

PANEL MACHINE SWITCHING SYSTEM
AUXILIARY MAKE-BUSY CIRCUIT
FOR SUBSCRIBERS' SENDERS
CONTROLLED FROM SENDER SELECTOR FRAMES

CHANGES

A. CHANGED AND ADDED FUNCTIONS

A.1 None.

B. CHANGES IN APPARATUS

B.1 None.

C. CHANGES IN CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS OTHER THAN THOSE
APPLYING TO ADDED OR REMOVED APPARATUS

C.1 None.

D. DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUIT CHANGES

D.1 Fig. "B" is added to show the "Ring and Sleeve" connected, this prevents the possibility of false priming upon reinsertion of the #184 plug in jack (RC) after it was removed to permit a calling subscriber to find a sender.

D.2 Note 104 is added.

DEVELOPMENT

1. PURPOSE OF CIRCUIT

1.1 This circuit is to be used when testing the sender selectors to give remote control of the make busy feature of the senders which are used for the observations. Six senders of a group are placed under control of the observer while the remaining senders in the group are made busy by special plugs which prime the sender, as by this means a more severe hunting condition is placed on the sender selectors than a regular make busy condition.

2. WORKING LIMITS

2.1 Local circuit conditions.

OPERATION

3. FUNCTIONS

- 3.1 This circuit is intended to facilitate the observance of the sender selectors, in hunting busy senders by allowing the sender to be made busy or idle directly from the sender selector frame.

4. CONNECTING CIRCUITS

- 4.1 This circuit is designed to function with the subscribers sender through jack (MB) but as the Kansas City family of senders do not ground the test lead when the (SSR) relay is operated this circuit will not function with these senders.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5. Fig. "A" - When the monitors position is located in the trouble desk, the six (SB) jacks are to be connected to the make busy jacks of six senders with #728 cords while each remaining sender in the group is made busy at the monitors position with a special plug, having tip and ring strapped, being inserted into its (MB) jack.

Fig. "B" - When the monitors position is located in the trouble desk, or sender make busy frame, the six (SB) jacks are to be connected to the (MB) jacks of six senders with #728 cords while each remaining sender in the group is made busy at the make busy frame by a special plug, having ring and tip strapped, being inserted into its (MB) jack.

SLEEVE
The sender group arranged as above shall be the group associated with the sender selectors which are to be observed. The tip and ring (Fig. "A") or Ring and sleeve (Fig. "B") of the senders (MB) jacks, that are patched, are connected together through the cords upon operation of the (SB) relay. This corresponds to priming the sender by the monitor and operates the (SSR) or (TR) relay according to the sender in use (Fig. "A") or making the sender busy (Fig. "B"). The insertion or removal of a (MB) plug in the (RC) jack, at the sender selector frame, will now operate relay (RC) in turn operating the (SB) relay and make the sender busy or idle as desired by the observer at that frame.

By arranging six senders under control of the observer while only five sender selectors are hunting the removal of the (MB) plug, at the selector frame, will leave an idle sender in case a call is originated in that group of senders.

When the selectors have been observed, hunting over busy senders for a sufficient period the (MB) plug is removed, from the (RC) jack, allowing the selectors to pick an idle sender.

At completion of tests the removal of all patching cords and (MB) plugs will replace the senders in service. When the (MB) jacks of subscribers senders of different units are within patching distance of the (SB) jack the (RC) jacks may be multiplied to all sender selector frames in the units so arranged and the remote control feature applied through one set of (SB) jacks.

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