EXPLANATION
OF
OUTGOING TRUNK CKT. TO
CAMA OFFICE E & M SIG.
OPTIONAL ELECTRONIC
PULSE CORR. & SWITCHABLE
2DB PAD

H-610050-B

### FEATURES

- 1. Provides for E & M signaling.
- 2. Provides for idle line termination.
- 3. Busy back via ground on lead E.
- 4. Forced release of calling subscriber.
- 5. Provides for pad control (Optional).
- 6. Provides for pulse correction via Electronic Pulse Corrector, H-850079 or equivalent (Optional).
- 7. Test Facilities.

#### GENERAL

This trunk circuit is arranged for E & M signaling which employs leads E and M. Trunk signals are sent via lead M and received via lead E. In the "normal" state, direct ground is connected to lead M ("NC" or "PC" wiring). In the

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M

"seized" state, battery is connected to lead M via lainp L ("NC" or "PC" wiring). Note that with this type of signaling ground is permanently connected to lead M via resistor R4. Lead E is grounded when the distant lead M is in the "seized" state and is open when the distant lead M is in the "normal" state.

#### **OPERATION**

## 1. Seizure (FIGS 1A-4A)

Resistance (#2G) battery on lead C marks this circuit idle to the preceding equipment. When seized, a loop to A is closed via leads "+" and "-" and diode CR2 or via leads "+" and "-", #1D ("PD" wiring & APP = see TABLE A) and diode CR2. Relay A operates, transfers lead M from its "normal" to its "seized" state ("NC" wiring) or grounds terminal IN ("PC" wiring - see TABLE A), removes ground from lead ATB and closes B. Relay D operates to its "X" contacts ("PD"wiring & APP). Relay B operates, closes #2D ("PD" wiring & APP), grounds lead C to mark this circuit busy to the preceding equipment and closes H ("NC" wiring) or grounds terminal GRD and closes E ("PC" wiring & APP). Relay D ("PD" wiring & APP), operates fully, short circuits its #1 winding, and inserts the 2DB pad ("PD" wiring & APP) between leads R and T and leads "-" and "+", respectively. Relay E operates and transfers lead M from its "normal" to its "seized" state ("PC" wiring & APP). When terminals IN and GRD of "PC" APP are grounded, the ELECTRONIC PULSE CORRECTOR (H-850079 OR EQUIV) connects terminal OUT 2

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to terminal OUT 1 closing H ("PC" wiring & APP). Relay H operates, locks, disconnects lead C from #2G and removes the idle line termination from across leads "+" and "-"

2. Repeating Pulses (Operated: Relays A, B, H and possibly E and/or D)

Relay A follows the dial pulses and when at normal opens B, closes C and removes ground from terminl IN ("PC" wiring & APP) causing the ELECTRONIC PULSE CORRECTOR (H-850079 OR EQUIV) to disconnect terminal OUT 2 from terminal OUT 1 opening E or transfers lead M from its "seized" to its "normal" state ("NC" wiring). Relay E restores and transfers lead M from its "seized" to its "norma!" state ("PC" wiring). Relay C operates, transfers lead R from lead "-" to lead "+" via resistor R2 ("NP" wiring) or via the 2DB pad and resistor R2 ("PD" wiring & APP), and connects resistor R1 across leads "+" and "-" via capacitor C1. Relays B and C remain operated during pulsing due to their slow-to-release characteristics. At the end of pulsing, the loop to A is closed via leads "+" and "-" closing #1 and #2A via diode CR2. Relay A operates, closes B, opens C, removes ground from lead "-" via diode CR1 and resistor R3, and transfers lead M from its "normal" to its "seized" state ("NC" wiring) or grounds terminal IN ("PC" wiring Ground on terminal IN and terminal GRD causes the ELECTRONIC PULSE CORRECTOR (H-850079 OR EQUIV) to connect terminal OUT 2 to terminal OUT 1 closing E. Relay E operates and transfers lead M from its "normal"

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to its "seized" state ("PC" wiring). 'After its slow-to-release interval, C restores, connects lead R to lead "-" ("NP" wiring) or connects lead R to lead "-" via "PD" wiring & APP, disconnects resistor R2 from across leads T and R and disconnects resistor R1 and capacitor C1 from across leads "+" and "-".

When the called party answers, ground returned via lead E closes #1G. After its slow-to-operate interval & G operates and closes #1F. Relay F operates and locks via #2F. Conversation may now commence.

3. Release (Operated: Relays A, B, H, G, F and possibly E and/or D)

## 3.1 Calling Party Disconnects First

When the calling party disconnects, the loop via leads "-" and "+" is opened, opening 81 and \$2A\$. Relay A restores, opens B and \$2F\$, and transfers lead M from 'its "seized" to its "normal" state ("NC" wiring) or removes ground from terminal IN ("PC" wiring & APP) causing the ELECTRONIC PULSE CORRECTOR (H-850079 OR EQUIV) to disconnect leads IN and GRD ("PC" wiring & APP) opening E. Relay E restores and transfers lead M from its "seized" to its "normal" state ("PC" wiring). After its slow-to-release interval, B restores, opens \$1F\$ and \$2D\$ ("PD" wiring & APP), grounds lead PC for a peg count registration, removes ground from lead C to release the preceding equipment and opens H. Relay F restores. Relay D restores, removes the short-circuit from its \$1\$ winding ("PD" wiring) and shunts the 2DB

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pad between leads "-" and "+" and leads R and T, respectively, ('D'wiring & APP). After its slow-to-release interval, H restores, grounds lead C to mark this trunk busy to preceding equipment, removes ground from lead PC and connects the idle line termination across leads "-" and "+".

When the called party disconnects, ground is removed from lead E opening #1G. Relay G restores, transfers lead C from ground to resistance (#2G) battery to mark this trunk idle to preceding equipment and grounds lead ATB. This circuit is now at normal.

# 3.2 Called Party Disconnects First

When the called party disconnects first, and the calling party fails to disconnect within a predetermined interval, ground is removed from lead E opening #1G. Relay G restores, removes ground from lead C to release the preceding equipment and opens #1F. When the preceding equipment releases, the loop via leads "-" and "+" is opened, opening #1 and #2A. The subsequent operation is similar to Section 3.1 except that G has already restored.

### 4. Testing Facilities

To measure the percent break of A on outgoing calls FROM SELECTOR ACCESS [(PAD) or (NO PAD)] using a Pulse Repeating Test Set, the testman inserts an eight conductor plug into springs 1-8 of the TST JK, and operates keys

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BSY KEY and OPT KEY. The operation of the BSY KEY removes ground from lead ATB and grounds lead C to mark this circuit busy to preceding equipment. The operation of the OPT KEY prevents pulses from being sent out via lead M by transfering ground from lead M to spring 6 of the TST JK ("PC" or "NC" wiring) and by removing battery from "PC" or "NC" wiring via lamp L. Pulses are introduced to A via springs 1 and 2 of the TST JK when no pad is used or via springs 7 and 8 of the TST JK ("PD" APP). Relay A follows the pulses and the repeated pulses are measured at springs 5 and 6 of the TST JK.

To mark this circuit busy to preceding equipment the testman operates the BSY KEY removing ground from lead ATB and grounding lead C or he inserts a shorting plug into springs 3 and 4 of the TST JK to ground lead C.

(2) RGS: jaw

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