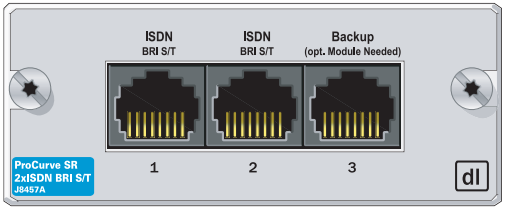
Quick Start Guide 5991-3793

# ProCurve Secure Router dl 2xISDN BRI S/T Module

## J8457A

ProCurve Networking
HP Innovation




## Specifications

| | |
|---|---|
| **Operating Mode** | Independent TE mode of operation for each interface |
| **Features** | Line Rate: Network support for 128 kbps (2 B channels) per interface<br>Switch Compatibility: Euro-ISDN<br>Test Capability: Local and network loopbacks |
| **Compliance** | FCC Part 15 Class A, EN 55022 Class A, EN 61000-3-2, EN 61000-3-3<br>ACIF S031, ETSI TBR 3<br>AS/NZS 60950, EN 60950 |
| **Physical** | Dimensions: 6.99 cm (2.75 in) W x 10.80 cm (4.25 in) D<br>Operating Temperature: 0°C to 50°C (32°F to 122°F)<br>Relative Humidity: Up to 95 percent, noncondensing at 30°C (86°F)<br>Non-Operating Temperature: -20°C to 70°C (-4°F to 158°F)<br>Non-Operating Relative Humidity: Up to 95 percent, noncondensing at 30°C (86°F)<br>Altitude: Up to 3.05 km (10,000 ft) |

## Installation Instructions

**Warning** *For ProCurve Secure Router modules with outside plant connections, ensure that all cables are removed from the module before installing or removing it from the router chassis.*

1. Remove power from the unit.
2. Slide the ProCurve Secure Router dl 2xISDN BRI S/T Module into the option slot until the module is firmly seated against the chassis.
3. Secure the screws at both edges of the module.
4. Connect the cables to the associated device(s).
5. Complete the installation of the base unit.
6. Restore power to the unit.

## ISDN S/T Connection Pinout

| Pin | Name | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1,2 | — | Unused |
| 3 | R1 | Network-Receive (Ring 1) |
| 4 | R | Network-Transmit (Ring) |
| 5 | T | Network-Transmit (Tip) |
| 6 | T1 | Network-Receive (Tip 1) |
| 7,8 | — | Unused |

**Note** *For safety information for the routers and all modules, please refer to the safety and ESD precautions in the* ***ProCurve Secure Router Installation Guide*** *included in your router shipment.*

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## 2xISDN BRI S/T Module Commands

**alias** <*text*>

Populates the *ifAlias* OID (Interface Table MIB of RFC2863) for this interface for use by the SNMP management station.

**caller-id override [always** <*number*>**]**

Configures the unit to replace caller ID information with a user-specified number. Use the **no** form of this command to disable any caller ID overrides.

**always** <*number*> Always forces replacement of the incoming caller ID number (found in the Calling Party Information Element) with the number given. Enter up to 15 numerical digits with no spaces or special characters (hyphens or parentheses).

**debug isdn**

Enables debug messages for various ISDN operations. For more details on the available debug messages, refer to the *SROS Command Line Interface Reference Guide*.

**description** <*text*>

Comment line to provide an identifier for this interface (for example, circuit ID or contact information).

<*text*> Displays up to 80 alphanumeric characters.

**isdn [spid1 | spid2]** <*spid string*> <*LDN*>

Programs the Service Profile Identifiers (SPIDs) and Local Directory Numbers (LDNs) for the Basic Rate ISDN (BRI) interface. This information should be supplied by your service provider. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a configured SPID.

<*spid string*> Specifies the 8- to 14-digit number identifying your BRI line in the Central Office switch. A SPID is generally created using the area code and phone number associated with the line and a four-digit suffix.

<*LDN*> *(Optional.)* Specifies the LDN assigned to the circuit by the service provider. The LDN is the number used by remote callers to dial into the ISDN circuit. Inbound calls are not accepted on interfaces without programmed LDNs. LDNs can also be entered using the **isdn ldn** command. The **isdn spid** and **isdn ldn** commands overwrite the existing programmed LDN; therefore the last LDN programming entered takes precedence.

**Note** *For Euro applications, a SPID is not necessary. Use the* **isdn ldn** *command to configure the LDN for SPID-less applications.*

**isdn [ldn1 | ldn2]** <*ldn string*>

Programs the LDNs for the BRI interface. This information should be supplied by your service provider. Use the **no** form of this command to remove a configured LDN.

<*ldn string*> Specifies the LDN assigned to the circuit by the service provider. The LDN is the number used by remote callers to dial into the ISDN circuit. Inbound calls are not accepted on interfaces without programmed LDNs. LDNs can also be entered using the **isdn spid** command. The **isdn spid** and **isdn ldn** commands overwrite the existing programmed LDN; therefore the last LDN programming entered takes precedence.

**isdn switch-type [basic-net3]**

Specifies the ISDN signaling type configured on the BRI interface. The type of ISDN signaling implemented on the BRI interface does not always match the manufacturer of the Central Office switch. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default value. This setting is determined by your service provider. Additional switch types listed for this module (**basic-5ess**, **basic-dms**, and **basic-ni**) are not recommended configurations for public ISDN BRI S/T applications.

**basic-net3** Specifies Net3 Euro-ISDN signaling.

**loopback local [all | b1 | b2]**

Enables a local loopback of the interface (towards the router). Use the **no loopback local** command to disable the loopback.

**all** Loops the entire interface back towards the router (including the D channel). With an active **loopback local all**, the established D channel between the ISDN module and the Central Office switch drops.

**b1** Loops the data on B1 back towards the router. A B1 loopback does not disrupt D channel signaling.

**b2** Loops the data on B2 back towards the router. A B2 loopback does not disrupt D channel signaling.

**loopback network [b1 | b2]**

Enables a loopback of the interface (towards the network). Use the **no loopback network** command to disable the loopback.

**b1** Loops the data on B1 back towards the network. A B1 loopback does not disrupt D channel signaling.

**b2** Loops the data on B2 back towards the network. A B2 loopback does not disrupt D channel signaling.

**shutdown**

Disables the interface (both physical and virtual) so that no data will be passed through. Use the **no** form of this command to turn on the interface and allow it to pass data. By default, all interfaces are disabled.

**test-call [dial** <*number*> **| speed** <**56 | 64**> **| answer | hangup | hangup channels** <**1 | 2** >**]**

Enables diagnostic test call commands for verifying the BRI interface connection. No data traffic is permitted on an ISDN interface in test mode.

**dial** <*number*> Places the interface in test mode and makes an outbound call to the entered number. Enter the number to dial using numerical digits without spaces or special characters (such as hyphens or parentheses). Test calls made using the **test-call dial** command will perform channel negotiation, but no data passes through from end to end on the call. Remove the interface from test mode using the **no test-call dial** command.

**speed** <**56 | 64**> Specifies a channel rate of 56 or 64 kbps for the test call.

**answer** Places the interface in test answer mode and configures it to accept inbound calls. Using the **test-call answer** command supersedes any other interface configuration that may exist. Test calls answered by the interface while in test mode will perform channel negotiation, but no data passes through from end to end on the call. Remove the interface from test answer mode using the **no test-call answer** command.

**hangup** Disconnects all active test calls.

**hangup channels** <**1 | 2**> Disconnects the active test call on the specified B channel (B1 or B2).

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