forward for instance, the ANI information sent when requested is that of the original originator of the call.

Toll Operator Manual Ringing and Break-In are not supported on IPE analog trunks.

Data calls are supported, but with the limitations due to the 500 Hz ANI requests that can happen any time during the call and the ANI information being sent on the same voice circuit on which the data is being transmitted; therefore, the transmission of data is not guaranteed.

Multifrequency Shuttle signaling is not supported on X3W trunk cards.

The CIS A-law XCT (NTD17AE) is required.

Feature interactions

Authorization Code

An extension may, referring to the Authorization Code, seize an outgoing CIS 3WT trunk. The Authorization Code category is used to build the ANI message, meaning that a set which has a CIS restricting call category can complete a call to the public network using the Authorization Code.

Autodial

Autodial on a E3W trunk will fail for toll calls. The reason is that E3W trunks do not wait for the ANI request from the Public Exchange/Central Office, which is expected to appear after the toll access code is dialed. The Public Exchange then does not accept the call due to failure to receive ANI information.

Dial Tone Detection

Dial Tone detectors are supported with the limitations of the reliability of the tone provided by the Public Exchange.

DPNSS1 Gateway

The ANI information transmitted for this incoming DPNSS1 route will include the Local Exchange Code (LEC) of the CIS outgoing route, the ANI DN, and the Category Code (CAC) of this incoming route.

The ANI DN information which is built will refer to the Originating Line Identifier (OLI) if present and the Route DN Length prompt for ANI (RDNL > 0) in LD 16. If the OLI is available, but RDNL = 0 for that route, the ANI DN is the ANI DN of that incoming route. If the OLI is available, but RDNL = 0 and the ANI DN of the incoming route is not defined, the ANI DN is the ANI DN of the CIS outgoing route. If the OLI is available, but RDNL = 0, and the ANI DN of the incoming route is not defined, and the ANI DN of the CIS outgoing route is not defined, the ANI DN will be built with the Additional Digit (ADDG). If RDNL > 0, its value will be the number of digits extracted from the OLI to be used as the ANI DN. The least significant digit of the OLI will be extracted (for example, if the DN is 4201, the 1 is the least significant digit.)

If there is no OLI, the ANI DN of the DPNSS1 route is used to build the ANI message. If there is no ANI DN on the DPNSS1 route, the ANI DN of the CIS outgoing route is used to build the ANI message. If there is no ANI DN on the CIS outgoing route, the ANI is built with the ADDGs of the CIS route (ADDG is always defined).

Incoming Digit Conversion Enhancement Incoming DID Digit Conversion

The construction of an ANI message does not care if Incoming Digit Conversion is used. The DN sent as ANI is the actual DN of the set, not necessarily the DID number to dial to reach the set. Therefore, if an external party uses a DN for making a call to the corresponding extension which is delivered in an ANI message, the call may fail.

Last Number Redial

Last Number Redial on an E3W trunk will fail for toll calls. The reason is that E3W trunks do not wait for the ANI request from the Public Exchange, that is expected to appear after the toll access code is dialed. The Public Exchange will not accept the call due to the failure to receive ANI information.

Multiple Appearance Directory Number

Since the ANI category is defined on a per set basis for Three Wire Analog Trunks, two stations with the same multiple Appearance DN can be assigned different ANI categories.

Q931 Gateway/BRI Gateway

The ANI information transmitted for this incoming Q931 route will include the LEC of the CIS outgoing route, the ANI DN, and the CAC of this incoming route.

The ANI DN information which is built will refer to the Calling Line Identification (CLID) if present and the Route DN Length prompt for ANI (RDNL > 0) in LD 16. If the CLID is available but RDNL = 0 for that route, the ANI DN is the ANI DN of that incoming route. If the CLID is available, but RDNL = 0, and the ANI DN of the incoming route is not defined, the ANI DN is the ANI DN of the CIS outgoing route. If the CLID is available, but RDNL = 0, and the ANI DN of the incoming route is not defined, and the ANI DN of the CIS outgoing route is not defined, the ANI DN will be built with the ADDG. If RDNL > 0, its value will be the number of digits extracted from the CLID to be used as the ANI DN. The least significant digits of the CLID will be extracted (for example, if the DN is 4201, the 1 is the least significant digit).

If there is no CLID, the ANI DN of the Q931 route is used to build the ANI message. If there is no ANI DN on the Q931 route, the ANI DN of the CIS outgoing route is used to build the ANI message. If there is no ANI DN on the CIS outgoing route, the ANI is built with the ADDG of the CIS outgoing route (ADDG is always defined).

QSIG Gateway

The ANI information transmitted for this incoming QSIG route will include the LEC of the CIS outgoing route, the ANI DN, and the CAC of this incoming route.

The ANI DN information which is built will refer to the Calling Line Identification (CLID) if present and the Route DN Length prompt for ANI (RDNL > 0) in LD 16. If the CLID is available but RDNL = 0 for that route, the ANI DN is the ANI DN of that incoming route. If the CLID is available, but RDNL = 0, and the ANI DN of the incoming route is not defined, the ANI DN is the ANI DN of the CIS outgoing route. If the CLID is available, but RDNL = 0, and the ANI DN of the incoming route is not defined, and the ANI DN of the CIS outgoing route is not defined, the ANI DN will be built with the ADDG. If RDNL > 0, its value will be the number of digits extracted from the CLID to be used as the ANI DN. The least significant digits of the CLID will be extracted (for example, if the DN is 4201, the 1 is the least significant digit).

If there is no CLID, the ANI DN of the QSIG route is used to build the ANI message. If there is no ANI DN on the QSIG route, the ANI DN of the CIS outgoing route is used to build the ANI message. If there is no ANI DN on the CIS outgoing route, the ANI is built with the ADDG digits of the CIS outgoing route (ADDG is always defined).

The ANI information transmitted for this incoming QSIG route will include the LEC of the CIS outgoing route, the ANI DN, and the CAC of this incoming route.

R2MFC Calling Number Identification

The incoming R2MFC CNI will not be tandemed if the call is outgoing to a CIS trunk. The ANI built will be the LEC of the outgoing CIS route, the ANI DN of this R2MFC incoming route if defined (otherwise it will be the ANI DN of the outgoing CIS route, or the ADDG digit), and the CAC of this incoming R2MFC route.

The category (CAC) used to build the R2MFC Calling Number Identification (CNI) for the analog, digital and Basic Rate Interface (BRI) sets is used to build the CIS ANI. The meaning of CAC is different between the R2MFC CNI signaling and the CIS signaling (analog BRI, and digital). R2MFC CAC prompt values are in the range of 0 to 10, and the default is 0. CIS CAC prompt values are in the range of 0 to 9, and the default value is 3.

If the MFC package is equipped, but not the CIST package, the CAC prompt uses the R2MFC range and default. If the CIST package is equipped (MFC package equipped or not) the CAC prompt uses the CIS range and default.

Speed Call

Speed Call on an E3W trunk will fail for toll calls. E3W trunks do not wait for the ANI request from the Public Exchange, that is expected to appear after the toll access code is dialed. The Public Exchange will not accept the call due to the failure to receive ANI information.

Virtual Network Services

Virtual Network Services is not supported on CIS trunks.

Feature packaging

The Three-Wire Analog Trunk – CIS feature is contained in Commonwealth of Independent States Trunk Interface (CIST) package 221.

The following packages are also required to implement this feature:

- Fast Tone and Digit Switch (FTDS) package 87 (only for E3W cards)
- Flexible Tones and Cadences (FTC) package 125
- International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131 for DID/DOD
- Flexible Numbering Plan (FNP) package 160
- Trunk Failure Monitor (TFM) package 182, and
- Meridian 1 Intelligent Peripheral Equipment (XPE) package 203 (only for X3W cards).

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 17 – Configure the system data.
- 2 LD 16 – Configure an incoming X3W DID route.
- 3 LD 16 – Configure an outgoing X3W DID route and define the toll digit using the TDG prompt.
- 4 LD 18 – Configure the Special Service List.
- 5 LD 16 – Configure an outgoing X3W DID route and define the toll access code using the SSL prompt.
- 6 LD 16 – Configure an incoming E3W DID route.
- 7 LD 16 – Configure an outgoing E3W COT route.
- 8 LD 14 – Add or change trunk data for X3W outgoing DID trunk.
- 9 LD 14 – Add or change trunk data for E3W incoming three-wire trunk.

- 10** LD 14 – Add or change trunk data for E3W incoming three-wire trunk.
- 11** LD 14 – Add or change trunk data for E3W outgoing three-wire trunk.
- 12** LD 10 – Add or change analog (500/2500 type) telephones for CIS.
- 13** LD 11 – Add or change Meridian 1 proprietary telephones for CIS.
- 14** LD 12 – Add or change an Attendant Console for CIS.
- 15** LD 27 – Add or change Basic Rate Interface (BRI) sets for CIS.
- 16** LD 56 – Configure dial tone, busy tone, and tone to last party.
- 17** LD 88 – Configure the Authcode data block.
- 18** LD 97 – Configure the IPE system record for three-wire trunks.

This is an example that describes how the 3WT related features are configured. Only the prompts that are significant for the Three-Wire Analog Trunk – CIS feature are mentioned.

The following features are needed to make the feature work according to this example: B34 Codec Static Loss Plan Downloading; Partial Dial Timer; End-of-Selection Busy; Tone to-Last Party; Special Dial Tones After Dialed Numbers; Trunk Barring, and Special Service List.

LD 17 – Configure the system data.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	PARM	Gate opener.
- PCML	A	System Pulse Code Modulation companding law. A-law is to be used in the CIS market.
...		
- DTRB	70	Dual-tone Multifrequency burst and interdigit pause for the Tone and Digit Switch. Pulse/Pause Ratio 70/70. For outgoing E3W cards, the preferable digitone burst time is 70 ms.

LD 16 – Configure an incoming X3W DID route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
...		
TKTP	DID	Direct Inward Dialing trunk data block.
...		
DTRK	NO	This is not a digital trunk route.
...		
ICOG	ICT	Incoming trunk.
...		
CNTL	YES	Change control or timers.
- TIMR	ICF 0	Incoming flash timer should be set to 0. Validation is performed by 3WT firmware.
- TIMR	GTI 128	Incoming guard timer.
- TIMR	EOD 13952	End of dial timer, default value in milliseconds.
- TIMR	DSI 11904	Disconnect supervision timer in milliseconds.
- TIMR	DDL 0	Delay Dial Timer not needed.
...		
NEDC	ORG	Near End Disconnect Control. Originating end control.
FEDC	ORG	Far End Disconnect Control. Originating end control.
CDPC	(NO)	The system is not the controlling party on incoming calls.

...		
OPR	(NO)	This is not an outpulsing route.
PRDL	YES	Partial dial timing is equipped using EOD.
EOS	BSY	Busy signal is sent on time-out.
DNSZ	(0)-7	Number of digits expected on DID routes. 0, the default, indicates no fixed value. This value must be defined according to the numbering plan.
...		
BTT	30	Busy Tone Time. Length of Busy/overflow to be returned on DID routes in seconds.
...		
CAC	0-(3)-9	Route ANI category.
ANDN	0-9999999	Route ANI DN.
RDNL	0-(4)-7	Route DN Length for ANI. This is printed for DPNSS1, MCDN, and QSIG routes only.

LD 16 – Configure an outgoing X3W DID route and define the toll digit using the TDG prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
...		
TKTP	DID	Direct Inward Dialing trunk data block.
...		
DTRK	NO	This is not a digital trunk route.

...		
ICOG	OGT	Outgoing trunk.
...		
CNTL	YES	Change control or timers.
- TIMR	ATO 128-(4992)-65408	ANI time out timer in milliseconds. For CIS outgoing trunk routes this defines the time delay performed after the outpulsing of the toll access code.
- TIMR	OGF 0	Outgoing flash timer should be set to 0 in milliseconds. Validation will be done by 3WT firmware.
- TIMR	EOD 13952	End of dial timer, default value.
- TIMR	DSI 11904	Disconnect supervision timer.
- TIMR	DDL 0	Delay Dial Timer not needed.
- TIMR	GTO 2944	Outgoing guard timer.
...		
NEDC	ETH	Near End Disconnect Control Either end control.
FEDC	ETH	Far End Disconnect Control Either end control.
...		
NATL	NO	North American Toll scheme.
TDG	8	Toll Digits. List of digits after trunk access code which indicate toll calls.
...		
OPR	(NO)	This is not an outpulsing route.
...		

ACKW	(NO)	Seizure acknowledge signal is not expected.
...		
LEC	0-9999999	Local Exchange Code. A value must be entered.
ADDG	0-(8)-9	Additional digit.
CAC	0-(3)-9	Route ANI category.
ANDN	0-9999999	Route ANI DN.
RDNL	0-(4)-7	Route DN Length for ANI. This is printed for DPNSS1, MCDN, and QSIG routes only.

LD 18 – Configure the Special Service List.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	SSL	Special Service List data block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
SSL	1-15	List number for Special Service List.
SSDG	xxxx	Special Service Digit or Digits (1 to 4 digits).
...		
- TOLL	YES	The SSDG entry is a toll number.
...		
SSDG	xxxx	Special Service Digit or Digits (1 to 4 digits).
...		
- SSUC	YES	The SSDG entry is a Special Service unanswered call.
SSDG	<CR>	

LD 16 – Configure an outgoing X3W DID route and define the toll access code using the SSL prompt.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
...		
TKTP	DID	Direct Inward Dialing trunk data block.
...		
DTRK	NO	This is not a digital trunk route.
...		
ICOG	OGT	Outgoing trunk.
...		
CNTL	YES	Change control or timers.
NEDC	ETH	Near End Disconnect Control Either end control.
FEDC	ETH	Far End Disconnect Control Either end control.
...		
SSL	1	Special Service List number.
...		
LEC	0-9999999	Local Exchange Code.
ADDG	0-(8)-9	Additional digit.
CAC	0-(3)-9	Route ANI category.
ANDN	0-9999999	Route ANI DN.

RDNL	0-(4)-7	Route DN Length for ANI. This is printed for DPNSS1, MCDN, and QSIG routes only.
------	---------	---

LD 16 – Configure an incoming E3W DID route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
...		
TKTP	DID	Direct Inward Dialing trunk data block.
...		
DTRK	NO	This is not a digital trunk route.
...		
ICOG	ICT	Incoming trunk.
...		
CNTL	YES	Change control or timers.
- TIMR	ICF 0	Incoming flash timer should be set to 0. Validation has already been done by 3WT firmware.
- TIMR	OGF 0	Outgoing flash timer should be set to 0. Validation has already been done by 3WT firmware.
- TIMR	EOD 13952	End of dial timer, default value.
- TIMR	DSI 11904	Disconnect supervision timer.
- TIMR	DDL 0	Delay Dial Timer not needed.
...		
NEDC	ORG	Near End Disconnect Control Originating end control.

FEDC	ORG	Far End Disconnect Control Originating end control.
CDPC	(NO)	The system is not the controlling party on incoming calls.
...		
OPR	(NO)	This is not an outpulsing route.
PRDL	YES	Partial dial timing is equipped using EOD.
EOS	BSY	End of selection and busy signals enabled.
DNSZ	(0)-7	Number of digits expected on DID routes. 0, the default, indicates no fixed value. This value must be defined according to the numbering plan.
...		
BTT	30	Length of busy/overflow tone to be returned on DID routes in seconds.
...		
CAC	0-(3)-9	Route ANI category.
ANDN	0-9999999	Route ANI DN.
RDNL	0-(4)-7	Route DN Length for ANI. This is printed for DPNSS1, MCDN, and QSIG routes only.

LD 16 – Configure an outgoing E3W COT route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
...		
TKTP	COT	Central Office Trunk data block.

...		
DTRK	NO	This is not a digital trunk route.
...		
ICOG	OGT	Outgoing trunk.
...		
CNTL	YES	Change control or timers.
- TIMR	ICF 0	Incoming flash timer should be set to 0 in milliseconds. Validation will be done by 3WT firmware.
- TIMR	OGF 0	Outgoing flash timer should be set to 0 in milliseconds. Validation will be done by 3WT firmware.
- TIMR	EOD 13952	End of dial timer, default value.
- TIMR	DSI 11904	Disconnect supervision timer.
- TIMR	DDL 0	Delay Dial Timer not needed.
- TIMR	GTO 2944	Outgoing guard timer.
...		
NEDC	ETH	Near End Disconnect Control Either end control.
FEDC	ETH	Far End Disconnect Control Either end control.
CDPC	(NO)	The system is not the controlling party on incoming calls.
...		
NATL	NO	North American Toll scheme.
...		
LEC	0-9999999	Local Exchange Code.

ADDG	0-(8)-9	Additional digit.
CAC	0-(3)-9	Route ANI category.
ANDN	0-9999999	Route ANI DN.
RDNL	0-(4)-7	Route DN Length for ANI. This is printed for DPNSS1, MCDN, and QSIG routes only.

LD 14 – Add or change trunk data for X3W incoming DID trunk.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	DID	Direct Inward Dialing trunk data block.
...		
XTRK	XDID	Extended Trunk Type. IPE DID trunk card.
...		
SIGL	CIS	Trunk Signaling. Three-wire CIS trunk signaling.
CIST	(NO) YES	Prompted only for incoming routes (that is, ICOG = ICT). NO = Local trunk. YES = Toll trunk.
...		
STRI	IMM	Immediate incoming start arrangement.
...		
SUPN	YES	Answer and disconnect supervision required.

CLS	(DIP) (SHL) LOL (BARD) BARA	Dial pulse (for 3WT incoming and outgoing). Line length used for pad settings. Barring (denied) allowed.
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LD 14 – Add or change trunk data for X3W outgoing DID trunk.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	DID	Direct Inward Dialing trunk data block.
...		
XTRK	XDID	IPE DID trunk card.
...		
SIGL	CIS	Three-wire CIS trunk signaling.
...		
STRO	IMM	Immediate outgoing start arrangement.
...		
SUPN	YES	Answer and disconnect supervision required.
CLS	(DIP) (SHL) LOL (BARA) BARD	Dial pulse (for 3WT incoming and outgoing). Line length used for pad settings. Barring (allowed) denied.

LD 14 – Add or change trunk data for E3W incoming three-wire trunk.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	DID	Direct Inward Dialing trunk data block.

...		
SIGL	EAM	Ear & mouth.
CDEN	DD	Double density.
...		
STRI	IMM	Immediate incoming start arrangement.
...		
SUPN	YES	Answer and disconnect supervision required.
CLS	(DIP)	Dial pulse.

LD 14 – Add or change trunk data for E3W outgoing three-wire trunk.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	COT	Central Office Trunk data block.
...		
SIGL	LOP	Loop start.
CDEN	DD	Double density.
...		
SUPN	YES	Answer and disconnect supervision required.
- STYP	PSP	Polarity sensitive card.
...		
SEIZ	YES	Answer and disconnect supervision required.

CLS	DTN	Digitone.
-----	-----	-----------

LD 10 – Add or change analog (500/2500 type) telephones for CIS.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	500	analog (500/2500 type) telephone data block.
...		
CLS	(DNAA) DNAD	DN of set (allowed) denied for use in ANI messages.
CAC	0-9	Specifies ANI category for 3WT calls.

LD 11 – Add or change Meridian 1 proprietary telephones for CIS.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
...		
CLS	(DNAA) DNAD	DN of set (allowed) denied for use in ANI messages.
CAC	0-9	Specifies ANI category for 3WT calls.

LD 12 – Add or change an Attendant Console for CIS.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	ATT 1250 2250	Console type.

...		
CLS	(DNAA) DNAD	DN of set (allowed) denied for use in ANI messages.
CAC	0-9	Specifies ANI category for 3WT calls.

LD 27 – Add or change Basic Rate Interface (BRI) sets for CIS.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	DSL	Digital Subscriber Loop data block.
...		
CLS	(DNAA) DNAD	DN of set (allowed) denied for use in ANI messages.
CAC	0-9	Specifies ANI category for 3WT calls.

LD 56 – Configure dial tone, busy tone, and tone to last party.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG PRT	Add, change, or print.
TYPE	MCAD	Master Cadence data block.
WACD	30	Cadence number. In this example entry 30 is modified.
CDNC	60 60	On-off phases for cadence.
REQ	NEW CHG PRT	Add, change, or print.
TYPE	FCAD	Firmware Cadence data block.
WACD	30	Cadence number. In this example entry 30 is modified.

CDNC	60 60	On-off phases for cadence. 0.3 second on, 0.3 second off.
END	REPT	Repeating cycles.
- CYCS	1	On/off cycles to be repeated.
- WTON	YES	Define tones associated with the cadence.
- - TONES	158	420 Hz and -12 dB below overload.
REQ	NEW CHG PRT	Add, change, or print.
TYPE	FTC	Flexible Tones and Cadences data block. Used to provide special dial tone after dialed number.
...		
HCCT	YES	Hardware Controlled Cadences and Tones modification of the hardware.
...		
- BUSY		Busy tone.
- - TDSH		
- - XTON	158	420 Hz and -12 dB below overload.
- - XCAD	30	XCT cadence number. 0.3 seconds on, 0.3 seconds off.
...		
- TLP		Tone to last party.
-- TDSH		
- - XTON	158	420 Hz and -12 dB below overload.
- - XCAD	30	XCT cadence number. 0.3 seconds on, 0.3 seconds off.

- TLTP	30	Tone to last party timer in seconds.
...		
SRC	YES	Source Tones.
- SRC1		CIS continuous dial tone within the range.
-- TDSH		
-- XTON	158	420 Hz and -12 dB below overload.
-- XCAD	0	No cadence.
REQ	NEW CHG PRT	Add, change, or print.
TYPE	DTAD	Special Dial Tone After Dialed Number data block.
DDGT	9	The digit 9 is to be used as an outgoing local access code.
TONE	SRC1	Tone to be provided after the dialed digit 9.

LD 88 – Configure the Authcode data block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	AUB	Authcode data block.
...		
CLAS	(0)-115	Classcode value assigned to Authcode (NAUT).
...		
NCOS	(0)-99	Network Class of Service Group number.
CAC	0-9	Specifies ANI category for CIS calls.

LD 97 – Configure the IPE system record for three-wire trunks.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	LOSP	Loss Plan Tables. Configure loss parameters for downloading.
...		
TTYP	(STAT)	Install a B34 Static Loss Plan Table.
- STYP	(PRED)	A numbered predefined table is to be used.
- - TNUM	28	28 = CIS Table.
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	LOSP	Loss Plan Tables. Configure loss parameters for downloading.
...		
TTYP	(STAT)	Install a B34 Static Loss Plan Table.
- STYP	CSTM	Customize a numbered predefined table.
PWD2	xxxx	Response CSTM at STYP prompt requires a PWD2 password or a LAPW password with Loss Planning Customizing Allowed (LOSA) access. This prompt appears if the appropriate password has not been given previously.
- DIDS	Rx Tx	Enter loss levels for DID short line.
- DIDL	Rx Tx	Enter loss levels for DID long line.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Time and Date

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	865
Operating parameters	865
Feature interactions	866
Feature packaging	867
Feature implementation.	867
Feature operation.	868

Feature description

The Time and Date feature provides the capability to display or modify the system time and date from the Attendant Console. If Display Time or Display Date keys are installed on the console, pressing the respective key causes the time or date to be shown on the digit display. However, these keys only allow information to be displayed, not changed.

The Change Time or Change Date keys allow the attendant to change the time or date. When a change is made, the system clock is altered to the new values. The change keys also allow display of the time or date.

Operating parameters

The Time and Date feature is available with QCW, M1250, and M2250 consoles.

If the Change Time (MTM) and Change Date (MDT) keys are provided on a console, there is no need to for the Display Time (DTM) and Display Date (DDT) keys because the MTM and MDT keys provide the display capability. DTM and DDT keys are used when the console is only allowed to view, but not change, the time and date.

When using the MTM and MDT keys, the date must be entered in the day, month, and year format; and the time must be entered in the 24-hour clock format. This is true even if the M1250 or M2250 has selected a different date and time format.

The M1250 and M2250 consoles continuously show the time and date on line one of the display. The attendant can change the format of time and date by using the Options menu.

The M1250 attendant can also change the date and time by using the Options menu. However, this only changes the time and date on the console and does not change the system clock. The MTM and MDT keys are required to change the system clock.

The date and time are downloaded to the M2250 console from the system clock and cannot be changed by the Options menu. The change time and date keys are required.

A call cannot be answered while the display/change key is activated; however, the keys can be used once the call is established.

Feature interactions

Hold

Loops used when updating time or date cannot be put on hold.

In-Band Automatic Number Identification

If the agent presses the Time and Date (TAD) key while on an In-Band Automatic Number Identification (IANI) call, the time and date remain displayed throughout the call. To display the ANI number again, place the call on hold and retrieve it. The ANI number reappears.

Network Time Synchronization

As done with the LD 12, every time the Time and Date Attendant key is used to change the system time, a request for synchronization will be made to the Master to accurately set the seconds.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD12 – Assign Time and Date keys on Attendant Consoles.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	ATT 1250 2250	Console type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx DDT xx DTM xx MDT xx MTM	Add a Display Date key. Add a Display Time key. Add a Display/Change Date key. Add a Display/Change Time key. Note: The range of key numbers (xx) is 0-19 on the M2250 console, and 0-9 on all other consoles.

Feature operation

To view the Time, press **Display Time (DTM)**.

To view the Date, press **Display Date (DDT)**.

To change the time, follow these steps:

- 1 Select an idle loop key.
- 2 Press **Change Time (MTM)**.
- 3 Enter the time using the 24-hour clock for hours and minutes (00 00).
- 4 Press **Change Time (MTM)**.
- 5 Press **Rls**.

To change the date, follow these steps:

- 1 Select an idle loop key.
- 2 Press **Change Date (MDT)**.
- 3 Enter the date using two digits for day, month, and year (dd mm yy).
- 4 Press **Change Date**.
- 5 Press **Rls**.

Tone to Last Party

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	869
Operating parameters	870
Feature interactions	870
Feature packaging	870
Feature implementation	871
Feature operation	871

Feature description

This feature allows a Tone to Last Party (TLP) tone to be sent to analog (500/2500 type) telephones or trunks that are in the half disconnect state. The TLP is given until the system releases the trunk, or the TLP timer (0-32 seconds) times out.

During the time that the TLP tone is given to the telephone, the telephone appears busy to all incoming calls. Camp-on is denied, and attendant Break-in, busy verify, and override are temporarily denied during this time.

If a telephone is not placed on-hook and the timer times out, the telephone is set in line lockout state, and remains so until it is placed on-hook.

A trunk is in the half disconnect state if the near-end has disconnected, but the system is still holding the trunk, waiting for a message from the far-end, or for the disconnect supervision timer to time out. Barge-in is denied while the trunk is receiving the TLP tone.

The TLP is defined in each tone table. The TLP for analog (500/2500 type) telephones is defined on a customer basis, while the TLP for trunks is defined on a route basis.

Operating parameters

The TLP tone is not given to a telephone that is receiving another tone.

This feature does not apply to service trunks, such as music, paging and recorded announcement.

The TLP tone is not given to a trunk if it is being held because of the guard timer.

Feature interactions

Multi-Party Operations

The TLP tone is not given to a telephone which has Multi-Party Operations (MPO).

Operator Call Back China #1

Operator Call Back China #1 (OPCB) has precedence over TLP.

Feature packaging

This feature requires International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 56 – Modify or change customer's tone and ringing parameters.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
TLP	ccc ttt x xx xx xx	Tone to Last Party.
TLPT	(0)-32	Tone to Last Party Timer (seconds). No tone is given if TLPT = 0.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Tones and Cadences

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	873
Operating parameters	877
Feature interactions	878
Feature packaging	879
Feature implementation	879
Feature operation	879

Feature description

A tone is the frequency and level of the sound produced while the telephone is ringing, providing dial tone, or providing feature activation tones. A cadence defines the time duration for the on and off phases of a ringing or tone cycle.

A set of basic tones and cadences is available on all systems. Flexible Tones and Cadences (FTC) package 125 allows the tones to be changed.

Basic Tones and Cadences

Special dial tone

Special dial tone is supplied by the system to indicate a request for Call Transfer, Conference, and Ring Again. Special dial tone differs from regular dial tone in that it has three 128 ms interruptions at the beginning of the tone.

Overflow tone

Overflow tone can be provided on an optional basis to a station user who tries to access a trunk group when all trunks are busy, or who attempts to access features that are unavailable to their telephone. Overflow tone is best described as a fast busy signal.

Tone buzzing

Tone buzzing is used in conjunction with such features as Call Waiting and Manual Signaling (Buzz) to alert the user by a buzz tone through the telephone's loudspeaker. This applies when the telephone is off-hook or has a headset plugged in.

Flexible Tones and Cadences

The Flexible Tones and Cadences (FTC) feature, allowing the system to adapt to the tone specifications of different countries. Tones such as dial, special dial, busy, ringback, overflow, test, normal, and distinctive ringing are hardware controlled from the Tone and Digit Switch (TDS) circuit card (see Table 50). Tones such as camp-on, call waiting, intrusion, and override are software controlled, although the basic tone is still coming from the TDS card (see Table 51).

The desired cadences for the software controlled tones are defined by providing the system with the time length of the on and off phases. Software also controls ringing for analog (500/2500 type) telephones, although the voltage is supplied by the ring generator card.

The tone data is stored in tables. Every customer and route must select which tone table to use. Table 0 is filled in with default hexadecimal codes when the first customer is created and must not be changed.

All data related to the flexible tones is kept in isolated areas called Flexible Tone tables. Software Cadence tones and Master Cadence tables have an index into the MCAD table for its corresponding software cadence.

Most of the cadences are expressed in multiples of five milliseconds (ms). Therefore, in addition to the existing 128 ms timing mark, a 96 ms timing mark is introduced by a new read only memory (ROM) pack with new firmware.

Table 50
Hardware controlled tones (Part 1 of 2)

Tone	Description
Dial tone	Indicates the system can accept dialing.
Message Waiting dial tone	Indicates a message is waiting at the message center.
Call Forward dial tone	Indicates that the user has call forwarded the phone.
Call Forward Message Waiting dial tone	Indicates that the user has call forwarded the phone and a message is waiting at the message center.
Control Dial tone	Used for broker service to indicate a control digit is required after the switchhook (only for 2500-type telephones with Digitone class of service).
Busy tone	Indicates that the called DN is busy.
Ringback tone	Given to the calling party while the called party is ringing. Also given to Central Office trunks waiting for the DN to answer.
ACD RGA Ringback tone	Given to a caller to an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) group when entering the waiting call queue and having RGA (Ring Again).
Overflow tone	Indicates that the trunk route is busy, or the DN is blocked or disabled, or that a not-allowed action has been carried out.
LDN tone	Indicates to a Centralized Attendant Service (CAS) attendant that the incoming call is a Listed DN (LDN) call from a remote site.
Camp-On tone	Provided as an initial burst when the attendant extends a call to a busy DN that is not equipped with the Call Waiting feature.
Camp-On Confirm tone	Confirms to a CAS attendant that a call to a busy DN at remote site has camped on, or that the called DN has not answered after a specified time and the calling party has come back.

Table 50
Hardware controlled tones (Part 2 of 2)

Tone	Description
Dial "0" Recall tone	Indicates to a CAS attendant that a call is a recall occurring due to attendant recall or call forward busy to an attendant from a remote site.
Hold Confirm tone	Indicates to a CAS attendant that a call placed on silent hold has timed out and is recalling.
Test tone	Provided during testing of trunk circuits.
Distinctive Ring tone	Used to differentiate between routes.
Normal Ring tone	Provided for internal calls and incoming calls if distinctive ringing or precedence ringing is not in use.

Table 51
Software controlled tones (Part 1 of 2)

Tone	Description
Agent Observe tone	Given to an agent being observed by a supervisor.
Call Waiting tone	Indicates to a busy station that another call is coming in.
Intrusion tone	Provided when the attendant initiates the Barge-In, Busy Verify, or Break-In feature.
Override tone	Provided when a user operates the Override key and enters the conversation of a busy extension.
Observe Blocking tone	Given to the supervisor who encounters blocking while attempting to observe an agent.
Off-Hook Queuing tone	Given to the call originator when the call enters the off-hook queue.
Set Relocate tone	Given after all information needed to relocate the phone is given and proven to be correct. Also given to indicate all is correct after plugging the phone back in at the relocated Terminal Number (TN).
Telset Messaging Alert tone	Indicates to caller that Telset messaging facilities have been entered.

Table 51
Software controlled tones (Part 2 of 2)

Tone	Description
Telset Messaging OK tone	Indicates to caller that the message has been received correctly and everything is fine.
Tel Status Update tone	Indicates a successful status update process.
Special Dial tone	Indicates the availability of a special function such as Conference or Transfer.
Expensive Route Warning tone	When Automatic Route Selection is in use, indicates that all inexpensive routes are busy and an expensive route must be chosen to complete the call.
ACD Call Force tone	Indicates to the ACD agent that the current call has been disconnected and a new caller is about to be given to the agent.

Operating parameters

The tones that can be produced are limited to the tones available on the particular TDS card being used.

Gradual level change is not allowed when a tone is activated.

If the Distinctive Ringing package is equipped, and a trunk route is classmarked for that feature, the cadence chosen for each call comes from the same tone table as for a normal call. The Distinctive Ringing field determines the cadences.

If a parked call was originally distinctive, and FTC is equipped, the Call Park Recall cadence takes precedence. If FTC is not equipped, the distinctive precedence ringing is given.

Because Enhanced Flexible Tones and Cadences (EFTC) is an enhancement to Flexible Tones and Cadences (FTC), the FTC package must be equipped.

A customer option determines whether the cadence will be defined by the originating or the terminating end of the call.

Feature interactions

Audible Reminder of Held Call

This feature allows for a definable cadence as a reminder of a held call. With an analog (500/2500 type) telephone, the cadence is determined by the customer's Flexible Tones and Cadence (FTC) table for the holding party. Ringing on an analog (500/2500 type) telephone is not affected by definitions for the Incoming Route option. The cadence for the reminder, and the duration between reminder rings, is always defined within the customer's tone table.

Call Forward Reminder Tone

The Call Forward Reminder Tone feature provides a way to determine whether the call forwarding feature on an analog (500/2500 type) telephone is active. For systems equipped with the FTC package, the Call Forward Reminder Tone Allowed option gives the dial tone defined by Call Forward Dial Tone to an analog (500/2500-type) set that has Call Forward active with no message waiting and the dial tone defined by Call Forward Message Waiting to an analog (500/2500-type) set that has Call Forward active and a message waiting. To get different Call Forward and Call Forward Message Waiting reminder dial tones, it is necessary to define a distinct tone and cadence for Call Forward Dial Tone and a distinct tone and cadence for Call Forward Message Waiting in LD 56, as well as to specify Call Forward Reminder Tone Allowed in LD 15.

Call Park Recall and Group Call Ring

Recall Ring and Group Call Ring are given special entries in the FTC table. New entries are added to the FTC overlay (LD 56) to define the cadence for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones, and analog (500/2500 type) telephones. The new Recall Ring entry is used to ring a telephone when recalling a Parked Call.

Conference Warning Tone Enhancement

There are no changes to the limitations to cadence numbers entry values. The same restriction still applies.

Ringing Based on Incoming Route

Enhanced Flexible Tones and Cadences (EFTC) allows the route's tone table to determine the cadence and ringing frequency for incoming calls.

10-Phase Cadence

Programming of software controlled cadences expands with EFTC from 4 intervals to 10, offering greater versatility with the cadences and cadence phases. This affects all cadences under software control.

Feature packaging

Flexible Tones and Cadences (FTC) package 125 has no feature package dependencies.

Feature implementation

There are no specific implementation procedures for this feature.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Tones, Flexible Incoming

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	881
Operating parameters	882
Feature interactions	882
Feature packaging	883
Feature implementation	883
Feature operation	884

Feature description

When a telephone is off-hook, the user is alerted to a second incoming call by a buzz tone. Flexible Incoming Tones (FIT) allows the replacement of the standard buzz tone with a buzz with an on/off cadence. This feature is defined on an individual telephone basis.

When a call is presented to a telephone in any of the following situations, a tone with a special cadence alerts the user:

- Call on DN key while busy on another DN
- Call to a station that is off-hook
- Call Park recall when station is busy on another DN
- Call on Group Call key while busy on another call

- Call Waiting, and
- Call on Dial Intercom key while busy on another call.

The buzz cadence is the same as the ringing cadence that applies to a particular kind of call. For example, if a user receives a call that is a Group Call, FIT alerts users with a buzz cadence unique to group calls. If the user receives a call on the Call Waiting key, FIT provides a buzz cadence signifying call waiting.

Operating parameters

Flexible Incoming Tones applies only to Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Flexible Incoming Tones does not apply to the following:

- Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) call forcing
- ACD agent receiving a call on ASP key
- ACD supervisor receiving a call on AMG key
- Manual signaling
- Signal Source activated by an Attendant Console, and
- Ring Again.

Digital telephones in Handsfree mode receive the regular buzz, even if FIT is enabled.

The telephone buzzes with a cadence only if the customer and telephone options are activated. If either option is off, the telephone receives the standard buzz.

Feature interactions

Automatic Call Distribution

If an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agent telephone has FIT allowed and either is off-hook in the handset mode or has the headset plugged in, the agent receives a buzz cadence when a new call is presented. If FIT is not allowed, the agent telephone receives the standard buzz tone.

Dial Intercom Groups

For Dial Intercom Group (DIG) calls with the voice (V) option, if the telephone receiving the call is busy, the user hears one buzz followed by a flashing indicator. This is how DIG works with or without FIT.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 15 – Allow or deny Flexible Incoming Tones (FIT) at the customer level.
- 2 LD 11 – Allow or deny Flexible Incoming Tones for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

LD 15 – Allow or deny Flexible Incoming Tones (FIT) at the customer level.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- OPT	(SBD) SBA (DBD) DBA	FIT (denied) allowed for SL-1 sets. FIT (denied) allowed for Meridian digital telephones.

LD 11 – Allow or deny Flexible Incoming Tones for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(FITD) FITA	Flexible Incoming Tone (denied) allowed.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Total Redirection Count

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	885
Operating parameters	885
Feature interactions	887
Feature packaging	887
Feature implementation.	888
Feature operation.	889

Feature description

This feature allows a limit to be defined on the number of redirections within a private network allowed to a call, before the call receives intercept treatment.

Both the limit on the redirection for a call and the type of Intercept treatment that the call receives are customer-defined in LD 15. This applies to on-node and off-node redirections, and to all types of redirections.

Operating parameters

The maximum value that may be given to the Total Redirection Count (TRCNT) limit is seven.

The TRCNT is kept active until the call is established or directed to the attendant.

The TRCNT takes precedence over higher count limits placed on redirected calls, while lower count limits take precedence over the TRCNT.

It is possible to define a different TRCNT limit at each node. For this reason, it is possible for a node to receive a redirected call from another node that exceeds its TRCNT limit. In this case, the TRCNT count for the call is set to the TRCNT limit defined for the node. At least one attempt is made to terminate the call before intercept treatment is given.

For off-node operation, the TRCNT count overrides the Redirection Count (RCNT) count in the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) field in the SETUP message. This implies that the count transmitted to a node is either interpreted as TRCNT or Call Redirection Threshold (RCNT), depending on the configuration at the receiving node.

For off-node calls, this feature applies only to systems using Meridian Customer Defined Networking (MCDN) signaling over ISDN Signaling Link (ISL)/ISDN TIE links. Network Attendant Service is required to route a call to an attendant at another node.

Intercept to the attendant does not count as a redirection attempt.

The following ISDN call restrictions apply:

- Tandem Threshold, which is the limit placed on the number of tandem nodes allowed in a network connection
- The Public Service Telephone Network (PSTN) Threshold, which is the limit placed on the number of PSTNs allowed in a network connection
- The Call Redirection Threshold, which is a limit on the number of times that a call can be redirected off-node. If the Total Redirection Count (TRCNT) Limit is set a value greater than zero, the ISDN field in the SETUP message transports the TRCNT information rather than the Redirection Count (RCNT) information
- The M μ /A Law Conversion Threshold, which is a limit on the number of M μ /A Law Conversions allowed in a network connection
- Satellite Delay Threshold, which is a limit on the number of satellite delays allowed in a network connection
- Disconnect Supervision Threshold, which limits to one the number of unsupervised trunks allowed in a network connection

Feature interactions

Call Forward No Answer and Transfer

If a call has attempted Call Forward No Answer and was extended by the attendant, the call will not be intercepted when the TRCNT limit has been exceeded. The call will continue to ring the telephone until recalled to the attendant.

If Overflow (OVF), Busy (BSY), or Source (SRCx) is configured as Intercept Treatments a call attempting Call Forward No Answer, that exceeds the Total Redirection Count limit, will not be intercepted. Further redirections are prohibited and the call continues to ring the current telephone.

Group Hunt

Group Hunt takes precedence over the TRCNT feature, in that the TRCNT limit is not applied to a Group Hunt call.

Hunt

Call Forward Busy

Call Forward All Calls

Call Forward No Answer

Second-level Call Forward No Answer

Hunt, Call Forward Busy, Call Forward All Calls, Call Forward No Answer, and Second-level Call Forward No Answer redirections are limited to the value defined in the TRCNT limit (if greater than 0). If this limit is exceeded, intercept treatment is given.

Intercept treatment

Intercept treatment is not given if a call is a Network Automatic Call Distribution (NACD) ACD call, if a call is a Central Office trunk in Night Service (specific treatment is given rather than customer-defined intercept treatment), or if the call is a data call (overflow tone is automatically given).

Feature packaging

For inter-node operation, Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) package 145.

For detecting trunk type across a network, Network Attendant Service (NAS) package 159.

For attendant display, Calling Party Name Display (CPND) package 95.

For the attendant to override a redirection configuration, Attendant Break-in/Trunk Offer (BKI) package 127.

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Configure the type of intercept treatment that the redirected call receives, and the number of times that a call can be redirected before being intercepted.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	INT	Intercept treatment options
...		
- RCLE	(ATN) OVF ATN	Redirection Count Limited Exceeded as defined by TRCL. ATN is not allowed for attendant calls. NAP is not allowed for any field for RCLE.
TYPE	RDR	Call Redirection
...		
- TRCL	(0)-7	Total Redirection Count Limit. Number of times that a call can be redirected before being intercepted. Zero means that redirection is not limited by this feature, but is limited by various configurations.

Feature operation

When the total redirection count exceeds the defined limit, the call receives the customer-defined intercept treatment. This treatment includes receiving busy indication, overflow indication, or recorded announcement, receiving one of eight special tones, or being routed to the attendant. If the call is routed to the attendant, it is presented on the Incoming Call Indicator (ICI) Intercept key and the reason for redirection is given on the console display. The attendant may then use Attendant Break-In to connect to the desired station (if the desired station is established on a call).

Trunk Barring

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	891
Operating parameters	892
Feature interactions	893
Feature packaging	895
Feature implementation.	896
Feature operation.	900

Feature description

The Trunk Barring feature provides the option of denying or allowing a direct or modified connection between customer defined routes.

Trunk Barring works in conjunction with Route Access Restriction Tables (ARTs) defined in LD 56. Trunk Barring is applied on a route basis. The four route categories that Trunk Barring recognizes, and the types of routes in each category, appear in the following table:

Table 52
Route categories and types recognized by Trunk Barring

Route Category	Route Types
Central Trunk Office (COT)	COT, FEX, WAT
Direct Inward Dialing	DID
TIE	TIE, CAA, CAM, CSA
Other trunk types	ADM, DIC, MDM, PAG, RCD

Trunk Barring applies to all methods of connecting the trunks (for example, dialing route access, call modification, or attendant extension). A route is allocated an Access Restriction Table (ART) linked by a table number (ART number) in the Route Data Block. The ART to be used for a connection is determined by the first trunk in the connection independent of whether the trunks are incoming or outgoing. The first trunk in the connection is referred to as the Originating Trunk Connection (OTC).

A default table exists so that LD 56 does not have to be used to assign an ART number to a newly created route. If the default value for each Route Category is ART number 0, no trunk barring will occur.

Operating parameters

When activated in conjunction with the Route Access Restriction Tables, Trunk Barring prohibits previously allowed connections. Previously restricted connections cannot be lifted or circumvented by Trunk Barring.

Trunk Barring does not apply to Recorded Announcement (RAN), Music (MUS), Automatic Wake-Up (AWU), or Centralized Attendant Service (CAS) trunks as it is inconsistent with their defined purposes.

Feature interactions

Access Restrictions

Trunk Barring is at the top of the hierarchy for access restrictions.

Attendant Break-In

Trunk Barring does not result in intercept treatment for Toll Operator Break-In.

Attendant-Extended Calls

When an attendant attempts to extend an Originating Trunk Connection on a barred route, overflow tone is given.

Call Forward All Calls

Call Forward Busy

Call Forward by Call Type

Call Forward External Deny

Call Forward, Internal Calls

Call Forward No Answer

Call Forward No Answer, Second Level

Call Forwarding

If an Originating Trunk Connection is forwarded to a barred route, the caller receives the intercept treatment specified in the Customer Data Block.

Call Transfer

The originator of a call transfer, unless otherwise restricted, is able to connect to a denied party on a consultation basis. Operating the Transfer key on a Meridian 1 proprietary set or going on-hook on an analog (500/2500 type) telephone does not result in a call transfer if the Originating Trunk Connection is barred. The user of a Meridian 1 proprietary set remains connected to the denied party until releasing the connection and returning to the held Originating Trunk Connection. The user of an analog (500/2500 type) telephone is re-rung by the Originating Trunk Connection when a transfer is attempted and denied.

Conference Calls

The originator of a conference call can only connect to a barred route on a consultation basis. A switchhook flash from an analog (500/2500 type) telephone results in a re-established connection with the Originating Trunk Connection. The user of a Meridian 1 proprietary set must release the barred connection to return to the Originating Trunk connection, or the conference containing the Originating Trunk connection; operating the Conference key on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone has no effect. An attendant can return to the Originating Trunk Connection, or the conference containing the Originating Trunk Connection, by releasing the barred connection. This is done by pressing the RLS DEST key; pressing the Conference key has no effect.

Direct Trunk Access

When an Originating Trunk Connection attempts a trunk connection to a route which is restricted by its Access Restriction Table, the connection is not allowed. The intercept treatment specified in the Customer Data Block is applied.

Enhanced Night Service

Any incoming call that is routed by Enhanced Night Service to a set from which it is barred will not be connected. Overflow tone (fast busy) will be given to the incoming trunk instead.

Intercept Treatment

A telephone that is intercepted to the attendant cannot apply Ring Again on No Answer.

ISDN Semi Permanent for Australia

For calls using or requesting an ISPC link, Trunk Barring is provided according to the configuration of the route associated to the phantom trunk TN. This configuration is independent of the route associated to the real TN.

Network Alternate Route Selection (NARS)/Basic Alternate Route Selection (BARS)

If one route is barred, the system will look for the next route in the Route List Index (RLI) and if this route is not barred, the call will go through on this route. If the second route is barred, the system will continue searching the next route in the Route List Index, until an unbarred route is found.

When implementing Trunk Barring caution must be exercised not to circumvent the intended NARS/BARS restrictions.

Toll Operator Break-In

Trunk Barring results in intercept treatment for all route types that can be barred, except Toll Operator Break-In.

Trunk to Trunk Connection

Trunk Barring takes precedence over the Trunk to Trunk Connection feature.

Virtual Network Services

With respect to this feature the following cases apply:

- When the second trunk involved in the call is used by VNS, no trunk barring is applied regardless of the configuration of the first trunk. The call is always allowed to get through.
Note: This implementation completely overrides the Trunk Barring feature.
- When the first trunk involved in the call uses VNS, and the second one is not used by VNS, trunk barring is performed according to the content of the default ART table for the TIE trunk.

Feature packaging

This feature requires Trunk Barring (TBAR) package 132.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 56 – Modify trunk barring Access Restriction Tables (ARTs).
- 2 LD 56 – Change or print ART number for the route.
- 3 LD 56 – Change or print the route category default table.

In most cases that require barring, only one ART is necessary, although multiple ARTs may be defined per route. Whenever a new route is created (in LD 16), the default ART defined for that route type is assigned to the route. This default depends on the route type being created.

The flexibility of assigning ART by route is also available. The default table which specifies which ART table is to be assigned to a route type is changeable in LD 56. Until this is done, the default ART is used.

The following is a guideline on how to set up Trunk Barring:

- 1 Gather all information regarding the type of route to be used in the system.
- 2 For each route type, list beside it the route types that are barred from connecting to it.
- 3 For each route type, assign a code number from 1 to 63. Look for the route types that are barred from accessing the same types and assign the same code number to them. If a route type is not barred from accessing any other route type, it is assigned code number 0.
- 4 When each route type is assigned a code number, go back to step 2 and replace the route types that the route is barred from accessing with their code number.
- 5 Using LD 56, create all necessary Access Restriction Tables (ARTs). Using the code number of the originating route type as the ART number, deny the necessary route type using the code numbers assigned in the previous step.
- 6 Assign each ART to a route in one of two methods:

- 7 Use LD 56 to create the Route Category Default Table (RCDT). As each route is created using LD 16, it is assigned the default ART according to route type.
- 8 Use LD 56 to assign to existing routes the desired ART.

The following is an example of how to set up trunk barring using the procedures listed above. This example is not reflective of the typical situation, but is only used to show the steps involved.

List all route types.

- COT
- TIE
- DID
- PAG
- DIC
- RAN – ignore because it cannot be barred.
- MDM

List route types to which the originator is barred access.

- COT is not barred from accessing any type.
- TIE is barred from accessing COT, PAG, DIC, and DID.
- DID is barred from accessing TIE, DIC, and MDM.
- PAG cannot be originator, but can be barred by other route types.
- DIC cannot be originator, but can be barred by other route types.
- MDM is barred from accessing COT, DID, PAG, and DIC.

Assign each originating route type a code number from 0 to 63.

- COT is assigned 0 (it is not barred access to any route type).
- TIE is assigned 1.
- DID is assigned 2.
- PAG is assigned 0 (this cannot be an originating route, but it can be barred by other route types).

- DIC is assigned 0 (this cannot be an originating route, but it can be barred by other route types).
- MDM is assigned 3.

Replace the route types the originator is barred from accessing with their code numbers.

- COT (ART 0) – not barred.
- TIE (ART 1) – is barred from accessing 0, and 2.
- DID (ART 2) – is barred from accessing 0, 1, and 3.
- PAG/DIC (ART 3) – not barred.
- MDM (ART 4) – bars 0, and 2.

Set up the Route Category Default Table (RCDT).

- COT 0.
- TIE 1.
- DID 2.
- OTH 0 – MDM will initially be assigned ART 0 like DIC and PAG, but can be changed using the RART prompt.

LD 56 – Modify trunk barring Access Restriction Tables (ARTs).

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	TBAR	Add or change Access Restriction Table(s) (ARTs).
ART	(0)-63	Select ART to add or change. If ART table 0 is defined, no restrictions apply.
	<CR>	Return to REQ prompt.

DENY	yyy yyy ALL xALL Xyyy Xyyy <CR>	Enter ART numbers denied to Originating Trunk Connection (OTC). Deny all ARTs to OTC. All ART numbers allowed to OTC. Enter ART numbers allowed to OTC, or change to remove previously blocked connections. Return to REQ prompt with no table being stored.
------	---	--

LD 56 – Change or print ART number for the route.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG PRT	Change or Print. Note: REQ = NEW, or OUT is disallowed for RART.
TYPE	RART	Change ART number for the route.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	(0)-511 (0)-127	Route number. For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
ART	(0)-63 <CR>	ART to assign to route(s). If ART table 0 is defined, no restrictions apply. Return to REQ prompt. ART remains unchanged.

LD 56 – Change or print the route category default table.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG PRT	Change or Print. Note: REQ = NEW, or OUT is disallowed for RCDT.
TYPE	RCDT	Change the route category default table.
COT	(0)-63	COT, FEX, and WAT routes are assigned the entered ART when the route is created in LD 16.
DID	(0)-63	DID routes are assigned the entered ART when the route is created in LD 16.

TIE	(0)-63	CAA, CAM, CSA, and TIE routes are assigned the entered ART when the route is created in LD 16.
OTH	(0)-63 <CR>	ADM, DIC, MDM, PAG, and RCD routes are assigned the entered ART when the route is created in LD 16. Return to the REQ prompt.

Feature operation

Barring is implemented via service change by a qualified technician. If the connection is not allowed, intercept treatment defined by the ACCD prompt in LD 15 is implemented.

Trunk Failure Monitor Enhancement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	901
Operating parameters	901
Feature interactions	902
Feature packaging	902
Feature implementation	902
Feature operation	902

Feature description

This enhancement to the Trunk Failure Monitor feature provides a visual display on attendant consoles to indicate Direct Inward Dialing (DID)/Direct Outward Dialing (DOD)/TIE trunk line-break alarm conditions, and optionally to indicate 2.0 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface or Primary Rate Interface (PRI) Out-of-service conditions. The upper-most left key lamps on the console flash to indicate these trouble conditions.

This capability is available on the following Attendant Consoles:

- M1250
- M2250

Operating parameters

Trunk Failure Monitor (TFM) package 182 must be equipped.

This enhancement is not supported for:

- Tenant Groups attendants
- 1.5 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface (DTI), and
- Automatic Trunk Maintenance.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature requires Trunk Failure Monitor (TFM) package 182.

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Configure the attendant trunk failure display.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options
...		
- TFDR	(NO) YES	Trunk Failure Display required. Prompted with TFM package 182. Requires QCW3, QCW, M1250, or M2250 consoles.

Feature operation

The upper-most left key lamps on the console flash to indicate trouble conditions.

If the attendant is in Position Busy, Night Service, or Loop Busy state, without a call on the console, pressing the upper-most left key causes the display to show the failed trunk unit or loop number. The lamp state changes from flashing to lit. If there is more than one failed trunk or loop, the display shows them one at a time, and the lamps remain flashing until all failed trunk units or loop numbers are displayed.

When the trouble conditions have been resolved, the lamps become dark to indicate that the trunk or loop is available for normal use.

Trunk Failure Monitor

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	905
Operating parameters	906
Feature interactions	906
Feature packaging	907
Feature implementation	907
Feature operation	907

Feature description

The Trunk Failure Monitor (TFM) feature detects Line Break Alarm Signals (LBAS), which are generated because of trouble conditions on Direct Inward Dialing (DID), Direct Outward Dialing (DOD), or TIE trunks, or service degraded to Out-of-service (OOS) on 2.0 Mbps Digital Trunk Interface (DTI) or Primary Rate Interface (PRI) trunks. If a line break is detected, a trunk message is printed on the maintenance TTY, and the affected trunk is rendered BUSY to stop any further seizure of the trunk during outgoing calls.

Once the line break trouble condition has been fixed, a different Line Break Alarm Signal (LBAS) is generated. The TFM feature detects this signal, prints another trunk message on the TTY indicating that the trouble condition has been corrected, and renders the repaired trunk unit IDLE for normal use.

Operating parameters

TFM is not supported by the Attendant Administration feature.

TFM is not supported on 1.5 Mbps DTI.

TFM requires the QPC730B for DID or DOD trunks, and the QPC774 for TIE trunks.

A Centralized Attendant Service (CAS) attendant can only monitor the trunks on the switch on which the attendant is located.

This feature is supported on the M2250 Attendant Console.

Feature interactions

Extended DID/DOD Software Support - Europe

As part of the Trunk Failure Monitor feature, the BAR/UNBAR messages are received from IPE XDID trunks (LD 15 must be configured with TFDR = YES); when a BAR message indicating a problem situation is received, a TRK501 message is printed on the TTY, the uppermost key lamps light up on the Attendant Console, and the trunk is placed into BUSY state to prevent the trunk from being seized for new outgoing calls. The reception of an UNBAR message indicates that the problem situation has been cleared. A TRK502 message is printed on the TTY, the lamps on the Attendant Console are darkened, and the trunk is idled. Note that Baring Allowed (BARA) CLS must be configured on the XDID trunk for the described process to occur.

Extended Flexible Central Office Trunk Software Support

As part of the Trunk Failure Monitor feature, the BAR/UNBAR messages are received from IPE XFCOT trunks. When a BAR message indicating a problem situation is received, a trunk message is printed on the TTY, the uppermost key lamps light up on the Attendant Console, and the trunk is placed into BUSY state to prevent the trunk from being seized for new outgoing calls. The reception of an UNBAR message indicates that the problem situation has been cleared. A message is printed on the TTY, the lamps on the Attendant Console are darkened, and the seized trunk is idled. Note that BARA Class of Service must be configured on the trunk for the described processing to occur.

Feature packaging

Trunk failure Monitor (TFM) package 182.

Feature implementation

There are no specific implementation procedures for this feature.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Trunk to Trunk Connection

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	909
Operating parameters	911
Feature interactions	912
Feature packaging	914
Feature implementation	914
Feature operation	916

Feature description

The Trunk to Trunk Connection feature introduces the following capabilities: transfer on ringing of external trunk across the network, transfer of one supervised outgoing external trunk to another, conference of external trunks and outgoing trunk to trunk charging. These capabilities are available on an analog (500/2500 type) set, proprietary set or an Attendant Console.

Transfer on Ringing of External Trunk over Network

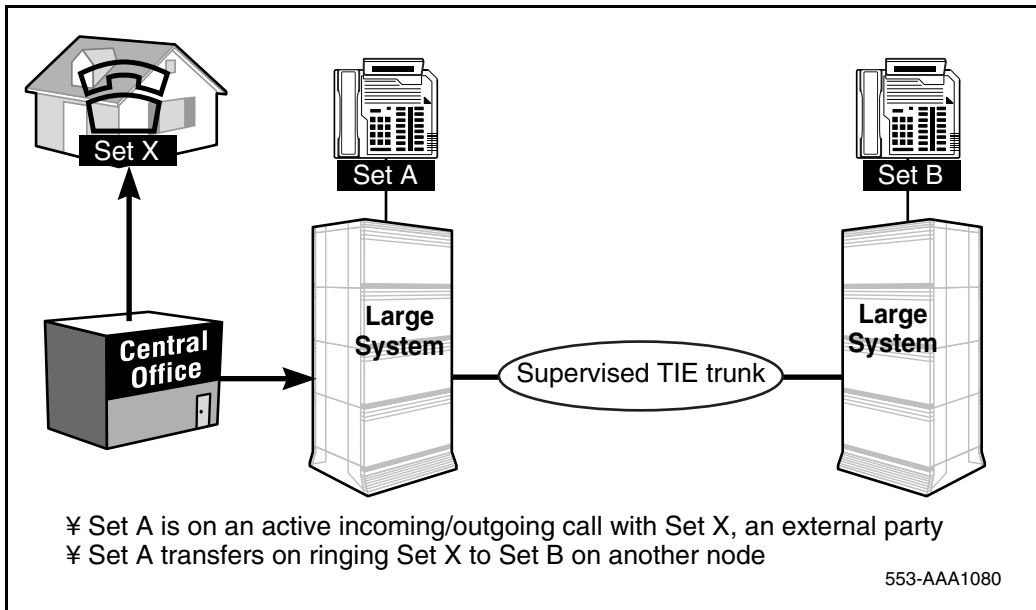
Allows the transfer on ringing of an established external trunk call over a supervised analog network TIE trunk. If the called party does not answer within a specified time, the call will slow answer recall to the attendant on the transferring node. This capability ensures that available network resources are not occupied indefinitely.

Transfer of External Trunks

Allows the transfer of one outgoing external trunk to another trunk provided both calls are answered and both trunks have answer supervision.

As illustrated in Figure 22, Set A is on an incoming/outgoing call with Set X, an external trunk. Set A initiates a call transfer of Set X to Set B. With the Trunk to Trunk Connection feature, Set A can transfer on ringing without waiting for Set B to answer. If Set B does not answer the transferred call, the external trunk will slow answer recalls to the attendant on the transferring node.

Figure 22
Transfer on ringing of external call

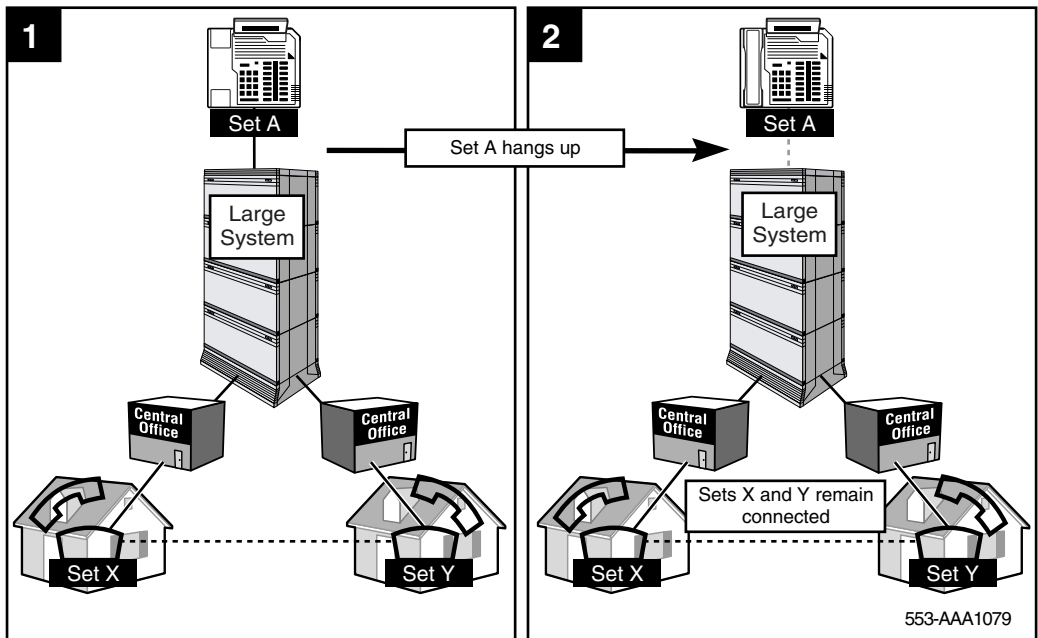


Conference of External Trunks

Allows external trunks to remain established in a conference call in circumstances when all external trunks involved in the call offer disconnect supervision.

Figure 23 illustrates the Conference of External Trunk capabilities of this feature. Set A is on an established conference call with two or more external trunks, Set X and Set Y. When Set A disconnects during the conference, Set X and Set Y continue in the established call.

Figure 23
Conference of external trunks



Outgoing Trunk to Trunk Charging

Ensures that outstanding charging information, relevant to both outgoing calls, is contained in relevant Call Detail Recording records.

Operating parameters

Slow answer recall occurs when an external trunk is transferred on ringing across an answer supervised network TIE trunk to a set that does not answer. However, the resulting recall will be to an attendant on the transferring node and not to the original set which transferred the call.

When transferring one outgoing trunk to another, it is required that the two external calls involved are both answered prior to completing the transfer. Both external trunks involved must have both answer and disconnect supervision.

When the last internal party disconnects from a conference call, involving two or more external trunks, all external trunks must have disconnect supervision for the call to remain established. If any one of the remaining external trunks does not have disconnect supervision, all external trunks will be dropped.

No change is made to existing VNS operation.

Feature interactions

Busy Tone Detection for Japan

Busy Tone Detection for Japan does not impact Trunk to Trunk Connection. However, whichever occurs first, prevails.

Call Transfer

To transfer an external trunk on ringing across a supervised analog network TIE trunk, the external trunk and internal TIE line must have both answer and disconnect supervision, and the external call must be established. To transfer one outgoing external trunk to another, both external trunks must have answer and disconnect supervision, and both external calls must be established.

Centralized Answering Position

A Small System may not have an actual attendant console. Instead, the Small System will use Centralized Answering Position (CAP). The CAP Directory Number (DN) is the customer Night DN. Since no attendant is configured, the customer is viewed to be in Night Service and any calls for the attendant are directed to the CAP. Slow Answer Recall may be presented to a CAP when no attendant console is configured for the customer.

Conference

Trunk to Trunk Connection allows external trunks to remain established in a call, provided that all external trunks involved have disconnect supervision. With respect to charging costs associated with a conference call, once the last set involved in the conference call disconnects, a search is made of all remaining trunks in the call to determine which call is established in the call for the longest period of time. This trunk is the chargeable Terminal Number (TN). This process is repeated to find the next chargeable TN.

Multi-Party Operations - Ringing No Answer

In a standalone environment, the RGNA prompt in the Customer Data Block will be used when an external trunk is transferred on ringing and the called party does not answer. In a network environment, the RTIM timer value in the Customer Data Block will be used for slow answer recall.

Message Registration

The last party releasing the call collects the total value of outstanding Periodic Pulse Metering (PPM) generated on outgoing trunks. If the last party is an internal set, the outstanding PPM is stored against the meter of the set. If the last party is an internal TIE trunk, the outstanding PPM is stored against the meter associated with the internal TIE trunk access code. If the last party is an outgoing external trunk, the outstanding PPM is stored against the meter associated with the external trunk access code.

Night Service

If an attendant is placed in Night Service, calls to the attendant are directed to a station with the Night DN. Recalls are not directed to the Night DN. Recalls are put in the attendant call waiting queue when in Night Service.

Night Service Enhancement

Recalls made while the attendant is in Night Service are routed to the Night DN, if the original call is an external call. In such a case, the destination party is disconnected, the internal network trunk is released and the original extended call is presented to the Night DN. If the original call is internal, recalls are put in the attendant call waiting queue when in Night Service.

Trunk Barring

Trunk Group Access Restriction

Trunk Barring and Trunk Group Access Restriction takes precedence over the Trunk to Trunk Connection feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Note: DID to TIE (DTOT) for Japan package 176 must be restricted to enable this feature.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1
- LD 15 – Modifications to Customer Data Block.
- 2
- LD 15 – Modifications to Customer Data Block.

LD 15 – Modifications to Customer Data Block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	ATT	Attendant console options
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
RTIM	xxx yy zzz	Enter defined value for the Slow Answer Recall timer where: xxx = 0-(30)-378 Slow Answer Recall yy y= 0-(30)-510 Camp On Recall zzz = 0-(30)-510 Call Waiting Recall

LD 15 – Modifications to Customer Data Block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change
TYPE:	NET	Trunk and network options.
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
...		
ISDN	YES	Change the Integrated Services Digital Network options.
- PSTN	NO	Public Switched Telephone Network. Limit the number of PSTNs allowed in a network connection to one PSTN. NO = Put no limit on the number of PSTN connections. YES = Limit the number of PSTN connections.
...		
DITI	YES	Allow Direct Inward Dialing to TIE connections for customer.
TRNX	YES	YES = Allow transfer on ringing of an external trunk over a supervised analog network TIE trunk across private network. NO = Prevent transfer on ringing of an external trunk over a supervised analog network TIE trunk across private network.

Trunk Traffic Reporting Enhancement

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	917
Operating parameters	918
Feature packaging	919
Feature packaging	919
Feature implementation	920
Feature operation	920

Feature description

The following modifications to trunk traffic reporting have been implemented to improve the accuracy of TFC002 traffic reports. The options are selected in the Configuration Data Block.

Traffic Period Option

Without enabling this option, trunk usage added its entire duration into the traffic period in which the disconnection occurred. If the duration was longer than 36 CCS (CCS = 100 call seconds), but less than 50 CCS, a TFS401 message was output. However, that duration was still accumulated and included in the traffic reports. If the duration was longer than or equal to 50 CCS, a TFS402 message was output. This duration was not accumulated, and was excluded from the traffic reports.

The Traffic Period Option enables the CCS to be reported in each traffic report interval. The peg count is still reported at disconnect time as per existing operation.

Note that when the Traffic Period Option is first enabled, the first traffic report may get some TFS403 messages.

Trunk Seizure Option

Without enabling this option, system traffic statistics began accumulating when a call was established. system software determined that the call was established when one of the following occurred: the End-of-Dialing (EOD) timer timed out after the last digit was dialed; the octothorpe (#) was dialed; or answer supervision was received. In some situations, customers could not match system traffic reports with their carrier reports, because many carriers start accumulating statistics when a trunk is seized.

The Trunk Seizure Option provides the ability to start accumulating statistics upon trunk seizure, rather than when the call is established.

Operating parameters

If the duration of a call is less than two to four seconds, the peg count is not accumulated. This functionality only applies when the trunk seizure option is enabled.

Due to the accumulation at trunk seizure, peg counts occur even if a call is unanswered.

Feature interactions

Automatic Call Distribution

A trunk call to an Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) DN will only be considered established once this call is answered. It is not considered established while the call is waiting in the ACD queue. Therefore, at the end of a traffic period, if a trunk call is in the ACD queue, the Traffic Period Option will not accumulate the duration for this call.

Note that when the duration is accumulated at disconnect or at the end of a traffic period after this call is answered, the total duration including the time the call was in the ACD queue is accumulated. This total duration may be longer than a single traffic period due to the time in the ACD queue and a TFS401, TFS402, or TFS403 message may be output.

Music Trunks

The Trunk Seizure Option is not supported on Music trunks.

Recorded Announcement Trunks

The Trunk Seizure Option is not supported on Recorded Announcement trunks.

Traffic Monitor

The Traffic Monitor feature outputs certain traffic data approximately every minute.

The trunk usage and peg count output by the Traffic Monitor feature can be enhanced by enabling the Trunk Seizure Option. The accumulated duration and peg count of a call will begin at trunk seizure time instead of at the time the call was established.

The Traffic Monitor output that starts during the same time that the regular traffic report starts is impacted if the Traffic Period Option is enabled. With this option enabled, the duration of all currently established calls is accumulated at the end of the traffic period. Therefore, this additional duration is also accumulated in the next minute's traffic monitor output. For example, the Traffic Monitor feature and the Traffic Period Option are both enabled. Regular traffic reports are output every half hour. The difference in the accumulated duration from 10:29 to 10:30 may increase dramatically due to the additional durations accumulated for currently established calls at the end of this traffic period.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 17 – Configure Traffic Reporting option.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	PARM	Gate opener.
...		
- TPO	(NO), YES	Traffic Period Option. Enter YES to enable, NO to disable, and <CR> to keep the current value.
- TSO	(NO), YES	Trunk Seizure Option. Enter YES to enable, NO to disable, and <CR> to keep the current value.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Trunk Verification from a Station

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	921
Operating parameters	922
Feature interactions	922
Feature packaging	923
Feature implementation	923
Feature operation	923

Feature description

Trunk Verification from a Station (TVS) provides the capability for a classmarked 2500-type telephone (that is, basic push-button set having no feature keys) to seize a particular trunk within a trunk group, receive a dial tone, and outpulse digits to complete a call to a remote maintenance site. This feature is used as part of a PC-based Network Management system to allow physical testing of each trunk in the network.

Any compatible, customer-provided PC-based circuit switched network administration and maintenance system can access the trunk to be tested by calling a remote customer-provided responder. The responder supplies the various tones needed to perform the trunk test. The PC then stores and processes the results. Once the testing is complete, the PC disconnects from the tested trunk and accesses the next trunk in the route.

To the system, the PC appears as a 2500-type telephone, which requires the capability to seize a particular trunk member within a trunk route.

Operating parameters

It is recommended that the telephone with a Trunk Verification Allowed (TVA) Class of Service also have CFW All Calls To External DN Denied (CXFD), CFW Busy Denied (FBD), and CFW No Answer Denied (FND) Classes of Service. This setup prevents any restricted telephone from accessing trunks by calling the TVA telephone and subsequently getting transferred or forwarded.

Also, it is strongly recommended that this unit not be configured with an LPA. This will prevent the unit from initiating the PBXT (test message waiting lamps) command in LD 32.

The telephone with a Trunk Verification Allowed (TVA) Class of Service should also be assigned Warning Tone Denied (WTD) Class of Service. This will prevent Attendant Busy Verification, which could impair the trunk frequency measurements that take place during a TVS call. This also prevents the trunk that this telephone has seized from being barged into by the attendant.

Trunk Verification from a Station is not applicable to B-channels on digital links.

When using the Trunk Verification feature to test network trunks, any trunk state other than an idle, such as busy, disabled or maintenance busy, an overflow tone is returned.

Feature interactions

The environment in which the TVS feature will be invoked is a machine environment. That is, the user of the 2500-type telephone with this feature will usually be a PC-based maintenance system. Therefore, minimal interaction exists with other features.

When the 2500-type telephone with a TVA Class of Service makes a TVS call, any Trunk Group Access Restrictions/Trunk Access Restriction Groups (TGAR/TARG) defined in the system are removed for this call.

When a trunk group is busied out by an Attendant Console, access to that trunk group is not allowed with the TVS feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 10 – Allow or deny Trunk Verification from a 2500 telephone.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(TVD) TVA DTN	(Deny) allow TVS. Digitone service is required for 2500 telephones.

Feature operation

To verify that a trunk is working properly (from a 2500 telephone with TVA Class of Service), follow these steps:

- 1 Lift the handset.
- 2 Dial SPRE + 70 + ACOD + mmm

where:

SPRE is the special function access prefix
70 is the special access code for the TVS feature
ACOD is the access code of the trunk group to be tested, and
mmm is the number of the trunk member that is to be seized; mmm must be three digits (for example, 001).

Uninterrupted Line Connections

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	925
Operating parameters	925
Feature interactions	926
Feature packaging	926
Feature implementation.	926
Feature operation.	928

Feature description

Uninterrupted Line Connections are connections assigned Warning Tone Denied (WTD) Class of Service. The feature prohibits the imposition of any Camp On or intrusion tones on that line.

This feature is recommended for modem or data lines.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

Attendant Barge-In Attendant Busy Verify Override

These features cannot be applied to stations with a WTD Class of Service.

Camp-On

A call can be camped on to a station with a WTD Class of Service, but tone is not provided.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1** LD 10 – Assign Warning Tone Allowed for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.
- 2** LD 11 – Assign Warning Tone Allowed for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.
- 3** LD 14 – Assign Warning Tone Allowed for trunks.

LD 10 – Assign Warning Tone Allowed for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.

TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(WTA) WTD	Warning tone (allowed) denied.

LD 11 – Assign Warning Tone Allowed for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(WTA) WTD	Warning tone (allowed) denied.

LD 14 – Assign Warning Tone Allowed for trunks.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	CHG	Change.
TYPE	aaa	Trunk type, where: aaa = ADM, AID, ATVN, AWR, CAA, CAM, COT, CSA, DIC, DID, FEX, ISA, MDM, MUS, PAG, RAN, RCD, RLM, RLR, TIE, or WAT.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
CLS	(WTA) WTD	Warning tone (allowed) denied.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

United Kingdom Analogue Hardware Support

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	929
Operating parameters	932
Feature interactions	932
Feature packaging	932
Feature implementation.	932
Feature operation.	934

Feature description

The United Kingdom Analogue Hardware Support feature provides the following capabilities:

- UK Analogue Trunk Enhancements
- UK Transmission Plans

UK Analogue Trunk Enhancements

Software changes have been implemented for the following hardware packs, in order to comply with UK standards:

- XDID (Extended DID trunk card)
- XCOT (Extended Central Office trunk card)

- XTD (Extended Tone Detector card), and
- XFEM (Extended Flexible E&M trunk card).

XDID

Situation	Solution
A DID trunk is not available for a new call.	A backward signal is sent to the Public Switched Telephone Network.
A short line and long line DID trunk requires support.	A 2dB Short Line (SHL) and Long Line (LOL) pad matrix have been defined.

XCOT

Situation	Solution
Support the following types of disconnect signaling required for Central Office trunks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth Signaling (Ground Start), • Loop Calling (Disconnect Clearing), and • Loop Calling (Guarded Release) signaling. 	The appropriate disconnect sequences have been programmed.
For Periodic Pulse Metering (PPM), an option is required to default to a meter pulse frequency of 50 Hz (the XCOT pack for the UK can only accept this value).	In the Route Data Block, if the PPM frequency is not prompted, the value will default to 50 Hz.
For Periodic Pulse Metering, the counting of buffered and unbuffered pulses.	The software has been modified to support both buffered and unbuffered PPM pulses.
A time-configurable detector is required to monitor the disconnection of loop trunks, disconnect clear trunks, and release guard trunks.	The Loop Calling Timer (LCT), with a configurable range of 128-32640 milliseconds, has been introduced in the Route Data Block.

Situation	Solution
UK ringing must be recognized.	To recognize UK ringing, the default value of the ring validation timer has been changed from 512 milliseconds to 256 milliseconds.
UK COT with Earth Signalling (Ground Start) or Loop Calling Disconnect Clearing provides hardware answer supervision.	The software has been modified to support answer supervision for both Earth Signalling (Ground Start) and Loop Calling Disconnect Clearing. Prompt SUPN appears for both types of signaling in LD 14. Answer supervision is not provided for Loop Calling Guarded Release.

XTD

The XTD pack can be configured, on a per-call basis, for either Dual-tone Multifrequency (DTMF) or Dial Tone Detection (DTD) signaling.

XFEM

The XFEM pack supports recorded announcement trunks, paging trunks, and music trunks, two-wire E&M, four-wire E&M, and 2280 Hz TIE trunks.

UK Digital Transmission Plans

Software changes have been implemented in order to comply with UK digital transmission plans for the following:

- Digital trunks, and
- Meridian Modular telephones.

Digital trunks

Situation	Solution
The transmission parameter values for digital trunks must be fixed.	The transmission parameter values for digital trunks are automatically downloaded, based on a zero default value.

Meridian Modular telephones

Situation	Solution
The transmission parameter values must be fixed and automatically downloaded, on a per-system basis.	The software has been changed to prevent transmission parameter prompts from appearing. The transmission parameters will be fixed for the UK, and will be downloaded on a per-system basis.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software..

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 13 – Configure the DTD/DTR data block..
- 2 LD 14 – Configure UK trunks, their associated signaling and transmission option.
- 3 LD 16 – Define the Loop Calling Detection Timer, and how the ground signal from a Recorded Announcement (RAN) machine should be interpreted for XFEM cards.

LD 13 – Configure the DTD/DTR data block.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
TYPE	XTD	Extended Dial Tone Detector and Digitone Receiver data block.
...		
XTDT	(0)-7	Extended Tone Detector Table Number, prompted when type = XTD. If a table other than 0 is entered, it must exist in LD 97.
- DTO	(NO) YES	Dial Tone Detection Only. (NO) = Do not disable DTR detection. YES = Disable DTR detection, only perform dial tone detection.

LD 14 – Configure UK trunks, their associated signaling and transmission option.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
XTRK	XFEM XDID XCOT	Extended Flexible E&M trunk card. Extended DID trunk card. Extended CO trunk card.
...		
SIGL	LDC LGR	Trunk signaling. Loop calling, disconnect clear. Accepted when TYPE = COT and UK package is equipped. Loop calling, guarded release. Accepted when TYPE = COT and UK package is equipped.
...		

CLS	(SHL) LOL NTC TRC VNL	<p>(Short line) Long line Class of Service.</p> <p>Transmission Class of Service, where: NTC = Non-transmission Compensated TRC = Transmission Compensated, and VNL = Via Net Loss.</p> <p>For E&M4 Wire and AC15 defined on XFEM trunks, NTC is used for circuit switched network-to-PSTN Link connections, while VNL is used for circuit switched network-to-circuit switched network TIE connections.</p> <p>SHL replaces TRC and LOL replaces NTC and VNL for XDID and XCOT trunks in Phase 7C and later.</p>
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LD 16 – Define the Loop Calling Detection Timer, and how the ground signal from a Recorded Announcement (RAN) machine should be interpreted for XFEM cards.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
TIMR	LCT 0-128-1280	<p>Loop Calling Detection Timer in milliseconds.</p> <p>Default for COT trunks = 128. Default for all other trunks = 256.</p>
...		
GRD		Determines how the ground signal from a RAN machine should be interpreted for XFEM cards.
	(PLAY)	The ground signal from the RAN machine indicates that the machine is playing.
	IDLE	The ground signal from the RAN machine indicates that the machine is idle.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

User Selectable Call Redirection

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	935
Operating parameters	936
Feature interactions	937
Feature packaging	940
Feature implementation	941
Feature operation	943

Feature description

User Selectable Call Redirection (USCR), enhances the implementation of several existing features. First, it enables the user to modify DN's at the telephone for the following redirections:

- Flexible Call Forward No Answer DN (FDN)
- Hunt DN (HUNT)
- External Flexible Call Forward No Answer DN (EFD), and
- External Hunt DN (EHT).

The Station Control Password feature must be active, with passwords defined in LD 15, for the user to change these redirection DN's.

Second, it expands the number of selectable Ringing Cycle Options (RCOs) for Flexible Call Forward No Answer (CFNA) from one to three.

User assignment of redirection DN's

USCR permits the user to modify any of the redirection DN's for FDN, HUNT, EFD, and EHT from a rotary, push-button, or digital telephone.

Depending on the type of telephone, there are three ways to access this feature: using a Special Service Prefix Code (SPRE 9915), a Flexible Feature Code (FFC), or the User Selectable Redirection (USR) key.

The user can also change the RCO from a telephone after accessing USCR. For security reasons, the user must enter the Station Control Password (SCPW) before changing the redirection DN's or the RCO.

Ringling Cycle Options (RCOs) for CFNA

The original implementation of Call Forward No Answer provided a single option (CFNA in LD 15) that defined the number of normal ringing cycles before CFNA treatment. The value could be in the range of 1-15, with a default of 4. This value determined how many times the telephone rang before CFNA treatment was initiated.

The CFNA prompt is now replaced with prompts CFN0, CFN1, and CFN2, each of whose value can be in the range of 1-15, with a default of 4. The number of distinctive ringing cycles for CFNA is also expanded. The DFNA prompt in LD 15 is replaced with DFN0, DFN1, and DFN2, with the same value range and default.

Additionally, the Ringling Cycle Option (RCO) prompt appears in LDs 10 and 11 for each telephone. Its value, in the range of 0-2, is a pointer to the CFNx and DFNx entries in the Customer Data Block. The following chart explains the relationship of the RCO value and the CFNx and DFNx entries in the Customer Data Block.

Operating parameters

To assign or print the RCO for a telephone requires that it have the Flexible Call Forward No Answer Allowed (FNA) Class of Service or Message Waiting Allowed (MWA) Class of Service.

The user's telephone must have User Selectable Redirection Allowed (USRA) Class of Service and a Station Control Password (SCPW). The user must enter the correct password to access USCR.

Table 53
Relationship between RCO value and CFNx, DFNx contents

An RCO value (per telephone) of	Selects these CFNA and DFNA entries (with sample contents shown)	And has this effect
0	CFN0 (Default value of 4) DFN0 (Value set to 2)	CFNA treatment after four rings CFNA treatment after two distinctive rings
1	CFN1 (Value set to 6) DFN1 (Value set to 5)	CFNA treatment after six rings CFNA treatment after five distinctive rings
2	CFN2 (Value set to 3) DFN2 (Default value of 4)	CFNA treatment after three rings CFNA treatment after four distinctive rings

Basic Rate Interface (BRI) telephones do not support USCR because they cannot access SPRE or FFC, and have no feature keys. Therefore, BRI telephones will always use the entries for CFN0 and DFN0.

The user cannot use USCR to initially configure call redirection features. The features must be equipped, and the initial call redirection DN must be established, via a service change.

This feature cannot be used remotely. A user can only change redirection DNs or the RCO for the telephone being used to access USCR.

Feature interactions

Automatic Call Distribution

An Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) DN cannot be stored as a redirection DN unless the ACD queue is defined as a Message Center.

Attendant Administration

Attendant Administration does not support assigning the USR key, RCO, or USRA/USRD Class of Service.

Autodial

USCR does not support Autodial; Autodial cannot be used to dial all or part of the digits for USCR programming.

Call Forward All Calls

When CFW redirects a call from telephone A to telephone B, and telephone B does not answer, the RCO of telephone B determines how long it rings. After the designated number of rings, the FDN of telephone A redirects the call.

Call Forward by Call Type

USCR enables a user to assign EFD from the telephone.

Call Forward No Answer Flexible Call Forward No Answer

The single parameters previously used to define normal ringing cycles (CFNA) and distinctive ringing cycles (DFNA) are expanded to three (CFN0-2 and DFN0-2), with the Ringing Cycle Options (RCO) parameter used to select the specific CFNA and DFNA entries for each telephone.

Call Forward No Answer, Second Level

The number of ringing cycles before Second Level Call Forward No Answer (SFA) is determined by the RCO for the ringing DN, as with CFNA.

Call Redirection by Time of Day

User Selectable Call Redirection is not supported by Call Redirection by Time of Day.

Dial Access to Features and Services

The 9915 feature code accesses USCR from an analog (500/2500 type) telephone or a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone. The user dials this code after dialing the SPRE.

Directory Number Delayed Ringing

With User Selectable Call Redirection (USCR) a user can change the number of CFNA/DFNA ringing cycles. If the user changes the CFNA/DFNA value so that CFNA takes place before the Directory Number Delayed Ringing timer runs out, none of the SCN/MCN keys will receive an audible notification.

Distinctive/New Distinctive Ringing

The single parameter previously used to define distinctive ringing cycles (DFNA) is expanded to three (DFN0-2), with the Ringing Cycle Options (RCO) parameter used to select the specific DFNA entry for each telephone.

DPNSS1 Diversion

The User Selectable Call Redirection feature triggers Diversion Validation. If the numbering plan is DPNSS1 then diversion occurs. Numbering plan routes are checked to determine if redirection DN's are through DPNSS1 on a first choice route basis. If the number plan is not a DN through DPNSS1, then User Selectable Call Redirection works as usual.

Enhanced Hot Line Flexible Hot Line

An analog (500/2500 type) telephone with a Hot Line feature cannot use User Selectable Call Redirection, because it cannot access any features through SPRE or FFC.

Hunting

User Selectable Call Redirection permits a user to change the HUNT DN or EHT from a telephone. An attendant DN is only allowed for HUNT and EHT if the customer has the attendant defined as a message center (LD 15 – MATT=YES).

Message Center (MC) and Message Waiting

USCR affects the number of times the DN rings before the call is forwarded to the Message Center. The RCO in the Terminal Number (TN) block of the Multiple Appearance Redirection Prime (MARP) for the called DN determines the number of times the DN rings.

Multiple Appearance Redirection Prime (MARP)

When a Multiple Appearance DN is rung, the determination of the number of ringing cycles for CFNA depends on the value of the MARP prompt in LD 17. If the value is “YES,” the number of ringing cycles is determined by the RCO number of the DN that is classified as a MARP TN. If the DN is a Multiple Appearance DN (MADN), the RCO values in the other TN blocks for that DN are ignored.

If the MARP value is “NO,” the RCO is taken from the first TN in the DN block with a primary appearance of the DN. If there is none, the last TN in the DN block is used.

Pretranslation

If Pretranslation (package 92) is enabled, the digits entered as the redirection DN are pretranslated before they are stored. Note that no Pretranslation occurs when the redirection DNs are used in such call processing features as Hunting or CFNA, eliminating the possibility that the redirection DN is pretranslated twice.

Short Hunting

USCR does not support changing the HUNT or EHT for a telephone with Short Hunt enabled. USCR also does not support entering “000” from a telephone as the HUNT.

Speed Call

Speed Call is not supported by USCR.

Feature packaging

Flexible Feature Codes (FFC) package 139 is a prerequisite for the user activation part of this feature because it provides for the Station Control Password.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 15 – Configure USCR in the Customer Data Block..
- 2 LD 10 – Configure USCR for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.
- 3 LD 11 – Configure USCR for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.
- 4 LD 57 – Configure USCR Flexible Feature Codes.

LD 15 – Configure USCR in the Customer Data Block.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	ADD, or change.
TYPE:	RDR	Call Redirection
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- CFN0	1-(4)-15	Number of normal rings for CFNA, Option 0.
- CFN1	1-(4)-15	Number of normal rings for CFNA, Option 1.
- CFN2	1-(4)-15	Number of normal rings for CFNA, Option 2.
- DFN0	1-(4)-15	Number of distinctive rings for DFNA, Option 0.
- DFN1	1-(4)-15	Number of distinctive rings for DFNA, Option 1.
- DFN2	1-(4)-15	Number of distinctive rings for DFNA, Option 2.
TYPE	FFC	Gate opener.
...		
- SCPL	(0-8	Length of Station Control Password. If 0 = password disabled, USCR cannot be used.

LD 10 – Configure USCR for analog (500/2500 type) telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	500	Telephone type.
RCO	(0) 1 2	Ringing Cycle Option for CFNA, in the range of 0-2, with a default of 0.
SCPW	xxx...xx	Station Control Password.
CLS	(USRD) USRA	User Selectable Redirection Class of Service (permitting SPRE and FFC access) (denied) allowed.
Note: The technician can use easy change to change the RCO and USRA/USRD CLS. At the ITEM prompt, type RCO <value> where the value is 0-2.		

LD 11 – Configure USCR for Meridian 1 proprietary telephones.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
RCO	(0) 1 2	Ringing Cycle Option for CFNA, in the range of 0-2, with a default of 0.
SCPW	xxx...xx	Station Control Password.
CLS	(USRD) USRA	User Selectable Redirection Class of Service (permitting SPRE, FFC, and USR key access) (denied) allowed.
KEY	xx USR	Key number of the USR key.
Note: The technician can use easy change to change the RCO and USRA/USRD CLS. At the ITEM prompt, type RCO <value> where the value is 0-2.		

LD 57 – Configure USCR Flexible Feature Codes.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
CODE	USCR ALL	Prompt for USCR FFC, or all FFC code types.
USCR	xxxxxxx	USCR FFC (1-7 digits).
	yyyyyyy	Define additional FFC codes, as needed.
	<CR>	Ends the entry of FFC codes.

Feature operation

As a prerequisite to accessing the feature, the conditions shown in Table 54 must be met for the selected access method.

Table 54
Requirements for accessing USCR

Requirement	Access Method		
	USR Key	SPRE	FFC
FFC package equipped	Yes	Yes	Yes
SCPL is defined (>0)	Yes	Yes	Yes
SCPW is defined	Yes	Yes	Yes
Telephone has USR key	Yes	No	No
USRA Class of Service defined	Yes	Yes	Yes
SPRE defined	No	Yes	Yes
USCR FFC defined	No	No	Yes

To assign/query a redirection DN using SPRE:

- Take the telephone off-hook, or press the DN key on a digital telephone.

- Enter the SPRE.
- Enter the USCR feature access code (9915).
- Enter the Station Control Password.
- Enter the USCR option code, as shown in Table 55.

Table 55
USCR option codes

Code	Used to assign
1	FDN redirection DN
2	HUNT redirection DN
3	EFD redirection DN
4	EHT redirection DN
5	RCO

- Enter the new RCO if assigning the RCO; enter the redirection DN if assigning the DN.
- Place telephone on-hook, or press the RIs key on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone.

To assign or query a redirection DN using the USR key:

- Press the dark USR key.
- Enter the Station Control Password.
- Enter the USCR option code from Table 55.
- Enter the new RCO if assigning the RCO; enter the redirection DN if assigning the DN.
- Press the USR key again.

To assign or query a redirection DN using an FFC:

- Take the telephone off-hook, or press the DN key on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone.

- Enter the USCR FFC.
- Enter the Station Control Password.
- Enter the USCR option code, as shown in Table 55.
- Enter the new RCO if assigning the RCO; enter the redirection DN if assigning the DN.
- Place telephone on-hook, or press the **RLs** key on a Meridian 1 proprietary telephone.

Variable Flash Timing and Ground Button

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	947
Operating parameters	948
Feature interactions	948
Feature packaging	949
Feature implementation	949
Feature operation	949

Feature description

These two methods of operation allow an analog (500/2500 type) telephone user to obtain special dial tone and activate various system features while on an established call. They are also used to return to the original call. Both of these functions are referred to as a recall. The following are the two parts of the feature.

Variable Flash Timing

This part is an enhancement to Flash Timing. It allows further flexibility in defining the limits for the flash. A minimum range of 20 to 768 milliseconds has been added and the maximum range has been extended to 1500 milliseconds. These settings are made on a customer basis in LD 15. A switchhook flash of less than the minimum is ignored and one of greater than the maximum is read as a disconnect. All flashes between the minimum and maximum provide a recall.

Ground Button

This part is an alternative to Flash Timing. It requires the installation of a ground button line card in place of a regular 500-type line card and analog (500/2500 type) telephones which have the ground button capability. The ground button can be depressed for any length of time over the minimum flash timing to provide a recall.

Operating parameters

Variable Flash Timing and Ground Button Operation are supported only on Digitone sets.

Ground Button Operation requires that a QPC532 Ground Button line card be installed on sets that have the capability, rather than a regular 500-type line card.

Using SPRE codes, it is possible to invoke the same features from an analog (500/2500 type) telephone as from a feature telephone.

Feature interactions

Message Waiting

The Ground Button Recall message to the software uses the same data store as the Message Waiting feature. The telephone state indicates which feature is active. The state is idle for Message Waiting and active for Ground Button Recall.

Feature packaging

This feature requires International Supplementary Features (SUPP) package 131.

Feature implementation

LD 15 – Assign minimum and maximum flash time for each customer member.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE:	TIM	Timers.
...		
- FLSH	xxx yyy	Minimum and maximum switchhook flash timer in milliseconds. xxx = 20-(45)-768. yyy = 384-(896)-1500. The timing specified will be used for EPE equipment only. XPE equipment will use the FLSH specified in LD 97.

Feature operation

Variable Flash Timing

Any switchhook flash between 20 and 1500 milliseconds provides a recall.

Ground Button

Pressing the ground button for any length of time over 20 milliseconds provides a recall.

Variable Guard Timing

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	951
Operating parameters	951
Feature interactions	951
Feature packaging	952
Feature implementation	952
Feature operation	952

Feature description

The guard timing capability for a trunk prevents outgoing calls from reseizing trunks for a specified time after disconnection, thereby protecting trunks against glare conditions. This feature allows the customer to specify one guard timing interval for incoming call disconnection and one guard timing interval for outgoing call disconnection.

Operating parameters

There are no operating parameters associated with this feature.

Feature interactions

There are no feature interactions associated with this feature.

Feature packaging

This feature is included in base System Software.

Feature implementation

LD 16 – Configure Guard Timers for trunk.

Prompt	Response	Description
...		
CFWR	(NO) YES	CFW restriction (not allowed) allowed.
IDOP	(NO) YES	Respond YES to allow the trunk CDR for internal calls to identify the originating station instead of the forwarding station.
TIMR	GTI 128-(896)-32640	Incoming Guard timer.
TIMR	GTO 128-(896)-32640	Outgoing Guard timer.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Virtual Office

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	953
Operating parameters	954
Feature interactions	955
Feature packaging	958
Feature implementation.	958
Feature operation.	958

Feature description

The Virtual Office feature enables users to login to any Internet telephone using their own User ID and password. Upon login, the Internet telephone de-registers with the Succession Call Server and registers to the Succession Call Server associated with the given User ID. This can be the same Succession Call Server or another Succession Call Server within the network. If it is another Succession Call Server, a Nortel Meridian Gatekeeper is required to provide the address of the Internet Telephone Terminal Proxy Server (TPS) node. Upon logout from Virtual Office, the Internet telephone registers to the Succession Call Server associated with the settings stored in its EEPROM: the S1 server and Terminal Number (TN).

In order to login using Virtual Office, the TN associated with the current Internet telephone registration must be configured with the class of service (CLS) VOLA (Virtual Office Login Allowed). The TN associated with the User ID for the login must be configured with the CLS VOUA (Virtual Office User Allowed). For more information on VOLA and VOUA, refer to LD 11 and LD 81 in *Software Input/Output: Administration* (553-3001-311).

The Virtual Office feature functions only with the i2002, i2004, and i2050 Internet telephones. Refer to the following documents for more information:

- *i2002 Internet Telephone User Guide*
- *i2004 Internet Telephone User Guide*
- *i2050 Software Phone User Guide*

The Virtual Office feature supports only one customer. If more than one customer is configured, the customer with the lowest customer number is supported.

Operating parameters

The minimum required software and hardware is:

- System software and hardware
- IPL 3.0
- i2050 software build 297
- Element management 1.0
- OTM release 2.0

Firmware upgrade

The Virtual Office feature requires UNISTim protocol version 2.5, which is supported in firmware version 1.33 or later. No firmware upgrade takes place during a Virtual Office login.

The `umsUpgradeAll` command has no impact on Internet telephones logged into Virtual Office. These telephones do not get reset. If the Virtual Office login is within the same Succession Call Server, the Internet telephone firmware is upgraded after the user has logged out. If the Virtual Office login is between different Succession Call Servers, the Internet telephone simply registers back to its home TPS, and follows the normal firmware upgrade rules for regular registration.

Feature interactions

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agents requiring the Virtual Office login, must have a separate, single appearance DN assigned to a programmable feature key. This unique DN is the User ID for Virtual Office login.

Branch Office DN

When a Virtual Office login is for a Branch Office DN, the Branch Office Internet telephone is preempted. There is one situation where a Branch Office DN becomes registered to both the Main Office and the Branch Office. It occurs when the Branch Office Internet telephone is in survival mode and there is a Virtual Office login for that DN. The situation is resolved when WAN connectivity resumes and the Internet telephone, in local mode, is redirected to register with the Main Office TPS in a logged out state.

Gatekeeper end points

Virtual Office support is limited to Internet telephones registered with Succession Call Servers that are configured as end points in the same Gatekeeper. Virtual Office login between Internet telephones registered with Succession Call Servers that are configured as end points of different Gatekeepers is not supported.

Internet telephone options

The Internet telephone options are retained within the telephone regardless of the registered User ID. Remote Virtual Office logins display the time and date of the remote Succession Call Server.

Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN)

Upon Virtual Office login using a Multiple Appearance Directory Number (MADN), the TN is selected to match the provided SCPW. If this is not desirable, then a separate, secondary, single appearance DN can be assigned. After login using the single appearance DN, the user receives the assigned keymap and feature key list including the MADN.

If there is no matching SCPW, an *Invalid ID* error displays. The login session assumes all the features of this TN (the same as a regular registration).

Optivity Telephony Manager (OTM)

The OTM End-User Station Administration includes the CLS VOLA/VOLD, and VOUA/VOUD from LD 11.

Phantom Terminal Numbers

Virtual Terminal Numbers and Phantom Terminal Numbers use the same TN range. The maximum number of Phantom TNs and Virtual TNs configurable on Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems is 640.

Registration lockout

If a user enters an incorrect password three times, the TN is locked from Virtual Office login for one hour. This is known as *Password guessing protection*. When locked, the error message SRPT0108 is written to the Succession Call Server history file and printed to the TTY. The craftsperson can unlock the TN by disabling and then enabling it in LD 32. This lockout does not survive re-registration of the Internet telephone.

Virtual Office login

When an Internet telephone performs a Virtual Office login to another Internet telephone on the same Succession Call Server, but registered with a different Signaling Server, or Media card, the preempted telephone remains logged out with the Logged Out screen, even after the login telephone has logged out. When the user returns to the home office, the Home softkey is used to log back into the home TN.

Virtual Office login using UDP

Virtual Office login to a Branch User using UDP from a Branch User in local mode always tries to log into the Branch User registered to the Main Office. Therefore, Virtual Office login using UDP will fail if the WAN connection to the Main Office is down.

Virtual Office preemption

A user who is already logged into Virtual Office can log in again on another Internet telephone. This is useful if the user forgets to log out of an Internet telephone and returns to his/her desk. The home Internet telephone or the logged in Virtual Office Internet telephone is preempted upon a successful login on another Internet telephone. The preempted Internet telephone remains registered to the TPS but not to the Succession Call Server, and is forced to register to the TN configured on the Internet telephone.

Since there can only exist one registration for a TN within a Succession Call Server, the Internet telephone is no longer operational, as indicated by the *Logout Screen* on the display.

The preempted Internet telephone can be used by another user for a Virtual Office login or it can be re-registered as the home Internet telephone. The preempted Succession Call Server registration may be a regular registration, a Virtual Office login, or a Branch User login. If it is a regular registration, then the subsequent login is resolved within the Succession Call Server to be a regular registration not a Virtual Office login or a Branch User login. A regular registration is one in which the Internet telephone's EEPROM S1 and TN settings match the login TN within the associated Succession Call Server.

If a virtually logged in Internet telephone resets, it attempts to register with the Succession Call Server associated with its S1 and TN. If the TN has a Virtual Office login or Branch User login, then it does not register to its Succession Call Server but displays the *Logout Screen*.

When attempting to login, if there is an existing login to the same User ID or a home Internet telephone for the User ID and it is not in the idle state (for example, ringing, ringback, or in a call) the new login attempt gets a *Login Busy* message.

Feature packaging

Virtual Office requires the following packages:

- Branch Office (SBO) package 390
- Virtual Office (VO) package 382
- Virtual Office (VO) package 387

Feature implementation

LD 11 – Configuring Virtual Office

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	NEW/CHG	<p>Internet telephones.</p> <p>Customer number, as defined in LD 15</p> <p>Dialable DN, Main Office User ID. Enter X to delete.</p> <p>Main Office Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems</p> <p>Allowed/deny Virtual Office login operation on this TN.</p> <p>Allow/deny Virtual Office user onto this TN using another telephone.</p>
TYPE:	i2002 i2004 i2050	
CUST	xx	
BUID	<user id>	
MOTN	l s c u c u	
...		
CLS	(VOLA) VOLD	
CLS	(VOUA) VOUD	

Feature operation

The Virtual Office feature supports the following operations:

- Virtual Office login

- Virtual Office connection
- Virtual Office logout

Virtual Office login

Since i2004 and i2050 Internet telephones have more key functions than the i2002, a Virtual Office login from an i2002 Internet telephone to an i2004 or i2050 TN is blocked if:

- Key 0 is ACD.
- Any key (from key 1 to key 15) is defined as AAK, CWT, DIG, DPU, GPU, ICF, MCN, MCR, MSB, PVN, PVR, SCR or SCN.

If a login is attempted in the above situation, an error message is displayed.

Procedure 1 Performing Virtual Office login

This procedure instructs the user on how to log into Virtual Office. The Internet telephone has been configured using Branch User Config and is operating in Normal Mode.

- 1 Press the **Services** key to display the **Options** menu.

Note: The i2002 screen displays only one line at a time. Use the **up/down arrow** key to scroll through the menu.

- 2 Use the **down arrow** key to highlight **Virtual Office Login**.

- 3 Press the **Select** softkey.

The screen prompts for the User ID.

- 4 Enter the User ID. This is the user's dialable DN with the access code.

Note: The User ID must be an ESN number. It can take the form of a UDP number, a CDP number, or a transferable DN.

- 5 Enter the Station Control Password (SCPW) for the Main Office Internet telephone.

When the User ID entered is not found locally the message, *Locating Remote Server*, displays indicating that connection setup is ongoing. A Nortel Meridian Gatekeeper provides the node IP address of the Home TPS associated with the User ID. The local TPS confirms connectivity to the remote TPS, then the Internet telephone is redirected to the remote Home TPS.

End of Procedure

Login failures and errors

A Virtual Office login fails if any of the following occurs:

- 1** When the login User ID is not local and there is a failure to get a response from a Gatekeeper.
- 2** When the User ID is not local and the Gatekeeper does not know the endpoint of the User ID.
- 3** When the User ID is not local and the Home TPS is unreachable.
- 4** When the User ID is not local and the Internet telephone firmware required by the remote TPS node software is incompatible with that provided by the local TPS node.
- 5** When the User ID is not known or a MADN cannot be resolved at the Home Succession Call Server.
- 6** When a SCPW is not configured for the User ID.
- 7** When the destination TN has Virtual Office User Denied (VOUD).
- 8** When there already exists a non-idle registered instance for the User ID.
- 9** When **Cancel** is selected by the user after a password failure.
- 10** When the password fails to authenticate after three attempts.
- 11** When the User ID entry in the Gatekeeper database points back to the originating Succession Call Server.

Refer to Table 1 for system messages, potential causes and available actions.

Table 1
System messages (Part 1 of 3)

Message	Cause	Action
Busy, try again	Remote Internet telephone is active (not idle).	Wait for remote Internet telephone to become idle and try again.
	ACD is logged in.	Logout ACD before Virtual Office login from another Internet telephone.
	Make-Set-Busy is inactive on ACD Internet telephone.	Set Make-Set-Busy active on ACD Internet telephone.
Invalid ID (1)	Incorrect User ID entered.	Enter correct User ID.
	User ID is not in Gatekeeper database.	Update Gatekeeper database to include User ID.
Invalid ID (2)	Incorrect User ID entered.	Enter correct User ID.
Invalid ID (3)	Incorrect User ID entered.	Enter correct User ID.
	User ID in Gatekeeper database points to originating Succession Call Server.	Change Gatekeeper configuration for the User ID to point to the correct endpoint.
Locked from Login	Three failed attempts to enter the correct SCPW.	Wait one hour for lock to clear automatically, or disable and enable the remote Internet telephone in LD 32 at the Succession Call Server to clear the lockout.
Logged Out	Home TN in use by Virtual Office.	Login to another TN using Virtual Office. Re-register as the Home (or Branch) Internet telephone.

Table 1
System messages (Part 2 of 3)

Message	Cause	Action
Permission Denied (1)	SCPW is not configured or enabled.	Configure a SCPW for the remote Internet telephone.
Permission Denied (3)	Incorrect User ID entered.	Enter correct User ID.
	SCPW is not configured.	Configure a SCPW for the remote Internet telephone.
Permission Denied (4)	Incorrect User ID entered.	Enter correct User ID.
	Attempt to login to an i2004/i2050 TN from an i2002 Internet telephone.	Go to an i2004/i2050 Internet telephone and try again.
Permission Denied (5)	Incorrect User ID entered.	Enter correct User ID.
	The destination TN has Virtual Office User Denied (VOUD) configured.	Configure the remote Internet telephone with Virtual Office User Allowed (VOUA).
Permission Denied (6)	Incorrect User ID entered.	Enter correct User ID.
	Incorrect SCPW is entered.	Enter correct SCPW.
Required FW Vers	The User ID is not local and the firmware required by the remote TPS node software is incompatible with that provided by the local TPS node.	Update firmware.
Server Unreachable (1)	Gatekeeper is down.	Bring Gatekeeper up.
	The link to Gatekeeper is down.	Restore link to Gatekeeper.
Server Unreachable (2)	Remote TPS is down.	Bring remote TPS up.

Table 1
System messages (Part 3 of 3)

Message	Cause	Action
	Link to remote TPS is down.	Restore link to remote TPS.
	Remote Succession Call Server is down.	Bring remote Succession Call Server up.

Virtual Office connection

An Internet telephone is registered with the TN in its EEPROM and then a User ID and password are used to determine the home TPS for the Internet telephone during the Virtual Office connection. A Nortel Networks Succession Gatekeeper is required, if the home TPS is not the TPS where the Internet telephone is registered when the user initiates a Virtual Office login.

Upon login, the Internet telephone receives the features, time, date, and tones of the home Succession Call Server. The Internet telephone becomes part of the home zone and receives call service from this Succession Call Server. When this zone is remote the voice quality may be less than ideal because codec selection is based on the Internet telephone being in its expected location (subnet). Firmware upgrade on a TPS node does not upgrade the telephones logged into Virtual Office.

The Internet telephone options stored locally in the telephone's non-volatile memory retain the characteristics of the Internet telephone. That is, items from the Option menu such as language, display contrast, date and time format, and ring type retain the Internet telephone properties and do not change to reflect the preferences on the Virtual Office user's home Internet telephone.

If the Virtual Office user changes these settings, the changes persist in the Internet telephone even after logout, power-up, or reboot. In other words, changes to the Telephone Options menu items are retained (in the Internet telephone's EEPROM) regardless of who is registered. When changing any of these preferences, the original settings should be restored as a courtesy upon logout.

When connected to a Succession Call Server through Virtual Office, local trunks are the home CO and a call for emergency service is directed to the home PSTN. This is not ideal when the home is remote.

Virtual Office logout

The Virtual Office user initiates a logout by:

- performing a direct Virtual Office logout on the active Internet telephone (see Procedure 2 on page 965).
- returning to the home location and re-registering the home Internet telephone (using the **Home** softkey). This forces a logout on the idle Virtual Office Internet telephone registered to the same User ID.
- performing a Virtual Office login on another Internet telephone. This forces a logout on the idle Virtual Office Internet telephone registered to the same User ID.

The Virtual Office user is forced to logout when:

- the Internet telephone power cycles.
- the Internet telephone loses connectivity to the Home TPS.
- the automatic logout activates (see “Virtual Office auto-logout” on page 965).

Upon logout, the Internet telephone returns to its regular keymap unless the TN owner has an active Virtual Office login or Branch User login. In this case the Internet telephone displays the Logout screen. During a Virtual Office login, if connectivity to the Home Office is lost, calls are not maintained and the Internet telephone re-registers to its configured TN and Succession Call Server.

Procedure 2

Performing Virtual Office logout

This procedure instructs the user on how to logout of Virtual Office. The Internet telephone has been configured using Branch User Config and is operating in Normal Mode.

- 1 Press the **Services** key to display the **Options** menu.

Note: The i2002 screen displays only one line at a time. Use the **up/down arrow** keys to scroll through the menu.

- 2 Use the **down arrow** key to highlight **Virtual Office Logout**.
- 3 Press the **Select** softkey.

End of Procedure

Virtual Office auto-logout

The Virtual Office user can be configured to automatically logout all Virtual Office connections at a specified hour. This is configured in LD 15 using the following prompts:

- VO_ALO (YES/NO)—enables automatic logout.
- VO_ALOHR (0-23)—sets the hour to activate automatic logout.

Refer to *Software Input/Output: Administration* (553-3001-311) for more information on prompts and responses in LD 15.

Voice Call

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	967
Operating parameters	968
Feature interactions	968
Feature packaging	970
Feature implementation	970
Feature operation	971

Feature description

Voice Call allows you to talk through the speaker of a Meridian digital telephone from another Meridian digital telephone. The called party does not have to lift the handset to hear you. For a two-way conversation, the called party must lift the handset or activate Handsfree, unless Handsfree Voice Call is enabled.

If the called telephone is busy on another DN, the caller hears continuous ringing. The called party hears a single beep and the Voice Call DN key flashes. If the telephone is busy on the Voice Call DN, the caller hears a busy tone. A fast busy tone may indicate that the Voice Call DN is no longer available (it may not be a Single Appearance DN).

Handsfree Voice Call

Handsfree Voice Call is a system feature that can be used with such telephones as the M2112, M2317, and M2616.

Handsfree Voice Call provides the option of configuring VCC/DIG (with voice option) to be answered in either Handsfree mode or loudspeaker only mode. Calls answered in Handsfree (HVA) mode establish a two-way voice path, while those answered in loudspeaker only (HVD) mode establish a one-way voice path from the calling telephone to the destination telephone.

Operating parameters

Both telephones must be Meridian digital telephones.

The Voice Call DN must be single appearance.

Handsfree Voice Call allowed/denied is set at the system level and can only be used with digital telephones that have Handsfree capabilities (such as the M2112, M2317, M2616). It requires Handsfree Allowed/HFA Class of Service on the destination telephone, which is set at the telephone level. Basic Rate Interface (BRI) and M3000 telephones do not support the Handsfree feature.

Feature interactions

Auto Answer Back

This feature is not affected by the Handsfree Voice Call feature.

Automatic Line Selection

This feature is not selected by automatic Outgoing Line Selection. It is selected for Incoming Ringing and Non-Ringing Line Selection.

Call Party Name Display

The telephone originating a Voice Call displays the called DN's Call Party Name Display. The called telephone shows the caller's DN and name on its display.

Display of Calling Party Denied

Display information on sets involved in a Voice call is based on the individual Class of Service of each set.

Flexible Feature Code Boss Secretarial Filtering

A call to a Voice Call key on a boss set with filtering active is not filtered to the secretary set.

Flexible Voice/Data Terminal Number

If a dynamic TN has a single appearance DN key that terminates on a Voice Call (VCC) key, the called party hears a single beep if occupied on another DN. However, if the called party is a dynamic TN in data mode, the DN key lamp flashes. A beep is not provided.

Hot Line

The terminating DN of a Voice Call arrangement may be the incoming DN of a two-way Hot Line.

When engineering call-modification paths (such as Hunting and Call Forward No Answer), the Hot Line Restriction option will cancel the normal call-modification operation for internal non-Hot Line calls.

Manual Signaling

The same DN can be used for both Voice Call and Manual Signaling (Buzz) as long as it remains a Single Appearance DN.

Multiple Appearance DNs

If a Voice Call DN is added to a second telephone, the DN becomes a Multiple Appearance DN (MADN). Voice Call no longer works on that DN and fast busy tone is returned.

On Hold on Loudspeaker

It is possible to program this feature with a loudspeaker DN, but operation will be the same as for direct dial to a loudspeaker DN.

Feature packaging

This feature requires Voice Call requires the Optional Features (OPTF) package 1.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 11 – Configure Voice Call for the originating Meridian 1 proprietary telephone..
- 2 LD 15 – Configure Handsfree Voice Call for the system.

LD 11 – Configure Voice Call for the originating Meridian 1 proprietary telephone.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	aaaa	Telephone type, where: aaaa = SL1, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2016, 2018, 2112, 2216, 2317, 2616, or 3000.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
KEY	xx SCR yyy...y	Adds a single appearance single call key on the terminating telephone, where: xx = key number, and yyy...y = the DN assigned to the Voice Call key for the originating telephone.
KEY	xx VCC yyy...y	Adds a Voice Call key on the originating telephone, where: xx = key number, and yyy...y = the DN of the terminating telephone. This key activates the feature.

LD 15 – Configure Handsfree Voice Call for the system.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ:	CHG	Change.
TYPE:	FTR	Features and options
CUST	0-99 0-31	Customer number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
- OPT	(HVD) HVA	Handsfree Voice Call (denied) allowed.

Feature operation

Voice Call

To make a Voice Call:

- Lift the handset and press **Voice Call**. The DN is automatically dialed. If the called telephone is busy on another DN, you hear continuous ringing. If the telephone is busy on the Voice Call DN, you hear busy tone.

To end a Voice Call:

- Press **RLs**.

To answer a Voice Call on an idle telephone:

- Let the call ring once. The call is answered automatically, activating the Voice Call DN over the speaker. For a two-way conversation, lift the handset.

If busy on another DN, you hear a single beep and the Voice Call DN flashes. You must end your present call to receive the Voice Call.

Handsfree Voice Call

HVA option

The originating telephone (telephone A) places a VCC/DIG call to the destination telephone (telephone B).

- 1 Telephone B rings once.
- 2 After one ring, telephone B automatically answers the call in Handsfree mode.

The DN and Handsfree LCDs are lit and a two-way voice path is established.

HVD option

Telephone A places a call to telephone B.

- 1 Telephone B rings once.
- 2 After one ring, telephone B automatically answers the call in loudspeaker only mode.

The DN LCD is lit and the Handsfree LCD remains dark, establishing a one-way voice path from telephone A to telephone B. At this point, telephone A is unable to hear the person at telephone B.

To reestablish a two-way voice path, telephone B must either go off-hook or press the Handsfree button.

Note: Busy calls are not changed by Handsfree Voice Call.

X08 to X11 Gateway

Contents

This section contains information on the following topics:

Feature description	973
Operating parameters	976
Feature interactions	977
Feature packaging	978
Feature implementation	979
Feature operation	980

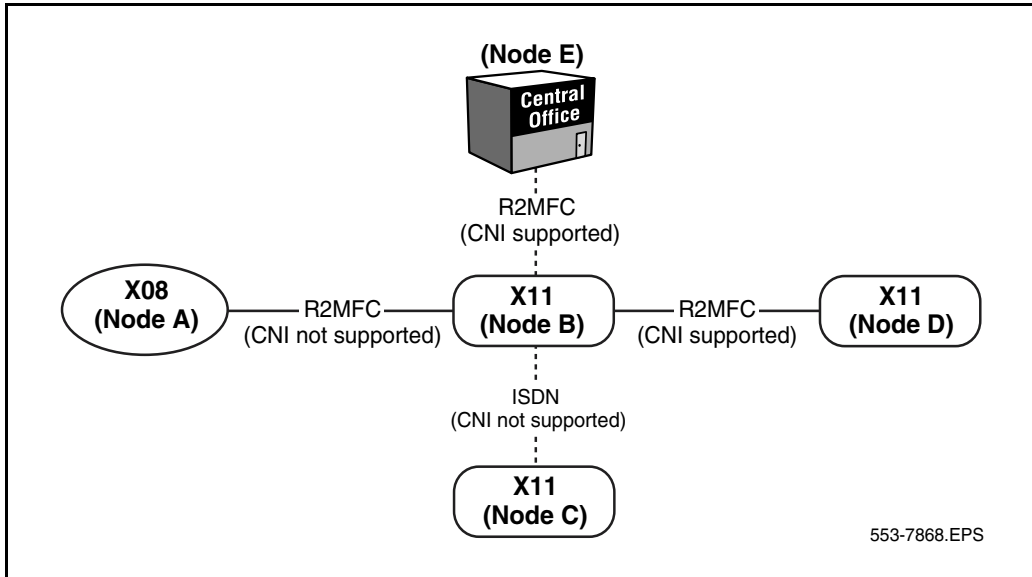
Feature description

X08/X11 Gateway is a feature which allows the use of both Generic X08 and Generic X11 software in the same network. This feature allows individual system nodes, running X08 and X11 software, to interface with one another. The Gateway makes this interconnection possible by allowing X11 nodes to “bridge” between both R2 Multifrequency Compelled (R2/MFC) signaling and L1 signaling, and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) signaling. Although certain configurations of the X08 nodes may be necessary, no changes to X08 software are required.

This feature provides connectivity between X08 and X11 nodes, using L1, R2 Multifrequency Compelled (MFC), and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) signaling protocols. The X08 L1 Signaling supports call setup, a numbering plan and Calling Number Identification (CNI). However, the L1 Signaling that is provided into X11 is a subset of the X08 L1 Signaling, supporting only the supplementary services required to support CNI and the suppression of Bring Up Receiver (BUR) signals.

Figure 24 summarizes the types of R2 MFC connections and tandems that are supported by the X08 to X11 Gateway.

Figure 24
R2 MFC Connections and Tandems



X08 to X11 connections using R2 MFC routes (Node A to Node B) – CNI is not supported because X08 does not provide outgoing CNI signaling.

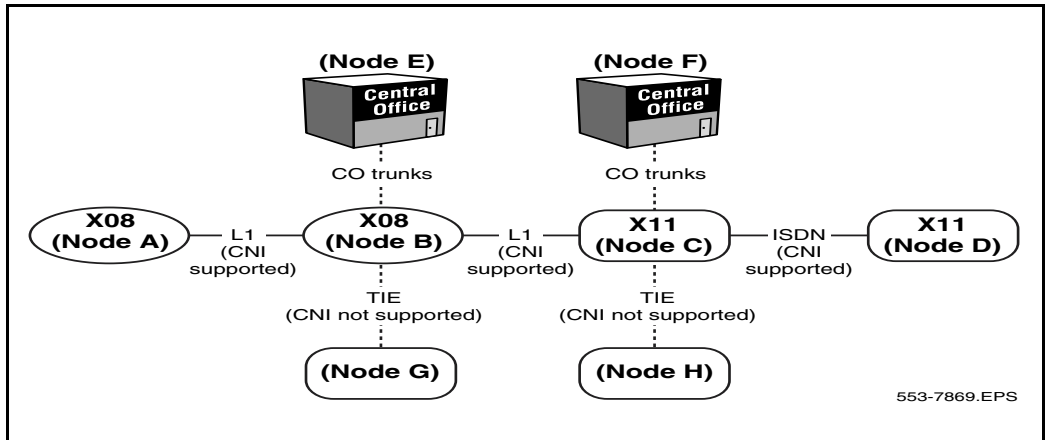
X11 to a private exchange using R2 MFC routes (Node B to Node E) – CNI is supported in both directions (DID/DOD).

Tandems using R2 MFC and ISDN routes, as follows:

- Tandems from an X08 node to an X11 node using R2 MFC routes to another X11 node using ISDN routes (Node A to Node B to Node C). CNI is not supported for this tandem.
- Tandems from one X11 node to another X11 node using R2 MFC routes to another X11 node using ISDN routes (Node D to Node B to Node C). CNI is not supported for this tandem.
- Tandems from a Public Exchange to an X11 node using R2 MFC CO routes to another X11 node using ISDN routes (Node E to Node B to Node C).

Figure 25 summarizes the types of L1 connections and tandems that are supported by the X08 to X11 Gateway (tandemming to X11 nodes using the R2 MFC Signaling is not allowed):

Figure 25
L1 MFC Connections and Tandems



X08 to X11 connections using L1 routes (Node B to Node C) – CNI is supported.

X08 or X11 connections to a private exchange using CO routes (Node B to Node E or Node C to Node F) – These routes can be analog or digital, and are non-R2MFC. CNI is not supported.

X08 or X11 connections to a private exchange using TIE routes (Node B to Node G or Node C to Node H) – These routes can be analog or digital, and are non-R2MFC. CNI is not supported.

Tandems using L1 and ISDN routes, as follows:

- Tandems from an X08 node to an X11 node using L1 routes to another X11 node using ISDN routes (Node B to Node C to Node D). CNI is supported.

- Tandems from an X08 node to an X11 node using L1 routes to a private exchange using analog or digital routes (Node B to Node C to Node F). CNI is not supported for this tandem.
- Tandems between X08 and X11 nodes using L1 routes to a node using TIE routes (Node B to Node C to Node H, and Node C to Node B to Node G). CNI is not supported.

Operating parameters

Routes using R2/MFC signaling can only be tandemed to routes using L1 signaling in cases where:

- the L1 route uses L1 Basic signaling (no supplementary services);
- the X11 node makes no Calling Number Identification (CNI) requests;
- the X08 node makes no call extensions for Ring Again (RGA); and
- signal assignment is co-ordinated between the X11 and X08 nodes.

L1 signaling in X11 must use TIE trunks.

L1-signaled routes will support CNI only when End-to-End Signaling is used.

The following groups of features do not operate on L1-signaled calls between X08 and X11 nodes:

- features requiring Bring Up Receiver (BUR) signals;
- call diversions;
- X08 trunk optimization;
- call transfer to an unestablished connection;
- Break-in, Recall, Incoming Call Identification (ICI) requests and Night Service Notification attendant features; and
- Ring Again (RGA).

X08 L1 signaling allows only one unsupervised trunk in a call connection. An X11 node tandeming an L1 connection from an X08 node does not inform the X08 node of unsupervised-trunk usage.

R2/MFC tandems support End-to-End Signaling only when the tandem node uses either the same R2/MFC table for both trunks or uses two tables with identical contents and the same End-to-End Signaling code. Calling Number Identification (CNI) is carried end-to-end even where End-to-End Signaling is not available.

X08 to X11 connections, using R2/MFC, do not support CNI. Outgoing CNI, on a tandem R2/MFC connection from an X08 node, uses the customer identifier of the tandemming X11 node, plus the Access Code of the route from the X08 node.

CNI is not supported over R2/MFC to ISDN tandem connections.

A third level of R2/MFC signaling, consisting only of backward signals, is not supported. This level of signaling is used for coin-box calls or calls from subscribers with home meters.

CNI in Call Detail Recording (CDR) records will have the same length only when all DNs, route access codes, trunk identifiers and attendant identifiers have the same length.

X08 does not have Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) capabilities.

Feature interactions

The network supported features using Gateway depends on the specific types of connection involved in any particular call.

Calling Number Identification (CNI)

Calling Number Identification (CNI) is supported on R2/MFC signaling connections between X11 nodes and Central Offices (COs), in both directions of calling, provided that the trunk being used has CNI-allowed Class of Service. CNI has the following characteristics across this type of connection:

- CNI begins with an optional customer identifier, 1-8 digits long;
- the customer identifier is followed by a caller identifier (a DN of 0-7 digits, an attendant identifier, a trunk identifier or a route access code);
- the attendant identifier has a maximum of 4 digits (identified on a customer basis); if the attendant identifier has not been defined, the attendant DN is used;
- the trunk identified has 0-7 digits (as assigned in LD 14);

- the trunk identifier does not have a unique value;
- the route access code is used if the trunk identifier has not been defined;
- a maximum of 16 digits of CNI can be carried across an R2/MFC connection, and
- end-to-end CNI to the CO works when the call tandems across more than one X11 node, using R2/MFC.

CNI is not supported on tandem connections between R2/MFC and ISDN routes.

In R2/MFC connections between X08 and X11 nodes, end-to-end CNI is only supported in cases where it has been requested by the X08 node. The X08 node will not support outgoing CNI. On an outgoing connection, the CNI supplied to the far end is that of the tandeming node when the tandeming node has not received CNI on an R2/MFC connection.

CNI is fully supported on R2/MFC connections between X11 nodes. End-to-end CNI to a CO works when the call tandems across more than one X11 node, using R2/MFC. If a tandeming node does not receive CNI, that node sends its own CNI forward.

CNI is supported on L1-signaled routes only when End-to-End Signaling is used.

Network Ring Again

Network Ring Again is not supported across any R2/MFC signaling connection or across L1-signaled connections between X08 and X11 nodes.

Feature packaging

The following packages are required for X08/X11 Gateway:

For R2/MFC Signaling, the following package is required:

- R2/MFC package 128

For L1 Signaling, the following packages are required:

- L1 package 188 and
- R2/MFC package 128.

For R2/MFC—ISDN Gateway, the following packages are required:

- Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) package 145;
- Primary Rate Access (PRA) package 146;
- DID-to-Network package 161; and
- R2/MFC package 128.

For L1—ISDN Gateway, the following packages are required:

- R2/MFC package 128;
- L1 package 188;
- Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) package 145;
- Primary Rate Access (PRA) package 146;
- DID-to-Network package 161; and
- Network Attendant Service (NAS) package 159 is required when the L1—ISDN Gateway must transport CNL.

Feature implementation

Task summary list

The following is a summary of the tasks in this section:

- 1 LD 14 – Assign trunk for X08 to X11 gateway.
- 2 LD 16 – Assign trunk route for X08 to X11 gateway.

LD 14 – Assign trunk for X08 to X11 gateway.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	TIE	TIE trunk.
TN	l s c u c u	Terminal Number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems

CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
TKID	nnnnnnn	Trunk Type Identifier (Does not have to be unique).

LD 16 – Assign trunk route for X08 to X11 gateway.

Prompt	Response	Description
REQ	NEW CHG	Add, or change.
TYPE	RDB	Route Data Block.
CUST	xx	Customer number, as defined in LD 15
ROUT	0-511 0-127	Route number For Large Systems For Small Systems and Succession 1000 systems
TKTP	TIE	TIE trunk type.
CCNI	(NO) YES	Call Number Indicator or CNI enabled on route.

Feature operation

No specific operating procedures are required to use this feature.

Meridian 1, Succession 1000,
Succession 1000M

Features and Services

Book 3 of 3 (N to Z)

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