

## 7501 Dial Long Line Module (LSO\*)

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### 1. general description

1.01 The 7501 Dial Long Line module (figure 1) regenerates signaling and supervision to increase the range of a loop-start or ground-start CO or PBX line circuit in applications where a station served by a metallic facility is located beyond the normal range of the switching equipment. An integral repeat coil extends a separate source of locally derived loop current toward the station. On calls to the station, the 7501 bypasses ringing generated at the switching equipment or repeats ringing (starts and applies local ringing generator), as selected by switch option. When the station answers, the 7501 trips ringing. On calls from the station, the 7501 detects and regenerates off-hook states and repeats dial pulsing.

1.02 This practice section is reissued to document the addition of option switches *S11* and *S12*, which allow you to select either a standard wiring scheme or Tellabs universal wiring scheme. This change resulted in the Issue 3 version of the module (Tellabs part number 837501).

1.03 The 7501 accommodates short ringing intervals typical of PBX's that use nonstandard ringing sequences for precedence or priority alerting. The module can reliably accommodate ringing bursts and silent intervals as short as 100ms. Ring-up and release delays are essentially symmetrical so that the ringing intervals are not shortened as they are repeated through the 7501. In addition, an option switch permits extension of each ringing interval by approximately 1 second. This option is intended primarily for use in off-premises-station (OPS) applications where a short ringing interval from a PBX may not be recognized by ringing detectors or alerting devices at a distant central office or station location.

1.04 The 7501 can be switch-optional to accommodate 48, 72, or 96Vdc talk-battery operation. The module's maximum signaling range for on-hook/off-hook detection is 3000 ohms of loop resistance with 48Vdc talk battery, 4500 ohms with 72Vdc, and 6000 ohms with 96Vdc. At 48Vdc talk battery, the 7501 provides 13mA of loop current with 3000 ohms of cable resistance and 600 ohms of combined station-instrument and internal-DLL resist-

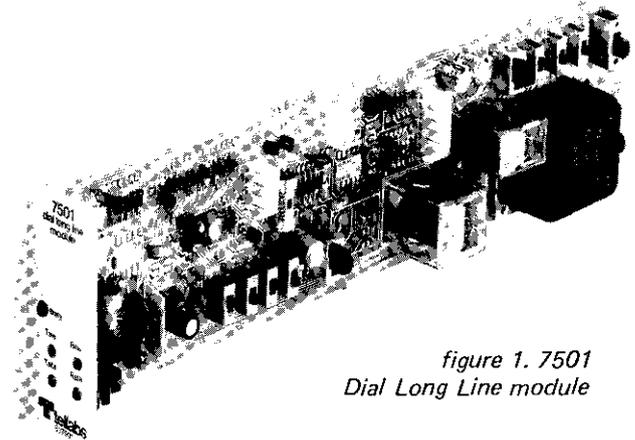


figure 1. 7501  
Dial Long Line module

ance. When the 7501 is connected to a telephone set (instead of to another DLL in a tandem arrangement), the aforementioned ranges are somewhat less because a telephone set requires more loop current for proper operation (20 to 23mA) than does a DLL. See section 2 of this practice for details.

1.05 The 7501 is designed so that, in repeated-ringing applications, a ring-generator bias potential equal to the talk-battery potential provides a ring-trip range equal to the module's signaling range. Thus, the 7501 will reliably trip ringing at up to 3000 ohms with 48Vdc ring generator bias, up to 4500 ohms with 72Vdc bias, and up to 6000 ohms with 96Vdc bias.

1.06 The 7501 provides a switch-selectable choice of 600 or 900-ohm terminating impedance on both the switching-equipment and station sides of the module. In addition, the module can be switch-optional to interface associated 2wire or 4wire transmission equipment on each side. Additional features and options of the 7501 include solid-state ring-detection and ring-trip circuitry, ring trip during either silent or ringing intervals, loop-current limiting, signal and transient limiting, and relay operation to enable an associated voice-frequency repeater when the circuit is busy and to disable it when the circuit is idle. The 7501 accepts two optional plug-on subassemblies: The Tellabs 9901 Pulse Corrector for precision dial-pulse correction and the Tellabs 9906 Reverse-Battery Adapter for use on circuits with reverse-battery supervision. Without the 9901 subassembly, dial-pulse distortion of the 7501 is less than 5 percent.

1.07 A front-panel LED on the 7501 lights to indicate circuit-busy conditions. Also located on the module's front panel are four test points that provide access to the switch-side and station-side tip and ring leads.

\* Loop start only

1.08 The 7501 operates on filtered, ground-referenced -44 to -56Vdc input. Current requirements are 25mA when idle and 75mA (plus station-side loop current) when busy.

1.09 The 7501 module can be switch optioned for either a standard wiring scheme or Tellabs universal wiring scheme. When optioned for the universal wiring scheme, the 7501 module shares a common connector-pin lead-assignment scheme with all other Tellabs Type 12 modules optioned for universal wiring. Thus, all Type 12 modules optioned for universal wiring can be used interchangeably in any position of a universally wired shelf without the need for wiring changes.

1.10 The 7501 module mounts in one position of a Tellabs Type 12 or Type 12 Universal Connectorized Mounting Shelf. Each shelf is available in a 19" or 23" version. Only 3½" vertical rack space is used, and up to 12 modules may be mounted per Type 12 shelf.

**2. application**

2.01 The 7501 Dial Long Line module is used on metallic facilities to extend the signaling and supervisory range of a loop-start CO or PBX line circuit in applications where a station is located beyond the normal range of the switching equipment. Thus, the most common application of the 7501 is on foreign-exchange (FX) and off-premises-station (OPS) circuits. In addition, the 7501 provides balanced longitudinal isolation between the switching-equipment and station sides of the circuit, thereby improving circuit balance and reducing noise. The 7501 cannot be used on ground-start circuits or on circuits employing multiparty biased selective ringing.

2.02 The switching-equipment and station sides of the 7501 can be independently switch-optioned for balanced 600-ohm or 900-ohm terminating impedance. On the switching-equipment side, 600-ohm impedance is generally selected for interface with nonloaded cable or a nearby PBX, while 900-ohm impedance is generally selected for interface with loaded cable or a nearby CO. On the station side, 600-ohm impedance is generally selected for interface with nonloaded cable or 600-ohm station equipment, while 900-ohm impedance is generally selected for interface with loaded cable or 900-ohm station-side equipment.

2.03 Though basically a 2wire-to-2wire device, the 7501 can be conditioned via switch option for use in 4wire-to-4wire, 4wire-to-2wire, or 2wire-to-4wire applications. In such applications, however, the 7501 must interface the 4wire circuit(s) through a 4wire device such as a line amplifier or a voice-frequency repeater. For a 4wire circuit on the switching-equipment side of the 7501, this interface is accomplished by connecting the TIP SW and RING SW leads of the 7501 to the switch-side A and B leads or simplex (SX) leads of the 4-wire device. Similarly, for a 4wire circuit on the station

side of the 7501, this interface is accomplished by connecting the TIP STA and RING STA leads of the 7501 to the station-side A and B elads or SX leads of the 4wire device. Figure 2 shows 2wire-to-4wire and 4wire-to-4wire interfaces involving the 7501.

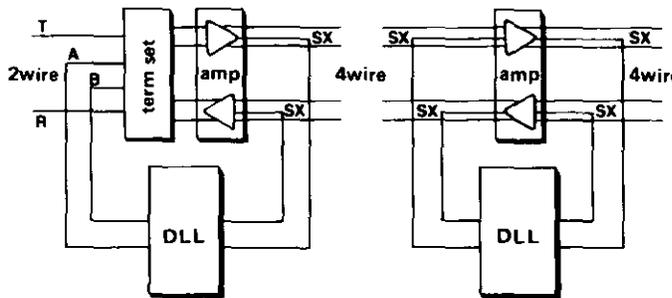


figure 2. Typical 2w-to-4w and 4w-to-4w interfaces

2.04 The 7501 provides relay operation and derives a repeater-enable lead to enable an associated voice-frequency repeater during busy circuit conditions and to disable the repeater when the circuit is idle. To enable the repeater, the relay contacts close to place a ground on the repeater-enable lead; to disable the repeater, the relay contacts open to place an open on the repeater-enable lead.

2.05 The 7501 can be used singly or in tandem with other DLL's. The practical limit on tandem operation is four DLL's. Whenever two or more DLL's are used in tandem, pulse correction at the DLL's is recommended. In either single or tandem applications, the 7501 can be located at any point on a loop where it can be mounted, powered, and optionally supplied with ringing and where the station-side and switching-side range limitations are not exceeded.

2.06 When a single 7501 is used (see figure 3), the maximum distance from the station to the 7501 depends upon the current requirements of the station. The maximum distance from the 7501 to the switching equipment depends upon the range of the switching equipment.

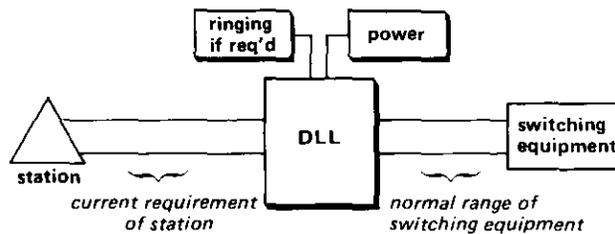


figure 3. Single DLL range limits

2.07 When the 7501 is operated in tandem with other DLL's (see figure 4), the maximum distance from the station to the nearest (first) DLL is determined by the current requirements of the station. The maximum distance from the first DLL to the next (second) DLL is determined by the station-side-range of the second DLL, and so on. The maximum distance from the last DLL to the switching equipment depends upon the range of the switching equipment.

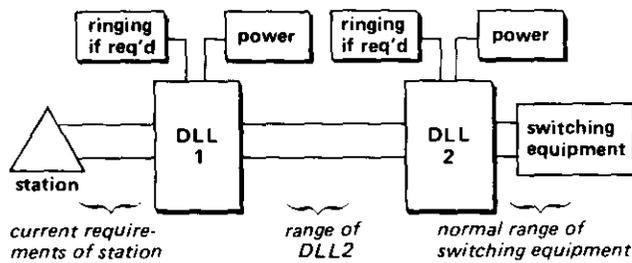


figure 4. Tandem DLL range limits

2.08 The 7501 can be switch-optional for internal or external application of talk battery to the station-side loop. With the internal option selected, 48Vdc talk-battery potential derived from the module's -48Vdc input power source is applied (through 400 ohms of resistance) to the loop. With the external option selected, either 48, 72, or 96Vdc talk-battery potential from a local source separate from the module's input power source is applied (through 400 ohms of resistance) to the loop. The advantage of the internal option is that fewer connections need be made to the module. The advantage of the external option is that talk-battery potential is not limited to 48Vdc.

2.09 With the external talk-battery option in effect, either a -48, -72, or -96Vdc potential can be placed on the 7501's ring power lead (B-LEAD POWER), and either a +48Vdc, +24Vdc, or ground (0Vdc) potential can be placed on the module's tip power lead (A-LEAD POWER). The difference between these potentials determines the total talk-battery voltage extended toward the station. For example, with -48Vdc on the B-LEAD POWER lead and +24Vdc on the A-LEAD POWER lead, the difference between -48 and +24 is 72; thus, 72Vdc talk battery is extended toward the station.

**Note:** The difference between the potentials applied to the B-LEAD POWER and A-LEAD POWER leads must not exceed 96Vdc.

2.10 Maximum signaling ranges of the 7501 are as follows: 3000 ohms with 48Vdc talk battery, 4500 ohms with 72Vdc talk battery, and 6000 ohms with 96Vdc talk battery. In applications where the station side of the 7501 is connected to a telephone set (instead of to another DLL in a tandem arrangement), these signaling ranges are somewhat less because a telephone set requires more loop current for proper operation than does another DLL (20 to 23mA for a telephone set; approximately 13mA for a DLL).

**Note:** Because the 7501 applies talk battery to the station-side loop through a nominal 400 ohms of resistance, this internal resistance must be considered when calculating loop current.

2.11 The 7501 provides current-limiting circuitry for both the station-side and switch-side loops. This prevents damage both to the 7501 and to external equipment, and it also enhances the module's ability to operate in short-loop situations. On the station side, maximum loop current supplied by the 7501 is normally limited to ap-

proximately 100mA by the module's nominal 400-ohm battery-feed resistance circuitry. On the switch side, maximum loop current (supplied either by the switch or by a switch-side tandem DLL) is also normally limited to approximately 100mA by 200-ohm resistance circuitry in the 7501. If, for any reason (e.g., a fault condition), the station-side or switch-side loop current exceeds 100mA, two thermistors on the station side and one thermistor on the switch side of the 7501 function automatically to limit loop current to approximately 100mA. Figure 5 shows a current-limiting curve that illustrates the foldback characteristics of each of the 7501's thermistors. This information, together with other circuit characteristics of the 7501, can be used to calculate loop current.

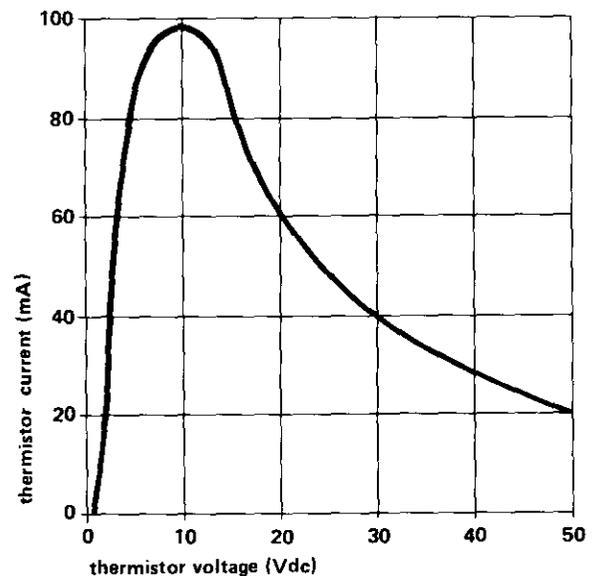


figure 5. Current-limiting curve

2.12 Ringing toward the station can be repeated or bypassed by the 7501. In the bypassed-ringing (BYP) mode, ringing generated at the switching equipment is passed through the 7501 unaltered and therefore retains its original range limit. Thus, with bypassed ringing, the switching equipment's ringing (and ring-trip) range may differ from the 7501's signaling range (which depends upon the amount of talk-battery potential supplied at the 7501's location). In such cases, the lesser of the two ranges determines the maximum distance from the 7501 to the equipment (telephone set or another DLL) on the module's station side.

**Note:** For ring trip during ringing (as well as silent) intervals in the bypassed-ringing mode, the ring generator at the distant switch-side location must be arranged for superimposed (biased) ringing.

2.13 In the repeated-ringing (RPT and RGB) modes, ringing from the switching equipment is regenerated by a ringing generator at the 7501's location. This local ringing generator can be biased in any of several ways, with the bias voltage supplied by a dc source connected in series with the ac ringing source. Specifically, in the RPT mode, bias is determined by the difference in potential between

the RING GEN lead and the RING GEN RETURN lead. In the *RGB* mode, bias is determined by the difference in potential between the RING GEN and GND (ground) leads if the internal talk-battery option is selected, or by the difference in potential between the RING GEN and A-LEAD POWER leads if the external talk-battery option is selected. Thus, ring-generator bias can be 48, 72, or 96Vdc, and it is this bias that determines the maximum ring-trip range (which is the limiting factor in ringing) toward the station. In most repeated-ringing applications, the same amount of potential used for talk battery is also used for ring-generator bias. This is because the 7501 is designed to provide equal ring-trip and signaling ranges when equal potentials are used for ring-generator bias and talk battery, respectively. Thus, with 48Vdc bias, maximum ring-trip range is 3000 ohms; with 72Vdc bias, 4500 ohms; and with 96Vdc bias, 6000 ohms. Table 1 lists the 7501's ring-trip ranges with various talk-battery and ring-generator-bias options.

2.14 In both repeated-ringing modes (*RPT* and *RGB*), the 7501 derives a machine-start lead to start a local ringing generator when ringing is applied toward the 7501 by the switching equipment.

2.15 The 7501 reliably detects and repeats ringing bursts and silent intervals as short as 100 milliseconds. This allows the 7501 to accommodate short ringing intervals typical of PBX's that use nonstandard ringing sequences for precedence or priority alerting. Ring-up and release delays are essentially symmetrical; thus, the ringing intervals are not shortened as they are repeated through the module. In addition, a switch option on the 7501

permits extension of each ringing interval by approximately 1 second. This option is intended primarily for use in OPS applications where a short ringing interval from a PBX may not be recognized by ringing detectors or alerting devices at a distant central office or station location.

2.16 The 7501 can be used on circuits where ringing is any type except multiparty biased selective ringing. When other forms of multiparty selective ringing (such as harmonic or decimonic ringing) are used, the 7501 must be configured for bypassed rather than repeated ringing, and the ringing generator at the distant switch-side location must be arranged for superimposed (biased) ringing. In multiparty situations where 10, 20, or more ringers are used on a circuit, any combination of 5 ringers can be rung simultaneously.

2.17 When the 7501 is used without the optional Tellabs 9901 Pulse Corrector plug-on subassembly, the amount of distortion added to incoming dial pulses by the 7501 does not exceed 5%. When the 9901 is used, input pulses at 8 to 12pps and 30 to 70% break are corrected to  $58 \pm 2\%$  break, and input pulses at 14pps and 40 to 65% break are corrected to  $57 \pm 3\%$  break. The 9901 plugs into four-pin connector *J1* on the 7501's printed circuit board. For details and specifications on the 9901, please refer to its separate Tellabs practice.

2.18 The optional Tellabs 9906 Reverse-Battery Adapter plug-on subassembly, when used on the 7501 module, extends the range of reverse-battery supervision for FX or OPS circuits by regenerating reverse-battery supervisory signals sent from the

ring-trip range (note 1)	possible talk battery sources		possible ring generator bias sources		
	internal (S3 set to INTA and S4 set to INTB)	external (S3 set to EXTA and S4 set to EXTB)	bypassed ringing (S1 set to BYP)	repeated ringing (S1 set to RGB)	repeated ringing (S1 set to RPT)
0 to 3000 ohms (provides 23mA over 1390-ohm cable; see note 2)	-48Vdc on BATT; ground on GND	-48Vdc on B-LEAD POWER; ground on A-LEAD POWER	(note 3)	48Vdc total bias potential between RING GEN and either ground (INTA) or A-LEAD POWER (EXTA) (external source)	48 Vdc total bias potential between RING GEN and RING GEN RETURN (external source)
200 to 4500 ohms (provides 23mA over 2430-ohm cable; see note 2)	not applicable	-48Vdc on B-LEAD POWER; +24Vdc on A-LEAD POWER or -72Vdc on B-LEAD POWER; ground on A-LEAD POWER	(note 3)	72Vdc total bias potential between RING GEN and either ground (INTA) or A-LEAD POWER (EXTA) (external source)	72Vdc total bias potential between RING GEN and RING GEN RETURN (external source)
500 to 6000 ohms (provides 23mA over 3470-ohm cable; see note 2)	not applicable	-48Vdc on B-LEAD POWER; +48Vdc on A-LEAD POWER or -72Vdc on B-LEAD POWER; +24Vdc on A-LEAD POWER or -96Vdc on B-LEAD POWER; ground on A-LEAD POWER	(note 3)	96Vdc total bias potential between RING GEN and either ground (INTA) or A-LEAD POWER (EXTA) (external source)	96Vdc total bias potential between RING GEN and RING GEN RETURN (external source)

**Note 1:** Either talk-battery potential or ring-generator bias potential (whichever is lower) limits the range. For example, with 96Vdc talk-battery potential and 48Vdc ring generator bias, the circuit is limited to 3000 ohms of loop resistance.

**Note 2:** Cable resistance is derived by taking into account the module's internal 400-ohm resistance and by assuming a 200-ohm tel-set resistance.

**Note 3:** The maximum range depends on the ringing-generator bias from the switching equipment and the total resistances of the switch-side and station-side loops.

table 1. Ring-trip ranges with various talk-battery and ring-generator-bias options.

switching-equipment end of the circuit toward the station end. The 9906 subassembly requires at least 15mA of current from the switching equipment (or from the next 9906 on the switching-equipment side in tandem DLL applications) for proper operation of its reverse-battery sensing circuitry. The 9906 plugs into six-pin connector *J2* and three-pin connector *J3* on the 7501's printed circuit board. For details and specifications on the 9906, please refer to its separate Tellabs practice.

**3. installation inspection**

3.01 The 7501 Dial Long Line module should be visually inspected upon arrival to find possible damage incurred during shipment. If damage is noted, a claim should immediately be filed with the carrier. If stored, the module should be visually inspected again prior to installation.

**mounting**

3.02 The 7501 module mounts in one position of a Tellabs Type 12 or Type 12 Universal Connectorized Mounting Shelf. Before inserting the module into position, verify that all options are properly set. In a standard Type 12 Shelf, verify that all wiring is correct. (In a Type 12 Universal Shelf, all connections are prewired.) The module plugs physically and electrically into a 20-pin connector at the rear of the Shelf.

**standard wiring**

3.03 When the 7501 is used in a standard Tellabs Type 12 Mounting Shelf, external connections to the module must be made via wire-wrapping at the 20-pin connector at the rear of the module's mounting shelf position. Pin numbers are found on the body of the connector. Table 2 lists the external connections to the 7501 when the module is switched optioned for standard wiring. Table 3 lists the external connections to the 7501 when the module is switched optioned for Tellabs universal wiring scheme.

**universal wiring**

3.04 The Type 12 Universal Mounting Shelf (i.e., Tellabs' 1212UC or 1212UD) is prewired to accept any Type 12 Universally wired (switch optioned) module interchangeably. All connections from each module position are brought out to a four-position terminal block and to four cable connectors at the rear of the shelf. The type of module used in the shelf determines which cable connectors must be used. When using the 7501, ensure cable connectors *J2* and *J3* are used. Connection of all four cables, of course, will not interfere with the operation of the module.

**options and alignment**

3.05 The 7501 requires no alignment. Before the module is placed into service, however, twelve option switches must be set. Locations of these switches on the module's printed circuit board are shown in figure 6. Table 4 provides a brief explanation of the function and settings of each option switch. Also included in table 4 is a convenient op-

tion checklist. This checklist can be filled out (by checking the appropriate box for each switch) either prior to installation to allow prescription optioning of the module or as the module is being optioned to provide a record for future reference. Detailed instructions for optioning the 7501 are provided in paragraphs 3.06 through 3.12.

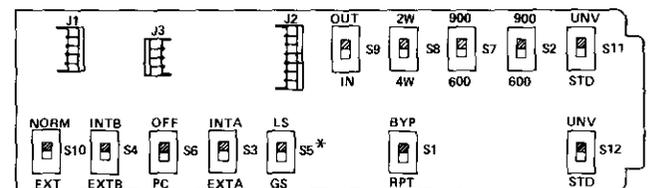
connect:	to pin:
TIP SW (Tip from switching equipment)	4
RING SW (Ring from switching equipment)	3
TIP STA (Tip from station)	D
RING STA (Ring from station)	C
GND (Ground in)	A
BATT (-48Vdc battery in)	L
RPTR EN (Repeater enable)	2
A-LEAD POWER	7
B-LEAD POWER	J
MACH ST (Ring generator start)	10
RING GEN RETURN	1
RING GEN	H

table 2. External standard wiring connections

connect:	to pin:
TIP SW (Tip from switching equipment)	6
RING SW (ring from switching equipment)	5
TIP STA (Tip from station)	F
RING STA (Ring from station)	E
GND (Ground in)	A
BATT (-48Vdc battery in)	L
RPTR EN (Repeater enable)	4
A-LEAD POWER	D
B-LEAD POWER	H
MACH ST (Ring generator start)	7
RING GEN RETURN	3
RING GEN	C

table 3. External Tellabs universal wiring connections

3.06 Switches *S2* and *S7* select 600-ohm or 900-ohm terminating impedance on the switching-equipment and station sides of the 7501, respectively. Set each of these switches to the 600 or 900 position as required for the module's particular application. (See paragraph 2.02 for general guidelines on selection of terminating impedance.)



\*Not functional on 7501 module.

figure 6. Option switch locations on 7501

3.07 Switch *S8* conditions the 7501 to interface 2wire or 4wire transmission equipment (e.g., a line amp, repeater, or term set) on either or both sides. If the module interfaces 2wire transmission equipment on both the switch and station sides, set *S8* to the 2W position. If the module interfaces a 4wire transmission device on either side or on both sides, set *S8* to the 4W position; also ensure that the 7501's T and R leads on the side(s) where the 4wire device(s) is located are connected to the A and B leads or SX leads on the corresponding side(s) of the 4wire device. (See paragraph 2.03 and figure 2 for details.)

3.08 Switches *S4* and *S3* determine whether the talk battery extended to the station by the 7501 is internally or externally derived. For internal talk battery (from the same nominal -48Vdc source that powers the module via pins 35 and 17), set *S4* to *INTB* and *S3* to *INTA*. With internal talk battery selected, no connections need be made to the A-LEAD POWER and B-LEAD POWER leads, but the module is limited to 48Vdc talk-battery operation. For external talk battery, set *S4* to *EXTB* and *S3* to *EXTA*. With external talk battery selected, the talk-battery potential is the difference between the potentials connected to the A-LEAD POWER and B-LEAD POWER leads. For example, if the A-LEAD POWER potential is +24Vdc and the B-LEAD POWER potential is -48Vdc, the talk-battery potential is 72Vdc. The A-LEAD POWER potential must always be positive or ground, the B-LEAD POWER potential must always be negative, and the difference between these two potentials must never exceed 96Vdc. The resultant signaling and supervisory range limits are listed in table 1 in section 2 of this practice.

**Note:** In applications where the A-LEAD POWER and B-LEAD POWER leads are prewired to external potentials and the difference between these potentials exceeds 96Vdc, switches *S4* and *S3* can be used in combination to derive an acceptable talk-battery potential. For example, in an application where the A-LEAD POWER potential is +24Vdc and the B-LEAD POWER potential is -96Vdc, setting both *S4* and *S3* for external talk battery would result in a talk-battery potential of 120Vdc, which the module cannot accommodate. However, an acceptable talk-battery potential can be derived either by selecting internal -48Vdc talk battery (*S4* set to *INTB*, *S3* set to *INTA*) or by setting *S4* and *S3* as indicated below (the module and external power supplies must be referenced to the same ground). Again, please be aware that the A-LEAD POWER potential must be positive or ground and the B-LEAD POWER potential must be negative.

S4	S3	talk battery
INTB	EXTA	72Vdc (+24V on A-LEAD POWER, -48V on B-LEAD POWER)
EXTB	INTA	96Vdc (gnd on A-LEAD POWER, -96V on B-LEAD POWER)

3.09 Bypassed or repeated ringing is selected via switch *S1*. For bypassed ringing, set *S1* to *BYP*. (With bypassed ringing, no connections need be made to the RING GEN lead or to the RING GEN RETURN lead.) For repeated ringing with ring-generator bias determined by the difference in dc potential between the RING GEN and RING GEN RETURN leads, set *S1* to *RPT*. (In this case, the RING GEN lead must be negative with respect to the RING GEN RETURN lead.) For repeated ringing with ring-generator bias determined by the difference in dc potential between the RING GEN lead and either the GND lead (*S3* set to *INTA*) or

option	switch	selections	settings	check-list
switch-side terminating impedance	S2	600 ohms	600	
		900 ohms	900	
station-side terminating impedance	S7	600 ohms	600	
		900 ohms	900	
interface with 2wire or 4wire transmission device (on either side of 7501)	S8	2wire interface on both switch and station sides	2W	
		4wire interface on one or both sides	4W	
ring-lead talk-battery feed	S4	internal battery (potential at -BATT)	INTB	
		external battery (potential at B-LEAD POWER)	EXTB	
tip-lead talk-battery feed	S3	internal battery (potential at GND)	INTA	
		external battery (potential at A-LEAD POWER)	EXTA	
ringing mode (bypassed or repeated)	S1	bypassed ringing	BYP	
		repeated ringing; ring-generator bias determined by potential between RING GEN and RING GEN RETURN leads	RPT	
normal/extended ringing	S10	repeated ringing; ring-generator bias determined by potential between RING GEN lead and either GND lead ( <i>S3</i> set to <i>INTA</i> ) or A-LEAD POWER lead ( <i>S3</i> set to <i>EXTA</i> )	RGB	
		normal (non-extended) ringing interval; required with distinctive or shortened ringing patterns and with bypassed ringing ( <i>S1</i> set to <i>BYP</i> )	NORM	
conditioning of 7501 for use with/without 9901 Pulse Corrector subassembly	S6	extended (by 1 second) ringing interval; required in repeated-ringing applications ( <i>S1</i> set to <i>RPT</i> or <i>RGB</i> ) where ringing interval from a PBX is too short to initiate ringing	EXT	
		9901 sub-assembly not used	OFF	
conditioning of 7501 for use with/without 9006 Reverse-Battery Adapter sub-assembly	S9	9901 sub-assembly used on 7501	PC	
		9906 sub-assembly not used	OUT	
standard or Tellabs Universal Wiring	S11, S12	9906 sub-assembly used on 7501	IN	
		UNV	UNV	
		STD	STD	

table 4. Summary and checklist, 7501 switch options

the A-LEAD POWER lead (*S3* set to *EXTA*), set *S1* to *RGB*. (In this case, the RING GEN lead must be negative with respect to the GND or A-LEAD POWER lead.) As stated previously, ring-generator

bias can be 48, 72, or 96Vdc. The resultant ring-trip range limits are listed in table 1 in section 2 of this practice.

3.10 Switch *S10* selects either normal or extended ringing for repeated-ringing applications. If either of the 7501's repeated-ringing options (*RPT* or *RGB*) is selected and the short ringing interval from a PBX is not sufficient to initiate ringing by the 7501 (as may be the case in OPS applications), set *S10* to the *EXT* position to extend the ringing interval by approximately 1 second. If extended ringing is not required in a repeated-ringing application or if a distinctive or shortened ringing pattern is to be used, set *S10* to *NORM*. Also set *S10* to *NORM* in all bypassed-ringing applications.

3.11 Switch *S6* conditions the 7501 for use with or without the optional 9901 Pulse Corrector subassembly. If the 9901 is to be used, set *S6* to the *PC* position and plug the 9901 firmly into four-pin connector *J1* on the module's printed circuit board. The subassembly is held in place by a snap-in retainer post at the end opposite the four-pin connector. If the 9901 subassembly is not used, set switch *S6* to the *OFF* position.

3.12 Switch *S9* conditions the 7501 for use with or without the optional 9906 Reverse-Battery Adapter subassembly. If the 9906 is to be used, set *S9* to the *IN* position and plug the 9906 firmly into six-pin connector *J2* and three-pin connector *J3* on the module's printed circuit board. If the 9906 subassembly is not used, set *S9* to the *OUT* position.

#### 4. circuit description

4.01 This circuit description is intended to familiarize you with the 7501 Dial Long Line module for engineering and application purposes only. Attempts to troubleshoot the 7501 internally are not recommended and may void the module's warranty. Procedures for recommended troubleshooting in the field are limited to those prescribed in section 7 of this practice. Please refer to the 7501 block diagram, section 5 of this practice, as an aid in following the circuit description.

##### basic operation

4.02 The 7501 provides all required functions for the detection and regeneration of dc signaling and supervisory signals and ac ringing signals in loop-start applications. These functions are provided in both the switch-to-station and station-to-switch directions on the circuit.

4.03 Switching-side loop current is limited by the nonlinear resistance characteristics of thermistor *VR6* in series with a 200-ohm resistor. Station-side loop current is provided by the 7501 through two 150-ohm resistors and two 60-ohm thermistors, *VR5* and *VR7*. The thermistors do not begin their current-limiting functions until loop current exceeds approximately 100mA, a situation unlikely to occur except under some fault conditions. In addition, metallic-line voltage-transient protection and signal limiting are provided by

varistor *VR4*, which limits the signals and transients to approximately 5 volts peak.

4.04 The *RU* relay indicates a **switching-side seizure** by placing a ground on the ring-generator start lead (MACH ST). The *B* relay, in like manner, indicates a **station-side seizure** by placing a ground on the repeater-enable lead (RPTR EN).

##### station-side seizure, loop-start mode

4.05 In the idle state, the *A*, *B*, and *RU* relays are released. Seizure is indicated by a station-loop closure, which operates the *loop-current sense* circuitry. The *loop-current sense* circuitry indicates the loop current magnitude to the *loop-current level detect* circuitry, which operates the slow-to-release *B* relay and then (via the optional 9901 *Pulse Corrector* subassembly, if present) the *A* relay. The operation of the *A* and *B* relays causes a switching-side loop closure and seizure of the switching equipment. A front-panel LED follows the status of the *A* relay, lighting momentarily during dial pulsing and steadily during circuit-busy conditions.

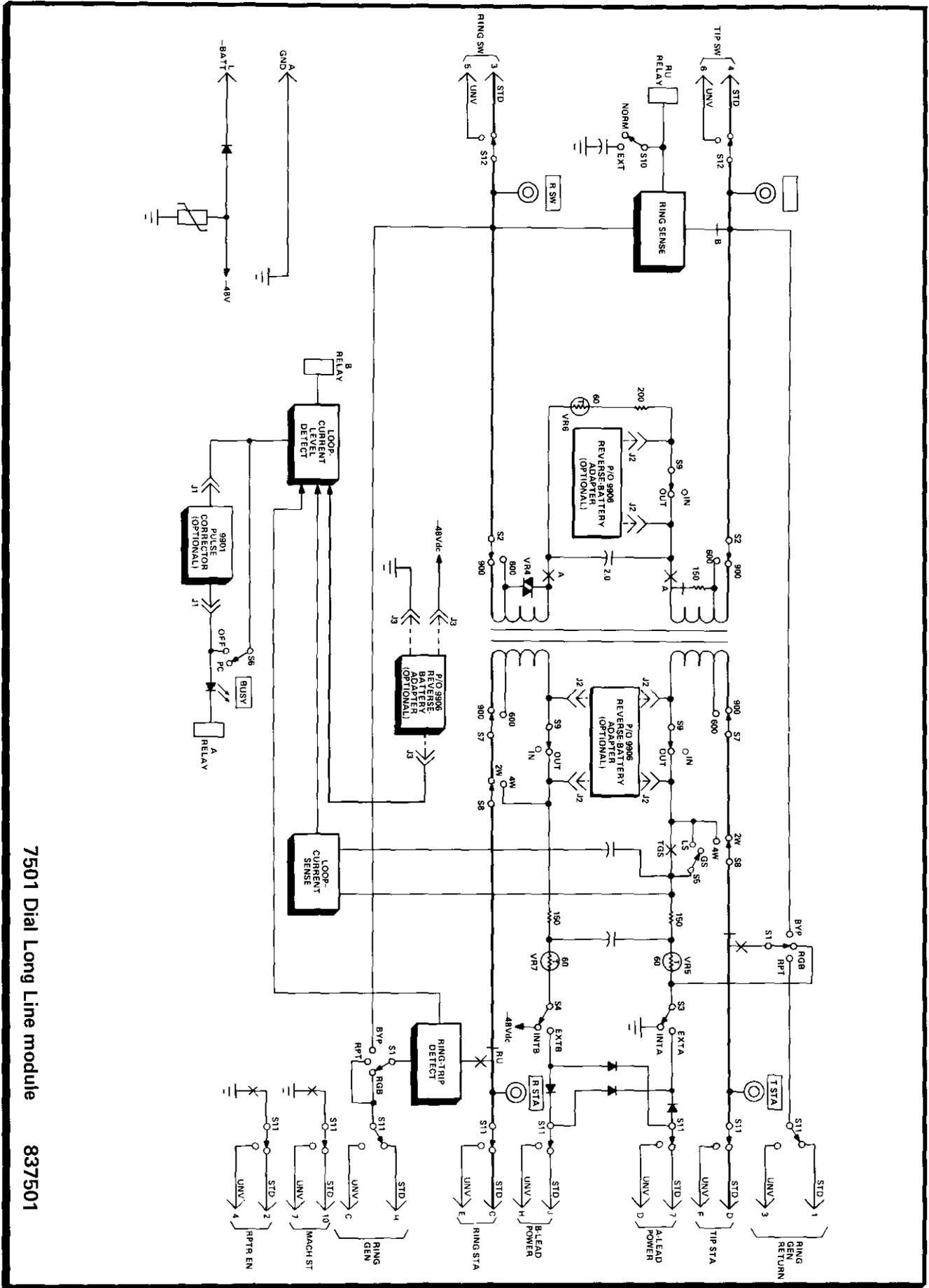
4.06 When the switching equipment is ready to receive dial pulsing, it applies dial tone to the line. This tone is transmitted to the station side through transformer *T1*. Station-side dialing is sensed by the *loop-current sense* and *loop-current level detect* circuitry, causing the *A* relay to pulse the switching-side loop. The *B* relay remains operated during dial pulsing.

##### switching-side seizure, loop-start mode

4.07 Seizure of the circuit by the switching equipment is initiated by application of ringing voltage. The ringing signal is detected by the *ring sense* circuitry, which operates the *RU* relay. The *RU* relay applies ringing voltage to the station side through ringing-mode-selection switch *S1* and the *ring-trip detect* circuitry. If *S1* is in the bypass (*BYP*) position, the ringing voltage applied to the switching side is connected to the station side by the operated *RU* relay. If *S1* is in either repeated-ringing position (*RPT* or *RGB*), the operated *RU* relay applies locally supplied ringing voltage to the station side. The *ring sense* circuitry repeats the ringing signal toward the station until a ring-trip signal is detected or the call is abandoned.

4.08 Ring trip is detected during the silent interval by the *loop-current sense* and *loop-current level detect* circuitry. Operation of the *A* and *B* relays then causes switching-side loop current to flow, which causes the switching equipment to trip ringing. If ring trip occurs during the ringing interval, the *ring trip* circuit operates, causing the relays to operate. These relays allow the switching equipment to trip ringing by causing switching-equipment loop current to flow.

4.09 Disconnect is accomplished by a sustained on-hook (no loop current) from the station. This causes the *A* relay to release, which opens the loop toward the central office. After a short delay, the *B* relay also releases.



5. block diagram

7501 Dial Long Line module

837501

## 6. specifications 7501

### *station-side signaling range*

with 48Vdc talk battery: 3000 ohms loop resistance plus tel set (200 ohms nominal)

with 72Vdc talk battery: 4500 ohms loop resistance plus tel set (200 ohms nominal)

with 96Vdc talk battery: 6000 ohms loop resistance plus tel set (200 ohms nominal)

### *maximum station-side loop current*

100mA, current limited (see figure 5 for current-limiting curve)

### *maximum switch-side loop current (supplied by switch or by switch-side tandem DLL)*

40mA maximum with directly applied 48Vdc battery;

80mA maximum with 0-ohm loop and 48Vdc battery applied through 400 ohms;

100mA absolute maximum, current limited (see figure 5 for current-limiting curve)

### *dial-pulse distortion*

less than 5% without 9901 Pulse Corrector subassembly

### *dialing speed*

without 9901 Pulse Corrector: 6 to 15pps

with 9901 Pulse Corrector: 8 to 14pps

### *pulse correction with 9901 Pulse Corrector*

input pulses at 8 to 12pps and 30 to 70% break are corrected to  $58 \pm 3\%$  break;

input pulses at 14pps and 40 to 65% break are corrected to  $57 \pm 3\%$  break

### *ringing sensitivity (switch side), repeated or bypassed ringing*

33Vrms, 16 to 67Hz

### *local ring-generator voltage for repeated ringing*

85 to 130Vac, 16 to 67Hz (see paragraph 2.15 for required biasing arrangements)

### *ring-trip range with repeated ringing and any acceptable ring-generator biasing arrangement (see paragraph 2.12)*

with 48Vdc bias: 3000 ohms loop resistance

with 72Vdc bias: 4500 ohms loop resistance

with 96Vdc bias: 6000 ohms loop resistance

### *ringing capability*

number of ringers: able to ring up to five ringers simultaneously

types of ringing: compatible with all types except multi-party biased selective ringing

### *crosstalk loss between adjacent 7501's in mounting shelf*

80dB minimum, 400 to 4000Hz

### *minimum facility leakage resistance, station side*

20 kilohms, tip to ring, tip to ground, or ring to ground

### *terminating impedances*

600 or 900 ohms, balanced, independently switch-selectable on module's switch and station sides

### *maximum input level*

+10dBm

### *insertion loss*

0.8dB maximum at 1000Hz

### *frequency response*

+0.4, -1.2dB, 400 to 3400Hz (re 1000Hz)

### *longitudinal balance*

60dB minimum

### *longitudinal environment*

10Vrms minimum, tip or ring to ground (equivalent to 60Vrms line induction, measured with 7501 removed and tip and ring connected together to ground through a 500-ohm resistor)

### *echo return loss*

23dB minimum at 40mA loop current

### *reverse-battery detection delay (with 9906 Reverse-Battery Adapter subassembly)*

100ms (9906 requires at least 15mA of loop current)

### *input power requirements*

voltage: -44 to -56Vdc, filtered, ground referenced

current: 25mA at idle, 75mA (plus station-side loop current) when busy

### *operating environment*

20°F to 130°F (-7° to 54°C), humidity to 95% (no condensation)

### *dimensions*

3.20 inches (8.13cm) high

1.42 inches (3.61cm) wide

12.94 inches (32.82cm) deep

### *weight*

20 ounces (567 grams)

### *mounting*

relay rack via one position of Tellabs Type 12 or one position of Tellabs Type 12 Universal Shelf

## 7. testing and troubleshooting

7.01 The Testing Guide Checklist in this section may be used to assist in the installation, testing, or troubleshooting of the 7501 Dial Long Line module. The Checklist is intended as an aid in the localization of trouble to a specific module. If a module is suspected of being defective, a new one should be substituted and the test conducted again. If the substitute module operates correctly, the original module should be considered defective and returned to Tellabs for repair or replacement. We strongly recommend that no internal (component-level) testing or repairs be attempted on the 7501 module. Unauthorized testing or repairs may void the module's warranty.

**Note:** *Warranty service does not include removal of permanent customer markings on the front panels of Tellabs modules, although an attempt will be made to do so. If a module must be marked defective, we recommend that it be done on a piece of tape or on a removable stick-on label.*

7.02 If a situation arises that is not covered in the Checklist, contact Tellabs Customer Service at your Tellabs Regional Office or at our Lisle, Illinois, or Mississauga, Ontario, Headquarters. Telephone numbers are as follows:

US central region: (312) 969-8800

US northeast region: (412) 787-7860

US southeast region: (305) 645-5888

US western region: (702) 827-3400

Lisle Headquarters: (312) 969-8800

Mississauga Headquarters: (416) 624-0052

7.03 If a 7501 is diagnosed as defective, the situation may be remedied by either *replacement* or *repair and return*. Because it is more expedient, the *replacement* procedure should be followed whenever time is a critical factor (e.g., service outages, etc.).

**replacement**

7.04 To obtain a replacement 7501 module, notify Tellabs via letter (see addresses below), telephone (see numbers above), or twx (910-695-3530 in the USA, 610-492-4387 in Canada). Be sure to provide all relevant information, including the 8X7501 part number that indicates the issue of the module in question. Upon notification, we shall ship a replacement module to you. If the module in question is in warranty, the replacement will be shipped at no charge. Pack the defective 7501 in the replacement module's carton, sign the packing slip included with the replacement, and enclose it

with the defective module (this is your return authorization). Affix the preaddressed label provided with the replacement module to the carton being returned, and ship the module prepaid to Tellabs.

**repair and return**

7.05 Return the defective 7501 module, shipment prepaid, to Tellabs (attn: repair and return).

in the USA: Tellabs Incorporated  
4951 Indiana Avenue  
Lisle, Illinois 60532

in Canada: Tellabs Communications Canada, Ltd.  
1200 Aerowood Drive, Unit 39  
Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L4W 2S7

Enclose an explanation of the module's malfunction. Follow your company's standard procedure with regard to administrative paperwork. Tellabs will repair the module and ship it back to you. If the module is in warranty, no invoice will be issued.

**testing guide checklist**

test	test procedure	normal result	if normal conditions are not met, verify:
circuit idle	With circuit idle, set VOM to 50 Vdc or 250Vdc scale and measure voltage across test points <i>T sw</i> and <i>R sw</i> , then across <i>T sta</i> and <i>R sta</i> .	Front-panel <i>busy</i> LED unlit <input type="checkbox"/> . Minimum 48Vdc battery across <i>T sw</i> and <i>R sw</i> . Minimum 48Vdc local talk battery across <i>T sta</i> and <i>R sta</i> , with <i>T sta</i> positive.	Power <input type="checkbox"/> . Wiring <input type="checkbox"/> . No excessive cable leakage <input type="checkbox"/> . No ground on ring leads <input type="checkbox"/> . No open cable pairs <input type="checkbox"/> . Switching equipment not defective <input type="checkbox"/> .
ringing	Initiate ringing on circuit. Set VOM to 250Vac scale. Measure switch-side ringing-signal voltage across <i>T sw</i> and <i>R sw</i> and station-side ringing-signal voltage across <i>T sta</i> and <i>R sta</i> .	<i>Busy</i> LED unlit <input type="checkbox"/> . Switch-side ringing signal is 33Vac minimum <input type="checkbox"/> . With repeated ringing, station-side ringing signal is 65Vac minimum and follows switch-side ringing <input type="checkbox"/> . With bypassed ringing, station-side ringing voltage is same as switch-side voltage <input type="checkbox"/> .	Option switch <i>S1</i> set correctly <input type="checkbox"/> . Switch <i>S10</i> set to Norm <input type="checkbox"/> . With repeated ringing, check local ringing generator (see note 1 below) <input type="checkbox"/> .
ringing (extended)	Same as above.	Same as above except station-side ringing persists about 1 second longer than switching-side ringing <input type="checkbox"/> .	Switch <i>S10</i> set to EXTEND <input type="checkbox"/> . Switch <i>S1</i> set to REPT <input type="checkbox"/> .
ring trip	Connect tel set to station-side T&R leads. Initiate ringing on circuit and go off-hook with tel set. With VOM set first to 250Vac scale and then to 50Vdc scale, observe switch-side ring trip across test points <i>T sw</i> and <i>R sw</i> . In like manner, observe station-side ring trip across <i>T sta</i> and <i>R sta</i> .	<i>Busy</i> LED lights when tel set goes off-hook <input type="checkbox"/> . Ringing voltage removed from both switch and station sides when tel set goes off-hook <input type="checkbox"/> . After ring trip occurs, dc loop voltage drops on both switch and station sides <input type="checkbox"/> .	Station within specified range of 7501 <input type="checkbox"/> . Ring generator properly biased <input type="checkbox"/> .

test	test procedure	normal result	if normal conditions are not met, verify:
supervision	If tel set is still off-hook from preceding test, go back on-hook. Then go off-hook again but do not dial. With VOM set to 100mA scale, measure loop current across test points <i>T sta</i> and <i>R sta</i> .	<i>Busy</i> LED lights when tel set goes off-hook <input type="checkbox"/> . Loop current is between 80 and 100mA <input type="checkbox"/> .	Power <input type="checkbox"/> . Other option switches set correctly <input type="checkbox"/> .
dialing	Set VOM to 50Vdc scale and connect it to test points <i>T sw</i> and <i>R sw</i> . With tel set off-hook, initiate dialing.	<i>Busy</i> LED flashes with dial pulses <input type="checkbox"/> . VOM also follows pulses, indicating 20 to 30Vdc during pulsing <input type="checkbox"/> .	Option switches <i>S3</i> and <i>S4</i> set correctly <input type="checkbox"/> . Longitudinal voltages with tel set off-hook less than 10Vac (see note 2 below) <input type="checkbox"/> .
talking	Use tel set to dial up local milliwatt test line.	1004Hz tone audible in tel set <input type="checkbox"/> .	Option switches set correctly <input type="checkbox"/> .
call release	Go on-hook with tel set.	<i>Busy</i> LED goes off when tel set goes on-hook <input type="checkbox"/> .	Longitudinal voltages less than 10Vac (see note 2 below) <input type="checkbox"/> . No excessive cable leakage <input type="checkbox"/> .
<p><b>Note 1:</b> If the loop between the 7501 and the station has excessive leakage resistance or if more than 5<math>\mu</math>F of capacitance exists between tip and ring or between ring and ground, pre-trip may occur. This is evidenced by an abnormally short burst of ringing during each ringing cycle. If this occurs, the abnormal loop condition should be corrected.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> To measure longitudinal voltages, connect a tel set across the station-side T&amp;R leads and go off-hook. With a VOM set to the 50Vac scale, measure the voltage from test point <i>T sta</i> to ground and from test point <i>R sta</i> to ground. The voltage should be less than 10Vac in both cases.</p>			



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