MIVOICE OFFICE 400 SYSTEM FUNCTIONS AND FEATURES

MITEL 415/430/470, SMB CONTROLLER AND VIRTUAL APPLIANCE AS OF VERSION R6.0 SYSTEM MANUAL



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System functions and features

syd-0570/2.0 - 09.2018

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Content

	Product and Safety Information
j 31	
[56	
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	System interfaces
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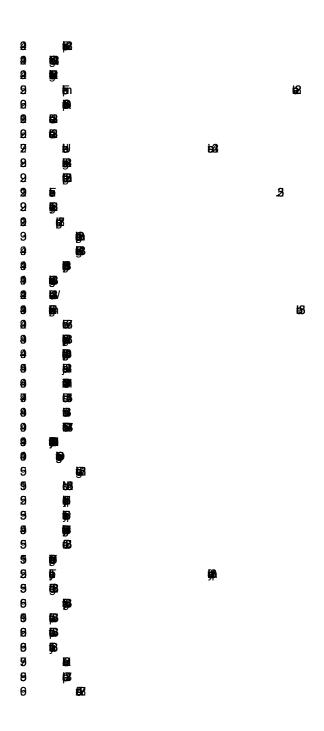
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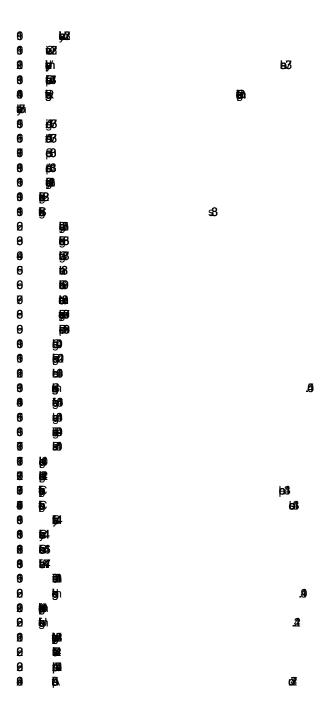
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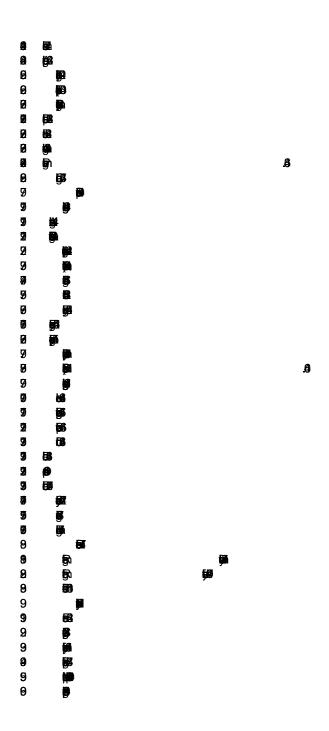
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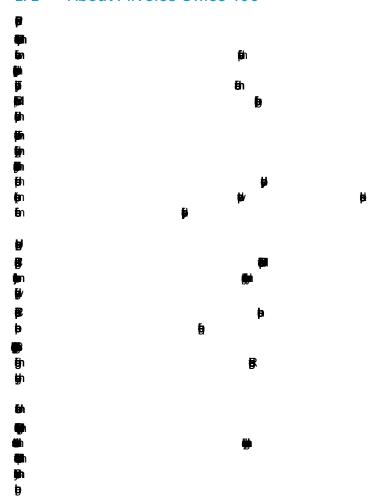
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1 Product and Safety Information

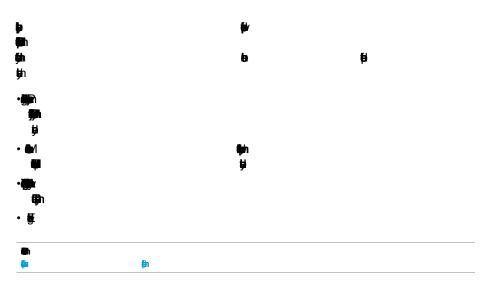
Here you will find information relating to safety, data protection and legal matters besides product and documentation information.

Please read through the product and safety information carefully.

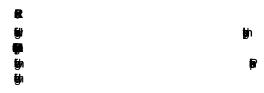
1.1 About MiVoice Office 400



Product and Safety Information



1. 2 Safety Information

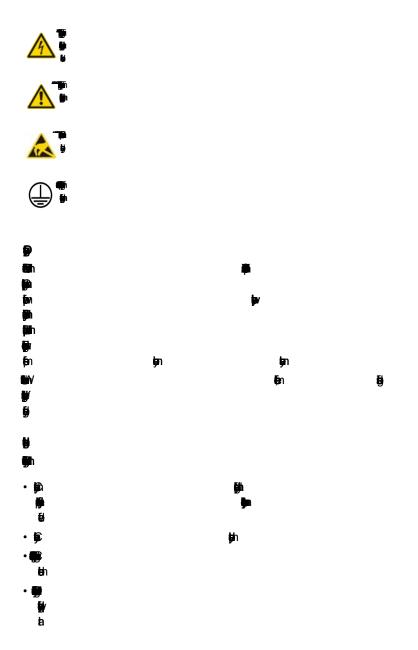


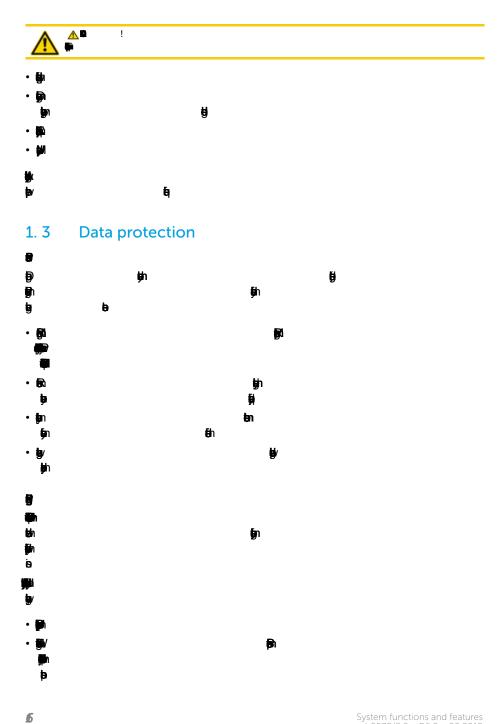




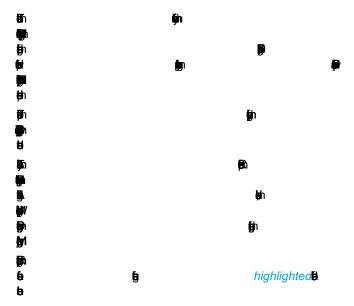


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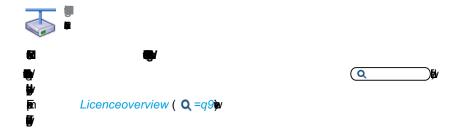
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Product and Safety Information



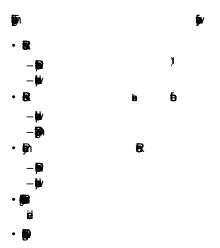
2 System interfaces

This chapter features the different types of digital and analogue network and terminal interfaces and points out a number of configuration particularities. The chapter ends with special interfaces for door intercoms and general bells.

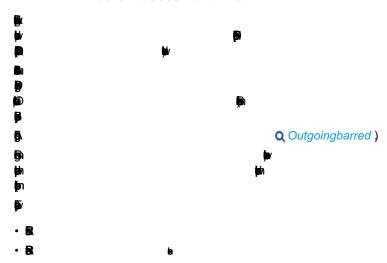
Tab. 1 System interfaces and channels

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2.1 Network Interfaces



2. 1. 1 Basic Access Variants



2. 1. 1. 1 Basic rate interface BRI-T



2. 1. 1. 2 Basic rate interfaces BRI-S external

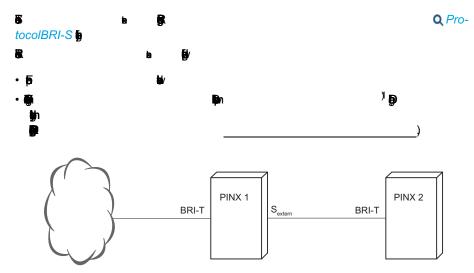


Fig. 1 BRI-S external in a private leased-line network: PINX-PINX connection

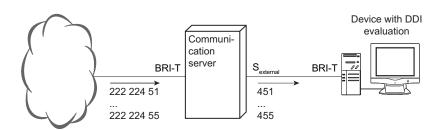


Fig. 2 BRI-S external in a DDI configuration



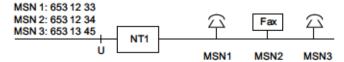
System functions and features syd-0570/2.0 - R6.0 - 09.2018

2. 1. 1. 3 Point-to-Point and Point-to-Multipoint Connections

Basic accesses can be configured as point-to-point or as point-to-multipoint (Q TEI Management setting in the configuration of the network interfaces).

Point-to-Multipoint Connection without a communication server

The basic access in point-to-multipoint configuration allows a selective dial-up of the terminals connected in parallel using MSN, the Multiple Subscriber Number. Here the network itself provides a kind of direct dialling, so to speak.



NT1: Network Termination
MSN: Multiple Subscriber Number

Fig. 3 Single basic access in point-to-multipoint configuration

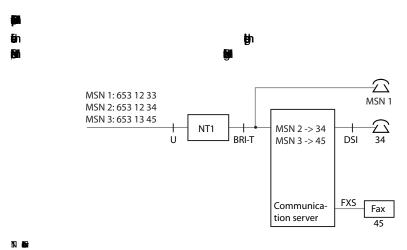


Note:

The fax with ISDN connection is implemented as a fax card in a PC.

Default setting:

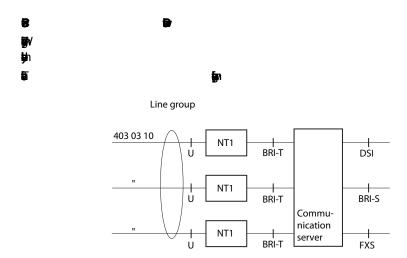
Digital network interfaces are set on point-to-point configuration.



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Fig. 4 Basic rate interface in point-to-multipoint configuration, with single-digit direct dial and parallel terminal





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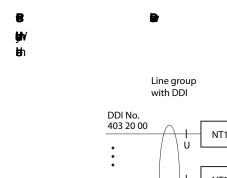
Fig. 5 Several basic accesses with line group in point-to-point configuration, without direct dial number



DSI

BRI-S

FXS



403 20 99



Fig. 6 Several basic accesses with line group in point-to-point configuration, with direct dial number

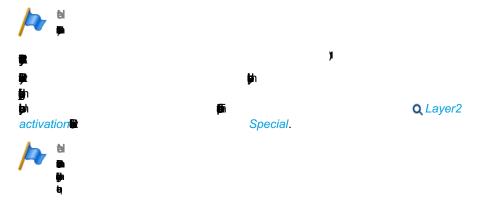
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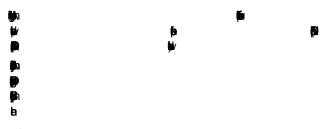
Communication

server





2. 1. 2 Primary rate interface PRI (E1)





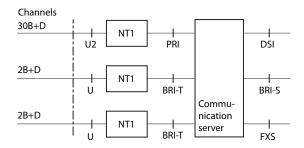




Fig. 7 System with basic and primary rate accesses

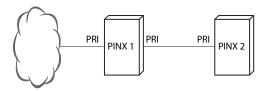
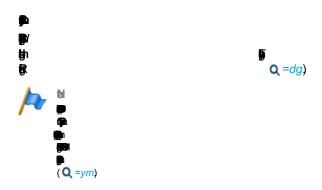
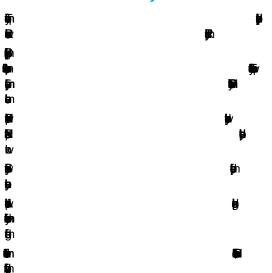


Fig. 8 Primary rate access in a private leased-line network: PINX-PINX connection



2. 1. 2. 1 Clock synchronization



2. 1. 2. 2 Digital down-circuit connection with QSIG

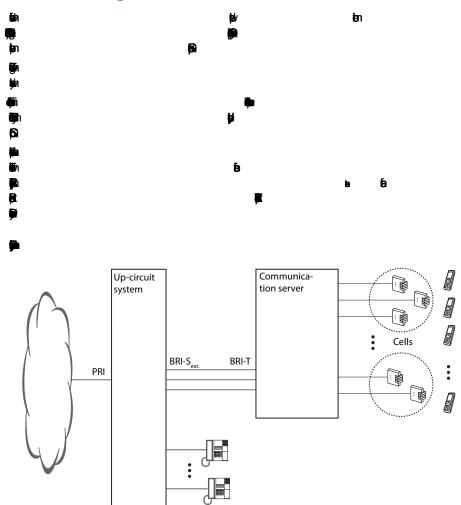


Fig. 9 Digital down-circuit connection with QSIG

2. 1. 2. 3 Direct Dialling Out (DDO)



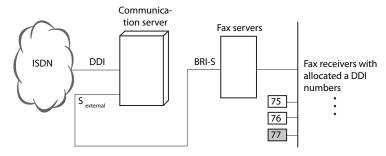
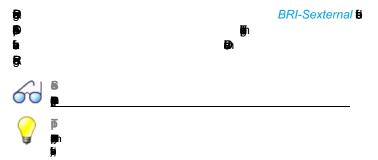


Fig. 10 Direct Dialling Out (DDO) to a fax server

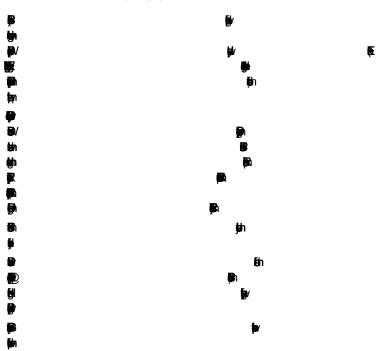


2. 1. 3 Primary rate interface PRI (T1)



2. 1. 4 SIP

2. 1. 4. 1 What is SIP?



System components



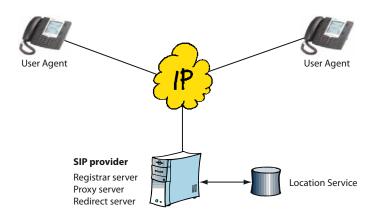
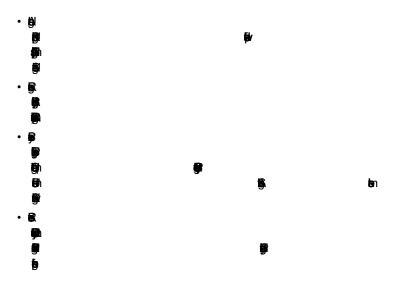


Fig. 11 SIP components



Types of connection setup

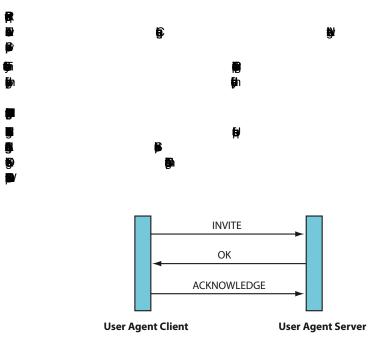
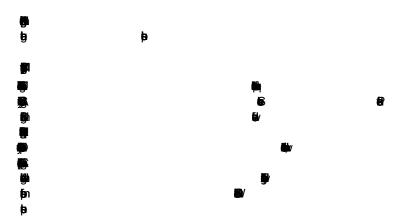


Fig. 12 Direct connection setup



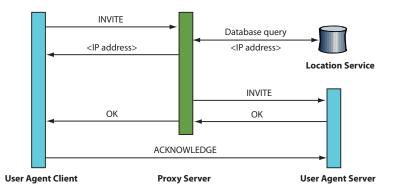
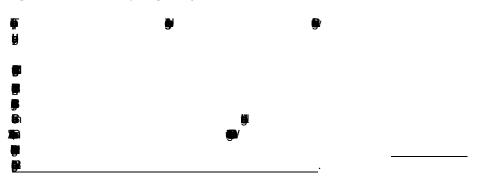


Fig. 13 Connection setup using a Proxy Server



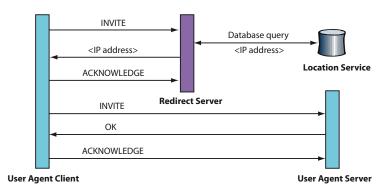


Fig. 14 Connection setup using a Redirect Server



2. 1. 4. 2 Security aspects with VoIP



Tab. 2 Security objectives

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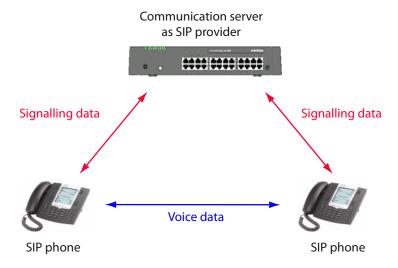
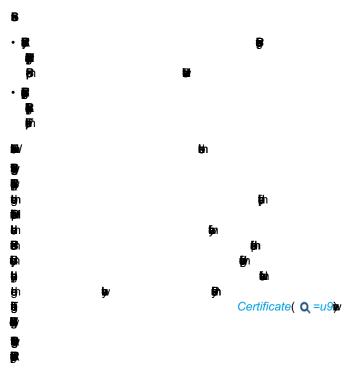


Fig. 15 SIP data streams



Tab. 3 Situation without encryption

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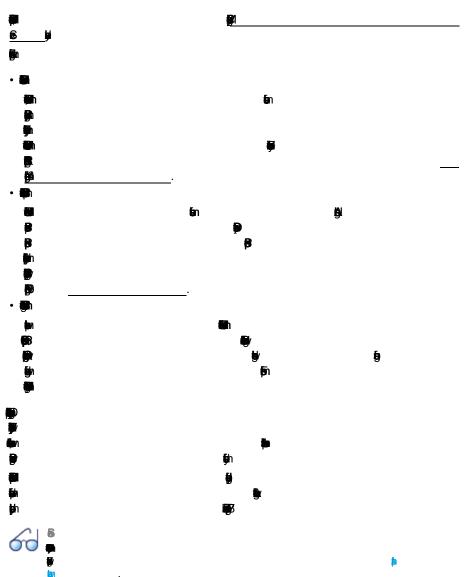


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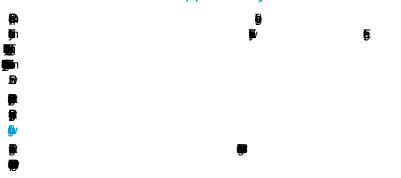
Secure G.711 b Secure G.711/G.729.



2. 1. 4. 3 SIP in MiVoice Office 400



2. 1. 4. 4 SIP RFCs supported by MiVoice Office 400

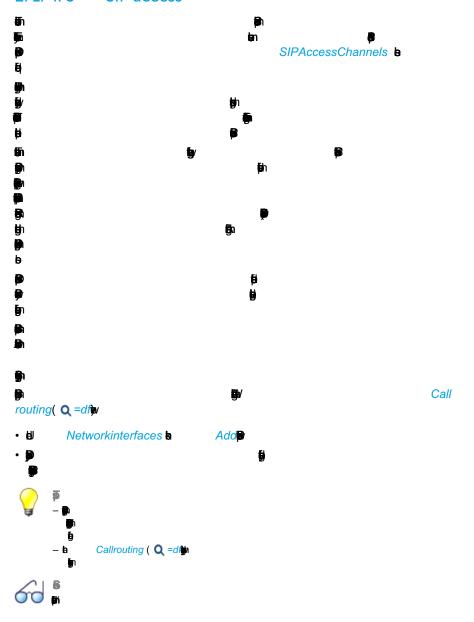


Tab. 4 SIP RFCs supported by MiVoice Office 400

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2. 1. 4. 5 SIP access



2. 1. 5 Analogue Network Interfaces





2. 1. 5. 1 Analogue down-circuit connection





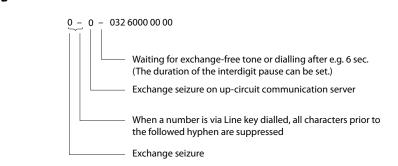


Fig. 16 Example of the exchange access prefix via up-circuit communication server

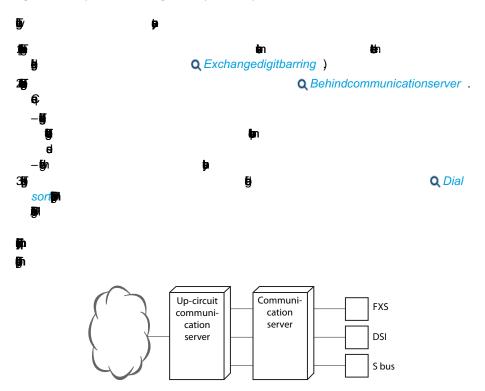


Fig. 17 Enquiry call behind communication server

System interfaces

- 2. 1. 5. 2 Attenuation on analogue network interfaces

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2. 2 Terminal interfaces

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2. 2. 1 Digital user-network interfaces

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2. 2. 1. 1 Terminal interface BRI-S

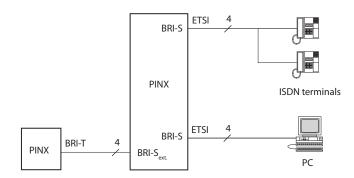


Fig. 18 Terminal interface BRI-S



System interfaces

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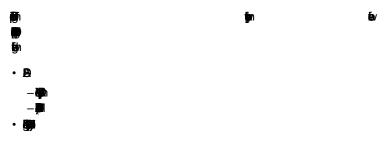
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2. 2. 1. 2 DSI terminal interfaces



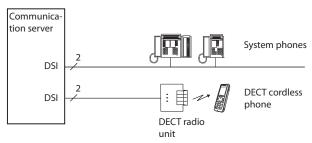
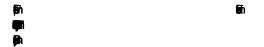
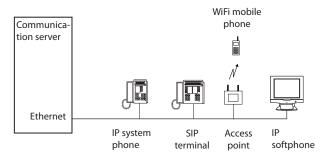


Fig. 19 DSI terminal interfaces



2. 2. 1. 3 IP terminal interface





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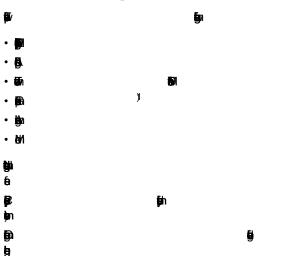
Fig. 20 IP terminal interface

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2. 2. 2 Analogue terminal interfaces





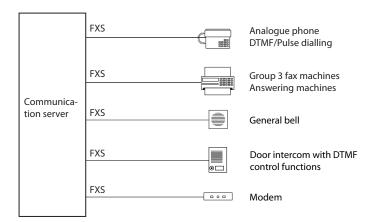


Fig. 21 FXS terminal interface

2. 3 Special Interfaces

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2. 3. 1 Ethernet interfaces

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2. 3. 2 Interface for door intercom system



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2. 3. 3 Interface for General Bell

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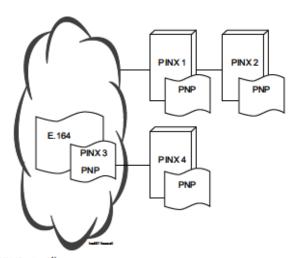
3 Numbering plan

This Chapter features the different types of internal and external numbering plans available in the various systems. It explains the differences between internal numbering plans for the private network and external numbering plans for the public network. It tells you what you need to know when creating numbering plans for each particular network.

3.1 Numbering Plan Identifiers

The numbering plan is used to analyse numbers and allocate them to an addressable destination. Two types of numbering plans (Numbering Plan Identification, NPI) are relevant to the system:

- The public network uses numbering plan identifier E.164, which is defined and standardized by the ITU-T.
- Private networks use numbering plan identifier PNP (Private Numbering Plan). The
 internal numbering plan of a communication server or PINX is also of the PNP type,
 as is the private numbering plan supplied by the public network provider.



PINX 3 is a virtual PINX (Centrex)1)

Fig. 22 Numbering plan identifiers in the public network and in the PISN (in PINXs)

¹⁾ depends on the network provider





Tab. 5 E.164 types of number

P	6									F in
6							I	3	1	
bi					Þ	B	8			
b			p	Ø	B	8				
bi			P	Þ	Þ					
	P	p	Þ	Þ	1					

PNP types of number Tab. 6

F	6	F
0	P3	
L	R0	
e)	RS	

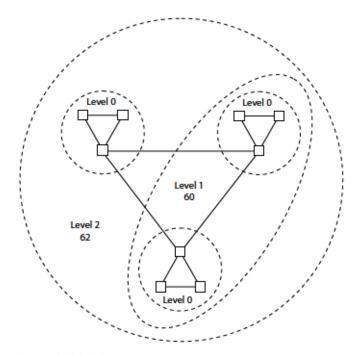


Fig. 23 Levels as per PNP definition

3. 2 The System's Numbering Plan

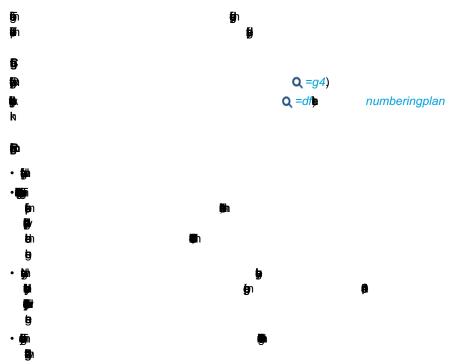
The system's internal numbering plan is the numbering plan used for a stand-alone communication server or a PINX in a private network. The numbers entered in the numbering plan are used both to dial up call destinations in the communication server and to execute control functions. Call destinations and functions are grouped into categories.

The internal numbering plan:

- Assigns number ranges to the categories.
- Allocates their numbers to call destinations and control functions, making them obtainable and executable respectively.

As far as the call destination numbers are concerned, the system's numbering plan is a PNP-type numbering plan.

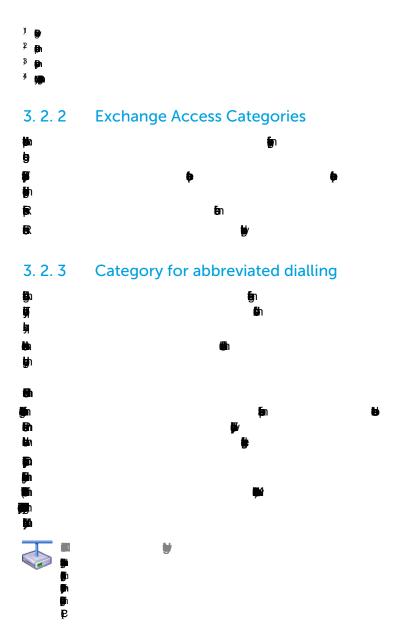
3. 2. 1 Categories in the Numbering Plan



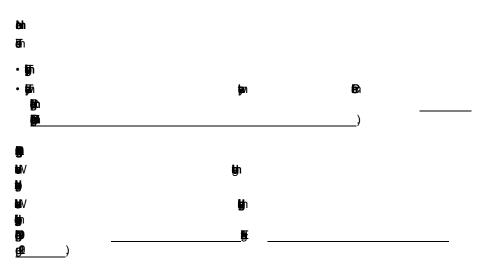
Tab. 7 Categories in the system's numbering plan with allocated numbers

§		#		
èh	F	en)		F
Exchangeaccess,	S	0	M P	
business	5			tj
	B			ta/
	b			
Exchangeaccess,pri-	6	0	₩ ₩P	
vate	in .			tj
	ė			ta/
Operatorphone	B	1	_	
	B			
	ien .			
Emergencynumber		2	_	(3))
	g h			le n
	반			6
	th			ij
	₩			動
	b			þ

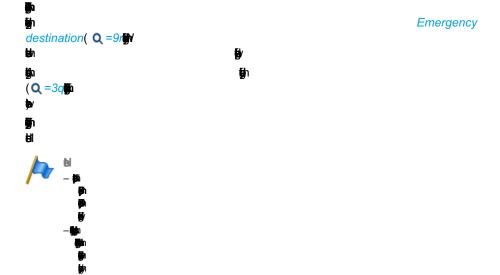
ş		#		
èh	Ē	eh)	*	£
Costcentreselection	5 6 6	3	6 N	
Users	60 65 6n	b ^ў	-	
Routeselection	§ .	3	M P	tgi tav
Usergroup	em ej ep	6 3	-	
MMCC	6	9	_	
Remotemaintenance accessPPP	6 P	8	_	
Voicemail	En Gjød In En	9	_	iji) iš
Abbreviateddialling	(§) (en (en	0 -		
Doorintercomsystem	B 5		_	
Controloutput *	5 5v In	6 –		
Calldistributionele- ment	isia isia isia isia isi isi	BI —		
PISNusers	ip ipin ipir ipi ibi ibi	BI —		
Ownregionprefix	B	BI —		€P El
*-substitute	B	en e		

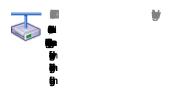


Numbering plan



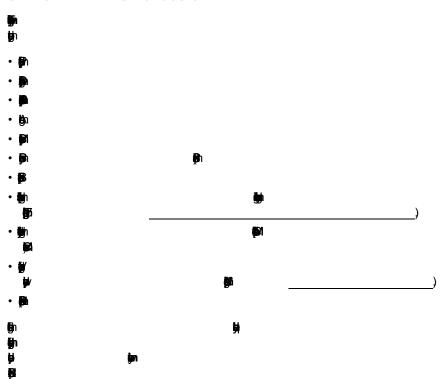
3. 2. 4 Category for emergency number





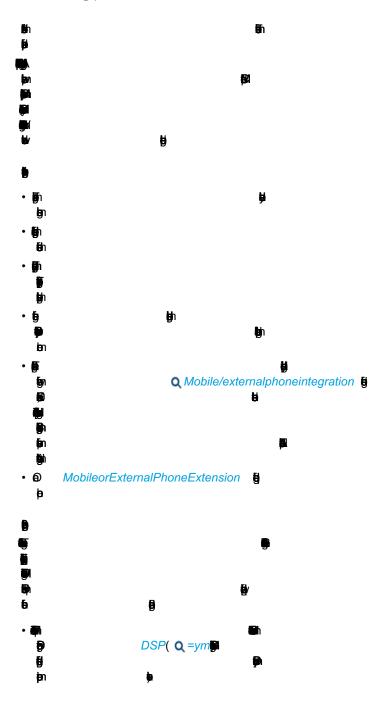
3. 2. 5 Category for users

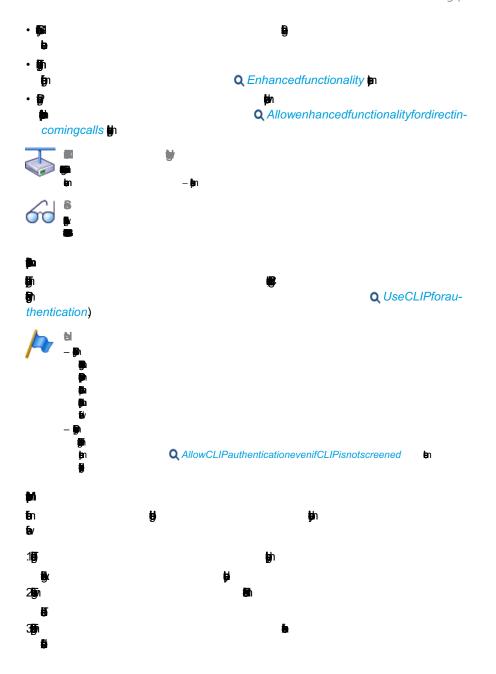
3. 2. 5. 1 Internal users



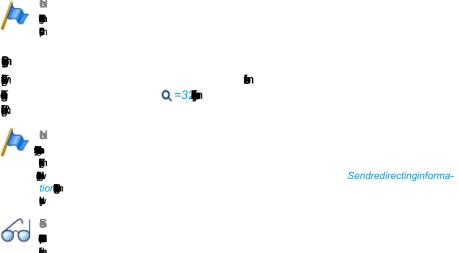
3. 2. 5. 2 Integrating mobile and external phones

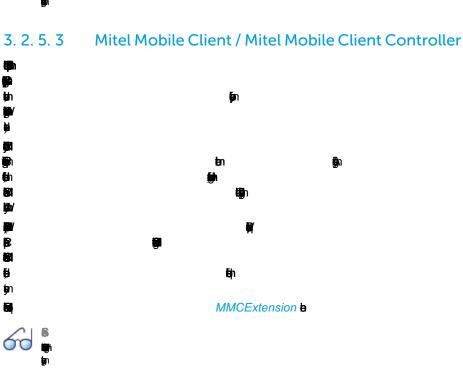
Numbering plan





Numbering plan





3. 2. 5. 4 Virtual terminals

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• **p**a 9

3. 2. 6 PISN users

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BISNuser

(Q = gv)

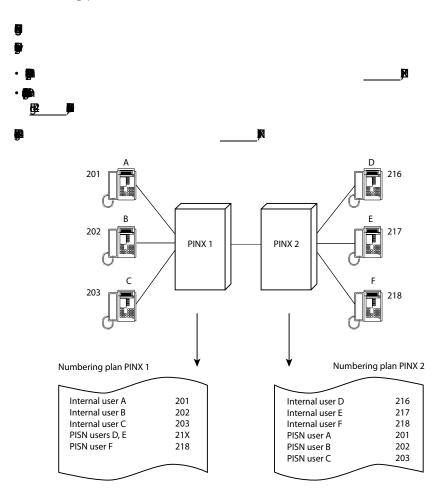
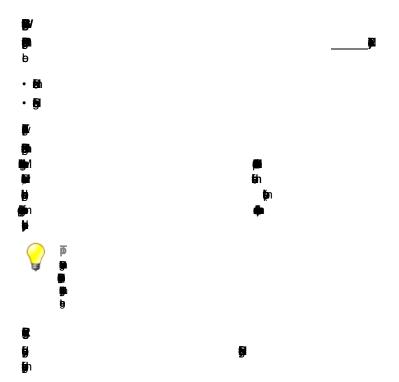


Fig. 24 PISN users entered with and without wildcards





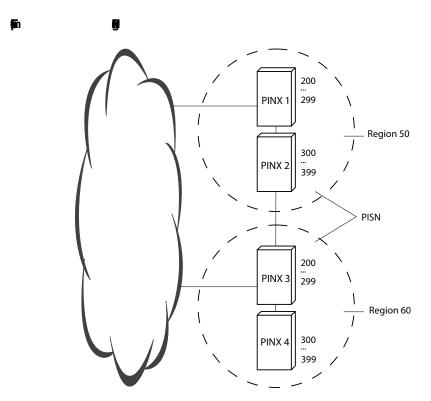


Fig. 25 PISN with two regions

Tab. 8 Entering PISN users in PINX 2

W	en 6	R		M	
Esi	θ 9	9 9			
jii i	2 9	C BX			BX
el					
				N.	
l i	2	X	X		
þ v					
B A	5	X C			
E h					
₩					

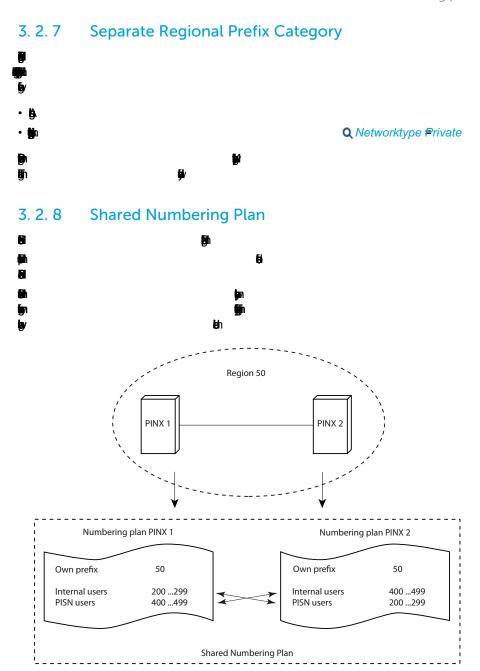


Fig. 26 Shared numbering plan: two PINXs share the numbers of a numbering plan.

3. 2. 9 PISN with different Regions

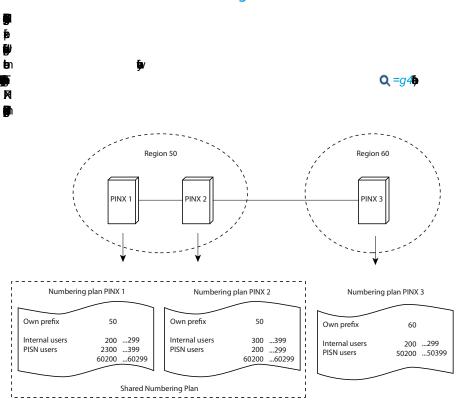


Fig. 27 PISN with 2 regions and shared numbering plan for Region 50



4 Identification elements

Correctly identifying and displaying a call is the essential requirement for adequately implementing the system's networking philosophy. This Chapter looks at how the origin of a call is identified using different ringing tone patterns and how the caller's number (CLIP) or name (CNIP) is displayed. It describes how CLIP and CNIP displays are created under different system conditions, how they can be influenced, and how to suppress the CLIP display.

A call is identified firstly by the type of acoustic ringing (i.e. ringing pattern) and, secondly, by the display on the terminal.

The default values are selected in such a way that the ringing patterns and displays appear correctly in most cases. Changes to the settings are necessary only in exceptional cases.

4. 1 Internal and External Ringing Patterns

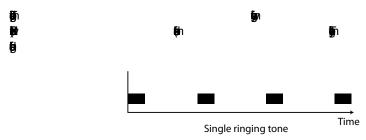


Fig. 28 Single ringing tone¹⁾

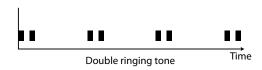
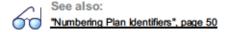


Fig. 29 Double ringing tone¹⁾



```
b
• 160
• 📾
                                                ₽n
                               Q Ringpattern b
   (\mathbf{Q} = 7g\mathbf{fm})
                                                         Singleringingtone .
   −₽0
                            Q Ringingpatternatenquirydestination b
   (\mathbf{Q} = n\mathbf{r})
                                                                                Internalring
   melody.
                        a
   (\mathbf{Q} = n\mathbf{m})
                            Q Ringingpatternatenquirydestination b
                                                                                Internalring
   melody.
     Q Ringingpatternatenquirydestination b
        ы
                                                                         Q Ringpattern = Sin-
        gleringingtone
       b
         Q Externalringmelody #
                                                  ,b
₽n
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B
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įπ
                              Bh
₽n
                                                     Unknown
                                                                                Q NPIcall
unknown
```



4. 2 Displaying Numbers (CLIP) and Names (CNIP)

During both the ringing phase and the call itself the caller's call number or name (or both) are shown on the terminal's display.

- The indication of the caller's phone number is referred to as CLIP (Calling Line Identification Presentation).
- The indication of the caller's name is referred to as CNIP (Calling Name Identification Presentation).



Fig. 30 CLIP and CNIP

When the destination user answers the call, the number or name of the destination user is transmitted and displayed to the caller:

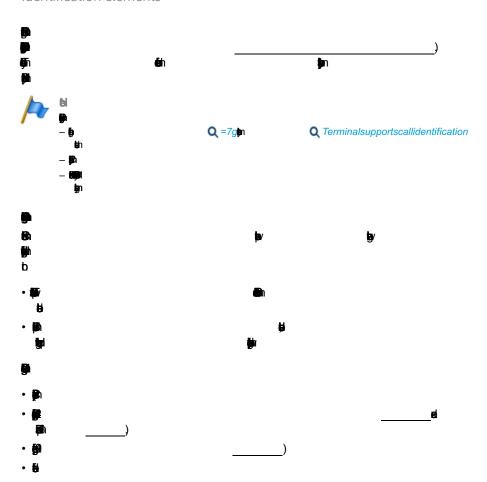
- The indication of the number is referred to as COLP (Connected Line Presentation).
- The indication of the name is referred to as CONP (Connected Name Presentation).



Fig. 31 COLP and CONP

These identification elements allow the use of other features such as logging unanswered calls on the destination user's call log; the destination user can then return the call by dialling the CLIP number.

These identification elements are available in digital networks and in some analogue networks. As CNIP and CONP are not supported by the public network, the system tries to replicate them by searching through the internal phone books for a number that matches the CLIP or COLP number. If there is a match, the name entered there is displayed (see "Replicating the Name Display in the Communication Server", page 73). CNIP and CONP are supported in the private network under QSIG. They are both accepted and do not need to be recreated in the communication server.



4. 2. 1 Displaying the CLIP

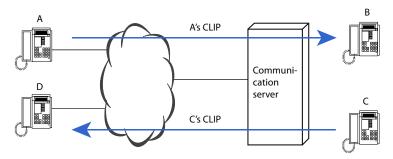
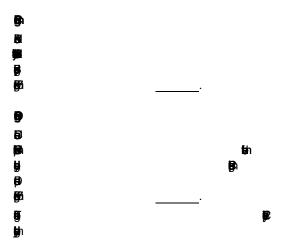


Fig. 32 CLIP of an incoming and an outgoing call



4. 3 CLIP with Incoming Calls

B

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- B

4. 3. 1 Analysing and Editing the CLIP





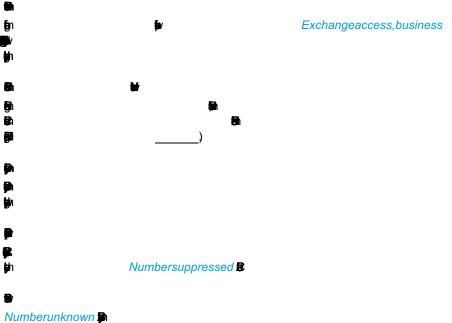
Tab. 9 Handling a CLIP number with NPI-type &r 💆

F	Ð)i	is .	
UnknownLevel 1 , Level 2	è		5 5)	Level0.
	0		9	
Level0	0		p	

Tab. 10 Handling a CLIP number with NPI-type 5

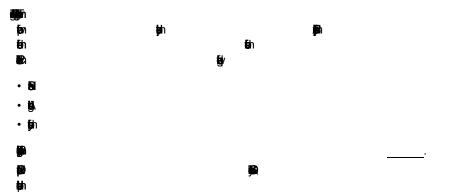
	_	
F D	P	ř
Unknown	fa B	
		₩ ternational ,
		• International
	≸a l	₽
		M ational
		National
	₽si Psi	•
International	(4)	E
	Ħ	M ational
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		•
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	P	Subscriber.
	B	•
Subscriber		•
National	(a) (b) (b)	Bational National Subscriber.





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4. 3. 3 Replicating the Name Display in the Communication Server



4. 3. 4 Flow charts for name identification (CNIP)

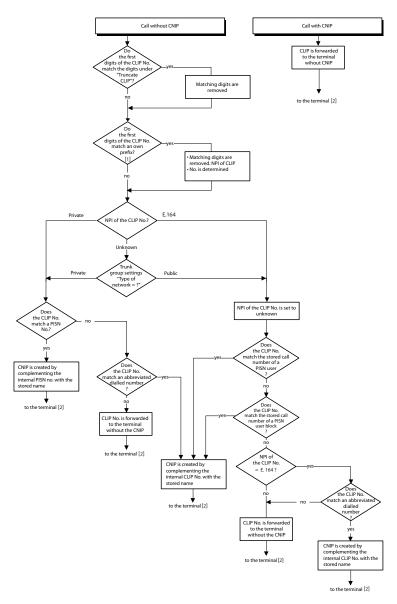


Fig. 33 Analysis and processing of an incoming call in the communication server

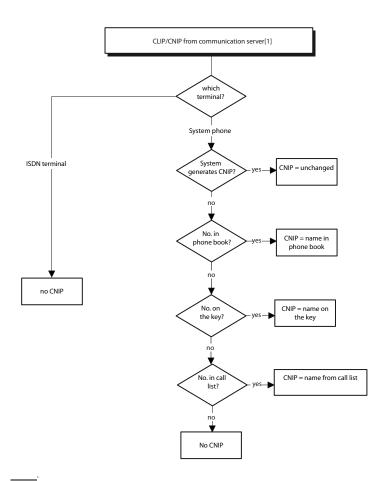


Fig. 34 Presentation of the CLIP / CNIP of an incoming call on the terminal

] B

4. 4 CLIP with Outgoing Calls

9. • 65n • 65n • 65n

4. 4. 1 Creating the CLIP in the communication server

4. 4. 2 Entering a fixed CLIP

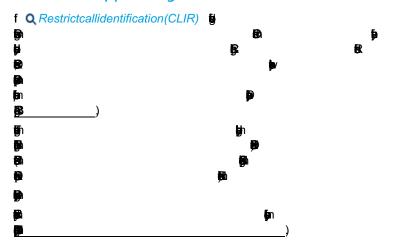
8

Numberingplanidentifier(NPI) E.164an

Ð

B

4. 4. 3 Suppressing CLIP / COLP (CLIR / COLR)



4. 4. 4 CLIP flowcharts for Outgoing Calls

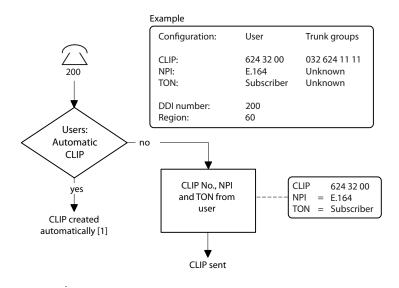


Fig. 35 CLIP of an outgoing call to an external user in the public network

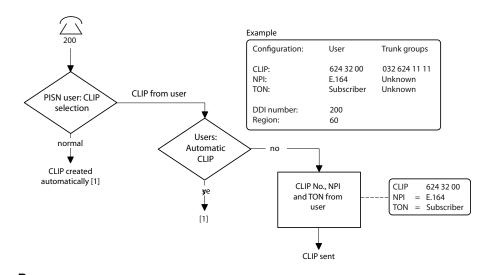
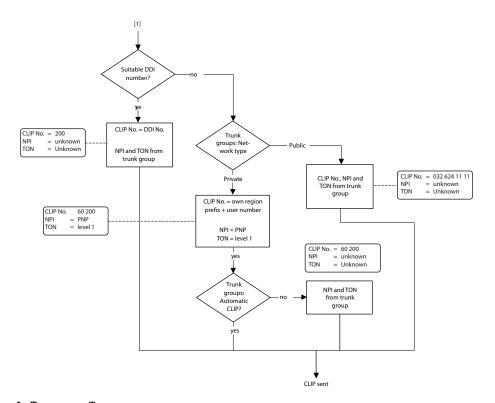
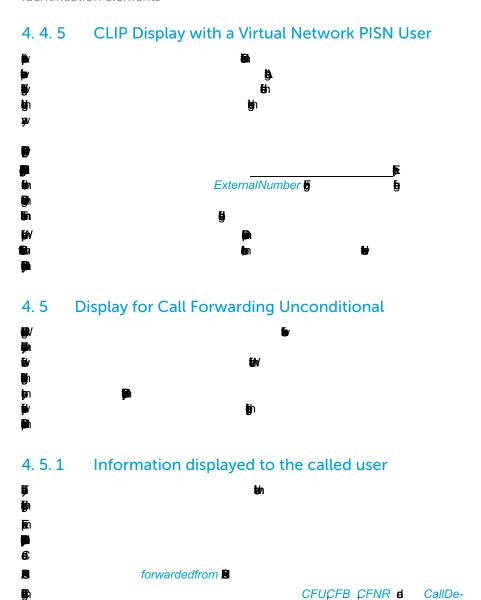


Fig. 36 CLIP of an outgoing call to a PISN user



[] B ______ B _____

Fig. 37 Creating an automatic CLIP for outgoing calls

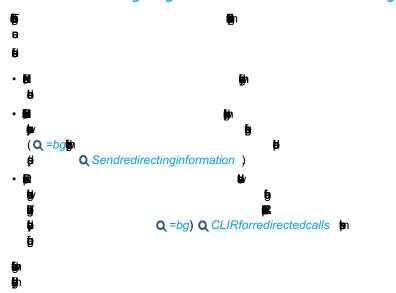


forwardedfrom

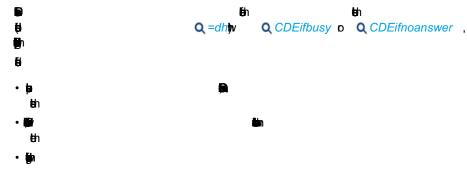
flection(CD) W

deflectedfrom)

4. 5. 1. 1 Outgoing call with local call forwarding



4. 5. 1. 2 Incoming call with CDE overflow

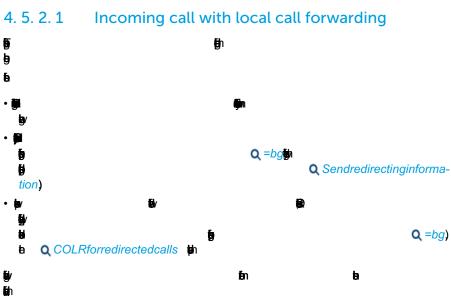


4. 5. 1. 3 Incoming call that is already redirected

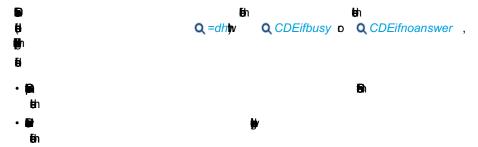
4. 5. 2 Information displayed to the calling user



4. 5. 2. 1



4. 5. 2. 2 Incoming call with CDE overflow



4. 5. 2. 3 Outgoing call with non-local redirection



4. 6 CLIP / COLP Settings

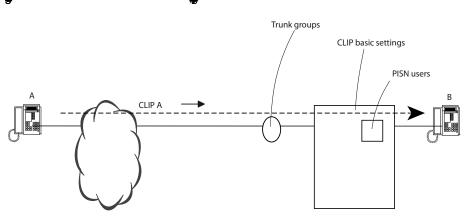


Fig. 38 CLIP incoming

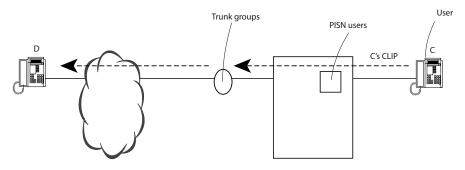


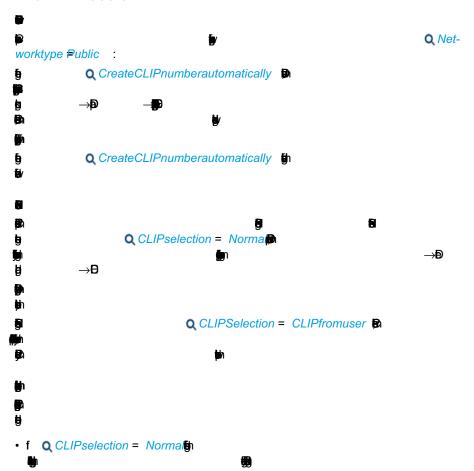
Fig. 39 CLIP outgoing

Tab. 11 CLIP related settings

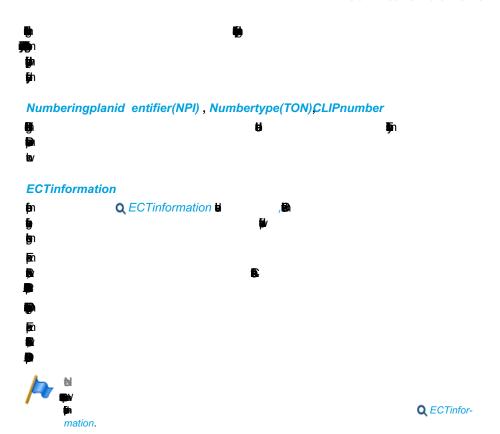
§6 €n	6	B	
		ign	Ð
P	CreateCLIPnumberautomatically		/
	Restrictcallidentification(CLIR)		/
	CLIRforredirection		/
	Restrictcallidentificationwhileconnected(COLR)	/	
	COLRforredirection	1	
	Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)		
	Typeofnumber(TON)		/
	CLIPnumber		/
9	Callnumber	/	
	CLIPselection (Normal, CLIPfromuser)		/
ij	RingNPl'Unknown'	/	
	CreateCLIPnumberautomatically		/
	Restrictcallidentification(CLIR)		/
	CLIRforredirection		/
	Restrictcallidentificationwhileconnected(COLR)	/	
	COLRforredirection	/	
	Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)		/
	Typeofnumber(TON)		/
	CLIPnumber		/
	TruncateCLIP	/	
	Sendredirection/redirectinginformation	/	/
	ECTinformation		/
	TransitCLIPformat	1	/
	Transitexchangeaccessprefix	1	/
	SendincomingCLIPforexchange-to-exchangeconnections	/	/

5 6 n			
		ign .	9
§	Internationalprefix	✓	
	Countrycode	✓	
	Nationalprefix	/	
	Nationaldestinationcode	/	
6	Ignorecallidentificationrestriction(ignoreCLIR)	/	
jejn (ejn)	Ownregionprefix	/	1

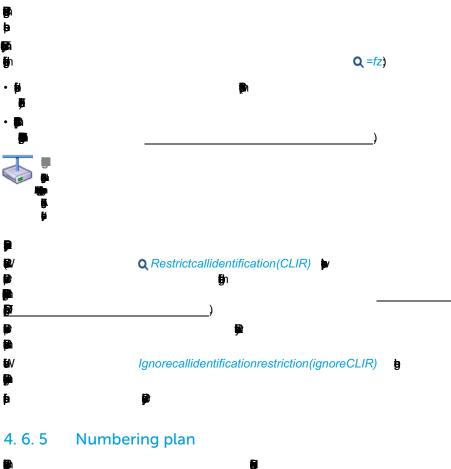
4. 6. 1 Users



```
Ħ
∙fan
                                     Q CLIPSelection €LIPfromuser
                                                                    b
                        Q CreateCLIPnumberautomatically is
                                                            Q Networktype =
Private:
                                                 Q CLIPselection Normal
4, 6, 2
            PISN user
Externalcalinumber by
₩ħ
                            Q Externalcallnumber
                     Q Numberingplanidentifier(NPI) = Privated
                                                                Q Number
(TON)= Level 0.
CLIPselection
4. 6. 3
           Trunk group
CallifNPlunknown b
Ēν
           Q Numberingplanidentifier(NPI) ⊎nknown
                                                             Q CallifNPI'Un-
known b
B
CLIPcut
                                     Q CLIPcut in
₽'n
6
       CreateCLIPnumberautomatically
          Q CreateCLIPnumberautomatically
Ħ
þ
             Q =bg) Networktype₽rivate
Eh
                                       €h
Ħ
```



4. 6. 4 CLIP/CLIR settings



Q Networktype Private .

4. 7 Examples of CLIP Displays in the PISN

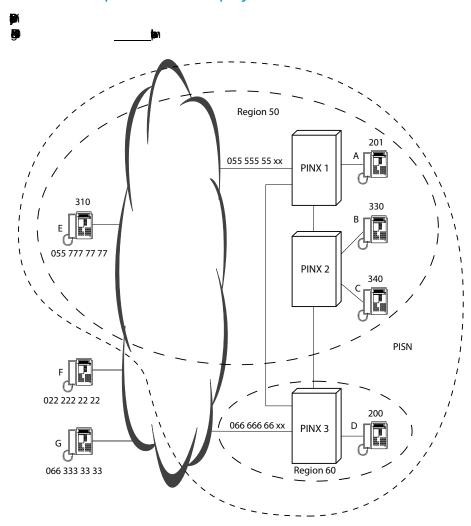


Fig. 40 Sample network: PISN with two regions and one virtual network user

4. 7. 1 PISN-Internal Calls

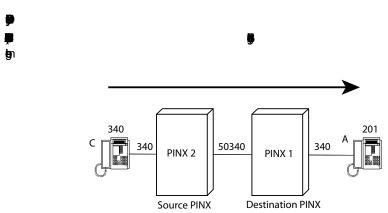


Fig. 41 Example 1: User C calls user A (excerpt from Fig. 40)

Tab. 12 Example 1: Creating and presenting user C's CLIP number

		-		
ß	B	R	D	P
1	9	R D	8	→₩
				· Bi
2	9 R	te P2		→ R
3	3	R Q	R	
				• \$ h
				· 4 0
4	3			M → sà.
				• •

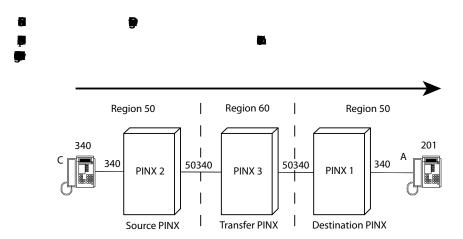


Fig. 42 Example 2: User C calls user A, overflow routing (excerpt from Fig. 40)

Tab. 13 Example 2: Creating and presenting user C's CLIP number

ß	a	R	0	P
1	9	R D	6	→192
				·Bi
2	9	R te	F22	→ №
3	9 R	te 18		
				·Bi
4	9 R	te P3		→ M
5	9 R	e k		
				• 5 h
				· 4 0
6	9		Ħ	→É .
				• p n

4. 7. 2 Outgoing Calls to the Public Network

- Q CLIPnumber 6
- Q Numberingplanidentifier(NPI) = Unknown
- Q Numbertype(TON)= Unknown

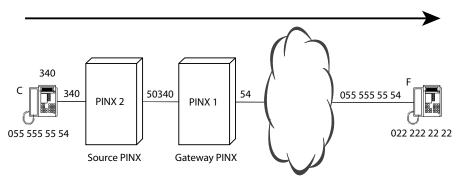


Fig. 43 Example 3: User C calls user F in the public network (excerpt from Fig. 40)

Tab. 14 Example 3: Creating and presenting user C's CLIP number

B		N	0	Þ
1	3	R Đ	6	→ 122
				·Bi
2	9	R te	F22	→ M
3	a R	e R		
				• 5 n
				·#D
4	5 by	by R		→8
				•
				P
5	5		9	→5
				• 6 1



- Q CLIPnumber€
- Q Numberingplanidentifier(NPI) ⊎nknown
- Q Numbertype(TON) = Unknown

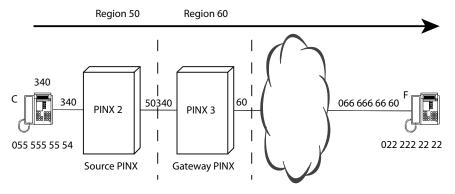


Fig. 44 Example 4: User C calls user F via an alternative path (excerpt from Fig. 40)

Tab. 15 Example 4: Creating and presenting user C's CLIP number

ß	B		N		0	P
1	9		R	Ð	6	→ 122
						•Bi
2	8		R	ŧ	P2	→ R
3	8	R	ě	R		
						•Bh
4	8	isi	to)	P3		→b
						#
						Þ
5	6					6 → 5
						•167



- CLIPnumber§
- Q Numberingplanidentifier(NPI) = E.164
- Q Numbertype(TON)= National

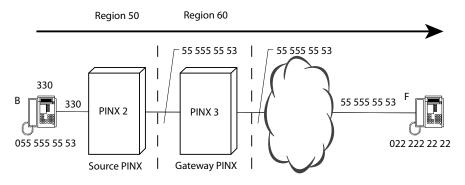


Fig. 45 Example 5: User B calls user F (excerpt from Fig. 40)

Tab. 16 Example 5: Creating and presenting user B's CLIP number

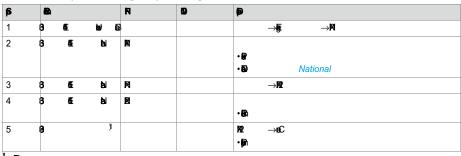
ß	B			R		0	P
1	В			R	Ð	B	→ P2 • Ba
2	5	&	M	P22			→ %
3	5	£	È	M			· §5
4	5	Œ	èl	R			→ 6 • 8 0
5	5						67 →6 •67)
5	6						§ →6 •§1 §7)

4. 7. 3 Incoming calls from the public network

6 066 333 33 33 0066 333 0066 333 33 33 0066 330 0066 330 0066 330 0066

Fig. 46 Example 6: User G calls user C (excerpt from Fig. 40)

Tab. 17 Example 6: Creating and presenting user G's CLIP number





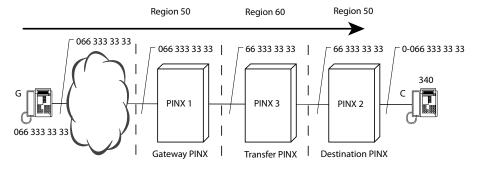


Fig. 47 Example 7: User G calls user C via PINX 3 (excerpt from Fig. 40)

Tab. 18 Example 7: Creating and presenting user C's CLIP number

ß	B			R	10	P
1	8	Æ	ts/	8		→ 6 → N
2	8	Œ	èl	R		
						••
						• • National
3	В	Œ	èl	M		→ %
4	3	5		B B		
						·#
						b h
						• Subscriber
5	8	Æ	èl	P3		→ №
6	В	Œ	àl	M		
						•₩
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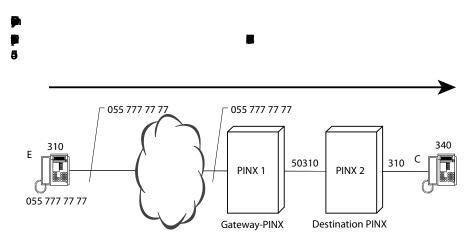


Fig. 48 Example 8: User E calls user C (excerpt from Fig. 40)

Tab. 19 Example 8: Creating and presenting user E's CLIP number

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4. 7. 4 CLIP format for transit connections in networks

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4. 8 CLIP on analogue exchange accesses

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5 Routing elements

The purpose of a routing element is to distribute incoming and outgoing calls to their destinations. This Chapter features all the elements involved in call routing. The settings allocated to a routing element are carried out in the system configuration. The multitude of setting options does, however, involve a considerable amount of configuration. That is why the default configuration has been selected in such a way that many settings no longer have to be adapted when configuring a stand-alone communication server.

5. 1 Overview The table to table to the table to table t

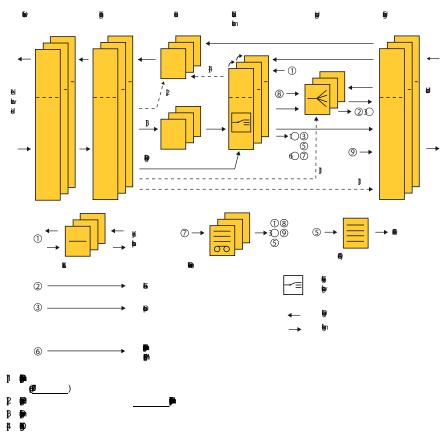
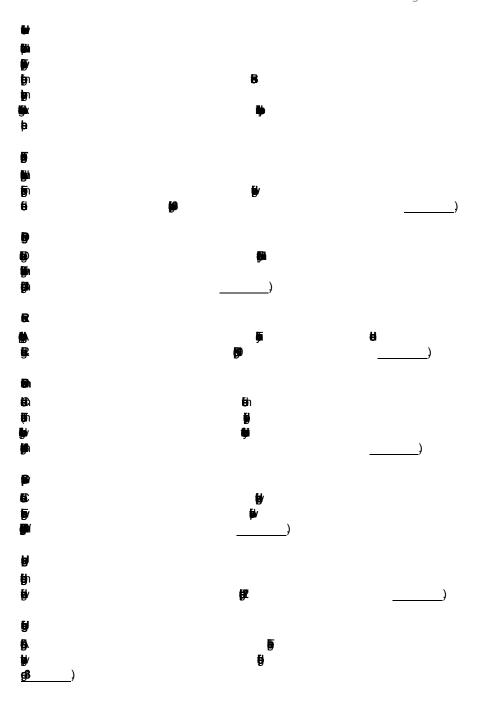


Fig. 49 How calls are routed in the system





Routing elements

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5. 2 Trunk groups

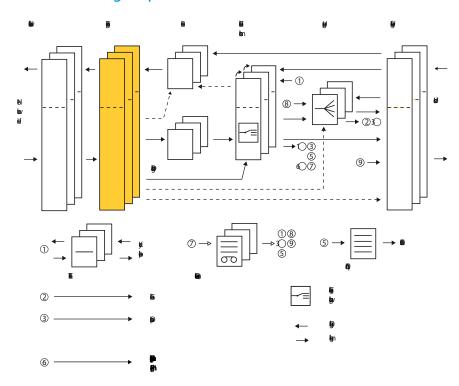
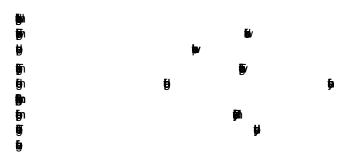
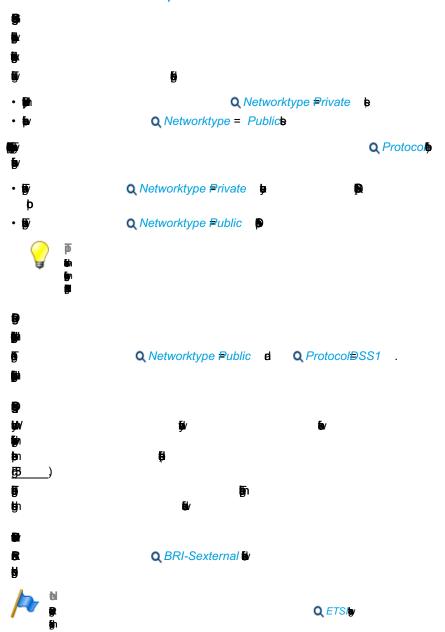
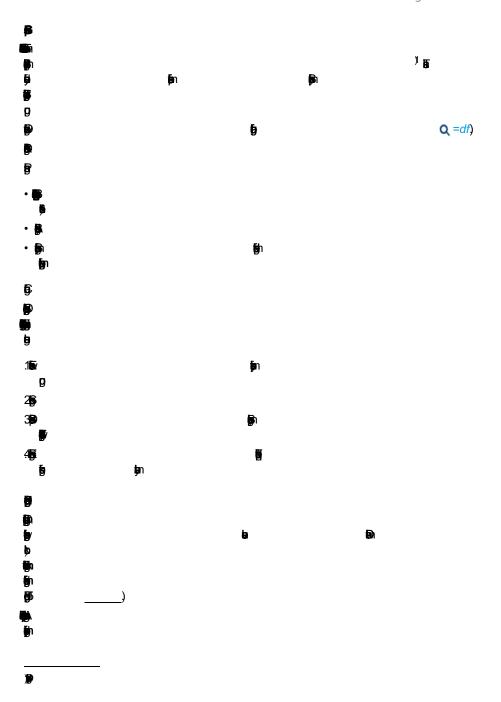


Fig. 50 Trunk groups in relation to the other routing elements



5. 2. 1 Trunk Groups of Network Interfaces





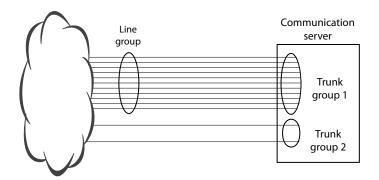
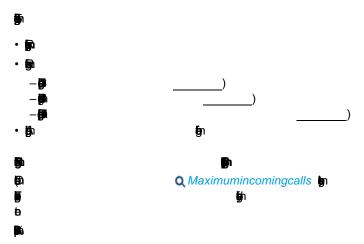
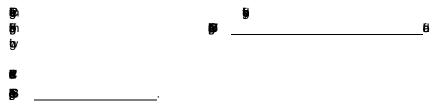


Fig. 51 Recreating a line group in the communication server

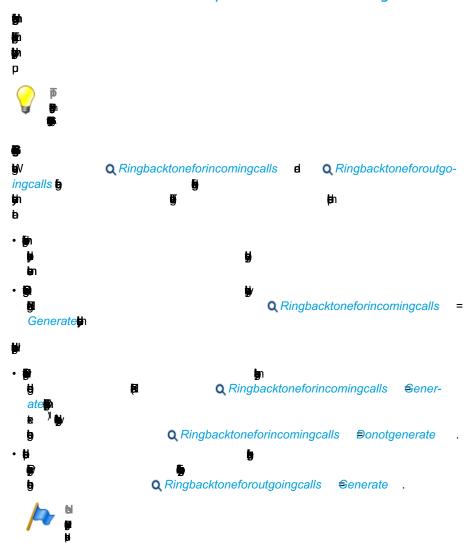
5. 2. 2 Routing Functions of the Trunk Group for Incoming Calls



5. 2. 3 Trunk Group Identification Functions



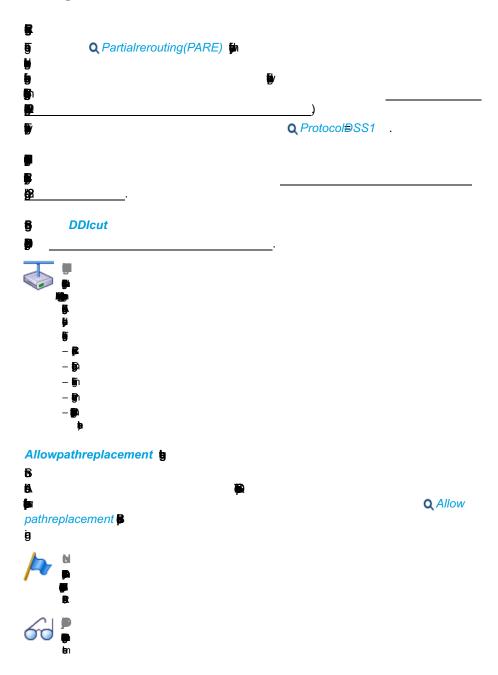
5. 2. 4 Other Trunk Group Functions and Settings



System functions and features syd-0570/2.0 - R6.0 - 09.2018

Routing elements

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5.3 Route

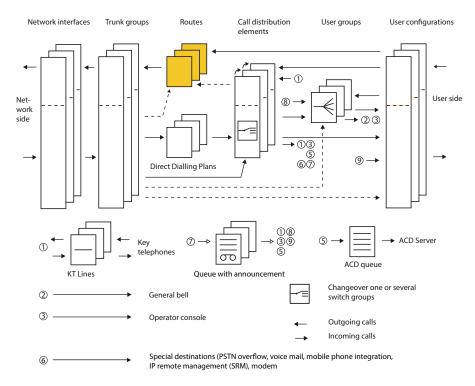
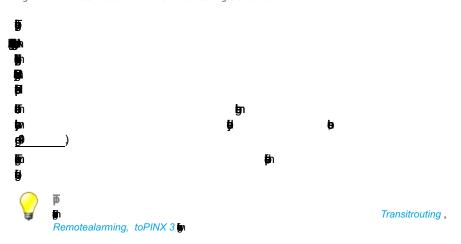


Fig. 52 Routes in relation to the other routing elements



5. 3. 1 The Route's Routing Functions

5. 3. 2 Routing an Outgoing Call to a Trunk Group



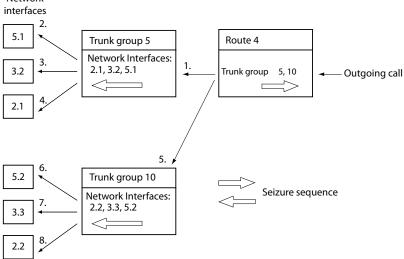
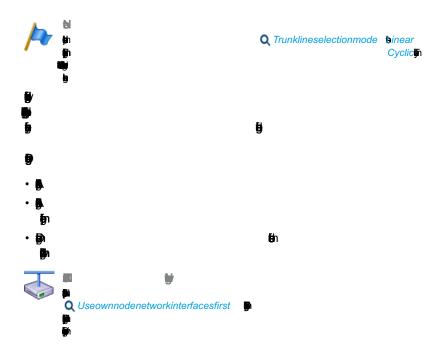
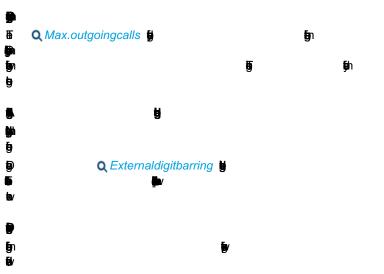
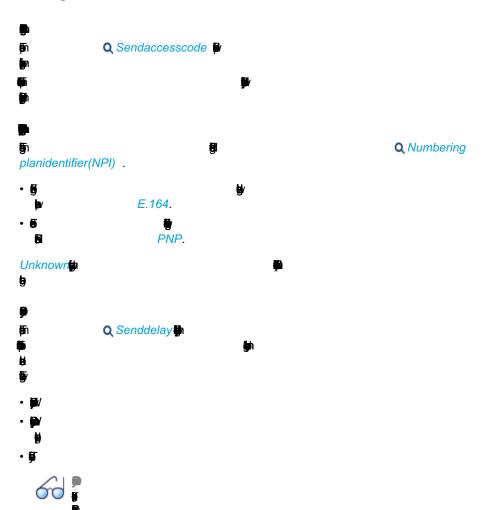


Fig. 53 Seizure sequence for network connections in the case of an outgoing call



5. 3. 3 Other Routing Functions for Outgoing Calls





5. 4 Direct Dialling Plan (DDI plan)¹⁾

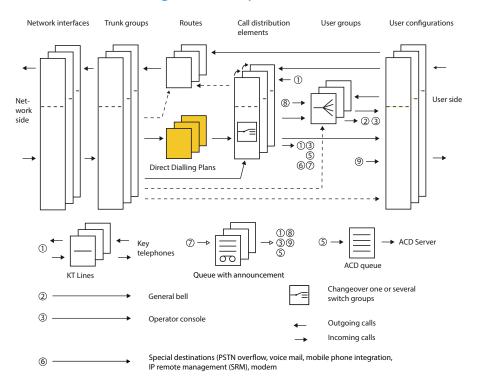
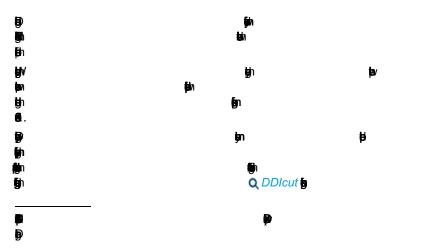


Fig. 54 Direct dialling plans in relation to the other routing elements



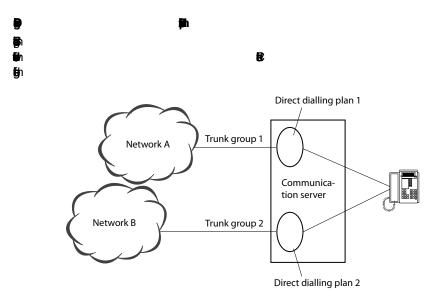
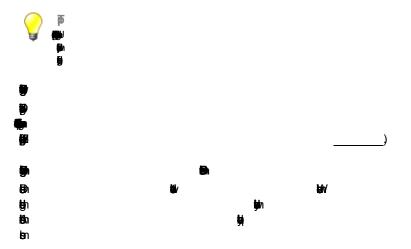
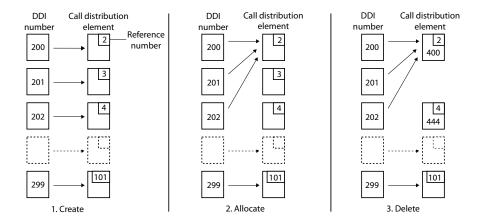


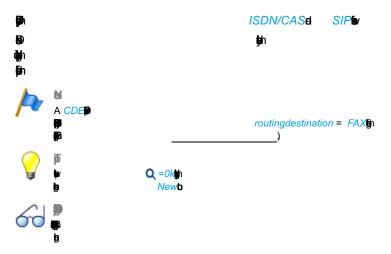
Fig. 55 Several Direct Dialling Plans per communication server / PINX





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Fig. 56 Linking direct dial numbers with call distribution elements



5. 5 Call Distribution Element (CDE)

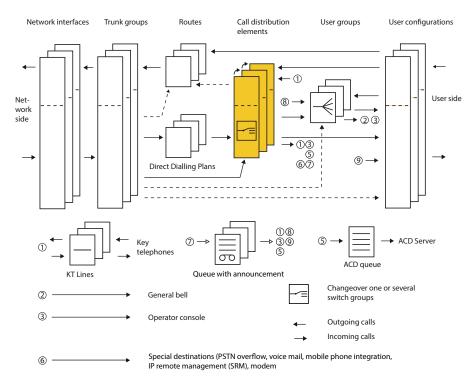
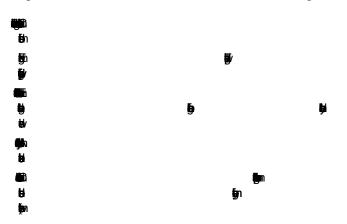


Fig. 57 Call distribution elements in relation to the other routing elements



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ACD(AutomaticCallDistribution))
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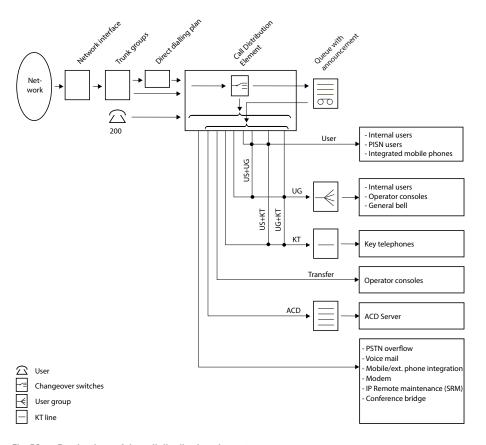


Fig. 58 Destinations of the call distribution element



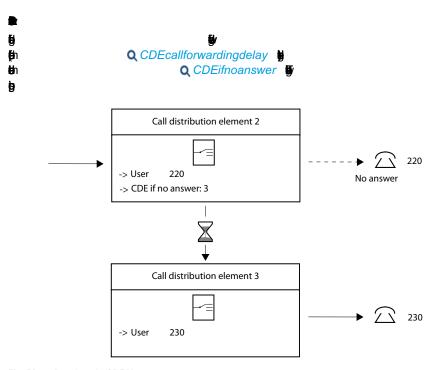
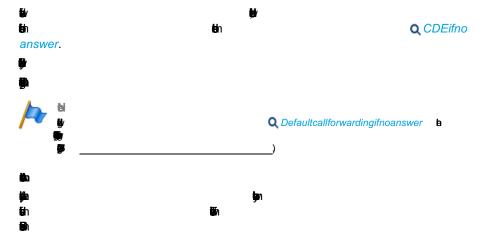


Fig. 59 Routing via CDE if no answer

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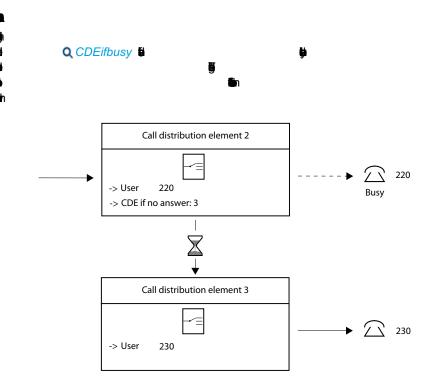


Fig. 60 Routing to an alternative destination if the original destination is busy



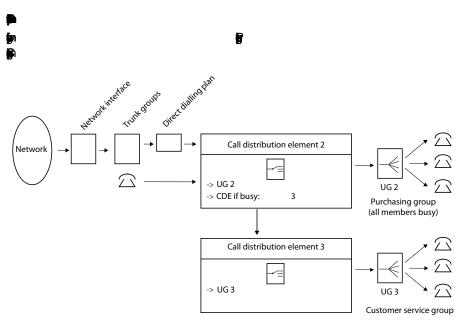
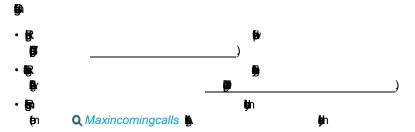


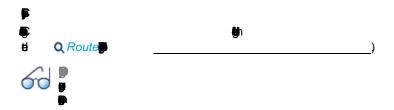
Fig. 61 Application example of the configuration of an alternative destination if busy



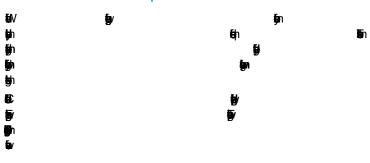
5. 5. 2 Routing Functions for Incoming Calls



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5. 6 Switch Groups



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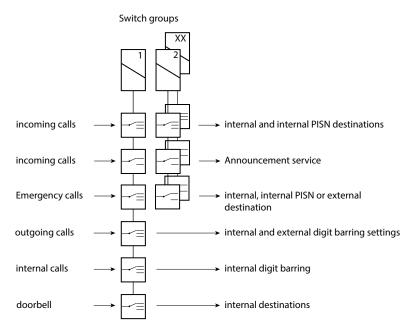
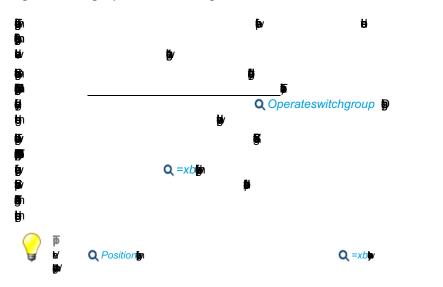
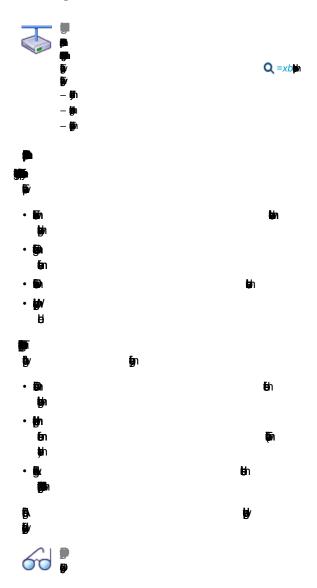


Fig. 62 Switch groups and how their changeover switches are used





5. 7 User group

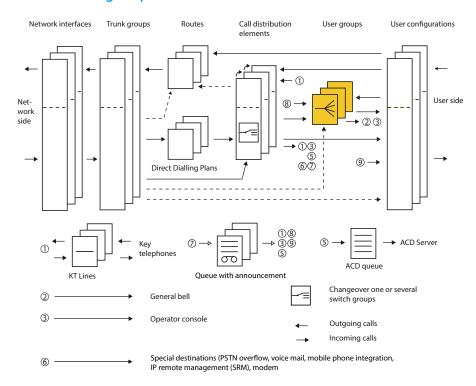
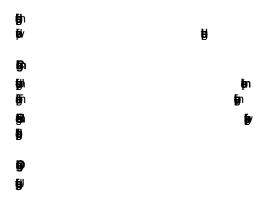


Fig. 63 User groups in relation to the other routing elements



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- 5. 7. 1 Ordinary user groups

5. 7. 1. 1 Elements of a User Group

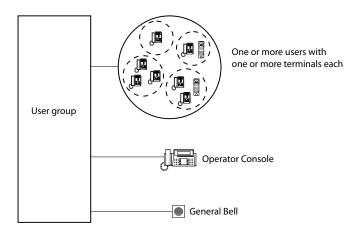


Fig. 64 Elements in a user group

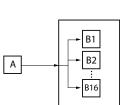


5. 7. 1. 2 Call distribution in the member group

© Calldistribution land

- Global
- Linear
- Cyclic

53 (gin (gin (d)



User group

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Fig. 65 Global Call Distribution

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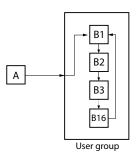


Fig. 66 Linear Call Distribution



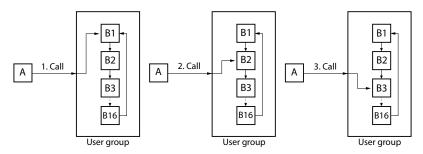
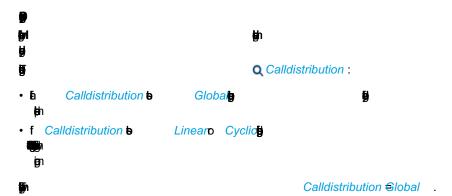
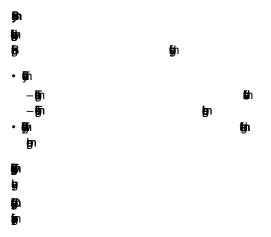


Fig. 67 Cyclic call distribution





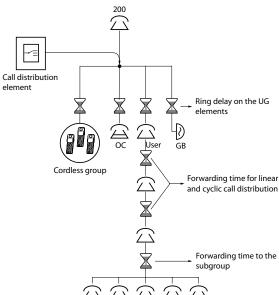
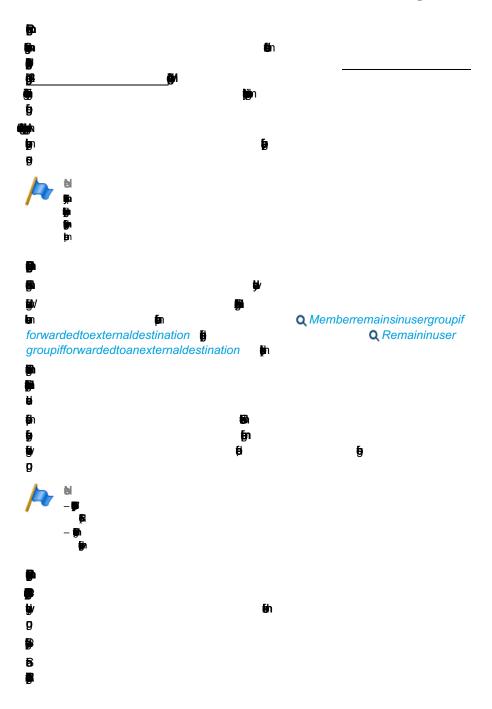
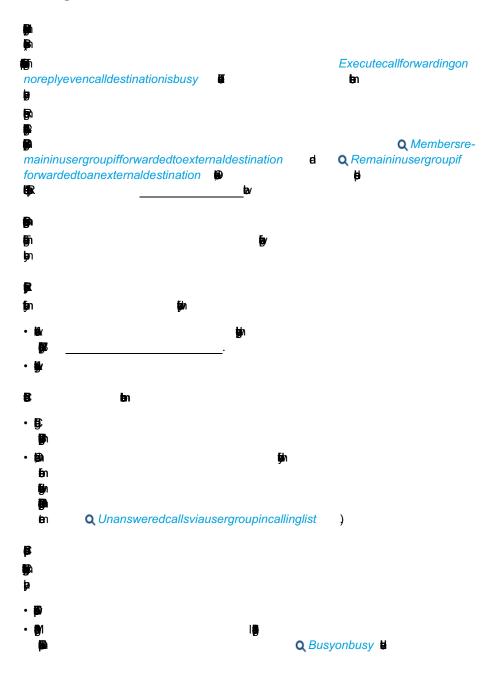
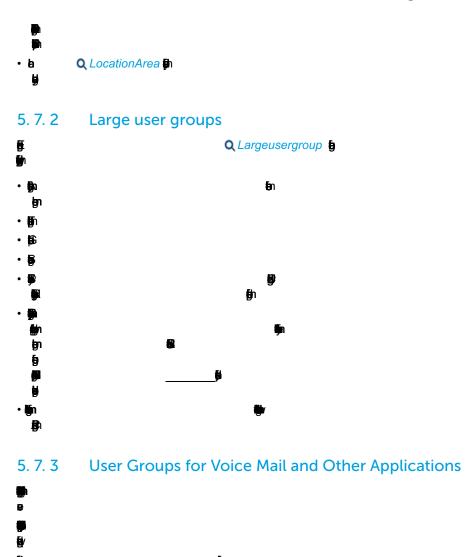


Fig. 68 Call distribution in a user group







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System functions and features syd-0570/2.0 - R6.0 - 09.2018

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5. 7. 3. 1 User Groups 14, 15 and 16

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5. 7. 3. 2 User group 14, 15 and 16¹⁾

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5. 7. 3. 3 User groups 30 - 99



5. 7. 3. 4 Application example for a user group



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5. 8 User Configuration

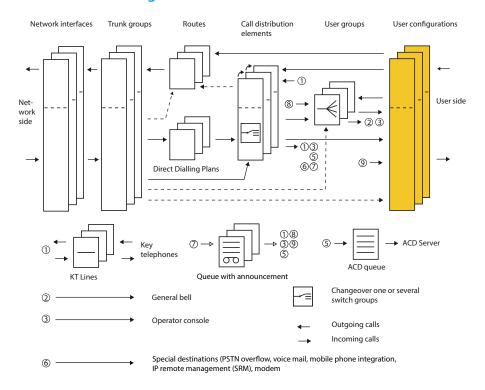
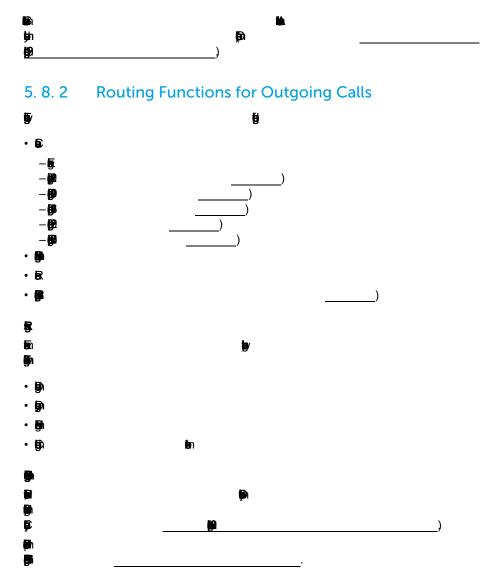


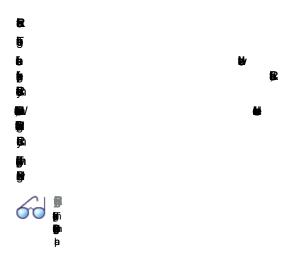
Fig. 69 User configuration in relation to the other routing elements



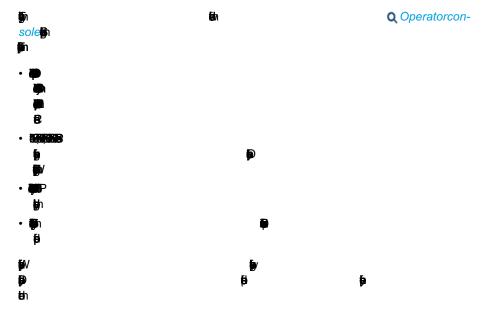
5. 8. 1 Routing Functions for Incoming Calls



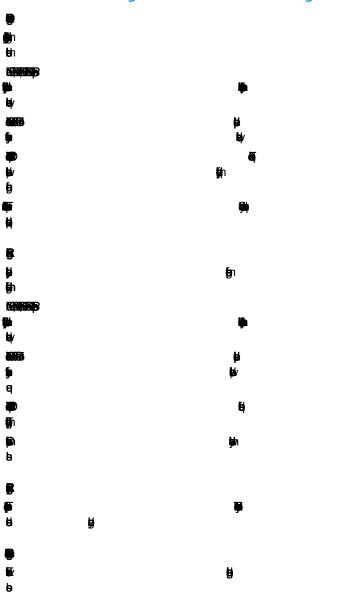




5. 9 Operator phone

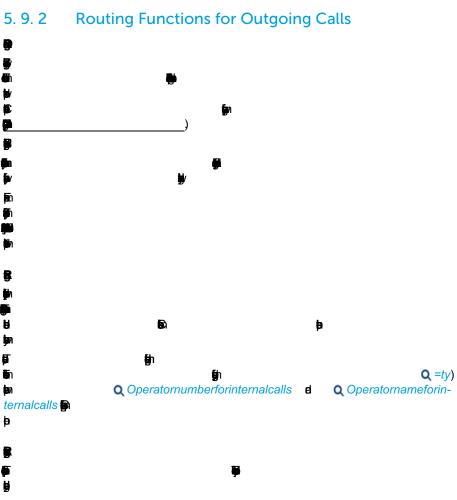


5. 9. 1 Routing Functions for Incoming Calls

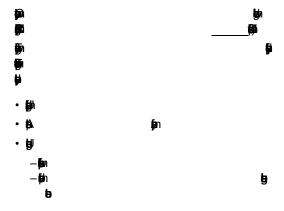




5.9.2



5. 9. 3 Two-company system



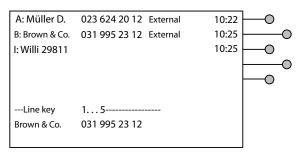
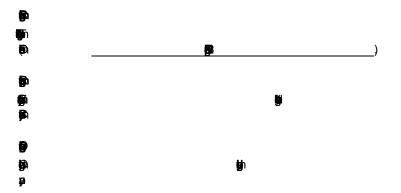
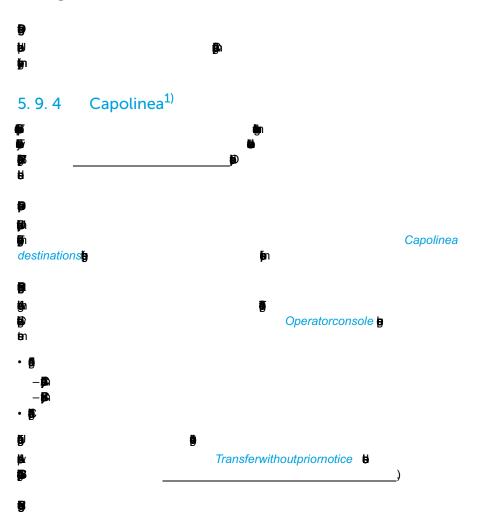


Fig. 70 Display on the operator phone Office 45 in two-company mode





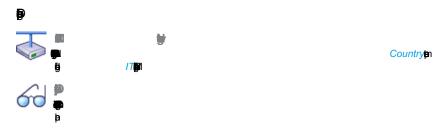
Tab. 20 Destination configuration in the call distribution element:

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Tab. 21 Configuration for user groups

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5. 10 General bell

5. 11 Key Telephones

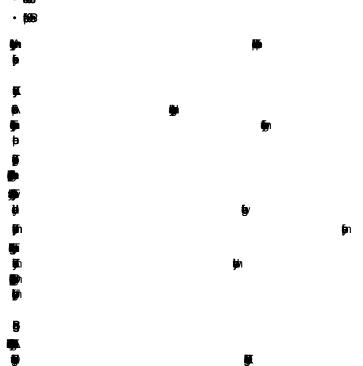
5. 11. 1 Using Terminals as Key Telephones

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Routing elements





Tab. 22 LED signalling on the line keys of a key telephone

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5. 11. 2 KT lines and Line Keys

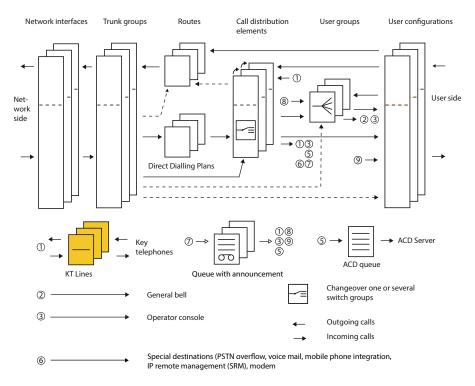
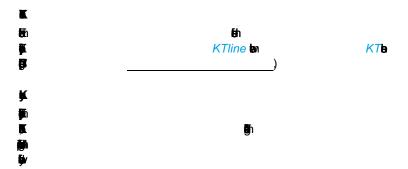


Fig. 71 Key telephones in relation to the other routing elements



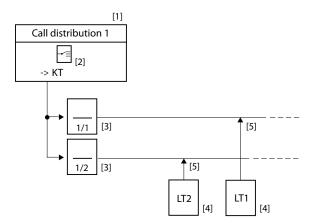




Fig. 72 Allocating line keys



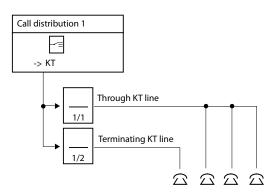
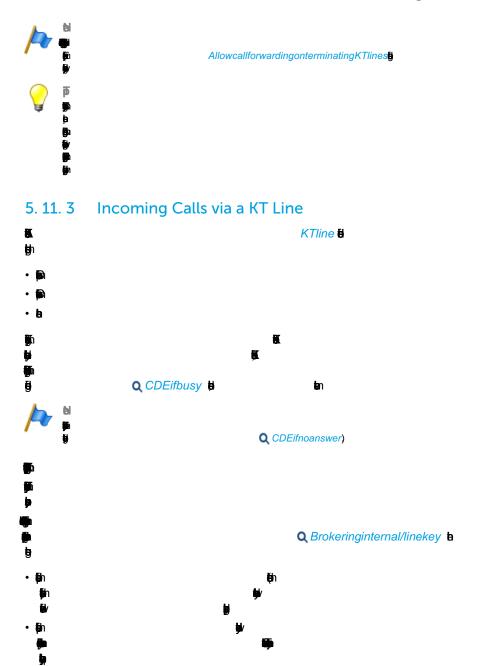


Fig. 73 Through and terminating KT lines

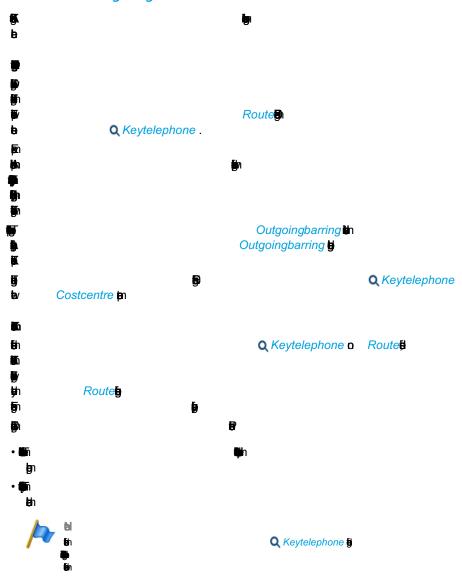
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Routing elements Ð **⊭**h €h Q ForceshowingtheDDInumber is Q Forceshowŧ٧ ingtheDDInumber

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5. 11. 4 Outgoing Calls via a KT Line



5. 11. 4. 1 Application Examples for Key Telephones

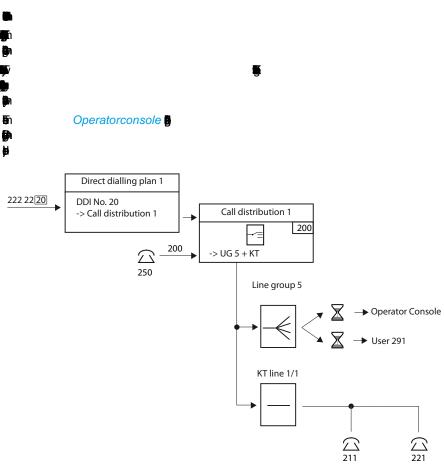


Fig. 74 Application for key telephones and user group



5. 11. 4. 2 Destination KT

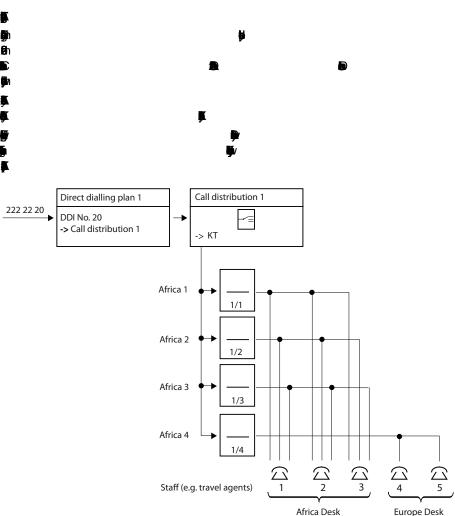


Fig. 75 Substitution Circuit

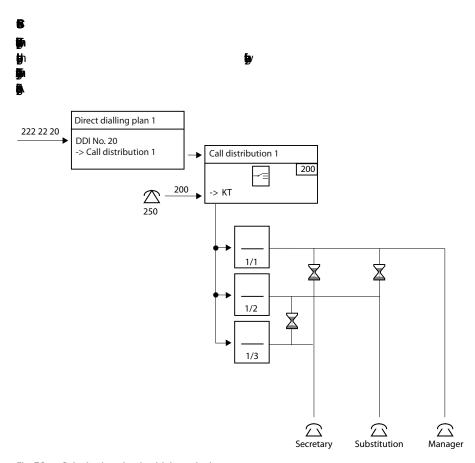


Fig. 76 Substitution circuit with key telephones



5. 12 Queue with announcement (Number in Queue)

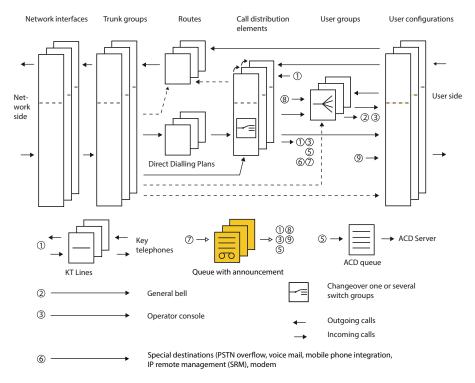
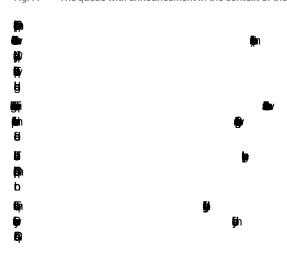
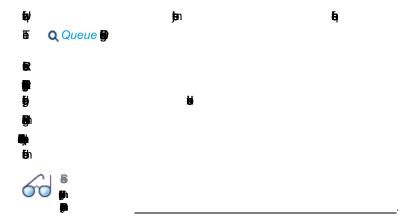


Fig. 77 The queue with announcement in the context of the other routing elements





5. 13 ACD Server

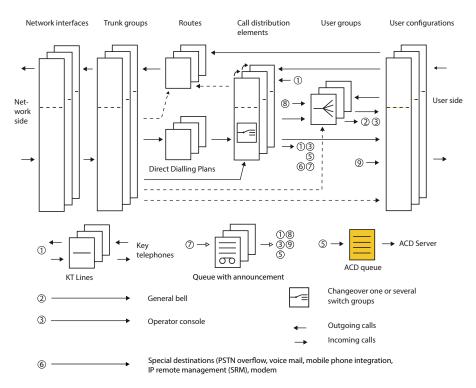
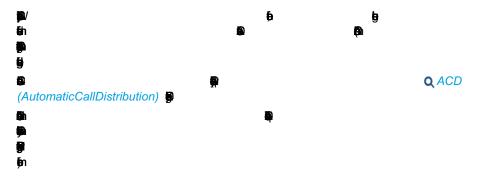


Fig. 78 The ACD server in relation to the other routing elements



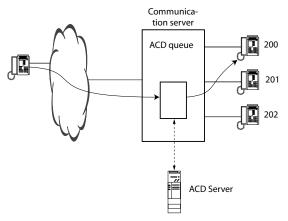
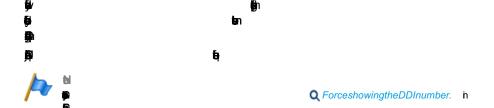


Fig. 79 Communication server call routing controlled by the ACD server



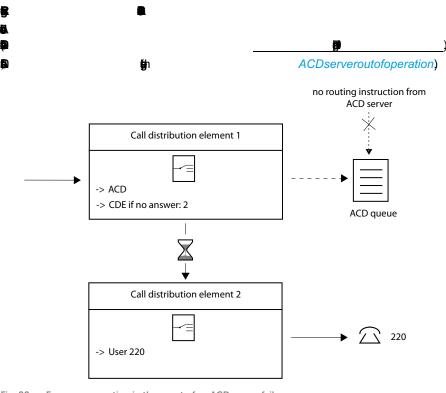
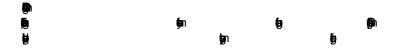
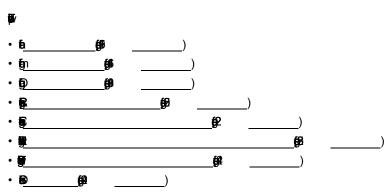


Fig. 80 Emergency routing in the event of an ACD server failure



This Chapter describes the interplay between the routing elements for the various types of traffic: call routing for internal, incoming and outgoing traffic. Other topics include Least Cost Routing, exchange-to-exchange traffic, transit routing in the private leased-line network, overflow routing and break-out.

6.1 Overview



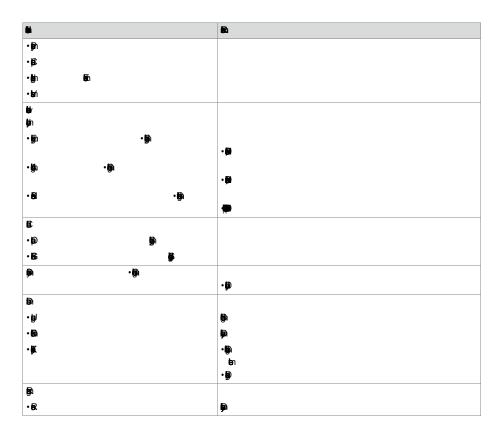
6. 2 Internal traffic

6. 2. 1 Internal Destinations

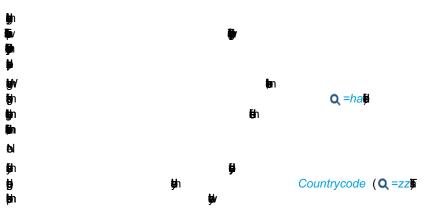


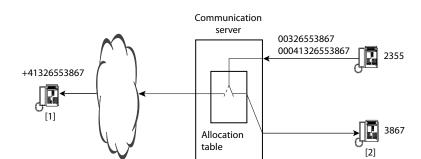
Tab. 23 Internal destinations and their availability

•	R .
th th	
ten ten • fen • fen	
•Bi	
• Bi	
·81	
a	



6. 2. 2 Dialling internal destinations via external call numbers





∥ **j**in P **ij**in

Fig. 81 Routing to an internal destination via the allocation table

6

- Regions- Countrycode 4
- Numberingplan Exchangeaccess, business 0
- 6
 - Externalcallnumber
 - Internalcallnumber 8

E la

- . A
- . A

Ы

Exchangeaccessbusiness **§** centreselection **o** Routeselection **b**

Exchangeaccessprivate, Cost

R

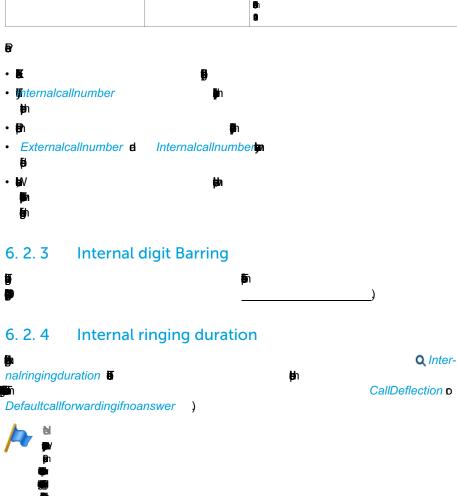
• B)

j§an †en

th **b**n ₽n Exchangeaccessbusiness) . Ħ Countrycodes(Q =vt)h **E**n Countrycode # 媈 National prefix 0

Tab. 24 Examples with placeholders

Externalcallnumber	Internalcallnumber	R
•	6	I h
		B
8	4	B h
		B
A	2	5 h
		6 h
		0



6. 3 Incoming traffic

6. 3. 1 Routing PINX 1 PINX 2 PINX 1 Call Distribution Trunk group 1: Element 1 PRI -> Call Distribution 1 Ex-→ 🔯 220 change BRI-T -> Direct dialling plan 1 → 🗌 1/n Direct dialling plan 1 FXO DDI no. 100 User Call Distribution -> Call distribution 2 Network Element 2 KT line **→** 220 interfaces Changeover switches - 2/n Direct dialling plan 2 Trunk group 2: PRI DDI no. 100 -> Direct dialling plan 2 Call Distribution PISN BRI-T Element 3 -> Call distribution 3 Sexternal → 🔲 3/n

Fig. 82 Routing and destinations of an incoming call

₽

• (BA)

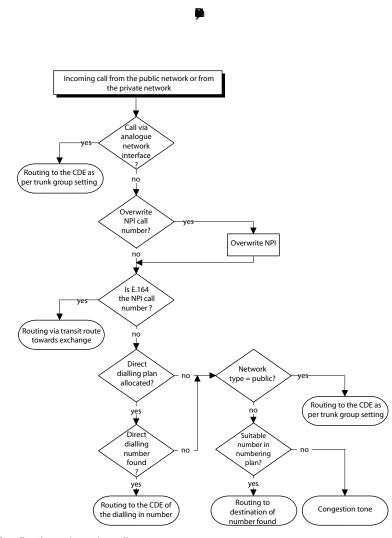


Fig. 83 Routing an incoming call

6. 3. 1. 1 Call from the Public Network

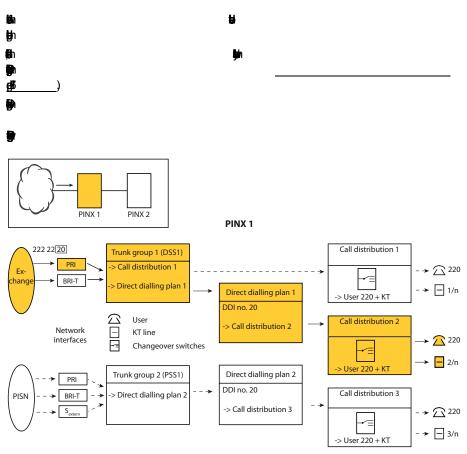


Fig. 84 Routing a call from the public network with direct dialling

Tab. 25 Setting the routing parameters

€ h	D
6	
Networkinterfaces	b
Max.incomingcalls	5
Maximumsimultaneousconnections	5
Networktype	Public
Protocol	DSS1
OverwriteNPI	No
• DDIplan	D h

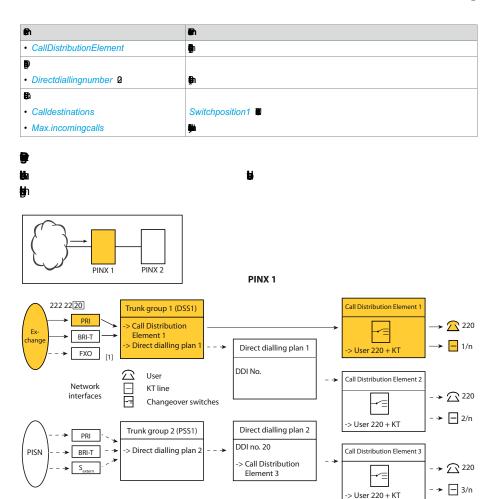


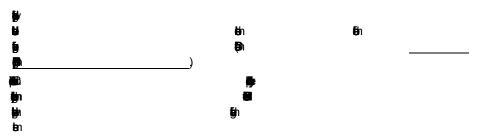
Fig. 85 Routing a call from the public network without direct dialling

Tab. 26 Setting the routing parameters

€ h	₽h
5	
Networkinterfaces	b i
Max.incomingcalls	%
Maximumsimultaneousconnections	#
Networktype	Public ⁾
• Protocol	DSS1 ⁹

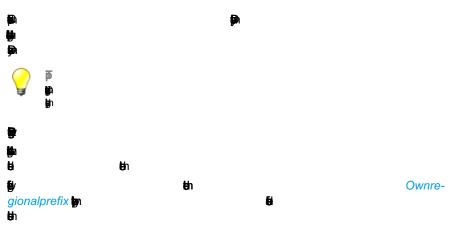
a	
No ³	
•	
₱ 1	
Switchposition1	
9	

6. 3. 1. 2 Call from the Private Leased-Line Network



Tab. 27 Flexible routing with and without direct dialling plan; difference in numbering

	n e	N B	N B En	N D
by Ø		0 →0	1	Ø
b)	Ø	-	(s in	3
þ			0	



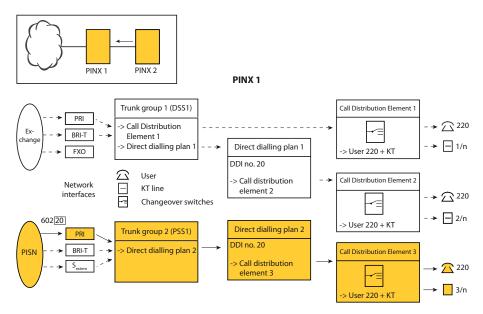


Fig. 86 Routing a call from the private leased-line network with direct dialling

Tab. 28 Setting the routing parameters

P	€ h
•	
Networkinterfaces	y
Max.incomingcalls	#
Maximumsimultaneousconnections	#
Networktype	Private
• Protocol	QSIGQSIG/PSS1ISO
OverwriteNPI	No
• DDIplan	g h
CallDistributionElement	bi
B	
Directdiallingnumber Q	p n
B D.	
Calldestinations	Switchposition1
Max.incomingcalls	»

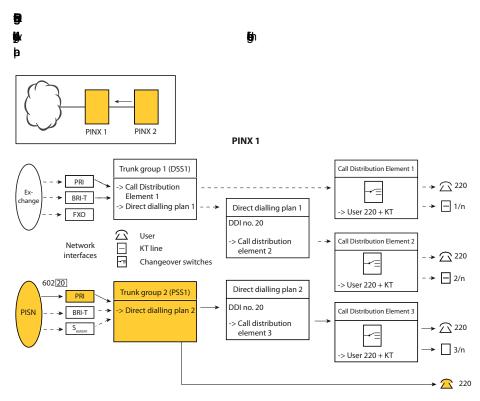


Fig. 87 Routing a call from the private leased-line network without direct dialling

Tab. 29 Setting the routing parameters



6. 3. 2 SmartDDI

SmartDDI allows a simple configuration to route incoming calls to the correct user, when DDI numbers and user numbers have a correlation. This is done with a simple conversion rule. In the conversion rule it is defined how the received DDI number shall be modified. With this modified number, the internal numbering plan is consulted. If the number matches an existing user, the call is routed directly to that destination.

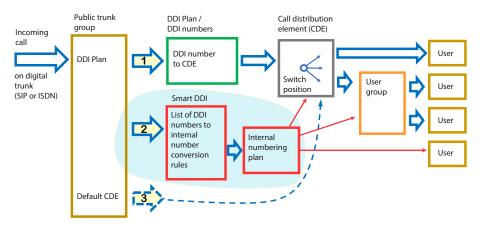


Fig. 88 Routing a call using SmartDDI

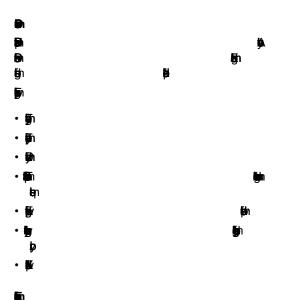
The above picture shows the priority of the different call routing possibilities:

- For an incoming call in first priority the existing DDI plan is consulted. If an entry
 matches the received DDI number, the call is routed the usual way to the assigned
 call distribution element.
- 2. If there is no match of the received DDI number in the DDI plan, then the SmartDDI conversion rules are consulted. If a conversion rule entry matches the received DDI number, it is converted and routed to the destination defined in the numbering plan. Allowed destinations are call numbers of users, PISN users, user groups or call distribution elements.
- If no conversion rule entry matches the received DDI number or if the converted number does not match an allowed destination in the numbering plan, the call is routed to the defined call distribution element in the trunk group as usual.



Note:

If the call is routed directly to a user or user group with SmartDDI, the call distribution element is not involved. This means that various features (e. g. announcement service or CLIP based routing) are not available in this case.



Tab. 30 Conversion rule table: Examples

B	a	M		
Þ		le n	•	1
1	a	Q	19	
			0	1
1	×	x	9	-
			0	
1	13	6	9	
			•	
2	18 5	8	9	
			6	
2	8 1	8	5	
			9	
_				•
2	í 8	8	9	



6. 3. 3 Routing calls based on CLIP b 6. 3. 3. 1 Blacklist • X • ? Q Useblacklistforincomingcallsisactivated

Action

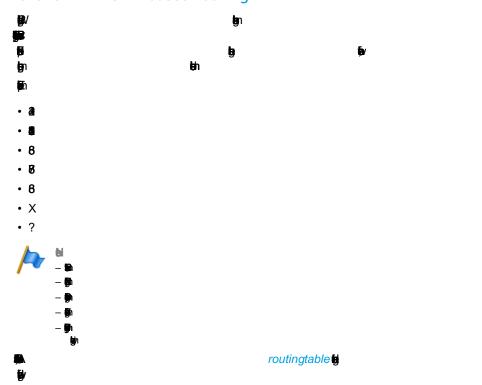
Ħ

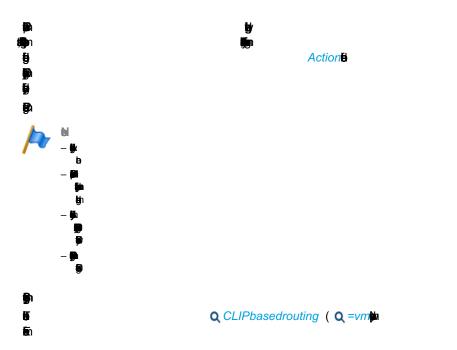


Tab. 31 System configuration

3	
₽ h	S h
• Q CLIPnumbers	•
• Q Actionforincomingcall	(5)
Q Applyblacklisttoincomingcalls	5

6. 3. 3. 2 CLIP based routing





Tab. 32 System configuration

€ h	E	
• Q CLIPbasedroutingtable	Ð	DescriptionCLIPnumbers d Actions
• Q UseCLIPbasedrouting	•	
• Q Callroutingtable	9	

6. 3. 4 Personal call routing

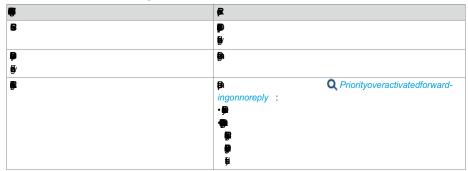
6. 3. 5 Call Forwarding Unconditional if no answer

6. 3. 5. 1 CDE Alternative Destinations

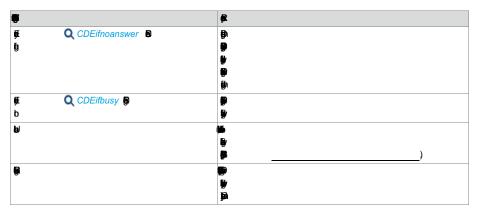
6. 3. 5. 2 Default call forwarding per user

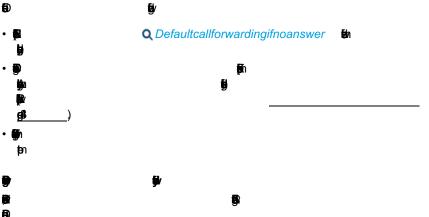
© Defaultforwarding is noanswer, busy a rejected is noanswer.

Tab. 33 Default call forwarding interaction with...



Ð





Tab. 34 Default Call Forwarding response to calls already forwarded

5 .	6
8	ė⁄ .
8	e,
2	N
Þ	ę,
8 1	N
9	N)
1 -	

Description of busy 1)

6. 3. 6 Response if busy¹⁾

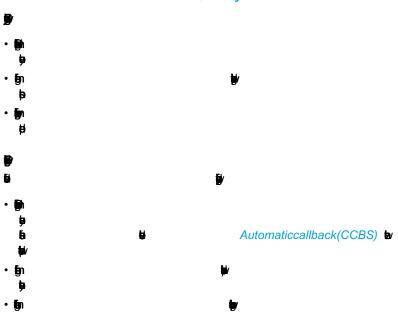
6. 3. 6. 1 Response if the call destination is busy

Response if the call destination is busy

Let up the call destination

Đ

Call destination: Individual, busy user



Outside call (with or without direct dial information)

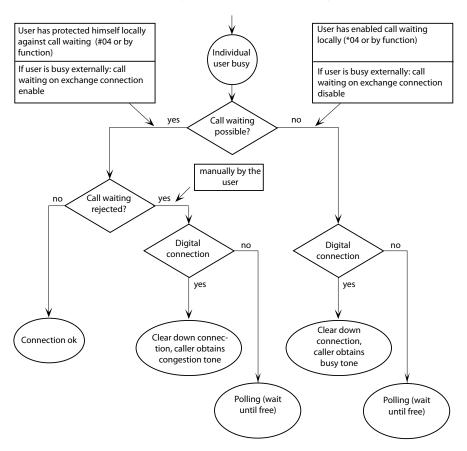


Fig. 89 Call distribution if user is busy

Call destination: Busy User Group





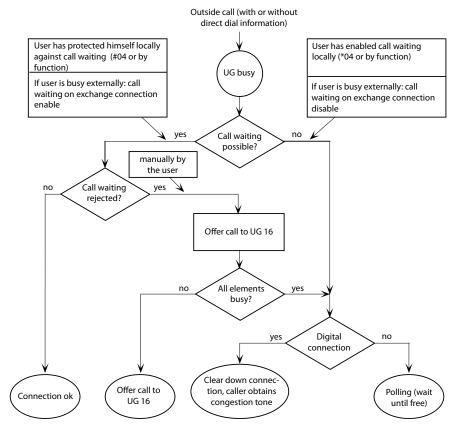


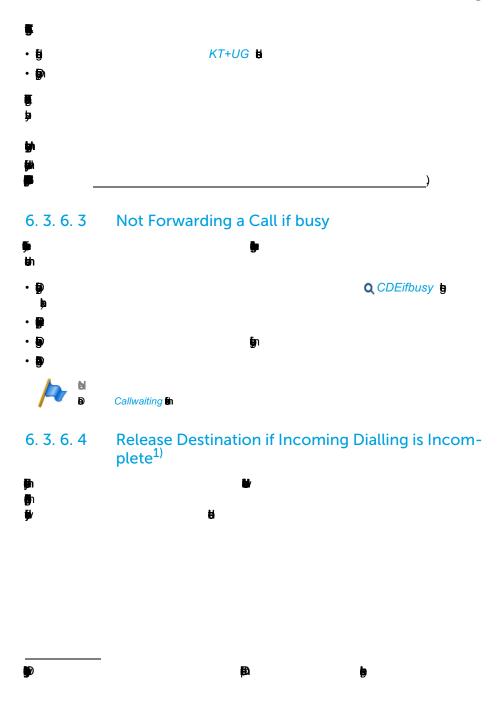
Fig. 90 Call distribution if user group busy

Call destination: Busy KT Line þ Call destination: User with a Stored Message **E**h 6. 3. 6. 2 Forwarding a call if busy bth

(5)

Q CDEifbusy)

₽Ŋ



ψ'n

Ħ

ġh

8

6. 3. 7 Response if unobtainable

er En

TerminalnotrunningoroutofDECTcoveragerange

• (A.

. — bj — pja — bj ppa ppa

NoVolPchannelavailableatpresent

80h la • 50∳

• (B) • (B) • (B)

in in in the second sec

Satelliteinofflinemodeorterminalportinactive Ħ Ħ

6. 3. 8 Emergency Routing¹⁾

6. 3. 8. 1 Routing if the Call Destination is busy

. #

• 🖨

. .

• pin

Call destination: Individual, busy user



Tab. 35 Call waiting is allowed, but is rejected

•	ú	6
F F		3
	B	þ
5 P	Æ	§ √
ta/	B	b



Tab. 36 In the call distribution "CDE if busy" is set on Capolinea

	₽	
Ð	a	6
(a) (b)		B
	Ħ	þ
[5]	Æ	§ √
to/	ii ii	b



BI Bh

Callwaiting b

Call destination: Busy User Group

Call destination: Busy KT Line

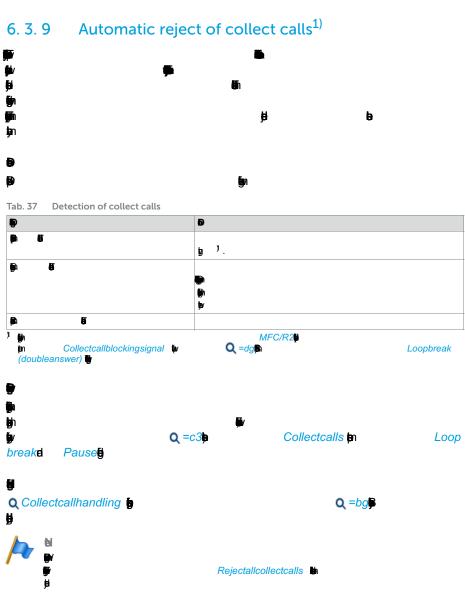
9991 ∮9

Call destination: User with a Stored Message

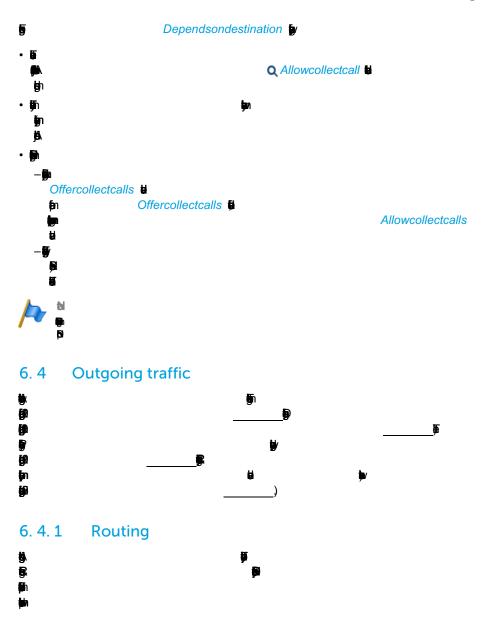
動動 動 動

6. 3. 8. 2 Release Destination if Dialling is Incomplete

Country en



5



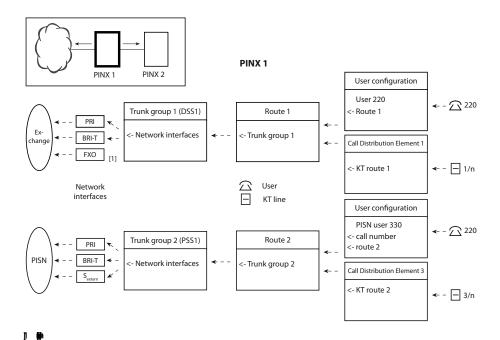


Fig. 91 Routing outgoing calls



(Q = cg)

• [h]

Ø

```
.
                                          Ħ
                                                              ₽
                   Ð
                                                    Behindcommunicationserver .
                                          ₿h
                                                     Basicfunction enableall
       Basicfunction = barall)
Ħ
                                        Εlγ
Ħ
• Basicfunction = Allfree
```

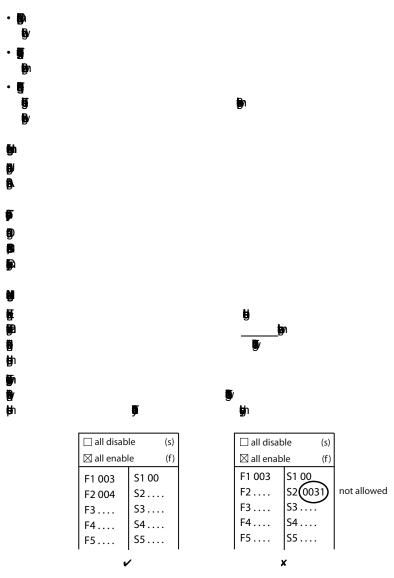
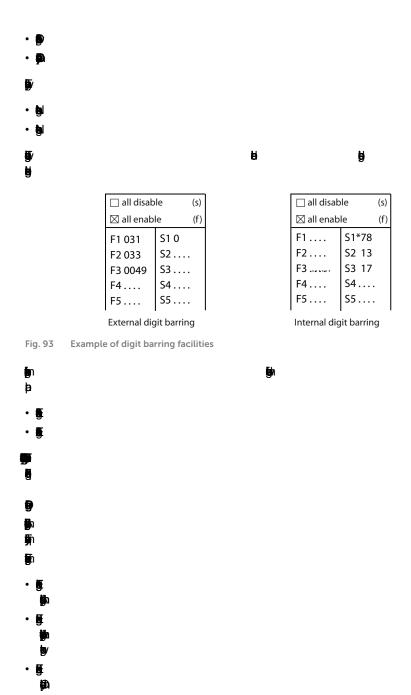


Fig. 92 Only one degree of nesting is permitted

9

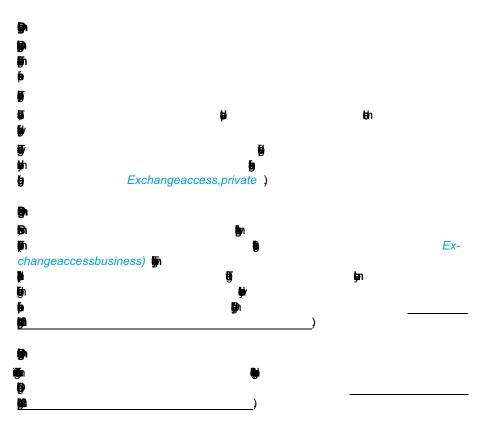


- 6. 4. 3 Call to the Public Network

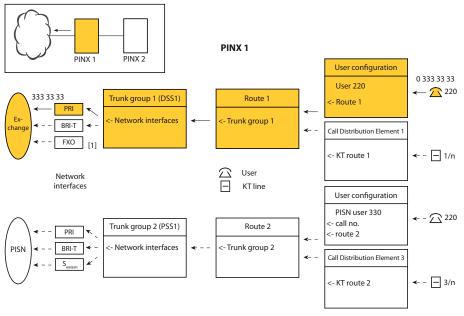
ξm

- Exchangeaccess,business :
 - **⊕ (gn (ga**)
- Exchangeaccess,private :
- Cost-centreselection:

Ø



6. 4. 3. 1 Routing the call



1 1

Fig. 94 Routing a call to the public network

Tab. 38 Setting the routing parameters

€ h	₽n .
9	
• Route	ķ n
Externaldigitbarring	•
€R.	
• Trunkgroup	I n
Maxoutgoingcalls	\$
Externaldigitbarring	b and a second s
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	E.164
5	
Networkinterfaces	b
Networktype	Public ¹
• Protocol	DSS1 ⁾

6. 4. 3. 2 Call to the public Network via a Key Telephone

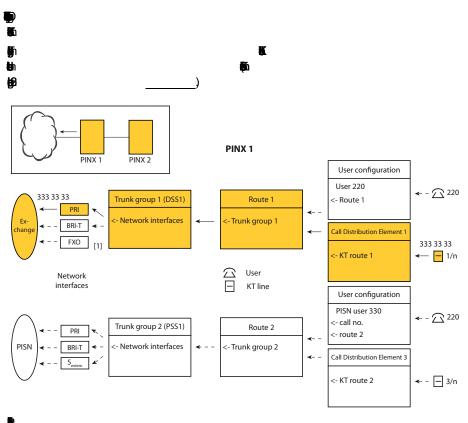


Fig. 95 Routing a call to the public network via a line key of a key telephone

Tab. 39 Setting the routing parameters

P	
to	
KTroute	P n
68.	
Trunkgroup	j n
Maxoutgoingcalls	5 4
Externaldigitbarring	ij
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	E.164
6	

® 1	Ph .
Networkinterfaces	į.
Networktype	Public ^y
Protocol	DSS1 ⁹
) •	

6. 4. 3. 3 Call to the public Network via an operator console

6. 4. 3. 4 Call to the public network with external numbering plan



6. 4. 3. 5 Call to a virtual Network PISN User



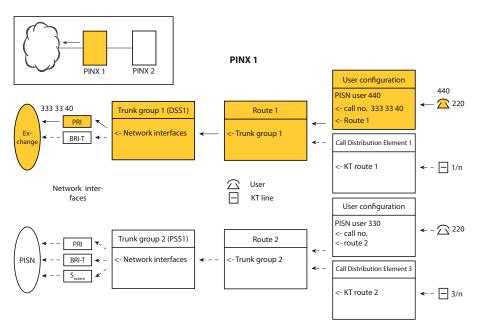
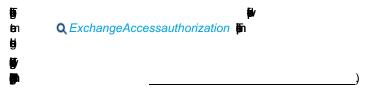


Fig. 96 Routing a call to a virtual network PISN user via the public network

Tab. 40 Setting the routing parameters

@	
9	
Route	p n
ExternalcalInumber	D
	Þ
₽ P	
Trunkgroup	b n
Externaldigitbarring	Ď
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	E.164
6	
Networkinterfaces	5 ¹
Networktype	Public
• Protocol	DSS1

6. 4. 3. 6 Exchange access authorization



6. 4. 3. 7 Priority exchange allocation



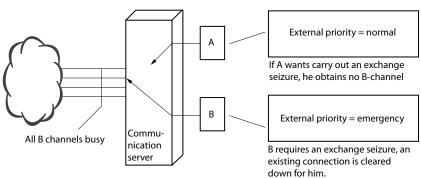


Fig. 97 Network access rights for users with and without Priority exchange allocation



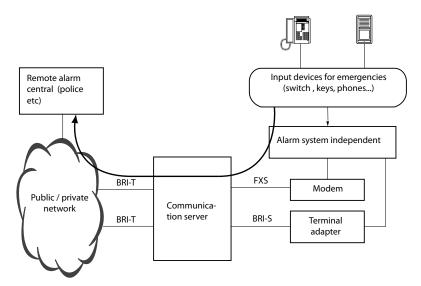
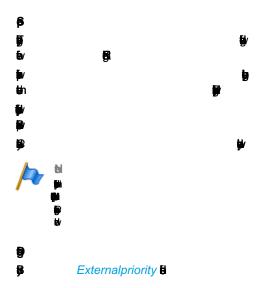


Fig. 98 Overview of a configuration for emergency applications



6. 4. 4 Call to the private Leased-Line Network

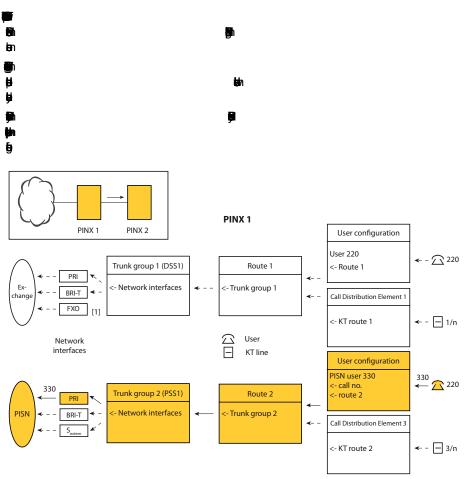


Fig. 99 Routing a call to the private leased-line network

Tab. 41 Setting the routing parameters

₽	
9	P
Route	p
Externalcallnumber	b i
R	
Trunkgroup	I n
Externaldigitbarring	Ð

6	
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	NP
6	
Networkinterfaces	5)
Networktype	Private
• Protocol	QSIGO QSIG/PSS1ISO

6. 4. 5 Call to a DSS1 terminal equipment on the S Bus (DDO)

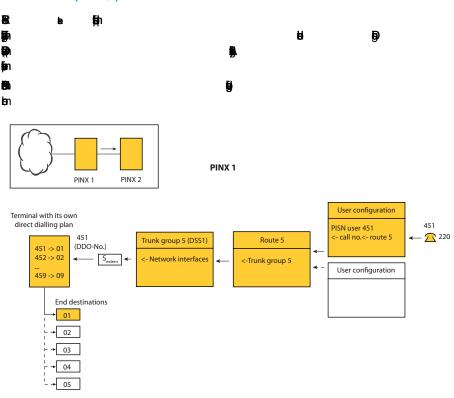


Fig. 100 Call to a terminal with its own direct dialling plan

- **b** :
- в
- B
- B0

Tab. 42 Setting the routing parameters

6 h	₽ h	
9		
Route	(
ExternalcalInumber	_	
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	E.164	
R		
Trunkgroup	•	h þ
Externaldigitbarring	ij	
5		
Networkinterfaces	é	BRI-S external
Networktype	Privat	e
Protocol	DSS1	



6. 5 Least Cost Routing (LCR)



6. 5. 1 Direct or indirect selection of the network provider



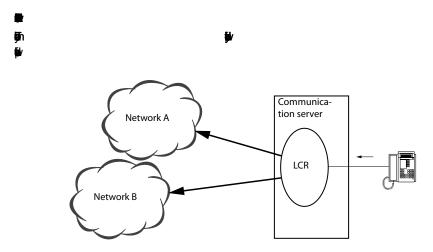


Fig. 101 Direct access to network A or B using LCR

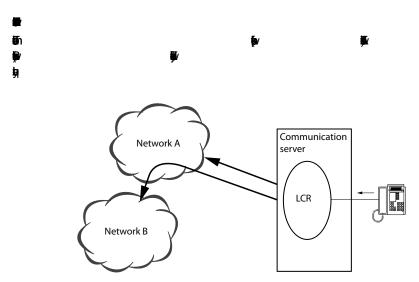
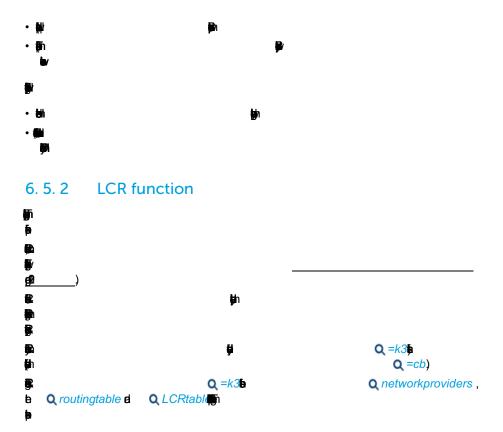


Fig. 102 Indirect access to network B via network A using LCR

勧

• **B**a



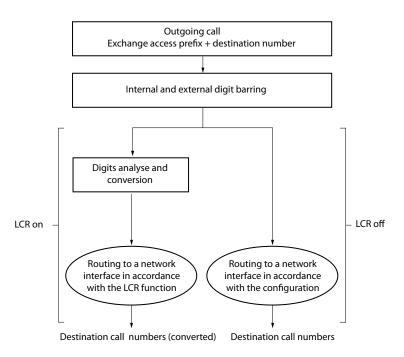


Fig. 103 Outgoing exchange traffic using LCR



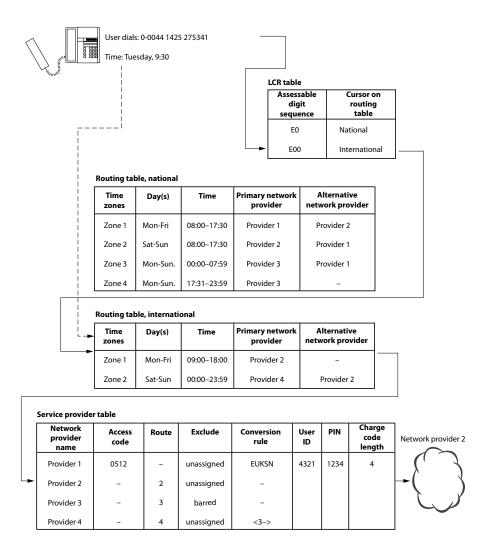


Fig. 104 Example of call routing using the LCR function

6. 5. 3 Allocating the internal routing table (LCR table)



Tab. 43 Example of an LCR table

€	8
Œ	bl .
Œ	b
Œ	-
6	₿ħ
Œ	B /

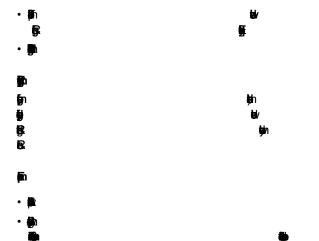


- •
- •
- **(**b



Tab. 44 Example of an LCR table with a PISN-internal entry

#	₽
Œ	bi
Œ	b
Ø	8



Tab. 45 Example of an LCR table with the prefix X

	'
#	B
Œ	bl
E	b '
Ð	9 '
90	g n

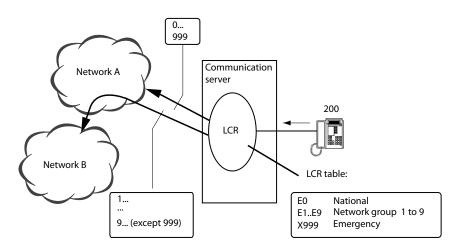


Fig. 105 Routing the emergency number 999



Tab. 46 Difference in routing with the X prefix and the E prefix

•				#	F)I	₽			
9					90			æ			9		Œ
₽					b J	₽.	6 J	6					
P					5 J	₽,	6 J	6					
₽	į	3	6 J	₽.									
R	R	R	5 J	₽.									
¥					K	K		5 J	₽.				
R					K	EK.		(b)	B.				

6. 5. 4 Selecting the Network Provider (Routing Tables)

Tab. 47 Example of a routing table

a n	Þ	ē n			j n	A 6
&	6 4	9				
ã	6			-		
8	61	0		#		
ă	61	9	_			#

· F

. 44

Tab. 48 Selection of the network provider depending on settings and situation

	R
*	
*	
	by
	₽/
##9#F	
	•
-	•

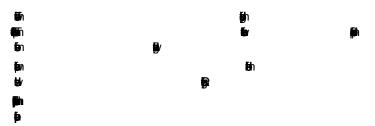
Ð

jir Bir

🖎 Q alternativerouting 🖠

₽n

6. 5. 4. 1 Time zones



Tab. 49 Example of overlapping time zones

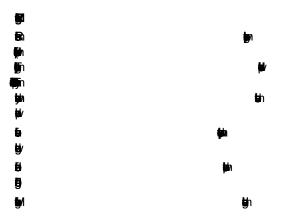
a n	P	ē n		jh	th Þ
a	₽ M	0			
Ø	6 1	9	P –		

Tab. 50 Zone 1 applies in the overlap area

ēn	•	•	5
ă		#	
Ø	P		P

6. 5. 4. 2 Alternative Routing (Fallback Routing)





6. 5. 4. 3 Restricted scope of performance by a Network Provider



6. 5. 5 Conversion and Routing (Network Provider Table)

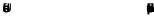


Tab. 51 Network operator table

p t id	£	æ	s . d	6	6	R	6 b
N 1	5) –	0 8	3	3 3			
N 2	13. 2	-	-				
3	5 3	-					



· Accesscode:



- ₩ **(**)
- Exclude:
 - id id
- UserID / PIN:
- Chargecodelength
 - 動
 - **ta**n
 - **−5**
 - **−Ø**h

Tab. 52 Conversion rule parameters

6 h	ği -
E	d.
P (6.	
N	(\$a
* b	
Z	P
<i>P</i> n	P
U	B)
K	P
S	So C)
С	So C)

Ħ

× **Б р** у **Б**

Tab. 53 Examples for parameter <x-y>

	ě1
2	6 h
8	5 1
8	5

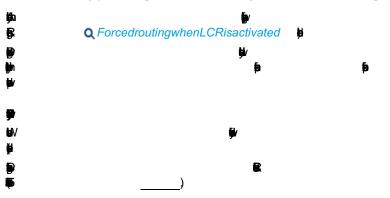
		ği .		
	8	9		
	×	ij		
	#	p h		
	_		_	
	A		5	
1	E n	e n		
	-			
	&			
	9			
			Communica-	
	Netv	vork A	tion server	
			/	200
			LCR	
		7	N /	310 BB 888
	Network B)	$ \setminus / $	User dials
	INELWOIK B	Υ		0-0 1222 774518

Fig. 106 Reference illustration for the following examples

Tab. 54 Table with examples of conversion rules and phone numbers converted accordingly

R	8	8
B	15 0	
a		8
	₩	
£ ₩		3
	b	
61 16 h		•
		3 #
	₿	
		2 8
	E n	
8		2 8
	e n	

6. 5. 6 Bypassing LCR manually (Forced Routing)



Tab. 55 Call routing to a directly connected network provider

=	•		
.	0		g
₽	6	B	
•	B	B	
p	B	B	
Ŗ	B	B	



Tab. 56 Call routing to an indirectly connected network provider

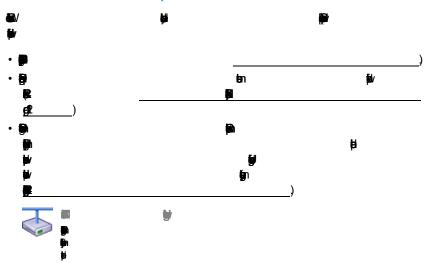
	₩	
	0	ÿ
₩	B	
e		

6. 5. 7 LCR with Key Telephones

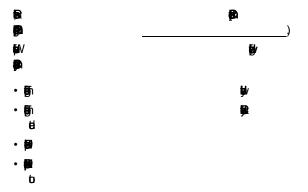
CRisactivated **b**

- ForcedroutingwhenLCRisactivated
- ForcedroutingwhenLCRisactivated

6. 5. 8 LCR in the private Leased-line Network



6. 5. 9 Call logging and Data Protection



6. 5. 10 Examples of LCR

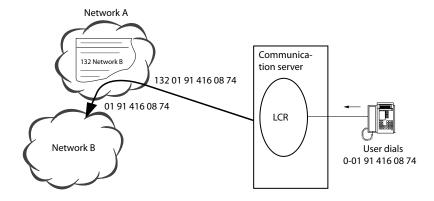


Fig. 107 Example 1: Network provider B is integrated in the numbering plan of network provider A

Tab. 57 Example 1: Entry in the network provider table

*	E	s .	æ	is ta	6	R	6 b
№ 9 3 –	B				_	-	



• **E**n

•

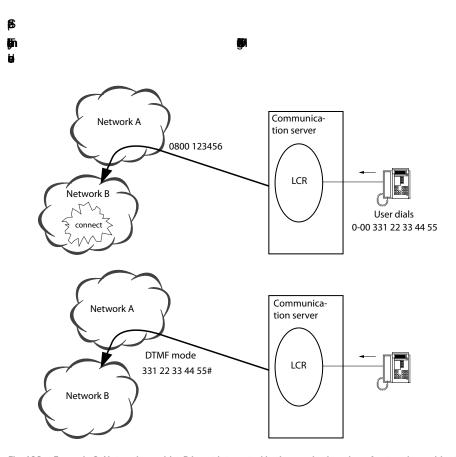


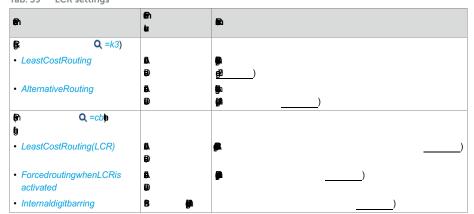
Fig. 108 Example 2: Network provider B is not integrated in the numbering plan of network provider A

Tab. 58 Example 2: Entry in the network provider table

pu U	Æ	•	R	is ta	8	R	\$	
₩ B	D 0 -	a –	-	_				

6. 5. 11 Higher-Level LCR Settings

Tab. 59 LCR settings



6. 6 Exchange-to-Exchange Connection

Ü

6. 6. 1 Exchange-to-Exchange Connections



```
    Notallowed

  Digital-digitalonly
• Digital-analoguealso
• Analogue-analoguealso
                                       βn
Hh
                             Q Exchange-to-exchangeconnection = Digital-digital
only.
b/
      Q Exchange-to-exchangeconnection
    Q =cbb Accordingtoexchangesettings b
ŧ
                     Q = vk
                              Q Exchange--to-exchangeconnection ¥es ■
                                       ₿'n
```

6. 6. 1. 1 Setting up Exchange-to-Exchange Connections



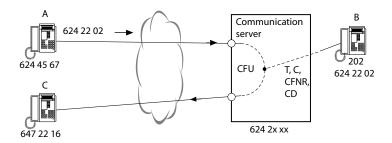
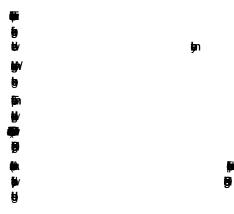


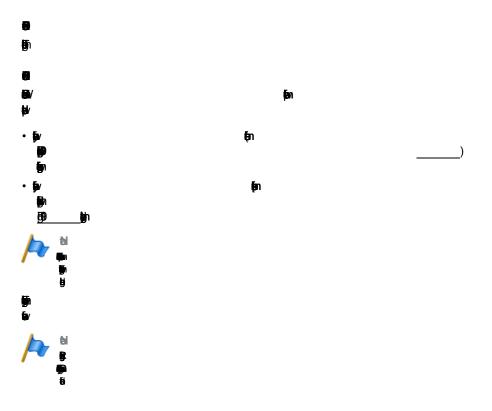
Fig. 109 Exchange-to-Exchange Connection

6. 6. 1. 2 Clearing down Exchange-to-Exchange Connections

ij

Digital to digital:





Analogue-to-analogue or digital-to-digital





•

· Effi AL

Q Disconnecttimeout in



6. 6. 1. 3 Possible Exchange-to-Exchange Connections

∰n b

- · 🗊
- ・静
- **a**
- · 🙀
- **E**

b b



Tab. 60 Features supported



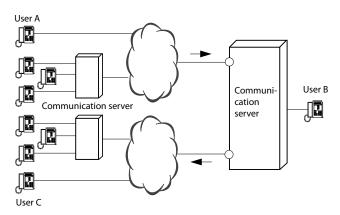


Fig. 110 Connecting an incoming call with an outgoing call





Tab. 61 Features supported



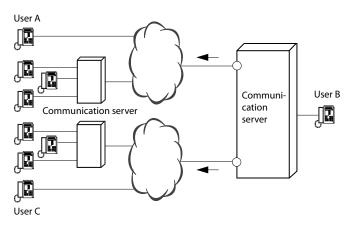


Fig. 111 Connecting two outgoing calls



Tab. 62 Features supported



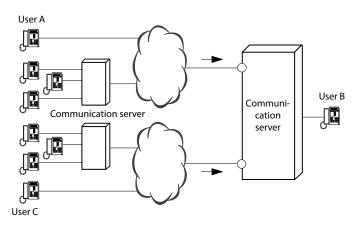


Fig. 112 Connecting two incoming calls



6. 6. 2 Transferring Call Forwarding Unconditional to the Exchange



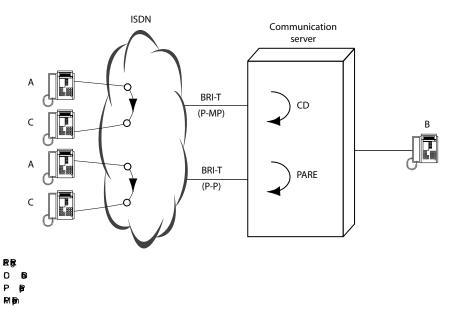
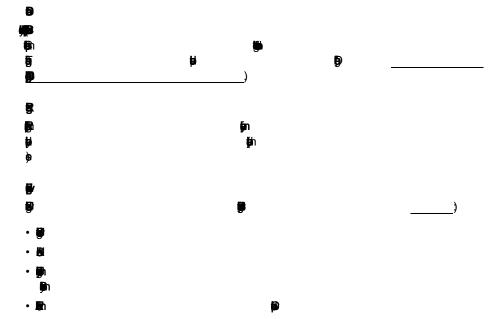
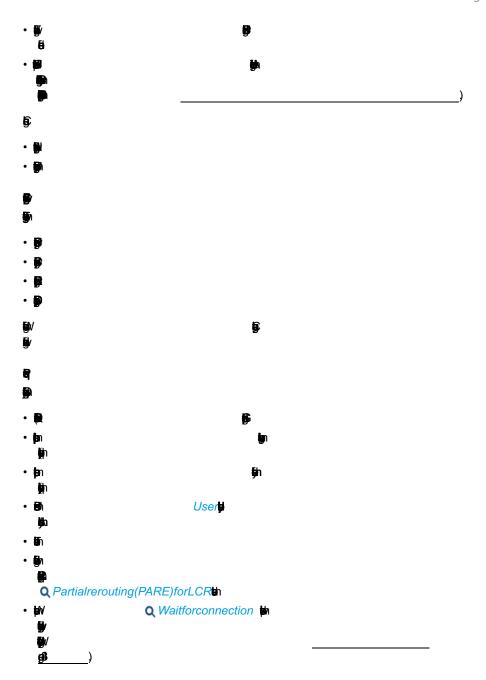


Fig. 113 Transferring Call Forwarding Unconditional to the Exchange





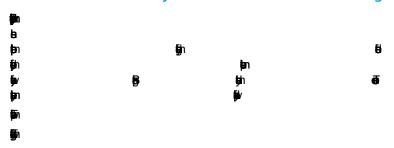


Tab. 63 Transferring Call Forwarding Unconditional to the exchange: Settings

₽		
b y		
Exchangeaccessauthorization	t .	
Partialrerouting(PARE)	6 .	
5		
Partialrerouting(PARE)	6 .	
Publicnetworksupports'IdentityofCharge'	th.)	
Networktype	Public	
• Protocol	DSS1	
BD.		
Calldestination:	User	
B	_	
 Partialrerouting(PARE)forLCR 	6 .	

6. 6. 3 Three-Party Connections in the Exchange

IdentityofCharge .



Tab. 64 Supplementary services take charge of features transferred to the exchange

9	p	Þ
ы	ы	g6
箅	\$	g6
5	5	gB
P	₽ 9 8	
P	₽.	g4
5	B G	

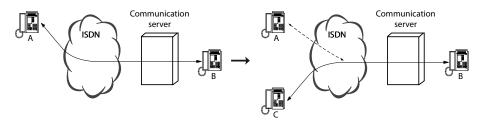


Fig. 114 External connection followed by hold and enquiry calls

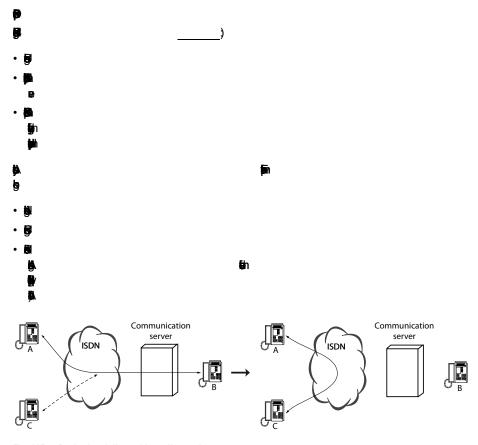


Fig. 115 Brokering followed by call transfer

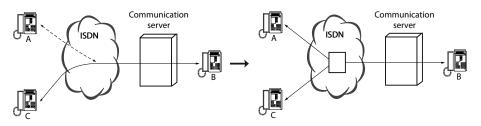
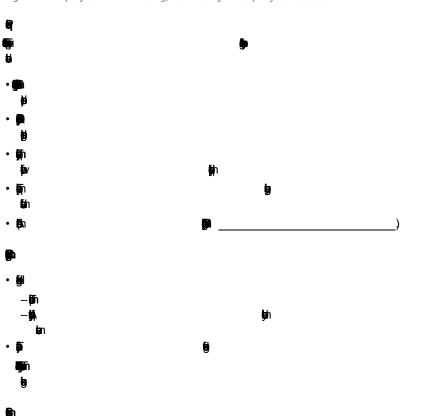


Fig. 116 Enquiry call and brokering, followed by three-party conference

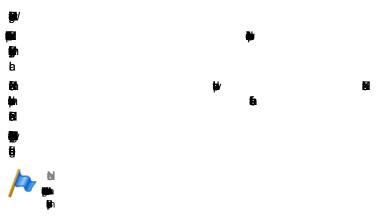


Tab. 65 Transferring three-party connections to the exchange: Settings

@ 1	an entre
b j	
Exchangeaccessauthorization	ii.
Si	

6 1	₽
TElmanagement	P-MP(Point-to-Multipoint)
9	
Holdallowedinpublicnetwork (HOLD)	83.
Three-partyinpublicnetwork (3PTY)	ŭ.
ExplicitCallTransfer(ECT)	ii .
Networktype	Public
• Protocol	DSS1
Trunkconnections	(1) €

6. 7 Transit Routing in the Private Leased-Line Network



6. 7. 1 From the Public Network to the Private Leased-Line Network

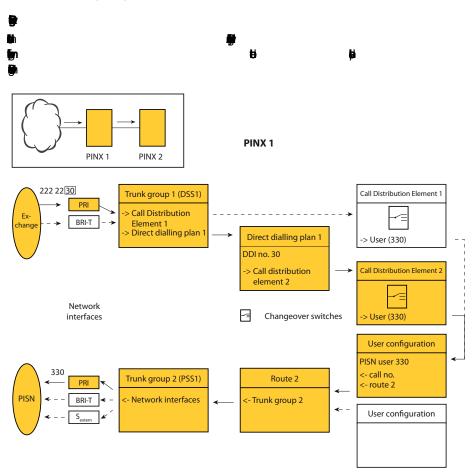


Fig. 117 Transit routing from the public network into the private leased-line network with direct dialling

Tab. 66 Routing parameter settings

€ h	a
9	
Networkinterfaces	b'
Max.incomingcalls	9
Maximumsimultaneousconnections	9
Networktype	Public

6	lin .
Protocol	DSS1
• DDIplan	g h
CallDistributionElement	p
Ð	
Directdiallingnumber 6	(in
ED:	
Calldestinations	Switchposition1
Max.incomingcalls	#
9	
Route	(Ph
ExternalcalInumber	bl
R	
Trunkgroup	in in
Digitbarring	B
Maxoutgoingcalls	\$
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	PNP
Typeofnumber(TON)	Unknown
5	
Networkinterfaces	5 4
Networktype	Private
Protocol	QSIG@SIG/PSS1ISO

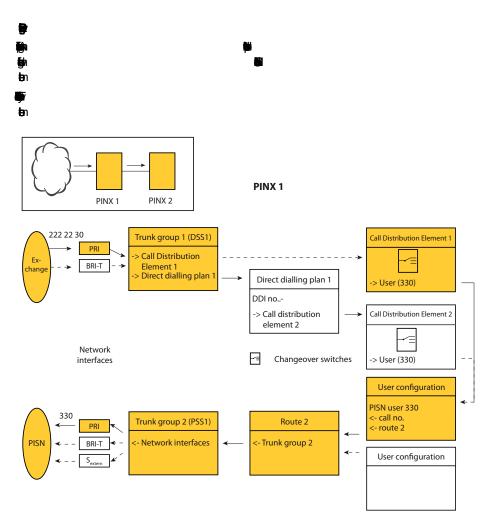


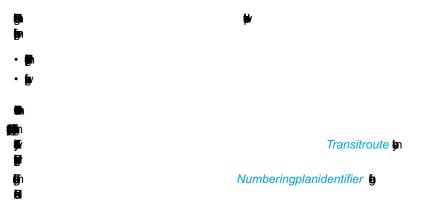
Fig. 118 Transit routing from the public network into the private leased-line network without direct dialling

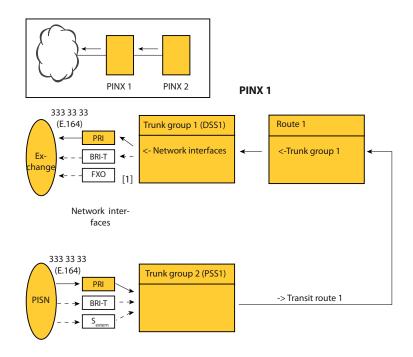
Tab. 67 Routing parameter settings

e n	•
0	
Networkinterfaces	5 i
Max.incomingcalls	#
Maximumsimultaneousconnections	#
Networktype	Public

€ n	en e
Protocol	DSS1
• DDIplan	P.
CallDistributionElement	p n
10.	
Calldestinations	Switchposition1
Max.incomingcalls	*
9	
• Route	p n
ExternalcalInumber	bl
B R	
Trunkgroup	in the second se
Digitbarring	₽
Maxoutgoingcalls	5 0.
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	PNP
Typeofnumber(TON)	Unknown
•	
Networkinterfaces	•
Networktype	Private
Protocol	QSIG@SIG/PSS1ISO

6. 7. 2 From the private leased-line network into the public network





11 📾

Fig. 119 Transit routing from private leased-line network → public network with N = ■

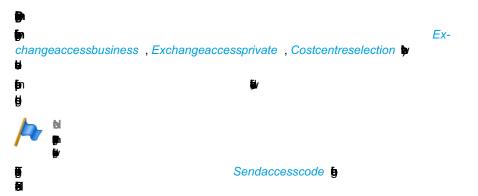
Tab. 68 Settings for PINX 2 routing parameters

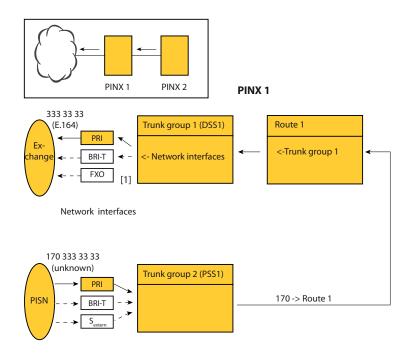
6	
&	
Trunkgroup	B n
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	E.164
Typeofnumber(TON)	<i>Unknown</i>
Sendaccesscode	_
6	
Networkinterfaces	5
Networktype	Private
• Protocol	PSS1(QSIG)

Tab. 69 Settings for PINX 1 routing parameters

	an and a second
ß	
Transitroute:	₱ 1
€.	

6 1	e
• Trunkgroup	()
Digitbarring	B)
Maxoutgoingcalls	5
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	E.164
• Typeofnumber(TON)	<i>Unknown</i>
Sendaccesscode	_
5	
Networkinterfaces	5'
Networktype	Public
• Protocol	DSS1





l 🐌

Fig. 120 Transit routing for private leased-line network → public network with exchange access prefix

Tab. 70 Settings for PINX 2 routing parameters

€ 1	
6 X	
Trunkgroup	I n
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	toi
Typeofnumber(TON)	toi
Sendaccesscode	0
9	
Networkinterfaces	
Networktype	Private
Protocol	PSS1(QSIG)



6. 7. 3 From the private leased-line network into the private leased-line network

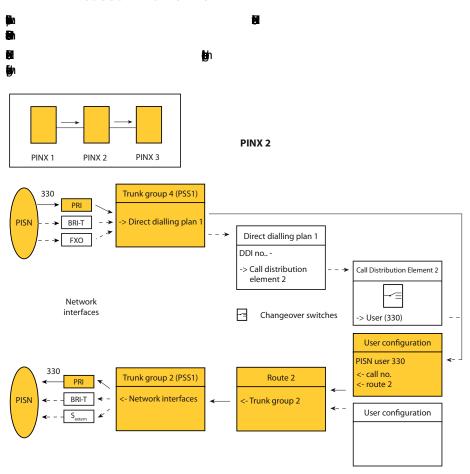


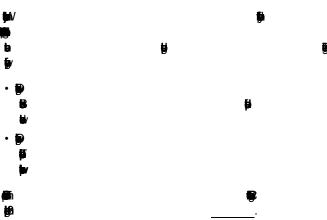
Fig. 121 Transit routing from the private leased-line network to another PISN user

Tab. 71 Routing parameter settings

6	
5	
Networkinterfaces	b i
Max.incomingcalls	5
Maximumsimultaneousconnections	5
Networktype	Private
Protocol	QSIGQSIG/PSS1ISO

6 1	en e
DDlplan	P.
CallDistributionElement	bi
9	
• Route	P
ExternalcalInumber	D
E R	
• Trunkgroup2	
Digitbarring	A
Maxoutgoingcalls	5 1
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	PNP
• Typeofnumber(TON)	Unknown
9	
Networkinterfaces	b
Networktype	₽
• Protocol	QSIGo QSIG/PSS1ISO

6. 8 Testing overflow routing in the PISN



6. 8. 1 Overflow routing within the private leased-line network

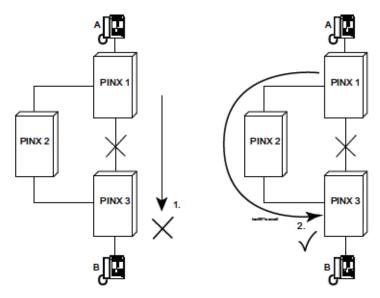


Fig. 122 Overflow routing in the private leased-line network via dedicated lines

Overflow routing in the private network can be resolved with the appropriate route configuration:

Configuration example

In PINX 1 let route 6 be provided for outgoing calls to PINX 3. If trunk groups 2 and 4 are allocated to this route, the first attempt will be to route the call via trunk group 2. If trunk group 2 is not available, the call will be routed via trunk group 4.

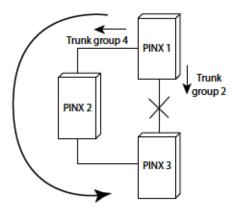


Fig. 123 Overflow routing in the private leased-line network using a sensible trunk group allocation in the route configuration

6. 8. 2 Overflow routing via the public network

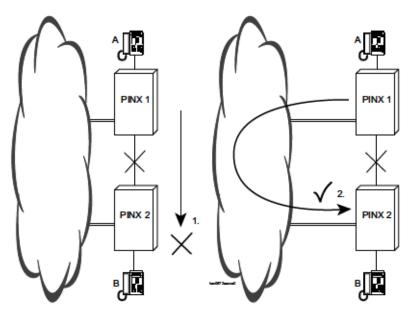


Fig. 124 Overflow via the public network -- the LCR function is used for this purpose

Overflow routing via the public network is resolved using Least Cost Routing.

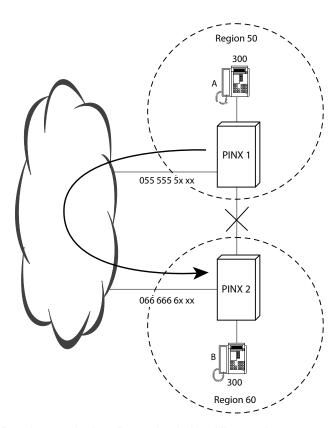
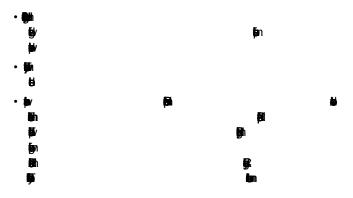


Fig. 125 Configuration example of overflow routing via the public network





Tab. 72 Settings for overflow routing on PINX 1

nas. 72 sectings for overlies in the	
B.	-
·# P	
9	No. 1
Timezone x	 Networkprovider : Alternativenetworkprovider M
	Times
þi	
Networkprovider	Route6
Conversionrule	n cate
- Conversioninale	th
	p
	p h
R	
• Name	6 4
• Trunkgroup	2
Externaldigitbarring	D
Maxoutgoingcalls	j
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	E.164
Typeofnumber(TON)	National
g	
• Name	9
Networkinterfaces	b i
Networktype	Public
• Protocol	DSS1

6. 9 Break-Out Geneva Kloten

Fig. 126 Break-out



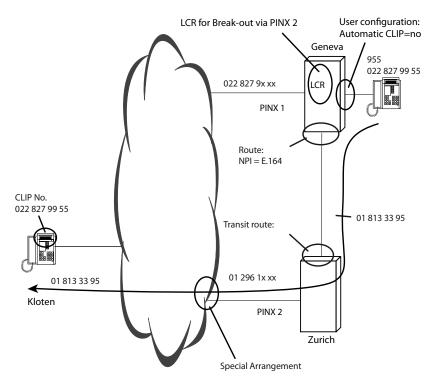
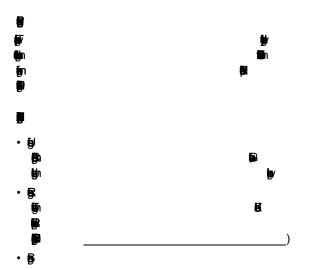
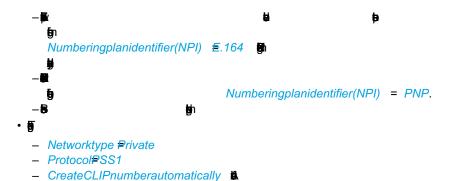


Fig. 127 Topology with important points





Tab. 73 Settings for break-out routing at the source PINX (PINX 1 in Geneva)

p
E.164
National
9
p
g .
g .
§
Networkprovider
• Times
Route5
∧ l th
9
2
D
5
E.164
Unknown
p.

€ h	a
Networkinterfaces	5'
Networktype	Private
• Protocol	QSIGQSIG/PSS1ISO
AutomaticCLIP	yes

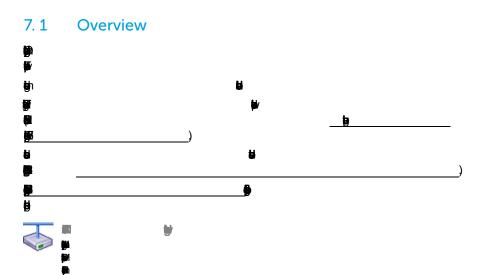
•		
5		
5	Transitroute 5	
₩	NPIE.164	
9		_)

Tab. 74 Settings for the break-out routing at the gateway PINX (PINX 2 in Zurich)

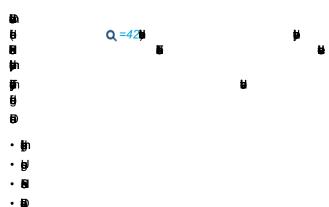
a	₽
6	
Route	9
&	
• Name	§
• Trunkgroup	1
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	E.164
Typeofnumber(TON)	<i>Unknown</i>
5	
• Name	9
Networkinterfaces	b
Networktype	Public
• Protocol	DSS1
CreateCLIPnumberautomatically	ii.

7 Data service

This Chapter deals with outgoing and incoming data service connections. It looks at types of data services, the configuration of data service destination tables, and how data services are routed in the private leased-line network. This section also deals with user-to-user signalling and the fax service on a CPU2 applications card (Mitel 470 only).



7. 2 Data-service connections and destination tables





Tab. 75 Data-service destination table

P	a
FAX2,3	•B
	• 🖻
FAX4	· 6 5
	•60
Teletex	5 5
Telex	5 5
Videotex	(A)
TelepacX.25/X.31A	(A)
TAV.110	(A)
TAV.120	(A)
Bchanneltransparent	·85
	• 🖻
Analoguemodem	· i
	• 6
Unknown	\$.



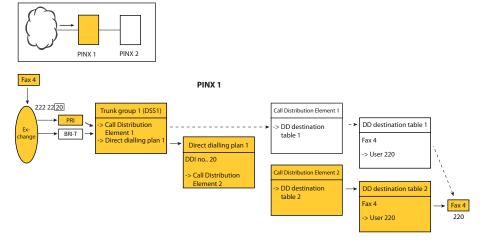


Fig. 128 Incoming data-service routing from the public network with direct dialling to a destination in the data-service destination table

Tab. 76 Routing parameter settings

e n	₽n .
5	
Networkinterfaces	b
Max.incomingcalls	5 4
Maximumsimultaneousconnections	5
Networktype	Public
• Protocol	DSS1
• DDIplan	1
CallDistributionElement	P.
9	
Directdiallingnumber 2	₽ n
6 0.	
Data-servicedestinationtable	p h
5 0	
• Dax4	₽ n
	I n



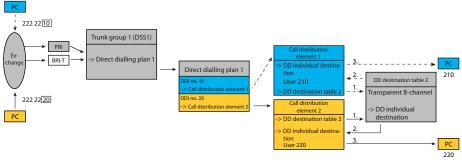
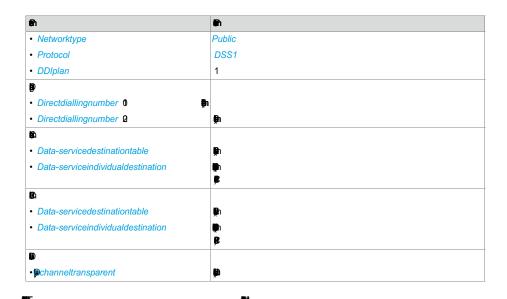


Fig. 129 Incoming data-service routing from the public network with direct dialling to a data-service individual destination

Tab. 77 Routing parameter settings

6 h	en e
5	
Networkinterfaces	b
Max.incomingcalls	9
Maximumsimultaneousconnections	9



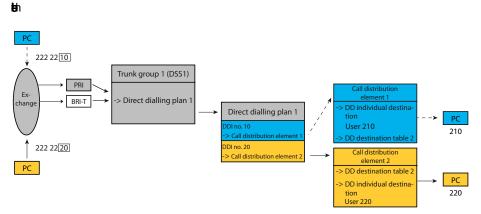


Fig. 130 Incoming data-service routing from the public network with direct dialling to a data-service individual destination but without entry in a data-service destination table

7. 3 Routing in the private leased-line network

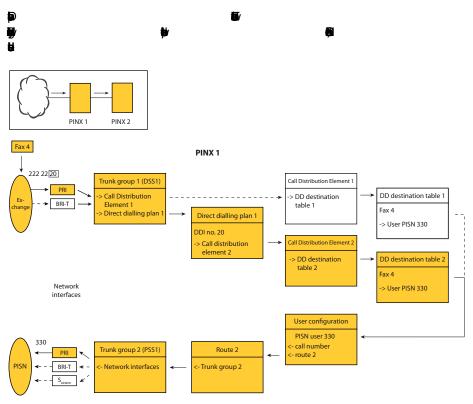


Fig. 131 Data-service routing transit from the public network with direct dialling to another PINX in the private leased-line network.

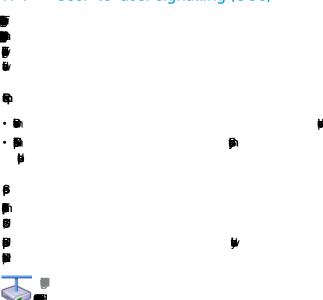
Tab. 78 Routing parameter settings

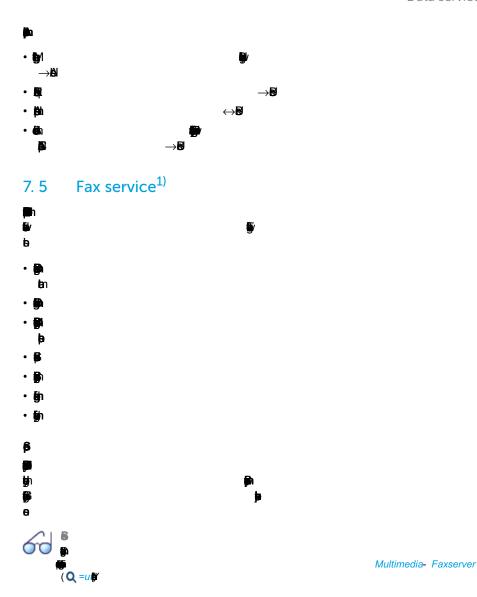
e n	a
5	
Networkinterfaces	D
Max.incomingcalls	9
Maximumsimultaneousconnections	#
Networktype	Public
• Protocol	DSS1
• DDIplan	1
CallDistributionElement	p
D	
• Directdiallingnumber 2	∮ n

Data service

a	
6 0	
Data-servicedestinationtable	₱ 1
b	
• Dax4	8
9	
Route	p n
Number	₽
R	
Trunkgroup	ijn
Externaldigitbarring	B ^y
Maxoutgoingcalls	gu
Numberingplanidentifier(NPI)	PNP
Typeofnumber(TON)	Unknown
5	
Networkinterfaces	₩
Networktype	Private
Protocol	QSIGO QSIG/PSS1ISO

7. 4 User-to-user signalling (UUS)







Call data and call charges can be logged and evaluated in great detail with the aid of the system. This Chapter explains the concept of individual charge counting (ICC) and the setting options for logging call data for outgoing (OCL) and incoming (ICL) calls. It also examines other aspects such as the output concept, interface configuration for call data output, output types and the various output formats.

8.1 Overview

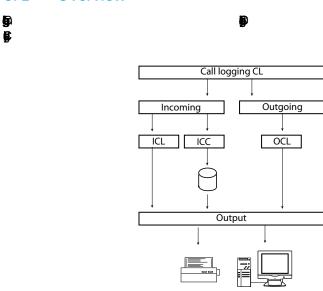




Fig. 132 Call logging at a glance



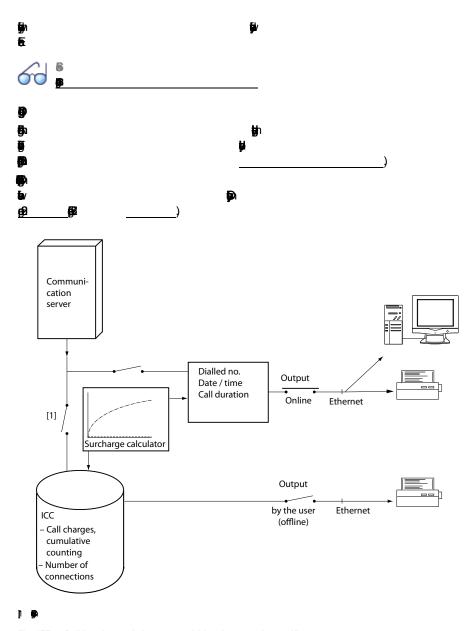


Fig. 133 Call logging and charge acquisition for outgoing traffic

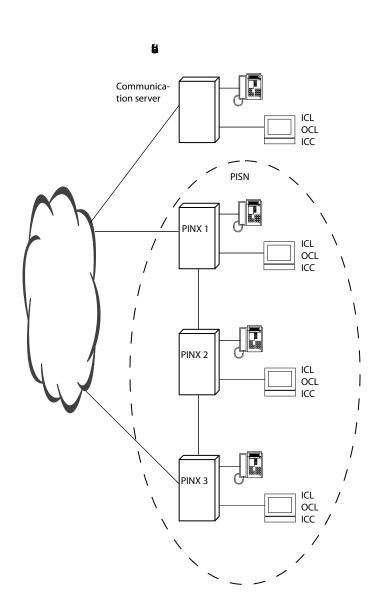


Fig. 134 Call logging in the PISN

8. 2 Individual charge counting or ICC

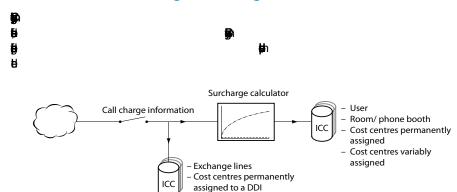


Fig. 135 Call charge allocation

8. 2. 1 Cumulative counter

Private:

Exchangeaccess,private

Business:

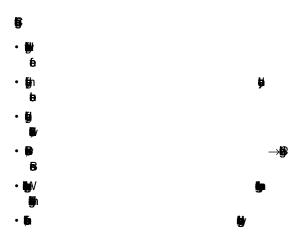
changeaccess,business.

Ex-

g

ij/

- 5
- · 16
- Enh
- · #



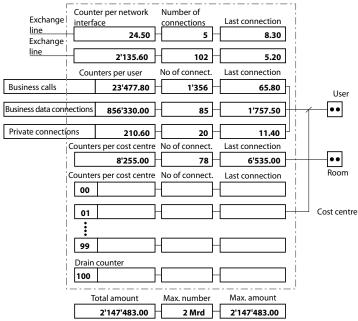
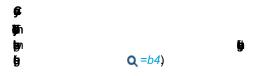
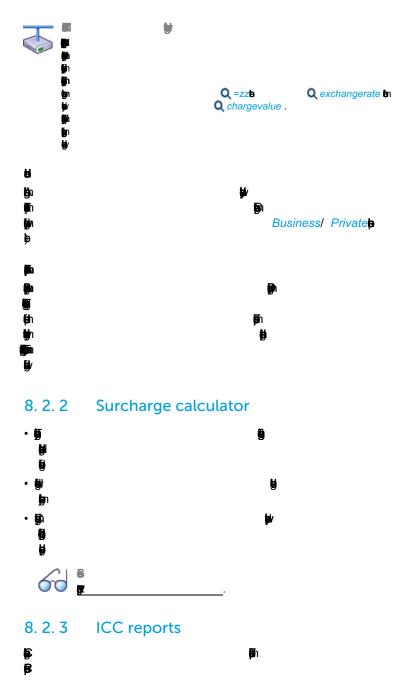


Fig. 136 Example of ICC cumulative counter

8





***** any text (max. 68 characters configurables) ***** : CALL FEES FROM 21.06.04 14:02 TO 30.06.04 16:00 OFFICE TELEPHONY 51 CALLS EURO 123.80

Fig. 137 Individual report for business telephony calls

NUMBER 20

***** any text (max. 68 characters configurables) ***** CALL FEES 0032 FROM 21.06.04 14:02 TO 30.06.04 16:00 OFFICE DATA SERVICE NUMBER 20 51 CALLS

Fig. 138 Individual report for business data service calls

**** any text (max. 68 characters configurables) ***** CALL FEES SERVICE INCLUDED FROM 21.06.04 14:02 TO 30.06.04 16:00 PRIVATE PHONE+DATA 12 CALLS

Fig. 139 Individual report for private calls (telephony and data service)

***** any text (max. 68 characters configurables) ***** CALL FEES 0033 FROM 21.06.04 14:02 TO 30.06.04 16:00 COST CENTRE NUMBER 02 23 CALLS EURO 23.50

Fig. 140 Individual report for a cost centre

**** any	text (max. 68 characters con	figurables) ****	
CALL FEES			0035
FROM 21.06.04 14:0	02 TO 30.06.04 16:00		
EXCH 2.2/1	78 CALLS	EURO	124.30

Fig. 141 Individual report for a network interface

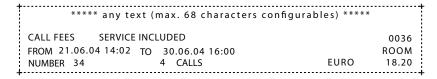
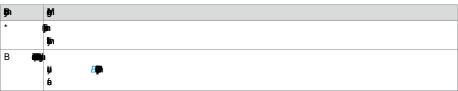


Fig. 142 Individual report for all calls made by Room 34

∰n b

Tab. 79 Additional information between NUMBERS and CONNECTIONS



Tab. 80 Additional information after the cumulative counter







	**** aı	ny text (ma	x. 68 charac	ters confi	gurables) ****	
CALL FEES	5	FROM 30.	07.04 18:00	SERVIC	E INCLUDED	1822
User	VC	DICE+DATA C	ALLS, PRIVAT	ΓE		
NUMBER	STATE	RECORD	SINCE	CALLS	FEE IN EURO	
20		01.07.04	18:05	104	521.10	
21	В	03.07.04	18:05	27	278.10	
43	*	02.07.04	18:05 18:05	23	278.10	

Fig. 143 Complete report for private calls made by all users

NUMBER	STATE	RECORD	SINCE	CALLS	FEE IN EURO	
44		01.07.04	14:45	83	405.00	
691	B*	14.07.04	22:10	2	8.90	
-			TOTAL	763	3216.30	

Fig. 144 New page (appears after a page break)

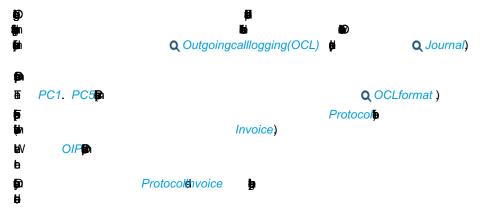
***** any text (max. 68 characters configurables) *****					•	
CALL FEES User	VO	FROM 27.0 ICE+DATA CA	06.04 18:00 ALLS, PRIVAT		E INCLUDED	0040
NUMBER 20	STATE	RECORD 27.05.04	SINCE 13:00	CALLS 4	FEE IN EURO	
21		27.05.04	13:00	2	4.20	
29	*	27.05.04	13:00	123	213.80	
<u> </u>			TOTAL	412	529.40	

Fig. 145 Complete report for business data connections

***** any text (max. 68 characters configurables) *****							
2							

Fig. 146 Complete report for all network interfaces

8. 3 Call logging for outgoing calls (OCL)



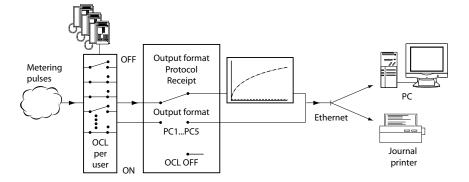


Fig. 147 Schematic sequence

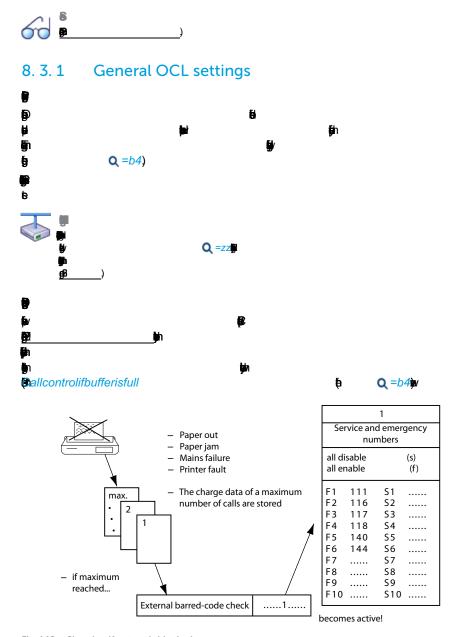
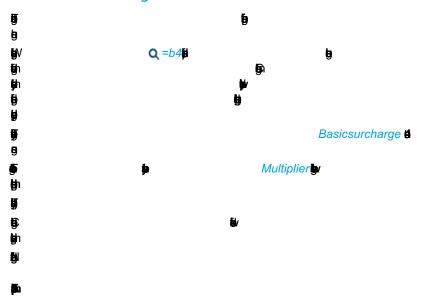


Fig. 148 Situation if output is blocked

8. 3. 2 Surcharge calculator



Tab. 81 Example: A user incurs 30.- in call charges. He pays 61.50.

•	•			6		§ ä
	f n	b	té n	(En	6 9	p
5	_	-	_	-	2	2
§ \$	0	0 0	θ	8		2
B R	0	5 5	0	•		2
8	5	2 5	0	6		9
B	₽ €		0	Q 2		6
		P				

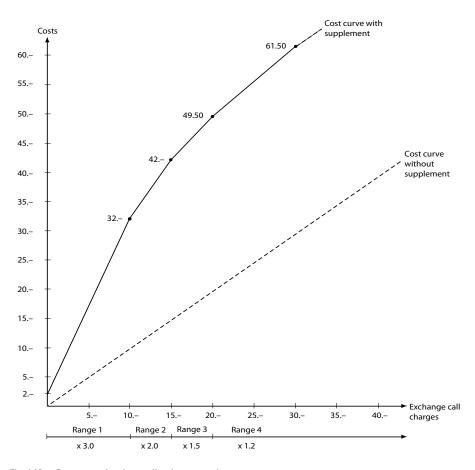
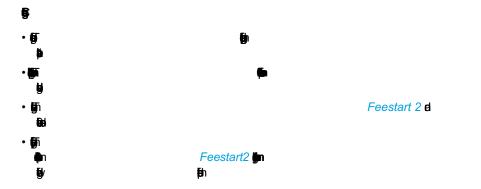


Fig. 149 Cost curve for the application example



Tab. 82 Fee multiplier values

F n	6
0	
<1	Ð
>1	8 1

8. 3. 3 Data protection



8. 3. 4 Cost centres

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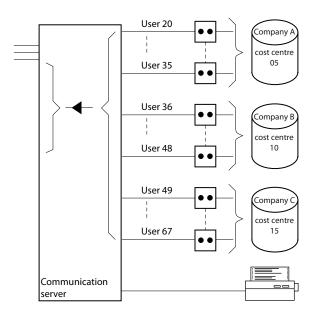


Fig. 150 Permanent cost centre allocation

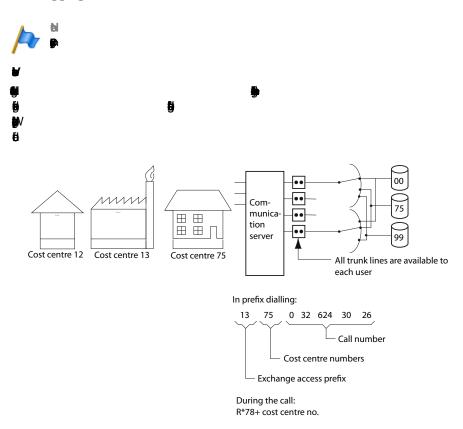
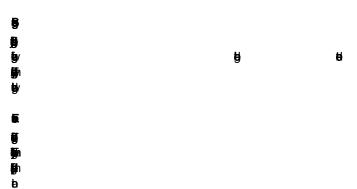


Fig. 151 Variable cost centre allocation



8. 3. 5 Charge management

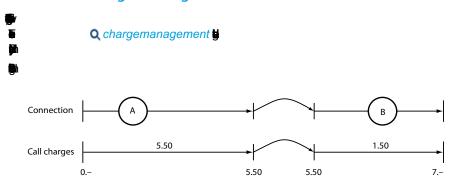
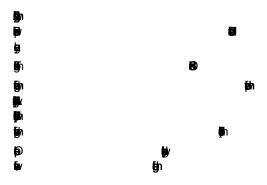


Fig. 152 Handing over the call charges from user A to user B



8. 3. 6 Virtual charges





8. 4 Call logging for incoming calls (ICL)

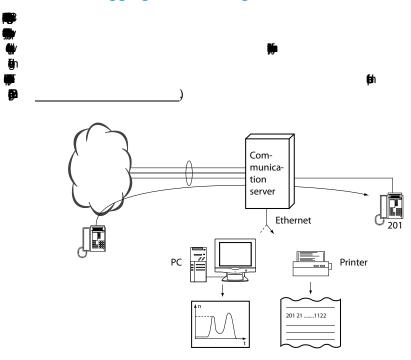


Fig. 153 Incoming call logging

© EnterICLdata .

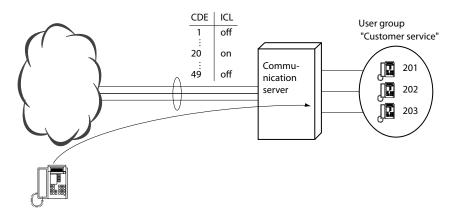
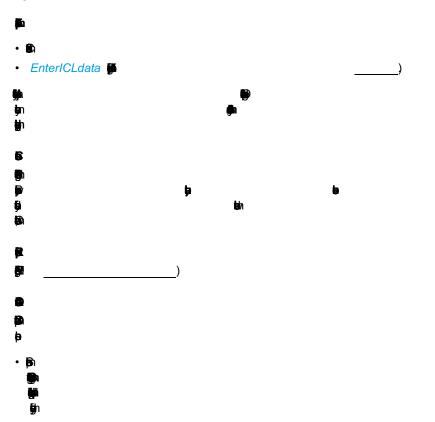


Fig. 154 ICL can be switched on or off in each call distribution element





8. 5 Call data output



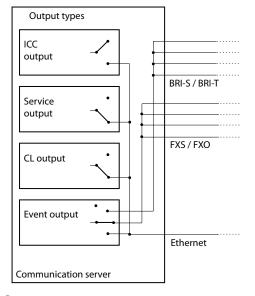




Fig. 155 Output concept



8. 5. 1 Output types

₩ • 👂 ₽'n • **B ģ**h · 🗗 ß · **p** • **p -**∰n ₩h **j**an ₽'n Ð įμν 6

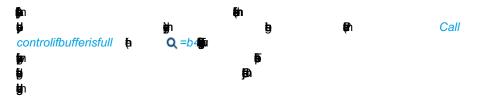
8. 6 Printer faults

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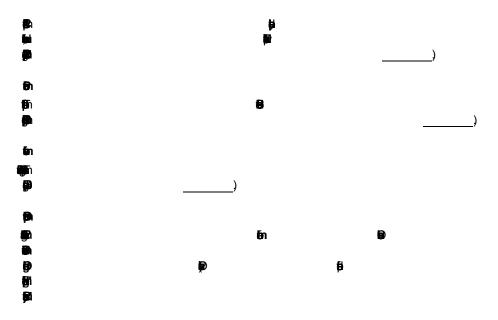
Tab. 83 Buffering when output is blocked

E	8
1	th control of the con
	€
	5
-	
6 %	
	60
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a n	
±an	ij.

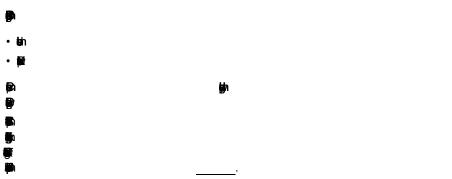


8. 7 Output formats





8. 7. 1 Structure of the PC5 output format



Tab. 84 Control characters for separating data fields and data record

Ð	ig/l	M	a l
Ħ	bi 9		6
B	€ D	(I
			<u>F</u>
E	E	A	

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• **B**h

- **B**ì
- **A**
- 🖩

,

Bh

B

Ðì

8h **8**h **8**h

Tab. 85 Symbols used to describe the data format

j		ĕ I	•
i		g	
d		(9)	
g h	ÿ h		6
m	þ n		0
M	J		6
		₩	
þ	b n		
		fin	

5h 5h 18 _____**5**h 188 .

Tab. 86 Symbols used for describing the data field formatting

	-	
5	1	ğı .
ł		ß
	+ j	3
0		Pi
В		P

Ð

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8. 7. 2 Data fields of the PC format



Tab. 87 PC5 format

Ð				èh		6		5 n			þ		Ð
6													
þ											1	()
le th		Ø		i		₽	2		1				
6 0	(С	i		В		9	4					
Б		6		i			Đ :	3	2				
Ð	B	g h			0 6	2							
B n	ŒI	m			0 5	5							
Ð	8	M		8 Q	4								
6		8	d		₽0	6							
E grin	B	i			Ð 5	, (5						
5 E n				R	þ					0 5		Ø	
S				D		i		8			0	3	
E .				D		i		8			Ø	9	
5 0				16	i			₿			0	5	
B 0				B	i			₿			0	6	
Ti n				Æ		i				Đ 3		9	
(6)	i					Đ 3		0	
B i)				₽ i						Đ 4		0	
P											1	1	9
Į.											1	1	2

8. 7. 2. 1 Explanation of the data fields

Εħ

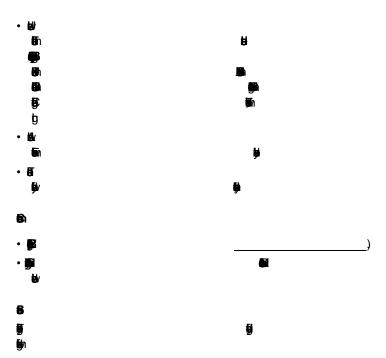
b

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Tab. 88 Meaning of the digits used in the sort character

Ð	ğı .
x	
У	5
z	§

Tab. 89 Value and meaning of the digit x

¥	ē)
0	P
1	9
3	(p)
4	§n.

Tab. 90 Value and meaning of the digit y

W	ği
0	p .
1	•
2	jp.
3	9
4	SI

W	èl
6	(h)
7	•
8	•
9	•

Tab. 91 Value and meaning of the digit z

¥	С	D
0	(gh	Bil
1	ly n	-
2	labi	-
3	B -	
4	19	
		tv
5	_	g .
6	lgh	(9)
7		D
8		(g)
9	p	
	夠	

Tab. 92 Examples of sort characters

	·
6	er e
0	D
6	
Ū	•
8	
0	9
2	•
2	P
	to to
3	()
2	0 1
2	9

Tab. 93 Example for the output in PC5 format

0	С	6		B		M	8	8
0		3	8	6	O h			0
		3	8	5	Ø h			0
		9	8	6	O h			0
0		3	8	8	O h			0

D			Ð	Ð	B	A	Ð		•
0	2				6	0 0		8	
θ	3				5	Q 6		2	
θ	θ	6	5						8
в	в				6 Q	Ø	3		

A

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• **5** 9

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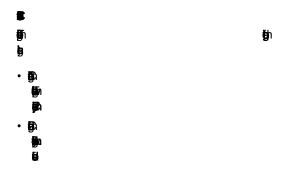
• **(5**1)

jin jin

j

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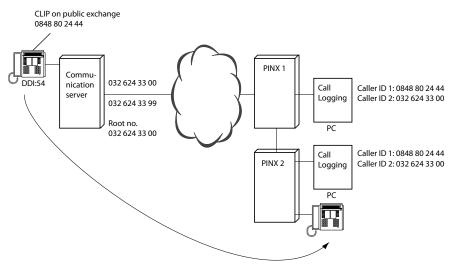


Fig. 156 Caller identification incoming



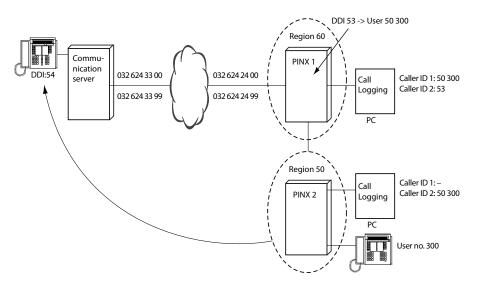
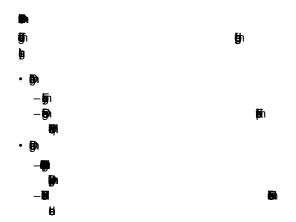


Fig. 157 Caller identification outgoing



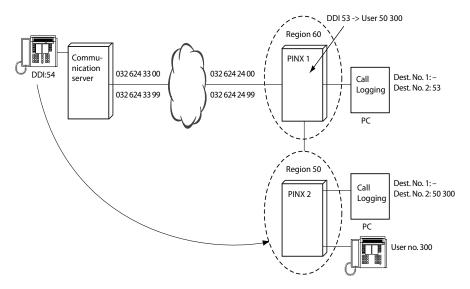


Fig. 158 Destination number incoming



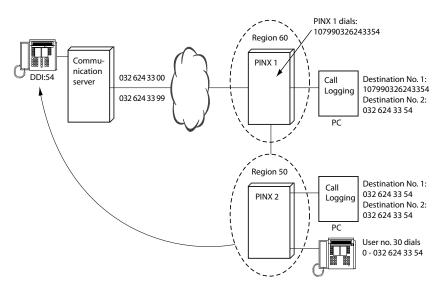
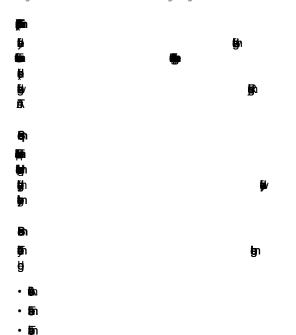


Fig. 159 Destination number outgoing



8. 7. 3 Examples of the PC5 output on a stand-alone communication server

8. 7. 3. 1 Outgoing calls to the public network



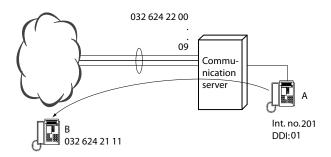


Fig. 160 Outgoing call to the public network

Tab. 94 OCL output for an outgoing call to the public network

0	С	6		B					8
2		0	0	0	8 1	0		0 0	

D	Ð	Ð	B	X	Q	•
	0	1 1				0

8. 7. 3. 2 Incoming calls from the public network

TIME d DATE & TTA & TTA

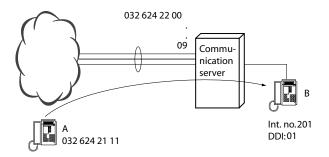


Fig. 161 Call to a free user and phone conversation

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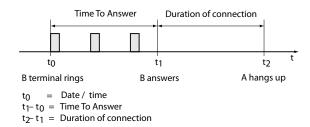


Fig. 162 Duration of ringing phase and established connection

Tab. 95 ICL output for an answered incoming call

0	С	6		B		•	8	B
2		2	0	9				0

D	Ð	8	B	A	0	•
1 1			0	θ 5		•



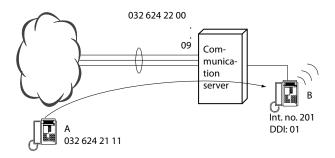


Fig. 163 Call to an absent user

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- . .
- · (4)

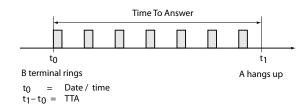


Fig. 164 Duration of the TTA ringing phase

Tab. 96 ICL output for an unanswered incoming call

0	С	6		B		1	2	
2		2	0	0	6 1			0

D	Ð	B	B	X	0	
1 1			0	0 5		20



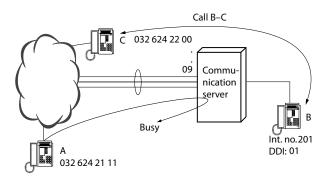


Fig. 165 Call to a busy user

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- •
- •

Tab. 97 ICL output for a call to a busy user

0	С	6	B	M	•	8	B
2		2 9	20 01				0

D	Ð	B	B	X	Ð	•
1 1			0	0 5		3

- Ø
- ξm
- **g**n

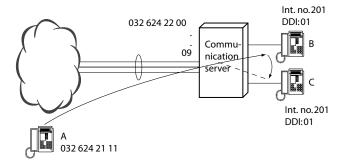


Fig. 166 Transferred call

₩V

- .
- Bh
- .
- .
- . =
- . .
- . **n**
- n
- . 181
- •

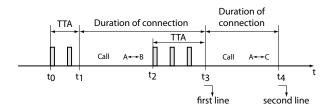


Fig. 167 Time phases for a transferred call without prior notice

Tab. 98 ICL output for a transferred call without prior notice

0	С	6		B	n e			8	B
2		3	0		0	6 1			0
Q		0	0		0	9 1			0

Call logging (CL)

D	Ð	Ð	B	X	Q	
1 1			0	9 6		9
1 1			0	6 6		6

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- . =
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- ---
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- -
- 9
- #4

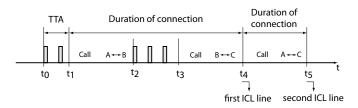
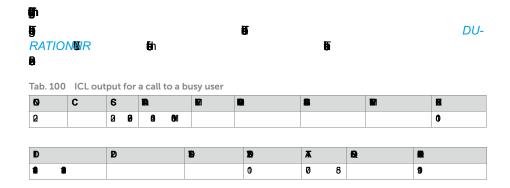


Fig. 168 Time phases for a transferred call with prior notice

Tab. 99 ICL output for a transferred call with prior notice

0	С	6		B			8	B
0		3	0	0	6 1			0
0		Ø	0	2	9 1			0

D	Ð	B	B	X	Q	•
1 1			0	9 3		70
1 1			0	0 3		8



8. 7. 4 Examples of PC5 output in a PISN

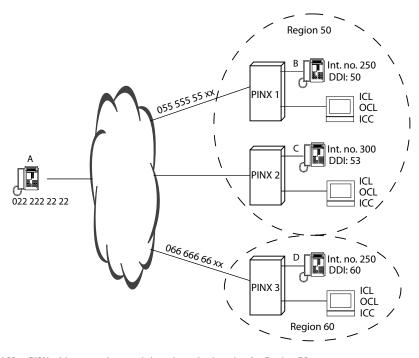


Fig. 169 PISN with two regions and shared numbering plan for Region 50

Tab. 101 Configuration of the PISN above

6 4	p	•	•
R	6	Q	p
R	6	9	A
N	6	Q	6

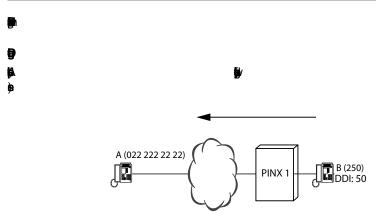


Fig. 170 User B dials user A (0 022 222 22 22)

Tab. 102 OCL output on PINX 1

Ø	С	6		B		M	•	8			R
0		0	8	9	Ø h	Ø			0	0	

ID	Ð	Ð	B	X	Q	
	6	2 2				2



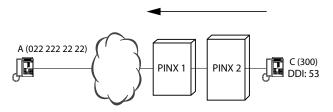


Fig. 171 User C dials user A (0 022 222 22 22)

Tab. 103 OCL output on PINX 2 (source PINX)

	0	С	6		B		M	•	8		
Ī	θ		0	8	9	6 h	0			0 0	

D	Ð	Ð	B	X	Ð	•
	8	2 2				B

Tab. 104 OCL output on PINX 1 (gateway PINX)

0	С	6		B		M	•	8			B
		0	8	5	6 h	6			0	9	

Ī	D	Ð	Ð	Ð	X	Q	
	6 5		2 2				3



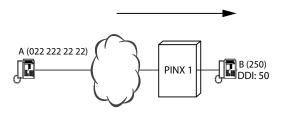
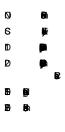


Fig. 172 User A calls user B (055 555 55 50)

Tab. 105 ICL output by PINX (destination PINX)

0	С	6	B	M	8		
8		3 8	6 D h	6		6 0	

D		Ð	9	Ð	X	0	•
2	2			6	0 0	8	





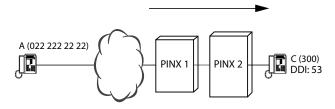


Fig. 173 User A calls user C (055 555 55 53)

Tab. 106 ICL output (line 1) and OCL output (line 2) at PINX 1 (gateway-PINX)

I	0	С	6		B		M	•	8			R
Ī			3	8	5	Øh						0
Î			9	8	6	O h	0			0	9	

D	D)								Ð	D D		T		0	
0	2				5	0	6	2											
Q	Q	θ			3				3										

Ø i

6

D D

D P

16) (B)

E E

Tab. 107 ICL output at PINX 2

0	С	6	n	M	•	8	E
6		2 8	6 Dh				Q

Ì	D		Ð	B B		X		Q	•
	0	2			6	0	Ø	6	

Ø Ø

6

D P

ŧ

PA PA

8. 7. 5 Protocol format

#h #h #b #⊌ #h

Call logging (CL)

9

Tab. 108 Page header for protocol format

£	6	5	8
6 h	Œ	1	0
B	8	1	0
6	M	1	0
6	8	2	0
Ø	ø	2	2
§	8	4	4
6	8	2	8
•	8	1	0
B	B	5	1
6	8	2	6
E	M	4	8
6	8	2	2
0	0	5	2
6	8	4	2
B	B	3	3
6	В	5	8
B	B	7	4
6	8	2	8
B	B	9	6
•	8	1	9
SI	8	б	6
6	8	2	6
B	9 7		6
ä	В	1	3
bi	E	1	8
6	8	2	0
B	!	74	2
ē .	В	1	3
bi	Е	1	g

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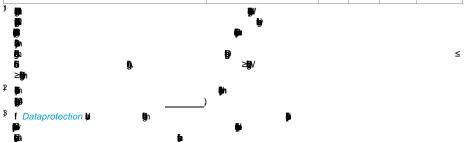
. (B)

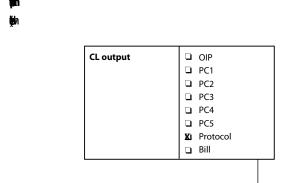
• 🗗



Tab. 109 Data lines for protocol format

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NO	SC	DATE	TIME	DURATION	EXCH	CHARGES	DIALLEI NUMBEF		
21 21 22 17			07:23 07:24 07:25 07:26	00H00M20 00H00M34 00H00M15 00H00M11	03.02 03.02 03.02 03.01	1.20 — 3.40 — 0.30 — 0.30	0121 0123 165 164		
					Incl. sui	rcharge		Witl	n data protection

Numbers of up to 4 digits are printed in full

Fig. 174 CL output in protocol format

8. 7. 6 Invoice format

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Marin Marin

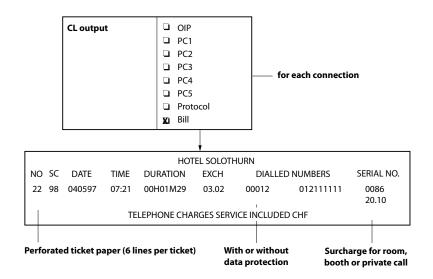
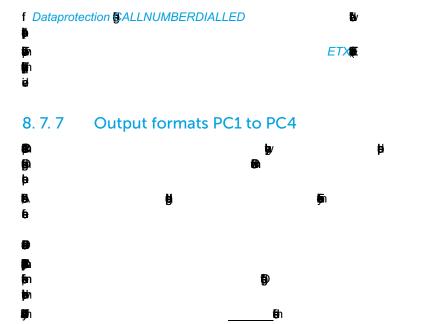
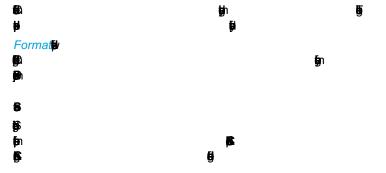


Fig. 175 CL output in invoice format



Tab. 110 Format conventions

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	В	ø	



Tab. 111 Special characters

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E 6		A	6



NO	SC	DATE	TIME	DURATION	EXCH	CHARGES	DIALLED NUMBERS	SERIAL NO.	
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21	90	311290	07:18	00H01M20	03.01	0.80	065248755	0679	
23	16	311290	07:22	00H19M50	04.03	11.90	065243024	0680	
Sort character									

Fig. 176 Printout with sort characters

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Tab. 112 The first digit of the sort character.

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8	9
9	(9)

Tab. 113 The second digit means

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0)
1	jh
2	igh
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5	j .
6	p
7	D
8	ja

Tab. 114 Examples

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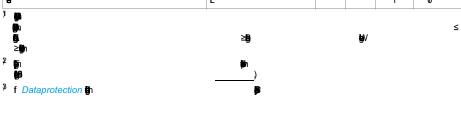
8. 7. 7. 1 PC1 format



Tab. 115 PC1 format

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(Spin)	i	0 +	5	3
B b. 3	z + 8 0	4		
6)	I	0 1	4	5
B	В		1	0
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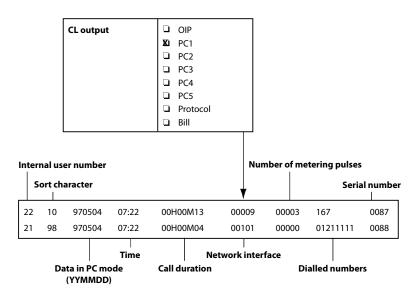


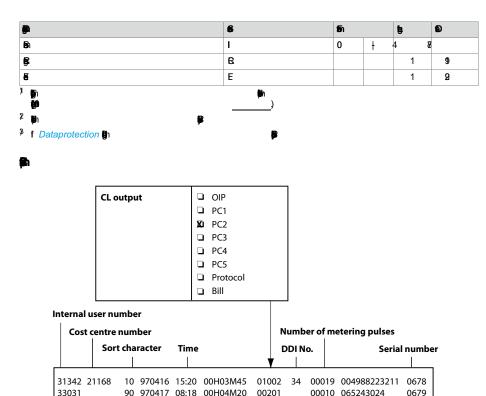
Fig. 177 CL output with PC1

8. 7. 7. 2 PC2 format



Tab. 116 PC2 format

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60	k	† B 9	7	
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6	gh	0 †	6 2	
6 h	m	0 †	5 2	
Ð	M	0 †	8 3	
(þ	0 †	5 2	
fin)				
D) 3	d	† B 1	8	
(Spin)	i	0 †	5 6	
B) 3	z + 8 0 0	3		



Trunk connections

Dialled numbers

Call dura-

tion

Fig. 178 CL output with PC2

8. 7. 7. 3 PC3 format

Data in PC mode

(YYMMDD)



8. 7. 7. 4 PC4 format



Tab. 117 PC4 format

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6	y h	0	ł	6 !	2
f in	m	0	ł	5 .	2
Ð	bi	0	ł	8	3
D	þ	0	ł	5	2
S					
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(s	0	ł	3 2	3
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B	В			1	9
6	E			1	4

[¥] f Dataprotection **§**



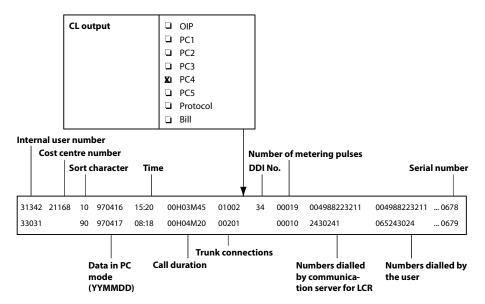


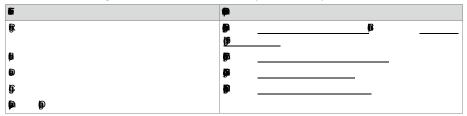
Fig. 179 CL output with PC4



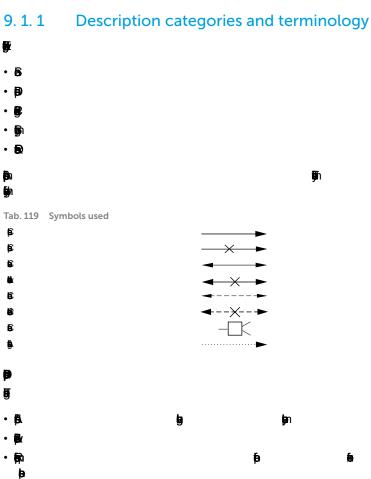
9 Features

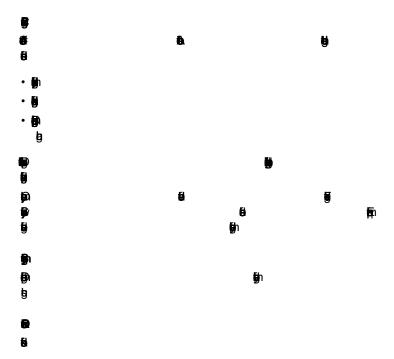
MiVoice Office 400 provides a multitude of features that can be activated or operated by the user. This Chapter contains a systematic description of all these features.

Tab. 118 The following features / functions do not form part of this chapter:









9. 1. 2 Information about the system phones

ξm

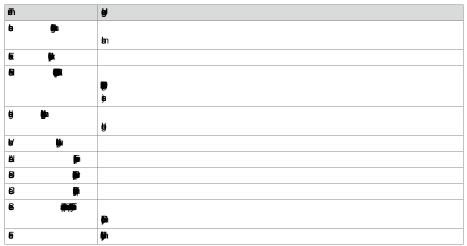
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9. 1. 3 Terminology



Tab. 120 Terms are used



9. 2 Network services, authorizations and operation

9. 2. 1 ISDN services supported by the system



9. 2. 1. 1 External services and internal features



5





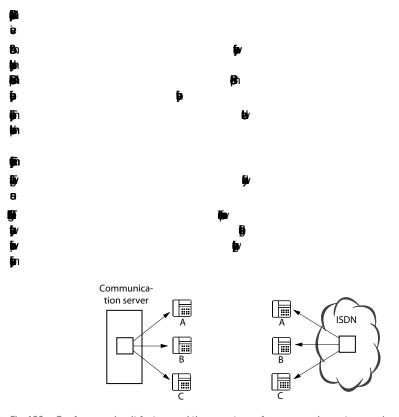


Fig. 180 Conference circuit feature and three-party conference supplementary service

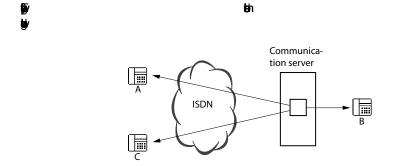


Fig. 181 Three-party conference feature with 1 internal and 2 external users



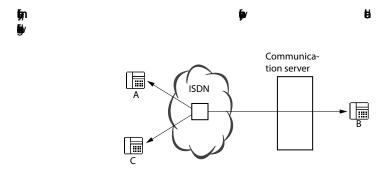
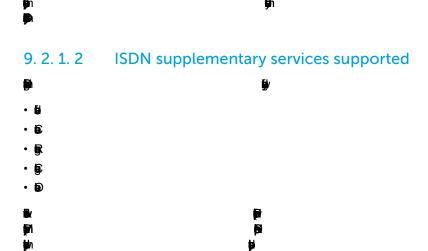


Fig. 182 Three-party conference as a service in the public network, with 1 internal and 2 external users



Tab. 121 Identification services

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Tab. 122 Connection services

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Tab. 123 Rerouting services

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Tab. 124 Call charge services

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Tab. 125 Other services

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В	6		§	1	1
		§	9	1	/

9. 2. 2 Notifications supported by the system



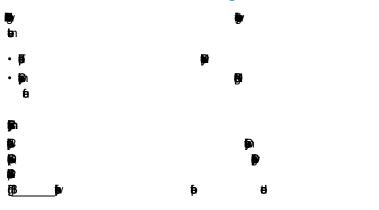
Tab. 126 Notifications supported:

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SIP-RFC supported by MiVoice Office 400 9. 2. 3 Ħ 9. 2. 4 Features in the private network • **[**an 9. 2. 4. 1 **Networking with QSIG** . 10 • 1 Ð · 🙀 · 🗗 · 5 · R • 5

Conference.

9. 2. 4. 2 Virtual Networking in the ISDN Network



Usage of the "Callback if busy" feature if end-to-end is supported by the public network

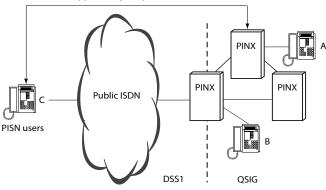


Fig. 183 Using a feature via the public network



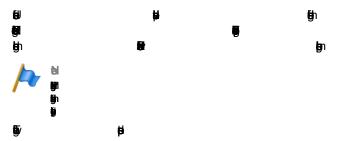
9. 2. 5 Features in the up-circuit communication server



9. 2. 6 Features operated via QSIG



9. 2. 6. 1 User-unrelated features

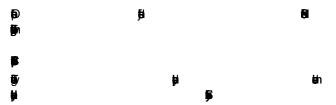


Tab. 127 User-unrelated QSIG features

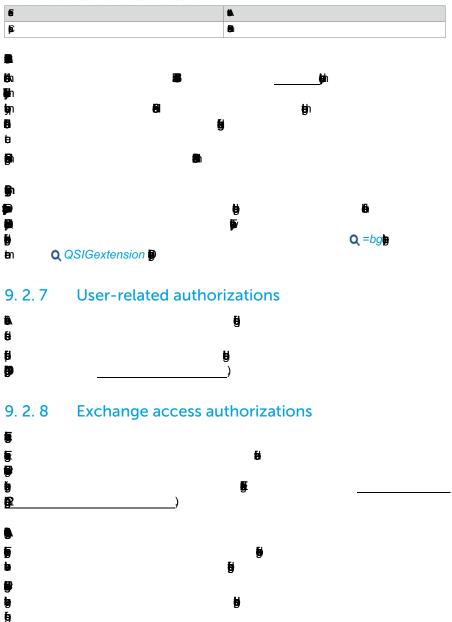
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9. 2. 6. 2 User-related features



Tab. 128 QSIG features with call connection



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9. 2. 9 Operating the features on the terminal

9. 2. 9. 1 Feature activation

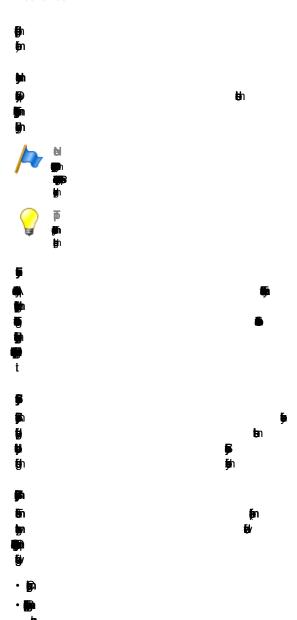
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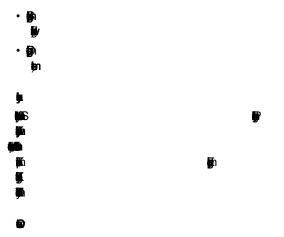
Q DTMFautomatic.

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9. 2. 9. 2 Configurable keys

Features





Tab. 129 Configurable keys of the system phones

Tab. 129 Configurable keys of the system phones					
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ş	/	/	✓	✓	✓
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j a	1/2	1	_	1	✓*

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9. 2. 10 Languages supported



Features

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Q = nb

Q = b4

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WebAdmin, SSP, and Hospitality Manager

- The available languages depend on the set sales channel. Other languages can be downloaded from the FTP server and installed with WebAdmin in the Localization menu (Q =e6). This also applies to online help languages.
- Many languages are not equally available for all applications.
- The language can be directly set in the applications. The online help is displayed in the same language as the user interface. If the online help is not available in the set language, it is displayed in English.

Audio guides

- The available languages depend on the set sales channel. Other languages can be downloaded from the FTP server and installed with WebAdmin in the Localization menu (Q =e6).
- The audio guide language can be chosen for each mailbox (Q =tb).

One number concept and personal call routing

The One Number user concept is used to assigned several terminals to one user. The user has only one name and one call number with which to identify himself to his call partners, regardless of which of the terminals assigned to him he happens to be using to make his calls. The advantage is that a user can always be reached under the same call number, regardless of where he happens to be. An internal or external call to the user is routed to all or only some of the terminals assigned to him (configurable).

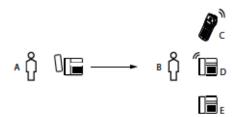
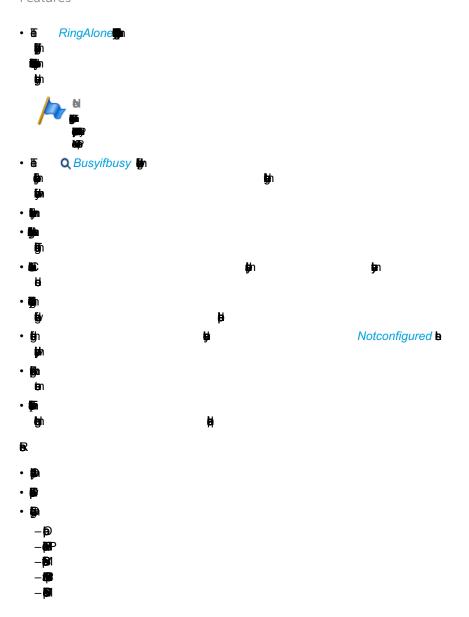


Fig. 184 One Number

Other properties:

The user can use the Personal call routing function (*45) to specify which terminals
calls should be to. 5 additional call routings besides the default setting (call all terminals) can be defined in WebAdmin. For such a profile to be valid, at least one terminal has to be entered in the call routing. Only one call routing per user can be active
at any one time.

Features



Functions in prefix dialling

Tab. 130 Functions

Functions	Function codes	Remarks
Activate personal call routing	*45 <call 05="" routing=""></call>	The default setting is 0 (call all terminals).
Deactivate personal call routing	#45	#45
Activate Ring Alone	*41	
Deactivate Ring Alone	#41	

System configuration

In the user list (Q = th) click on the user you want then navigate to the section QAbsence and personal call routing. You can define and also activate personal call routing there. More information can be found in the online help.

Reference to Other Features

"Organising absences on the workstation", page 350

9. 4 Call Forwarding Unconditional functions

9. 4. 1 Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)

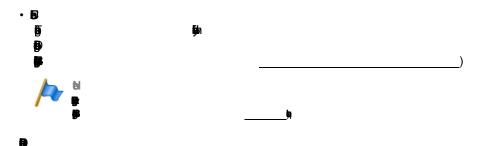
Calls intended for B are diverted to destination C.



Fig. 185 Call forwarding

Call Forwarding Unconditional responds differently depending on the System Configuration and the function code used. The various CFU types are as follows:

- CFU to a variable destination:
 The user specifies the chosen call forwarding destination on his terminal. This CFU can be either unconditional or only if busy.
- Preconfigured CFU:
 The call forwarding is made unconditionally to a destination entered in the user configuration. This destination is also used with the <u>Leave message</u> feature if the caller is unable to read messages on his terminal.



Tab. 131 Call forwarding

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Tab. 132 Call Forwarding Unconditional: Functions

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þ		0
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91

Tab. 133 Call Forwarding Unconditional: System configuration

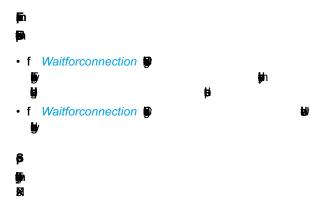
6 1	5 1
Q PredefinedCFU	(5)
Q Firstcallifcallforwardingunconditionalisactive	(Su)
Q Callforwardingtype	(5)
Q Callforwardingdestination	(5)
Q PartialRerouting(PARE)	(Su)
Q PartialRerouting(PARE)	5
Q Waitforconnection	<u></u>
)
Q Lastmailboxwhenforwarded	9
	B

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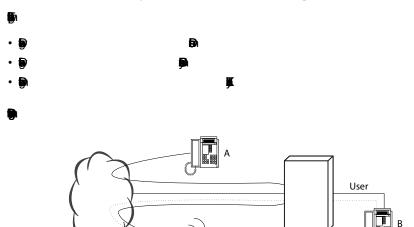
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9. 4. 1. 1 Call Forwarding Unconditional t	o exchange
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9. 4. 1. 2 Wait for connection	
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9. 4. 1. 3 Examples of Call Forwarding Unconditional



Communication server

Fig. 186 Digital network interface without DDI or DDI number to user

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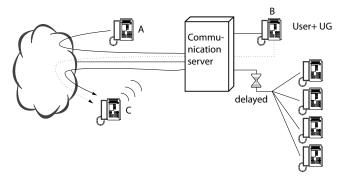


Fig. 187 DDI number to user + UG busy

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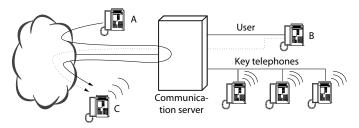


Fig. 188 DDI number to user + KT and user + KT busy

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9. 4. 2 Follow me

User B wants to divert calls originally made to his own terminal to a terminal C, where he is currently located. He therefore configures a call forwarding unconditional directly on destination terminal C.



Fig. 189 Follow me

Detailed Description

Tab. 134 Follow me

End p	ooint	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
C		Once the feature has been activated, the user obtains	Possible interfaces:
		an acknowledgement tone.	Internal

- The call forwarding from B to C remains active until user B cancels Follow me on his
 own terminal.
- The functions configured on the user's own terminal (e.g. exchange access) are not transferred to the destination terminal.
- A call forwarding already activated will be overwritten by Follow me.
- Follow me will interrupt any call forwarding unconditional chains.

Functions in prefix dialling

Tab. 135 Follow me: Functions

Functions	Function codes
Activate Follow me on the destination phone	*23 <user b="" no.=""></user>
Clear Follow me on the user's own phone	#23

System configuration

Follow me can also be activated for each user under Q Call forwarding type.

Reference to Other Features

"Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)", page 331

9. 4. 3 Call Forwarding on No Reply (CFNR)

Unlike Call Forwarding Unconditional, the call to user B's terminal is initially signalled in the normal way when CFNR is activated. If the called party B does not answer the call after (0), 3, 5 or 7 ringing cycles, the call will also be signalled (in parallel) on the terminal of user C, who has been forwarded.

If the call was forwarded to C and was not answered by B, the next call will immediately be signalled to both users B + C. The delay in the call to C is reactivated only once the call has been answered directly by called party B. For the delay to be always active, the parameter *Direct forwarding* (*Immediate CFNR*), valid throughout the system, must be deactivated.



Fig. 190 Call Forwarding on No Reply

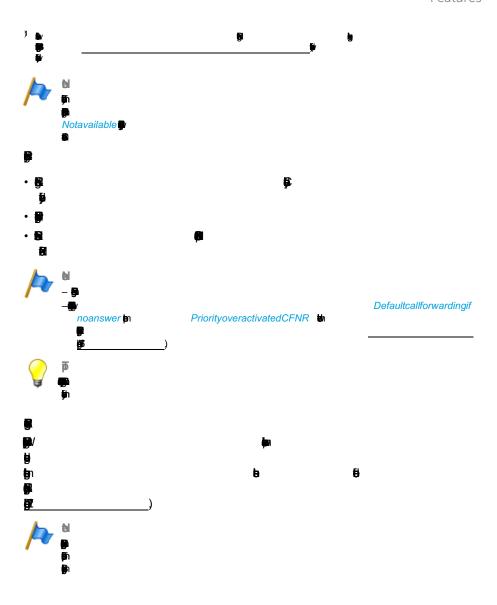
Call Forwarding Unconditional responds differently depending on the System Configuration and the function code used:

- Normal Call forwarding on no reply
 The user specifies the chosen call forwarding destination on his terminal.
- Preconfigured call forwarding on no reply (CFNR)
 The forwarding is implemented in the destination entered in the user configuration under Preconfigured call forwarding on no reply (CFNR).
- CFNR can also be effected for both types if user B is busy. For this, user A must be
 assigned a permission set on which the parameter Execute call forwarding on no reply even call destination is busy is activated.

Detailed Description

Tab. 136 Call Forwarding on No Reply

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
В	Once the feature has been activated, B obtains an acknowledgement tone.	
С		Possible destinations:
		User: internal, external ¹⁾ , PISN
		Coded ringing
		UG: 25 to 29 (17 to 21 for Mitel 415/430) and user groups configured as "large".
		Requirement:
		C is not protected against calls (Do not disturb, *26) or Call Forwarding Unconditional (*02).



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Tab. 137 Call Forwarding on No Reply: Functions

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Tab. 138 Call Forwarding on No Reply: System configuration

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Q Callforwardingtransferdelay	5)
Q Preconfiguredcallforwardingonnoreply(CFNR)	b)
Q Callforwardingtype	b)
Q Callforwardingdestination	b)
Q Executecallforwardingonnoreplyevenifcalldestinationisbusy	(a)
Q Immediatecallforwardingonnoreply	5)
Q PriorityoveractivatedCFNR	b)
Q SuppressimmediateCFNR	9
Q PartialRerouting(PARE)	(b)
Q PartialRerouting(PARE)	5

8 <u>8</u> 9

9. 4. 4 Deflecting a call during the ringing phase (CD)



Fig. 191 Forwards a call during the ringing phase

Detailed Description

The response and properties of Call Deflection are similar to those of Call Forwarding Unconditional.

Tab. 139 Call Deflection

Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
Once the feature has been activated, B obtains an	System phones (without Office 10) via the
acknowledgement indication on his display.	Foxkey/softkeys
	ISDN terminals that support the feature.
	Possible destinations:
	User: internal, external ¹⁾ , PISN
	Coded ringing
	• UG
	Requirement
	C is not protected against Call Forwarding
	Unconditional (*02).
	Once the feature has been activated, B obtains an

¹⁾ If caller A is an external user or a virtual network PISN user, the settings authorising exchange-to-exchange traffic (see "Call Forwarding Unconditional to exchange", page 334) will have to be observed. (If the connection is not authorized, the call is not forwarded.)

Other properties:

- The internal number of a call distribution element can only be used as the destination for a Call Deflection in a special case, namely if at least one CDE destination is configured on ACD. If not, Not available is displayed whenever the function is activated. Any configured CDE destinations that are not ACD are never executed.
- If the called user is busy and the calling user activates call waiting, the call can also be forwarded. The response and the options available are the same as for a user who is free.
- Calls on the line of a key telephone or an operator console cannot be forwarded (exception: the Personal key on an operator console).
- If the call is not answered at the destination, a recall is not made.
- If an attempt is made to forward the call to an invalid or busy internal call number, the function is not executed and the ringing is signalled as before. By contrast Call Deflection to an external user is always executed.

Functions during the ringing phase

Tab. 140 Call Deflection: Functions

Functions	System phones (without Office 10)
Deflecting a call during the ringing phase (Call Deflection)	The call number is entered via the keypad, using dialling by name, the call list, etc.
	3. 🕉

System configuration

No settings

Reference to Other Features

"Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)", page 331

"Call Forwarding on No Reply (CFNR)", page 338

"Call waiting", page 387

"Reject call", page 342

9. 4. 5 Reject call

Calls for B are rejected during the ringing phase. This immediately clears down the call set-up and therefore the ringing at B. User A obtains the busy tone.

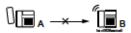


Fig. 192 Rejecting a call during the ringing phase

Detailed Description

Tab. 141 Reject call

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
В	The activation of the feature is not confirmed.	System phones with display via the Fox- key/Softkeys ISDN terminals that support the feature. (The response after rejection varies from one man- ufacturer to the next)

Other properties:

- If the called user is busy and the calling user activates Call waiting, the call can also be rejected.
- A configured CFNR, a CFB or an entry in the CDE configuration under CDE if no answer or CDE if busy are not executed after a call has been rejected.

- If a user who is in a user group along with other users rejects a call, the other users
 continue to ring (unless *Default call forwarding if rejected* is configured, see section
 below). If all the UG members reject the call, the call set-up is cleared down and the
 calling user obtains the busy tone.
- For each user a Default call forwarded if rejected can be configured separately for
 internal and external calls. Possible redirection destinations include internal or external users, PISN users, abbreviated dialling numbers, user groups, CDE call numbers, etc. This means the response if the call is rejected can vary according to the
 call's origin, e.g. voice mail for internal calls and transfer for external calls (see "Default call forwarding per user", page 176).

Functions during the ringing phase

Tab. 142 Rejecting a call: Function

Function	System phones (without Office 10)
Rejecting a call during the ringing phase	3

System configuration

No settings

Reference to Other Features

"Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)", page 331

"Call Forwarding on No Reply (CFNR)", page 338

"Call waiting", page 387

"Deflecting a call during the ringing phase (CD)", page 340

9. 4. 6 Twin Mode / Twin Comfort

Twin Mode and Twin Comfort are used to couple a user's desk phone and DECT phone.

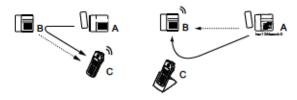


Fig. 193 Twin Mode / Twin Comfort

Twin Mode automatically activates a Call Forwarding Unconditional from user B to user C as soon as the cordless phone (user C) is removed from the charging bay. Conversely, a call for C is automatically diverted to B if C is in the charging bay.

Features



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Tab. 143 Twin Mode / Twin Comfort

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Tab. 144 Twin Mode / Twin Comfort: Key configuration

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Chargingcontact

9. 4. 7 Do not disturb

To ensure that user B is no longer disturbed, all incoming calls are automatically diverted to an alternative destination C, which has to be specified using the system configuration.



Fig. 194 Do not disturb

Detailed Description

Tab. 145 Do not disturb

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
В	Once the feature has been activated, B obtains an acknowledgement tone.	
С		Possible destinations: • User: internal, PISN¹) • Operator phone Requirement: C is not protected against calls (Do not disturb, *26) or Call Forwarding Unconditional (*02).

¹⁾ The settings authorising exchange-to-exchange traffic need to be observed for PISN users in the public network or on a virtually connected PINX (see "Exchange-to-Exchange Connections", page 222). (If the connection is not authorized, the call is not forwarded.)

- C is the only user who can still reach user B.
 Exception: If a user has assigned a permission set with the option Override 'Do not disturb' activated, he can still reach user B as the call forwarding from user B to user C is not active in this case.
- The alternative destination C (Global call forwarding destination for do not disturb) is valid for the entire system.
- The Do not disturb destination cannot be forwarded to the exchange.
- If user B is a guest in a room the alternative destination is always the Reception/front desk call number.

Functions in prefix dialling

Tab. 146 Do not disturb: Functions

Functions	Function codes
Activate Do not disturb	*26
Clear Do not disturb	#26

System configuration

Tab. 147 Do not disturb: System configuration

Parameter	Remarks
Q Global call forwarding destination for do not disturb	Setting valid throughout the system
Q Reception/front desk call number	Setting valid throughout the system
Q Override 'Do not disturb'	Permission set

Reference to Other Features

"Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)", page 331

9. 4. 8 Substitution

In the attendant's absence, calls to operator console B can be forwarded to a preconfigured destination C.

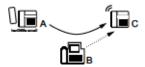


Fig. 195 Substitution activated

Detailed Description

Tab. 148 Substitution

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
В	All the system operator consoles indicate the fact	Possible interfaces:
	that the substitution is activated.	Operator phone
	When the substitution is activated, calls are still sig-	
	nalled at the operator console but no longer acous-	
	tically.	
С		Possible destinations:
		User: internal, PISN
		General Bell
		Both (user + general bell)
		Requirement:
		C is not protected against calls (Do not disturb,
		*26) or Call Forwarding Unconditional (*02).

- The substitution can only be switched on and off at an operator console and is then valid for all the operator consoles in the system.
- Personal calls are not diverted.



Tab. 149 Substitution: Function

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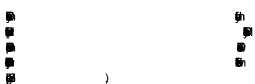


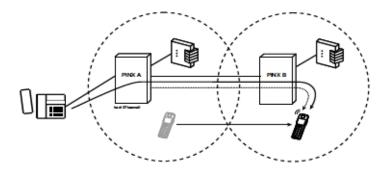
Tab. 150 Substitution: System configuration

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Q Usernumberforsubstitution	§
Q Generalbellforsubstitution	9

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9. 4. 9 DECT Follow Me

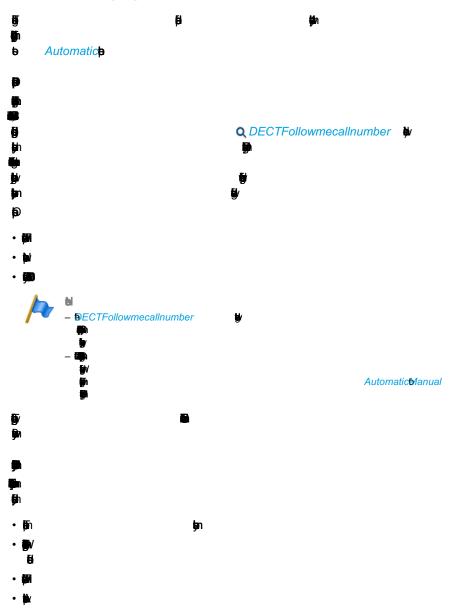




() DECT coverage area

Fig. 196 Automatic activation of DECT Follow me

9. 4. 9. 1 DECT Follow Me in a Network with 2, 3 or 4 Systems





Application Notes:

 Application Notes are available for both configuration options (see https://pbxweb.aastra.com)



Mitel Advanced Intelligent Network:

In an AIN the availability of the cordless phones across all the nodes is guaranteed even without the "DECT Follow me" feature (network-wide roaming). The phones are automatically registered whenever there is a switch from the coverage range of one node to that of another, and can then be called directly on the new node. Twin Mode/Twin Comfort between the nodes is also supported. However DECT handover between the nodes is not possible.

9. 4. 10 Organising absences on the workstation

The presence profiles allow a user A to manage his incoming calls individually, taking his presence status into account. When he leaves his workstation for example, he can activate the presence profile provided for absences. The presence status can be polled directly from user B without having to make a call. The detailed information depends on the type of phone.



Fig. 197 Dialling by name

Detailed Description

Tab. 151 Presence

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
A	Activating the presence status:	Possible interfaces:
	Via the presence menu	Internal
	Using the presence key or another function key	
	With a function code	
	The activated status is indicated on the display.	
В	Displaying A's presence status:	Possible phones:
	For internal calls (prior to the call)	 MiVoice 5300, Mitel 600 DECT,
	In the call lists	Mitel 6000 SIP1), MiVoice 2380 IP,
	During dialling by name	MiVoice 1560
	On team keys	
	On busy lamp field keys	

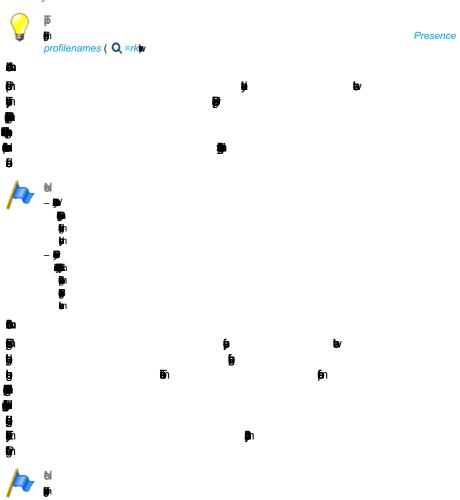
¹⁾ except Mitel 6863 SIP

Presence profiles

The following predefined presence profiles are available:

- Available (default setting)
- Meeting

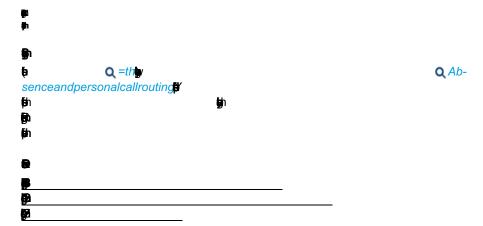
- Notavailable
- Absent
- Busy



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Tab. 152 Presence status: Functions

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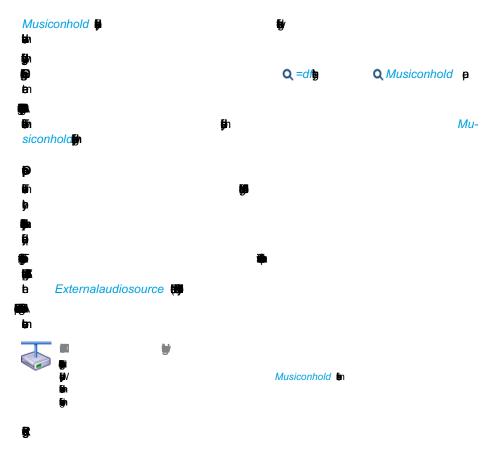


9. 5 Connections involving several users

9. 5. 1 Music on hold

Tab. 153 Parameter values for Music on hold under services

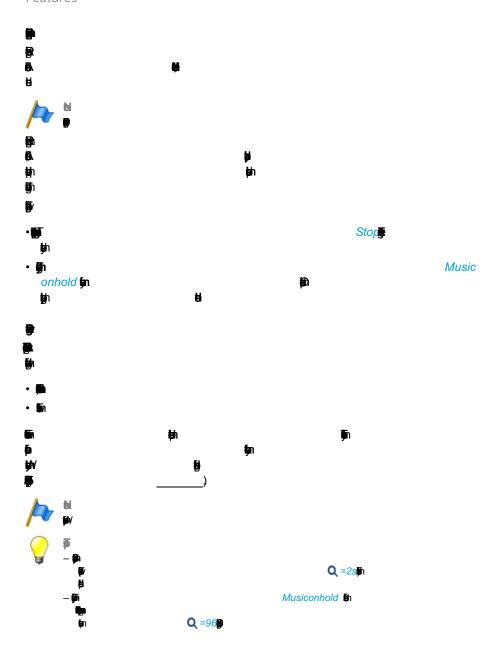
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Silence	5
Externalaudiosource	M
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Internalaudiosource	G h
Holdtone	§ .
Welcomeannouncement	9 1
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Tab. 154 Music on hold: Recording functions

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B)	p
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Features



9. 5. 2 Hold (enquiry call)

An A–B connection is put on hold if one of the callers, e.g. user B wants to set up an enquiry call connection with C.



Fig. 198 Putting a call on hold

Detailed Description

Tab. 155 Hold (enquiry call)

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
Α	Music on hold is played to user A, who is on hold 1)	Possible interfaces:
		internal, external, PISN
С		Possible interfaces:
		internal, external, PISN

¹⁾ With hold in the public exchange, the signalling depends on the network provider.

If A is on hold and B hangs up before setting up a ringing or call connection to C, B's terminal will ring continuously for 10 seconds. As soon as B picks up the handset, he is again connection with A.

If A is on hold and B waits for more than 10 seconds before setting up a ringing or call connection to C, B will obtain the busy tone. The return to the initial connection is not automatic.

Suffix dialling functions

Tab. 156 Hold (enquiry call): Functions

Functions	System phones	Analogue terminal
Set up internal enquiry call	with or without call preparation	R < User No.> (R = control key)
Set up enquiry call to a user of the up-circuit com- munication server. (Requirement The user's own communication server is analogously connected down-circuit and the existing call connection already seizes a trunk line to the up-circuit communication server)	via function key with function com- mand "I" to seize the line (macro "I"42")	R*42 <user no.=""></user>

System configuration

Tab. 157 Hold (enquiry call): System configuration

Parameter	Remarks
Q Hold in the exchange	Trunk group configuration
	Local feature does not require any setting
Q Music on hold	see "Music on hold", page 352

Reference to Other Features

"Brokering (switching back and forth between two calls)", page 357

"Enquiry call with return to initial call", page 356

"Three-party conference from an enquiry call", page 361

"Call transfer (switching)", page 364

"Recall", page 370

"Call acceptance", page 371

9. 5. 3 Enquiry call with return to initial call

A user (B) can initiate an inquiry call connection during a call (A–B) and as a result hold a short conversation with another call partner (C), without interrupting the first connection. The original connection is restored once the enquiry call is completed.



Fig. 199 Enquiry

Detailed Description

Tab. 158 Enquiry call with return to initial call

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
Α	Music on hold is played to user A, who is on hold 1)	Possible interfaces:
		internal, external, PISN
C		Possible interfaces:
		internal, external, PISN

¹⁾ With hold in the public exchange, the signalling depends on the network provider.

Suffix dialling functions

Set up enquiry call: see "Hold (enquiry call)", page 355

Tab. 159 Enquiry call with return to the initial call: Function

Function	System phones	Analogue terminal
Return to the initial call	with the disconnect key	with R1 (R = control key) or wait for more than 2 seconds after pressing the control key by putting the handset on-hook and then taking it off-hook again after recall

System configuration

Tab. 160 Enquiry call with return to the initial call: System configuration

Parameter	Remarks	
Q Hold in the exchange	Trunk group configuration	
	Local feature does not require any setting	
Q Music on hold	see "Music on hold", page 352	

Reference to Other Features

"Hold (enquiry call)", page 355

"Brokering (switching back and forth between two calls)", page 357

"Three-party conference from an enquiry call", page 361

"Call transfer (switching)", page 364

"Call waiting", page 387

9. 5. 4 Brokering (switching back and forth between two calls)

A user can switch back and forth as often as required between his call party and the user on hold.

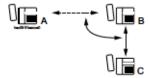


Fig. 200 Brokering

Detailed Description

Tab. 161 Brokering (switching back and forth between two calls)

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
A	Music on hold is played to user A, who is on hold 1)	Possible interfaces: internal, external, PISN
С		Possible interfaces: internal, external, PISN







Tab. 162 Brokering (switching back and forth between two calls): Function

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Tab. 163 Brokering: System configuration

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Q Holdintheexchange	·6
Q Musiconhold	9

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9. 5. 5 Conference

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Notes

- Conference participants hear an attention tone when they join the conference. This tone can
 be switch off on the entire system. Comply with the national data protection terms. With a
 three-party conference in the public exchange, the signalling depends on the network provider
- Conferences take up hardware resources.
- On SIP phones of the Mitel 6000 SIP series, the Mitel BluStar 8000i and a number of standard SIP phones, three-party conferences are possible locally on the phone. For this, the number of line keys in the terminal configuration must be at least 2 and the parameter Conference circuit = In phone.

9. 5. 5. 1 Variable and preconfigured conference

A can set up a conference with B, C and D in prefix dialling.

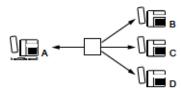


Fig. 201 Variable and preconfigured conference

Tab. 164 Variable and preconfigured conference

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
A	The conference leader hears a ring-back tone when setting up the conference.	
B, C, D	The preconfigured or dialled conference participants hear ringing signalling during the conference setup and during the conference - depending on the system configuration ¹⁾ : • no tone at all • the conference tone only once • the conference tone regularly The conference and, depending on system phone type, the number of conference participants or call numbers/names are displayed on the phone screen.	Possible interfaces: internal, external ^{2) 3)} , PISN ⁴⁾ Restrictions: • Three conference participants (up to a maximum of 6) are permitted per conference ⁵⁾ . • Abbreviated-dialling numbers are not permitted

With three-party conference in the public exchange, the signalling depends on the network provider.

²⁾ If more than one external user is to be switched into a conference, the settings authorising exchange-to-exchange traffic need to be observed (see "Exchange-to-Exchange Connections", page 222).

With three-party conference in the public exchange, only external interfaces are possible.

⁴⁾ The settings authorising exchange-to-exchange traffic need to be observed for PISN users in the public network or on a virtually networked PINX (see "Exchange-to-Exchange Connections", page 222).

⁵⁾ Only three conference participants are permitted if three-party conference in the public exchange is activated.

Features



External priority in



Tab. 165 Suffix dialling functions

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Tab. 166 Functions in prefix dialling

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Tab. 167 Conference: System configuration

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Q Preconfiguredconferences	
Q Conference,intrusionandcallwaiting	9
tone	

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9. 5. 5. 2 Three-party conference from an enquiry call

In an enquiry call (with A on hold), B can set up a three-party conference with C.

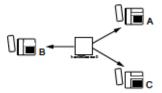


Fig. 202 Three-party conference from an enquiry call

Detailed Description

Tab. 168 Three-party conference from an enquiry call

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
A, C	Depending on system configuration, the conference participants will hear ¹): • no tone at all • the conference tone only once • the conference tone regularly The three-party conference and, depending on system phone type, the number of conference participants or call numbers/names are displayed on the phone screen.	Possible interfaces: internal, external ² , PISN ²)

¹⁾ With three-party conference in the public exchange, the signalling depends on the network provider.

²⁾ If both users A and C are external users or virtual network PISN users, the settings authorising exchange-to-exchange traffic will have to be observed (see "Exchange-to-Exchange Connections", page 222").



Note

From within an existing three-party conference, up to three conference participants can be connected by further enquiry calls.

Suffix dialling functions

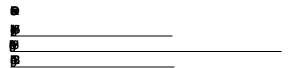
Tab. 169 Three-party conference from an enquiry call. Functions

Functions	System phones	Analogue terminal
Set up three-party conference from an enquiry call	Use digit suffix dial ling: 3	R3 (R = control key)
Three-party conference in the exchange: Return to enquiry call	With digit suffix dialling: 5	R5 (R = control key)
Three-party conference in the exchange: Return to enquiry call with brokering	With digit suffix dialling: 2	R2 (R = control key)
End three-party conference in the exchange	hang up Disconnect key	hang up



Tab. 170 Three-party conference (conference from enquiry call): System configuration

a	la l
Q Holdintheexchange	• f
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Q Three-partyconferenceintheexchange	• 5
(3PTY)	•6
Q Conference,intrusionandcallwaitingtone	§



9. 5. 5. 3 Conference bridge



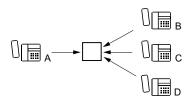
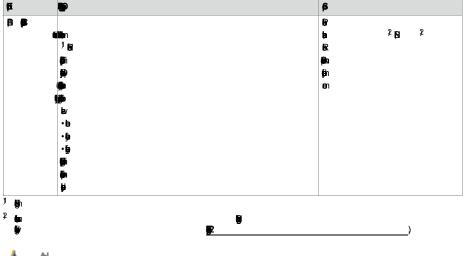
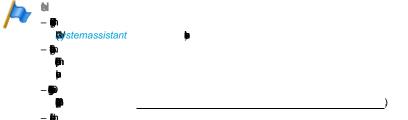


Fig. 203 Conference bridge



Tab. 171 Conference bridge

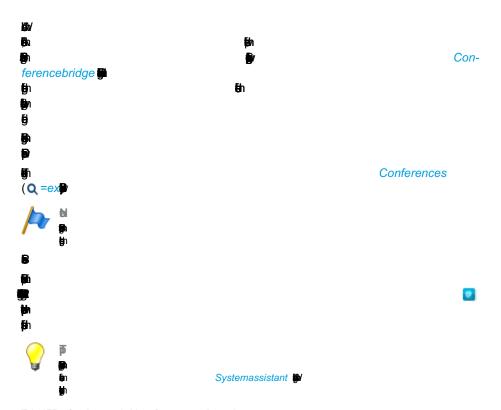




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Tab. 172 Conference bridge: Functions

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Tab. 173 Conference bridge: System configuration

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Q ManagingconferenceroomsviaSelfServicePortal	6 7
Q Internaldial-innumberdisplayedintheSelfServicePortal	80
Q Externaldial-innumberdisplayedintheSelfServicePortal	
Q Conference,intrusionandcallwaitingtone	9

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9. 5. 6 Call transfer (switching)

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See also:

For more information on the switching functions and the operator consoles, see "Operator phone", page 140.

9. 5. 6. 1 Call transfer with prior notice

A user B can transfer a call with user A to user C after an enquiry call. In this transfer type user B waits for user C to answer (he gives notice of the call) before handing over the call.

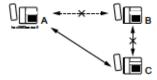


Fig. 204 Call transfer with prior notice

Detailed Description

Tab. 174 Call transfer with prior notice

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
A	If A is on hold, he hears Music on hold.	Possible interfaces: internal, external ¹⁾ , PISN ²⁾
В	If C hangs up during the enquiry call, B obtains the busy tone.	
С	Internal call / external call ³⁾	Possible interfaces: internal, external ¹⁾ , PISN ²⁾

¹⁾ If both A and C are external users, the settings authorising exchange-to-exchange traffic will need to be observed (see "Exchange-to-Exchange Connections", page 222).

If C and B hang up before the call transfer has been made, B will obtain 10 seconds of continuous ringing.

Suffix dialling function

Tab. 175 Call transfer with prior notice: Function

Function	All terminals
Call transfer	hang up

²⁾ The settings authorising exchange-to-exchange traffic need to be observed for PISN users in the public network or on a virtually networked PINX (see "Exchange-to-Exchange Connections", page 222).

³⁾ Depending on the system setting, C will obtain either an internal or an external ringing tone

System configuration

Tab. 176 Call transfer with prior notice: System configuration

Parameter	Remarks
Q Hold in the exchange	Trunk group configuration
	Local feature does not require any setting
Q Call transfer in the exchange (ETC)	Trunk group configuration
	Local feature does not require any setting
Q Music on hold	see "Music on hold", page 352

Reference to Other Features

"Hold (enquiry call)", page 355 "Call acceptance", page 371

9. 5. 6. 2 Call transfer without prior notice

A user B can transfer a call with user A to user C after calling user C. In this transfer type user B does not wait for user C to answer (he does not notice of the call) before handing over the call.

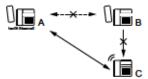


Fig. 205 Call transfer without prior notice

Detailed Description

Tab. 177 Call transfer without prior notice

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
A	If A is on hold, he hears the ring-back tone or Music on hold.	Possible interfaces: internal, external ¹⁾ , PISN
В	When B calls user C, he obtains the ring-back tone (B must hear this tone before he can hand over the call) On the operator phone the line is signalled as switched until user C answers the call or a recall takes place.	
С	Internal call / external call	Possible interfaces: internal, external ¹⁾ , PISN

¹⁾ If both users A and C are external users or virtual network PISN users, the settings authorising exchange-to-exchange traffic will have to be observed (see "Exchange-to-Exchange Connections", page 222").



Tab. 178 Call transfer without prior notice: Function

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Tab. 179 Call transfer without prior notice: System configuration

6 1	5
Q Calltransferwithoutpriornotice	B Ring-backtone blusiconhold.
Q Musiconhold	B



9. 5. 6. 3 Call transfer if busy

A user B can hand over a call with user A to the busy user C after making an enquiry call to C by activating a recall and then hanging up. As soon as the busy user C is free again, C's phone automatically begins to ring. When C answers, he is connected with A.

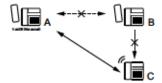


Fig. 206 Call transfer if busy

Detailed Description

Tab. 180 Call transfer if busy

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
A	If A is on hold, he hears Music on hold.	Possible interfaces: internal, external ¹⁾ , PISN ²⁾
В	After the enquiry call to C, B obtains a busy tone. After recall has been activated B obtains an acknowledgement tone. On the operator phone the line is signalled as switched until user C answers the call or a recall takes place.	Not possible for SIP and Mitel SIP phones
С		Possible interfaces: internal, external ¹⁾³⁾ , PISN ²⁾³⁾

If both A and C are external users, the settings authorising exchange-to-exchange traffic will need to be observed (see "Exchange-to-Exchange Connections", page 222).

If user B signals call waiting to C and then goes on hook, the call with A is transferred. This applies only if C does not reject B's call. For the full scope of this feature see "Call waiting", page 387.

If the call is not answered by C within the configured recall time (C still busy or does not answer), B again obtains ringing (see "Recall", page 370).

If user B intrudes on C's call and then goes on-hook, the call with A is also transferred. This applies only if C neither rejects nor answers B's call. For the full scope of this feature, see "Intrusion", page 388.

²⁾ The settings authorising exchange-to-exchange traffic need to be observed for PISN users in the public network or on a virtually networked PINX (see "Exchange-to-Exchange Connections", page 222).

³⁾ For users in the public network or reached via the public network, the feature Callback if busy (CCBS) must be supported end-to-end by the public network.

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Tab. 181	Call transfer if busy	y: Function
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9 1		
Tab. 182	Call transfer if busy	y: System configuration
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B		
9 8		
3		_
# 8		

9. 5. 7 Recall

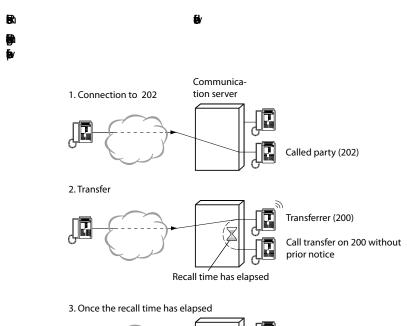
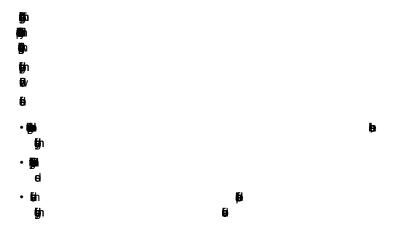


Fig. 207 Recall time



Will be offered again to the transferring party (202)

If the transferred user has

- activated CFU or CFB, the recall time used is the one defined at the CFU destination.
- activated CFNR or Default CF if no answer, the switched user's own recall time is
 used.
- forwarded the call during the ringing phase (Call Deflection), the switched user's own recall time is used.

A recall is also triggered if a parked call is not retrieved within the monitored parking time.

System configuration

Tab. 183 Recall: System configuration

Parameter	Remarks
Q Recall time	Setting valid throughout the system
Q Recall time for virtual user	Setting valid throughout the system
Q Recall time	User configuration



Note:

If the value of the Q, Internal ringing duration parameter is smaller than the corresponding recall time, the call connection is cleared down and the recall is not carried out. In the case of forwarding with a time delay (e.g. Call Deflection or Default CF if no answer), the timer is restarted (see also "Internal ringing duration", page 163).

9. 5. 8 Call acceptance

An internal user C can accept a connection with user A after being contacted in an enquiry call by user B, who was connected with A.

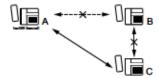


Fig. 208 Call acceptance

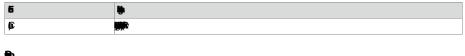


Tab. 184 Call acceptance

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Tab. 185 Call acceptance: Function



9.6 Added features

9.6.1 Voice mail system

9. 6. 1. 1 Overview





3







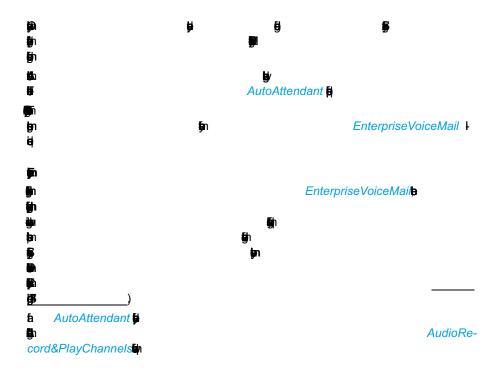


En









9. 6. 1. 2 Voice memory capacity and voice channels

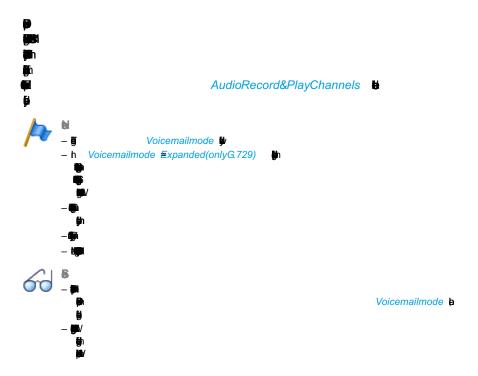


Tab. 186 Voice memory capacity

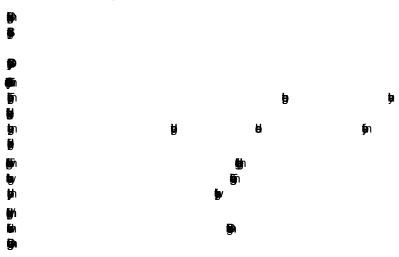
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tri En	2	4) 2 2	6	6	6
tri B.	2	4) 2 2	6	6	6
b 1	_	2	8	8	8

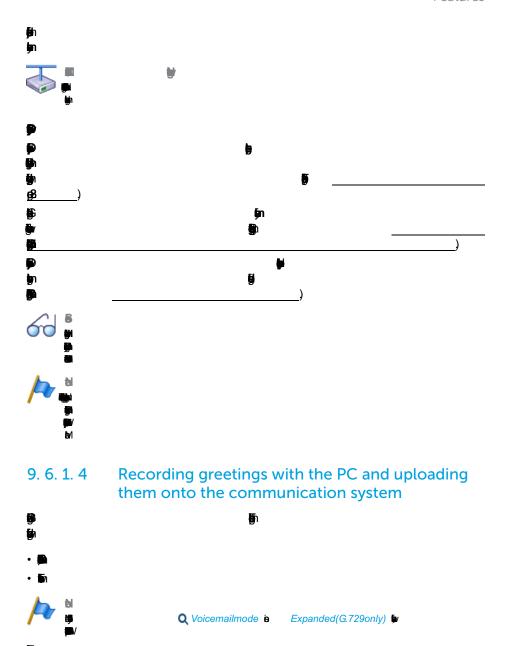
f Voicemailmode = Normal(G.711orG.729)

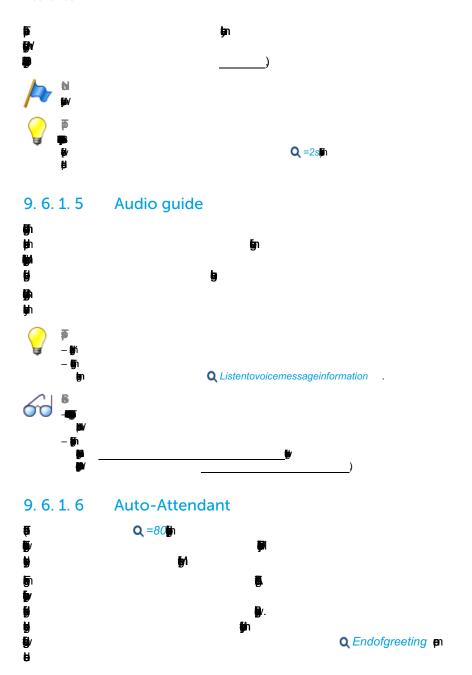
f Voicemailmode = Extended(G.729only)



9. 6. 1. 3 Operation of the voice mail functions









Tab. 187 Using macros in the destinations

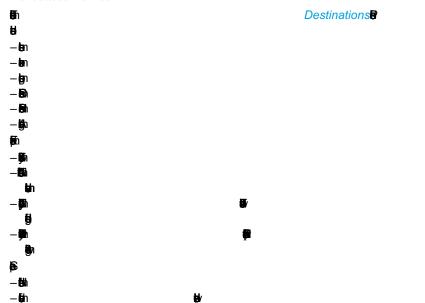
M	ĕ l	
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K	(56)	
	P	
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	þ ∕	Deflecttomailbox(withgreeting))

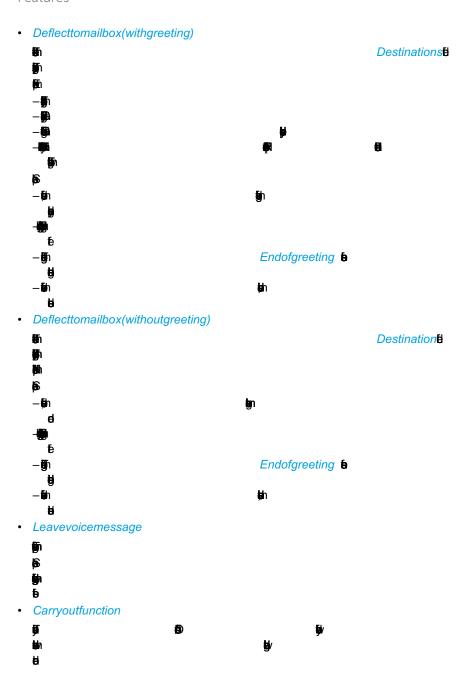
5

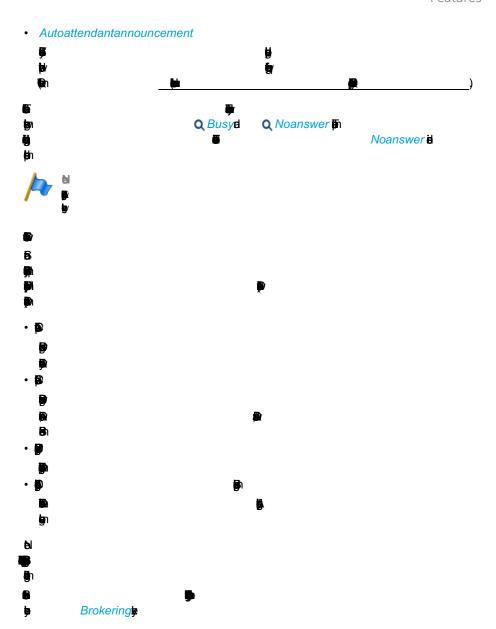
Noaction

■ Endofgreeting Noaction ■

• DeflecttocalInumber







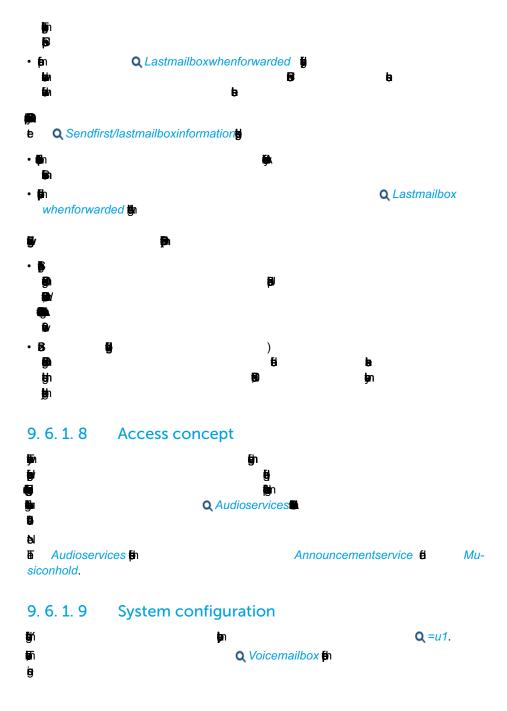
9. 6. 1. 7 Scope

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• fin Q Lastmailboxwhenforwarded

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9. 6. 1. 10 Functions in prefix dialling



Tab. 188 Voice mail: Functions for personal greetings

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b	8	*
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Tab. 189 Voice mail: Functions for global greetings

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Tab. 190 Voice mail: Functions for listening to voice messages

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9. 6. 1. 11 Suffix dialling functions





Quick User's Guide MiVoice Office 400 Voice mail system

Start remote retrieval:

- Dial your own call number.
- Activate DTMF mode, if required (dependent on your phone type).
- During the greeting press the *-key, enter your own PIN and complete with the #-key.
- The greeting stops and the audio guide informs you about the possibilities on the top level of the voice mail menu.

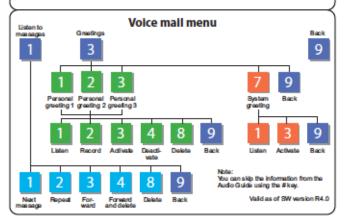


Fig. 209 Quick User's Guide



Tips:

- You can skip the audio guide information using the #-key.
- The voice mail menu is also available when retrieving messages from the voice mailbox with your own phone (using function code *#94 or by calling the number of the voice mail system).

Reference to Other Features

"Sending and reading text messages", page 405

"Call recording", page 437

"Organising absences on the workstation", page 350

"Hospitality voice mail features", page 485

9. 6. 2 Dialling by name

Instead of entering user B's phone number, user A can dial user B's name. The communication server supports "dialling by name" and "dialling with quickdial". Please refer to the Operating Instructions of the system phones for more details.



Fig. 210 Dialling by name

End point	Scope
A	Requirement
	The name must be stored on the caller's communication server: in the abbreviated dialling list, in the phone book, in the UG configuration or in the user configuration.
В	Possible interfaces:
	User: internal, external, PISN
	Usergroup (UG)



Tip:

The name of a PISN user can be configured in a PINX user configuration, provided the user's number is entered in full (see "Numbering plan", page 50).

System configuration

Tab. 191 Dialling by name: System configuration

Parameter	Parameter
Name	Name in the user configuration (Q =th)
	Name in the abbreviated dialling contacts in the public phone book (Q = th)
	Name with the PISN users (Q =gv)
	Name in the user group configuration (Q = 2t)



Tip:

An external directory can also be connected to the communication system via OIP. To browse the directory, you need to initiate dialling by name with the 0 key or the *-key.

9. 6. 3 End-of-selection signal

The input of an external number can be completed with the character #. The communication server (or network system) interprets this as the end of selection and immediately switches through.

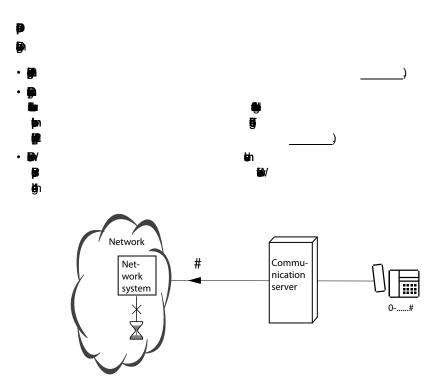


Fig. 211 Dialling with end-of-selection signal

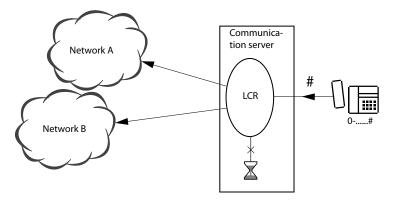


Fig. 212 Dialling with end-of-selection signal with the LCR function activated

System configuration

No settings



See also:

With SIP terminals and if the communication server is connected via an SIP provider to the public network, the tiresome task of entering end of dialling characters can be elegantly bypassed using an external numbering plan (see "Call to the public network with external numbering plan", page 199.)

9. 6. 4 Call waiting

Call waiting is used to notify an internal, busy user B that another user C is waiting to talk.

User B can choose to take C's call (and put the original call on hold, end the original call or set up a three-party conference) or reject it.

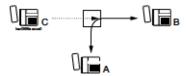


Fig. 213 Call waiting

Detailed Description

Tab. 192 Call waiting

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
В	B hears the dampened call waiting tone, which is played into the current call. If B has a terminal with display, the call number or name of caller C is indicated, provided his CLIP / CNIP information is available.	Requirement: B has allowed call waiting on his set. B is not in the process of setting up a call, in an enquiry call or in a conference.
С	C obtains the ring-back tone by way of confirmation. C obtains the busy tone if call waiting is not allowed or not available and if B rejects the call waiting.	Possible interfaces: Internal ¹⁾ Requirement: C is authorized to use call waiting.

¹⁾ If C is an external user, call waiting is effected automatically (i.e. C cannot activate call waiting), providing the user receiving the call waiting has enabled the feature.

If B is in an outside call, call waiting will only work if this feature is enabled for outside calls too (Call waiting and intrusion on exchange connection).

If the announcement service is activated and user B does not respond to the external call waiting, the calling user C will obtain a greeting message.





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Tab. 193 Call waiting: Suffix dialling functions

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		•9	

Tab. 194 Functions in prefix dialling

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thy &		3

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Tab. 195 Call waiting: System configuration

6	
Q Callwaiting	(an)
Q Protectagainstcallwaiting	(b)
Q Callwaitingandintrusiononexchangeconnection	9

<u>B</u>

9. 6. 5 Intrusion

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User B can choose to take C's call (and put the original call on hold, end the original call, set up a three-party conference) or reject it.

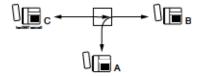


Fig. 214 Call intrusion

Detailed Description

Tab. 196 Call intrusion

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
A	If B is connected analogously and/or the handset volume on B is set to loud, A hears C's intrusion and may even be able to hear what C has to say to B.	
В	The intrusion tone and the system phone display signal user B that, in addition to the current call, he also has an internal call to intruded user C.	Requirement B has allowed intrusion on his set. B is not in the process of setting up a call, in an enquiry call or in a conference.
С	C will obtain the busy tone if intrusion is not enabled or not available and if B rejects the intrusion.	Possible interfaces: Internal Requirement: C has the authorization to intrude.



Note:

If the conference tone is deactivated in the system configuration, user B will not hear an attention tone. The national terms and conditions for data protection need to be observed in this respect.

If B is making an exchange all, intrusion will only work if this feature is also enabled for exchange calls, throughout the system.



Tip:

If intrusion is disabled, it is possible to send a text message to an intruded user if he has a system phone with display, and to do so even during a call.

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Tab. 197 Intrusion: Suffix dialling functions

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R → 69 ·	··	R

Tab. 198 Intrusion: Functions in prefix dialling

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15.	8
b	0
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Tab. 199 Intrusion: System configuration

6	R
Q Callintrusion	(pu)
Q Protectagainstintrusion	(b)
Q Callwaiting/intrusiononexchangeconnection	9
Q Conference,intrusionandcallwaitingtone	p

9 5 6

9. 6. 6 Silent intrusion

Silentintrusion a Intrusion b

Intrusion b

Intrusion b

Intrusion b

Intrusion b

not reject Silent intrusion. User C listens to the ongoing call. His microphone remains switched off.

User C can now press the *Intrusion* key at any time to intrude into the call. Normal *Intrusion* with signalling is then carried out as described in "Intrusion", page 388.

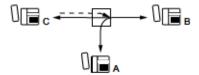


Fig. 215 Silent intrusion

Detailed Description

Tab. 200 Silent intrusion

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
A	Basically no signalling. Depending on the connec-	
	tion type, user A can hear a crackling when C intrudes (see <u>Tab. 201</u>).	
В	Basically no signalling. Depending on the connec-	Requirement:
	tion type, user B can hear a crackling sound when	B has allowed intrusion on his set.
	C intrudes (see <u>Tab. 201</u>).	B is not in the process of setting up a call, in an enquiry call or in a conference.
C	C hears a busy tone if intrusion is not allowed or is	Possible interfaces:
	not a vailable	Internal
		Requirements:
		C has the authorization for silent intrusion.
		 A Silent Intrusion licence is in place.

If B is making an exchange all, Silent intrusion will only work if this feature is also enabled for exchange calls, throughout the system.



Notes

- In connection with the Silent intrusion feature, relevant national data protection regulations must be observed.
- One Silent Intrusion licence is required to be able to use the Silent intrusion feature.
- Silent intrusion is not possible in all cases and in certain cases may cause a crackling sound (see <u>Tab. 201</u>).
- Analogue terminals cannot switch directly from the Silent intrusion state to Intrusion. The
 microphone is always active with these terminals.

Connections overview

Silent intrusion is not possible in all cases and not absolutely silent. With IP connections, media files are normally switched directly and not via the system. In these cases the connection must first be fetched into the system for the intrusion, causing a faint



Tab. 201 Silent intrusion: Connections

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8 — "		6
8 — P		i §.
₽-₽		b .
p — p		6
₽ —₽		6
p - p		ÞI
₽ − ₽		þi

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Tab. 202 Silent intrusion: Suffix dialling function

5	•	b
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Tab. 203 Silent intrusion: Function in prefix dialling

6	•	b
th.	81	81
16.	₽	-
	tyn .	
	№	

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Tab. 204 Silent intrusion: System configuration

6	lin.
Q Silentintrusion	(b)
Q Silentintrusionprotection	b)
Q Conference,intrusionandcallwaitingtone	5

•	
B	
\$	
ß	
В	

9. 6. 7 Normal announcement to one or more users

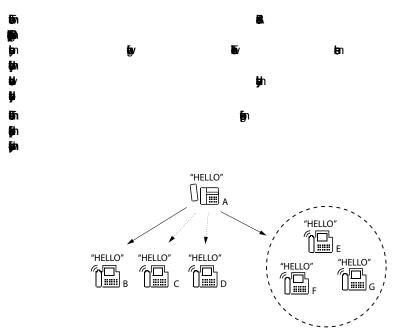
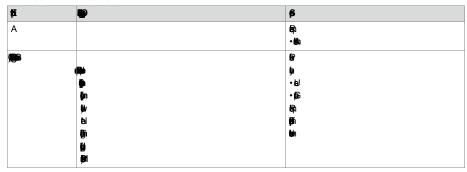


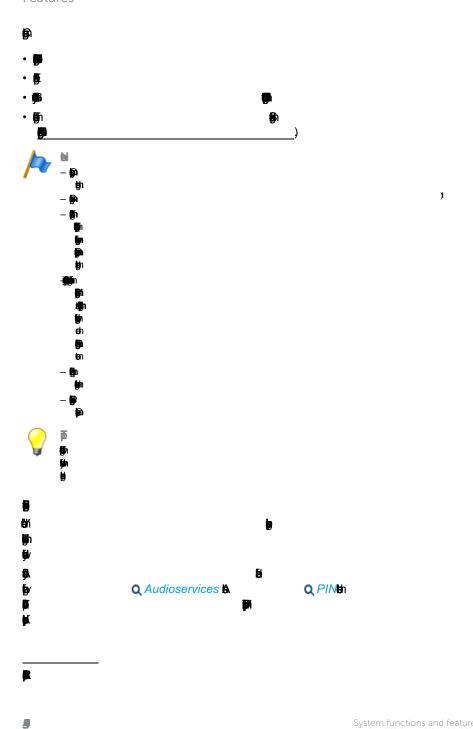
Fig. 216 Normal announcement to one or more users or to an announcement group



Tab. 205 Announcement

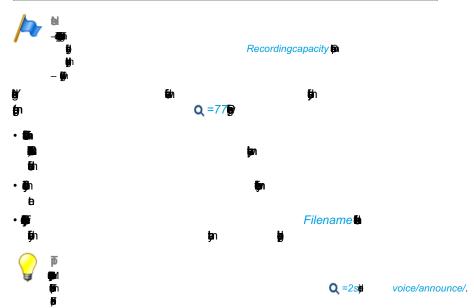






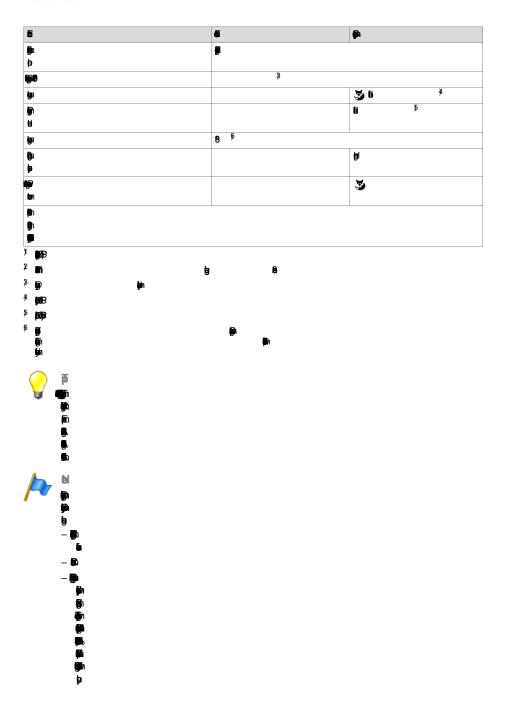
Tab. 206 Function code for managing announcements

6	6	
B	2	
	2	
IS	*	
9	#	
•		



Tab. 207 Function code for making a normal announcement

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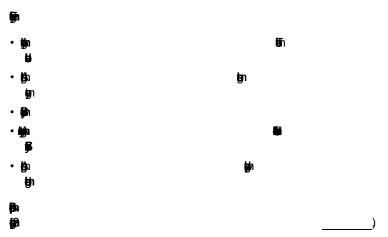


Tab. 208 Announcement: System configuration

n	a
Q Message/Announcementgroups	5
Q Announcement	(so)
Q Protectagainstannouncement	(b)



9. 6. 8 Emergency announcement to one or more users



Tab. 209 Function codes for making an emergency announcement

6	6	P	
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Function	Function code	System phones
Stop an ongoing emergency announcement with audio file	*7990 or *7980 ²⁾	
Abort an ongoing announcement (on this phone only)		Hang up
Play back an ongoing announcement on the handset		Lift the handset
x = <19> number of audio file repetitions yy = <0140> 2-digit file number Group No. = <0150> (<0116> only for Mitel 415/430)		

¹⁾ Maximum 16 users. The maximum dialling string length is 32 characters.

9. 6. 9 Duplex mode

Duplex mode is a special of announcement whereby the called system phone B immediately transform A's announcement into an internal call.



Fig. 217 Duplex mode

Detailed Description

Tab. 210 Duplex mode

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
A	Activates announcement in prefix dialling or suffix dialling	Requirement A is authorized to make announcements Suffix dialling with system phones only
В	The announcement is signalled by a warning to ne (3 short signal tones). The call connection is then switched through (loudspeaker and microphone active).	Possible interfaces: Internal only: • User Requirement: • The system phone supports automatic announcement (Office 35, Office 45, MiVoice 5370, MiVoice 5380, Mitel 600 DECT, Mitel 6000 SIP) and B has allowed announcement to his own set

In duplex mode the connection setup is the same as for an ordinary announcement made to a user. If the user has several phones on which the automatic hands-free facility is activated, any phone (the quickest) will answer the call. The same applies to intercom to an announcement group.

²⁾ Only by the executing user and with many repetitions



Tab. 211 Duplex mode: Functions

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		• the Hands-freeforannouncement
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Tab. 212 Duplex mode: System configuration

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Q Announcement	(su)
Q Protectagainstannouncement	b)

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1		



9. 6. 10 Charge recall



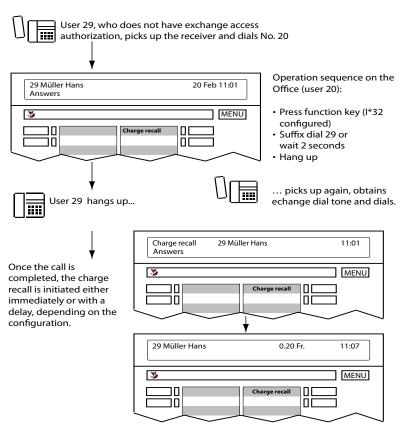
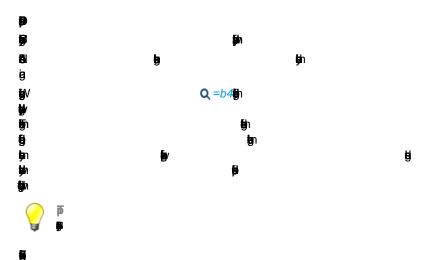


Fig. 218 Charge recall

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- **B**

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Tab. 213 Charge recall: Function

5	6
b .	

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Tab. 214 Charge recall: System configuration

6	a
Q Chargerecallstandard(s)	€
Q Chargerecallphonebooth(s)	6

9 9

9. 6. 11 Picking up a call

An incoming call from user A to user B can be fetched from any terminal C and then answered.

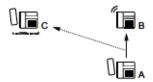


Fig. 219 Call pick-up

Detailed Description

Tab. 215 Picking up a call

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
A-B		Incoming call to be fetched: To a user On a user group (UG) Excluded: Call to line key, appointment reminder call, recall
В		Possible destinations: internal only



Tip:

Users who are not at their desk can take their calls from another terminal.

Calls from persons who have not configured CFU can be fetched and answered.

Function in prefix dialling

Tab. 216 Picking up a call: Function

Function	Function code	System phones
Call pick-up	*86 <user no.=""> or *86 <ug no.=""> for any user called in the UG at that particular moment.</ug></user>	Office 35, Office 45, MiVoice 5370, MiVoice 5380: click the Team key Mitel 6000 SIP ¹⁾ : click the busy lamp field key

¹⁾ except Mitel 6863 SIP

System configuration

No settings

Reference to Other Features

"Fast Take (pick up a call or a call connection)", page 430

9. 6. 12 Hotline

User A can be allocated one of 20 different hotline destinations. Whenever the handset of a terminal assigned to user A is picked up, the configured hotline call number D will automatically be dialled once the set delay has expired.

One hotline call number and a delay time can also be configured for each terminal. The configuration on the terminal takes precedence over the user configuration. If hotline destination E is also configured on terminal C, the destination is called regardless of the configured delay times.



Fig. 220 Automatic dialling with hotline

Detailed Description

Tab. 217 Hotline

End point	Scope
D, E	Possible interfaces:
	internal, external, PISN

Once the hotline call number has been dialled, other digits can be suffix dialled (for example, for a fax terminal the network access prefix is entered as the hotline destination).

If the user is not connected with the hotline destination, he has the following options:

- Press the Disconnect key. This stops the timer with the configured delay or, once it
 has expired, the ringing at the hotline destination is interrupted and the user has the
 possibility of dialling a different call number. If no disconnect key is available on the
 system terminal, a function key with the Macro "Y" (end call and reseize line) can be
 configured.
- Dial a new call number before the configured delay expires. The timer is restarted
 every time a number key is pressed, which means that the entire dialling sequence
 does not have to be made within the configured delay. The timer is stopped as soon
 as dialling is completed and a call connection has been set up.

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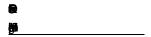
9n

Tab. 218 Hotline: System configuration

	5 3		
Q Hotline	5		
Callnumber	₽ I	Q =6x)	
Delay(s)	₽ I	Q =6x)	
Q HotlinecalInumber	g n		
Q Hotlinedelay	g n		

ğh





9. 6. 13 Sending and reading text messages



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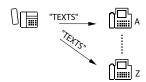
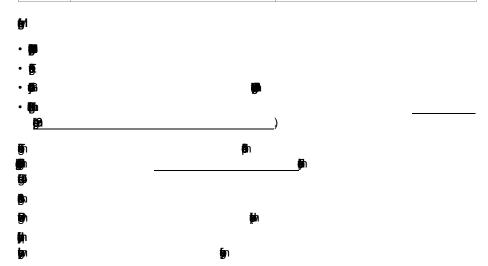


Fig. 221 Sending and reading text messages



Tab. 219 Sending and reading text messages

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		€ ì
		•
		jin .









Tab. 220 Sending and reading text messages: Functions

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6		
#		y
P P		y
₩		y



Tab. 221 Text messages: System configuration

₽	E	
Q Message/Announcementgroups	5	
Q Textmessages	₽ Eh	
Q Reloadpredefinedtextmessages	gh gh b	
Q Deletemessagesonphonesfromallusers	Olderthan3days)	Allo

0	
	<u></u>
p	
7	
	

9. 6. 14 Message function



Fig. 222 Activate MESSAGE



Tab. 222 Activate MESSAGE

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Α	D	E
	b n	
		b
В	•	Ð
	P	b
	· \$	₽
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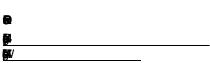
Tab. 223 Activating MESSAGE: Functions

5	6
6	8
P	8
6	8
9	8



Tab. 224 MESSAGE: System configuration

n	80
Q Activatecallbackmessage/messageLED	(şu)



9. 6. 15 Leave message

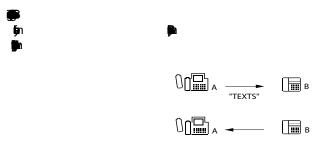
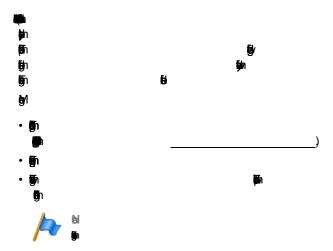


Fig. 223 Leave message

Tab. 225 Leave message

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В	5	
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Tab. 226 Leaving a message: Functions

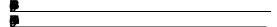
ā	5
(b)	p
\$	#



Tab. 227 Leaving a message: System configuration

6 1	
Q PredefinedCFU	5 J





9. 6. 16 Text messages

Tab. 228 Text messages predefined in the system

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Bh	f
1	10
2	B
3	IV .
4	9
5	8
6	19
7	18
8	187
9	•
0	9
1	B
2	
3	
4	Tr'
5	B
6	B







With WebAdmin the predefined text messages can be adapted to suit requirements but also reset to the original text.

If the Call Centre is connected, text message No. 8 must not be reconfigured.



Mitel Advanced Intelligent Network:

In an AIN with nodes in different language regions it makes sense to specify a common language (e.g. English) for the predefined text messages. Alternatively you can reduce the number of text messages and then provide them in two or more languages (e.g. text messages 1...8 = English and 9...16 = French).

System configuration

Tab. 229 Text messages: System configuration

Parameter / action	Remarks	
Q Text messages	Configuration services. The predefined texts can be modified.	
Q Reload predefined text messages	All texts are reset to the predefined text messages in the selected language. Individual text messages cannot be reset.	
Q Delete messages on phones from all users	Deletes the messages on all system phones (option: All er Older than 3 days)	

Reference to Other Features

"Sending and reading text messages", page 405

"Leave message", page 408

9. 6. 17 Park

9. 6. 17. 1 Local call parking

A user B has put his call with on hold to answer C's call waiting signal. To transfer C to a user D, B must first park his call with A so that he can put C on hold and set up the enquiry call connection to D. Once he has transferred the call, B can retrieve the parked call and continue his call.

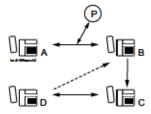
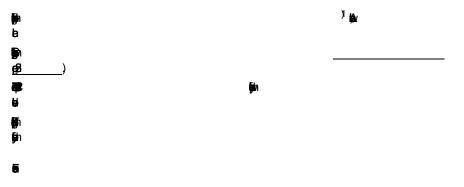


Fig. 224 Local call parking



Tab. 230 Local call parking





Tab. 231 Local parking Suffix dialling function

6	•
P	3

Tab. 232 Local parking. Function in prefix dialling

5	p
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Tab. 233 Local parking. System configuration

6	a
Q Musiconhold	9 8

8		
B		
(9)		
B		



9. 6. 17. 2 Central call parking

User A wants to continue a call with user B on a terminal belonging to user C. He can park the call on the communication system's central call parking space and then retrieve the call from one of user C's terminals.



Fig. 225 Parking and retrieving a call centrally

Detailed Description

Tab. 234 Central call parking

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
A	Once the function has been executed, the user obtains the acknowledgement tone.	Restriction: Only 1 call can be parked centrally throughout the system at any given time.
В	The parked user will obtain the signalling for Music on hold.	Possible interfaces: Random
С		Possible interfaces: Internal

If the parked call is not retrieved within the preset parking time¹⁾, user A will receive a recall.

Suffix dialling functions

Tab. 235 Central call parking: Functions

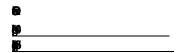
Functions	Function codes
Park call centrally	*76
Retrieve call	#76

System configuration

Tab. 236 Central call parking: System configuration

Parameter	Remarks
Q Music on hold	see "Music on hold", page 352

¹⁾ The parking time varies from country to country



9. 6. 17. 3 Call parking function of the key telephone



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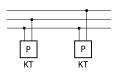


Fig. 226 Parking on a line key (key telephone)



Tab. 237 Call parking function of the key telephone: Functions

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R	9

9. 6. 17. 4 Call parking function on the operator console



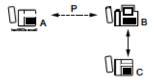


Fig. 227 Call parking function on the operator console

Detailed Description

Whether or not the parking time is monitored by the communication server varies from country to country.

The number of calls parked simultaneously using this call parking function is limited only by the display capabilities of the terminal in question.

Suffix dialling functions

Tab. 238 Call parking function on the operator console: Functions

Functions	Operator console
Park call with the OC parking func- tion	Answer other call in the call queue
Park call explicitly on the line key (Office 45)	Press hold key and then clear key
Retrieve call	Signalling element (Office 45: activate line key again

9. 6. 18 Callback if user busy / free

This feature is used to obtain an automatic callback if a user is busy or if a call to a user who is signalled as free goes unanswered.

9. 6. 18. 1 Callback if user busy

User A has the possibility of activating a callback to busy user B (callback request). As soon as the busy user B becomes free, user A will be called back within 10 s. As soon as A picks up the phone, the system automatically calls user B, who is now free.

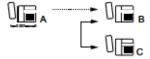
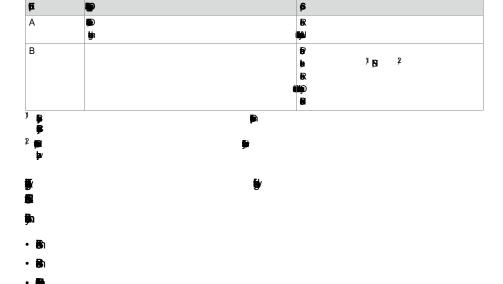


Fig. 228 Callback if user busy

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Tab. 239 Callback if user busy



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B1 → **B**3 **B**1 → **B**3 **B**1 → **B**3 **B**1 → **B**3 **B**1 **B**1

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Tab. 240 Callback if user busy: Functions

5	p	b
b.	y	R
6	y	#





Reference to Other Features

"Callback to free user", page 416
"Wait until free", page 417
"Message function", page 406

9. 6. 18. 2 Callback to free user

User A can activate a callback to user B if B does not answer A's call. Since user B is making another call (gone off-hook and then back on-hook again), user A is called within 10 s. As soon as A picks up the phone, the system automatically calls user B.



Fig. 229 Callback to free user

Detailed Description

Tab. 241 Callback to free user

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
A	Once the function has been executed, A obtains the acknowledgement tone.	Restriction: User A can only initiate one callback at a time.
В		Possible interfaces: Internal

The callback is triggered only to user A, who set the callback, regardless of whether a CFU or CFNR to a user C has been activated at A.

Amount of time a callback to free user remains valid: 45 minutes.

If B has a system phone with display, a text message with a callback prompt will appear, i.e. the callback is not automatically initiated by the communication server. In principle callback requests are displayed with maximum priority on the system phone, i.e. before notifications by the voice mail system and before any text messages.

Suffix dialling functions

Tab. 242 Callback to free user: Functions

Functions	System phones	Analogue terminal
Activate callback	3	R9 or R*37
Clear callback	\$	#37

System configuration

No settings

Reference to Other Features

"Callback if user busy", page 414

"Wait until free", page 417

"Message function", page 406

9. 6. 18. 3 Wait until free

The Wait-until-free feature is a Callback-if-busy feature without the user who initiates the call having to hang up. He stays on the phone and waits until the busy user becomes free. The callback is triggered as soon as the called user has been free for 5 seconds. The connection is then set up automatically.

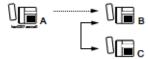


Fig. 230 Wait until free

Detailed Description

Tab. 243 Wait until free

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
A	 Once the callback function has been executed, A obtains the acknowledgement tone. As soon as user B is free, A obtains the ring-back tone. 	
В		Possible interfaces: internal, external ¹⁾

¹⁾ Callback to the busy external user is possible only if the public network supports the service "Completion of Calls to Busy Subscriber" (CCBS) end-to-end.

User A must carry out the function with the handset off-hook and not via the loudspeaker key.

Suffix dialling functions

Tab. 244 Wait until free: Functions

Functions	System phones	Analogue terminal
Activate callback	3	R9 or R*37
Clear callback	y	#37

System configuration

No settings

[&]quot;Wait until free" works only with cordless phones.

9. 6. 19 Team functions

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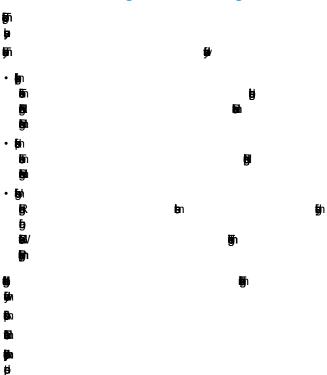
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9. 6. 20 Locking and unlocking terminals



9. 6. 20. 1 Locking / unlocking terminals (telephone lock)



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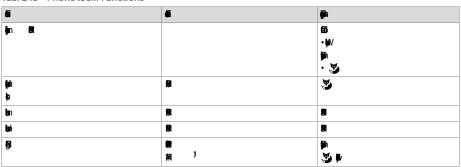
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Tab. 245 Phone lock: Functions



- Locksettings
- Lockphonepartially in in

whenphoneisunlocked Free Lockphonepartially .

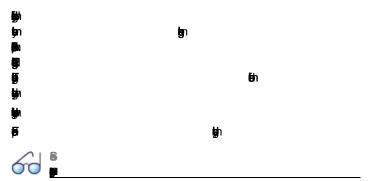
Tab. 246 Phone lock: System configuration

6 1	School Control
Q ChangePIN	(b)
Q Internaldigitbarring1/2/3	9 8 .
Q Internaldigitbarring(usedbyphonelock)	(b)
Q Externaldigitbarring(usedbyphonelock)	li b

Tab. 247 Change or reset PIN: System configuration

6	6
Q Phonelock	В
Q Statewhenphoneisunlocked	pi
Q PIN	9
	8

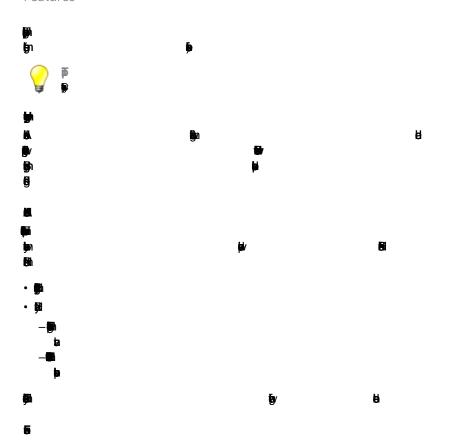
9. 6. 20. 2 Unlocking the terminal for each call



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Tab. 248 Unlocking the terminal for each call: Functions

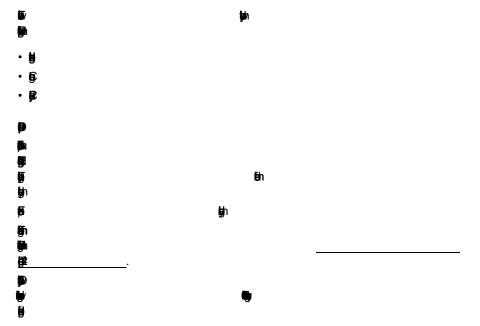
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*	0	\$	
a			•9
•	8	(
b			•5

Tab. 249 Unlocking the terminal for each call: System configuration

E h		
5)		
• Q Phonelock		1
• Q Internaldigitbarring(usedbyphonelock)	• (5) • (5) • (6) (6)
Q Externaldigitbarring(usedbyphonelock)	D
5 J		
Q PIN		· 93

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9. 6. 21 Making calls with your own settings on a third-party phone



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9. 6. 22 Private calls with PIN

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Function in prefix dialling

Tab. 250 Private calls with PIN: Function

Function	Function code
Private call with PIN from one of one's own termi-	#46 < User No.> <pin> <external call="" number=""></external></pin>
nals or from a third-party terminal	

Other properties:

- During a call the function can also be made from an enquiry call.
- The called party sees the caller's user number and not the number of the user whose terminal is being used by the caller.
- For reasons of data protection no entry is made in the redial register.
- Unlike with #36 (making calls with your own settings but on a third-party phone) you
 cannot hang up after activating the function and then prefix dial within 60 seconds.
- The same PIN is used as for the phone lock.
- Users without their own terminals can be defined as virtual users, and can then also use this feature.

Conditions in the system configuration:

- For this feature to be used, the default PIN must be changed first (see "Locking / unlocking terminals (telephone lock)", page 419 for the syntax).
- A private exchange access must not be defined or the private exchange access prefix must be barred for all users using internal digit barring.



Note:

#46 temporarily bypasses any exchange access barring and the external digit barring of the user identified by means of his user number and PIN.

Reference to Other Features

"Making calls with your own settings on a third-party phone", page 423

"Unlocking the terminal for each call", page 421

9. 6. 23 Appointment call

Each user can configure one individual appointment reminder call and one permanent appointment reminder call, which are then stored in the system.

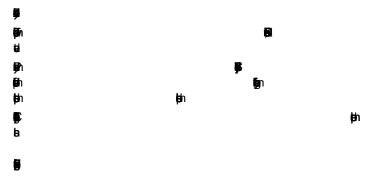


Fig. 231 Appointment call



Tab. 251 Appointment call





Tab. 252 Appointment call: Functions

5	a)
4.	5 n
ķ ia	5 n
Et .	5
(5)	6
) B i	



Tab. 253 Appointment call: System configuration

6 1	B.
Q Numberofrepetitions	(p)





See also:

The functionality of the appointment call is often used to set up a wake-up calls in hospitality environments. An audio guide assist the guests setting up a wake-up call from their phone, see "Wake-up audio guide", page 489.

9. 6. 24 Acceptance of a call or data connection:

9. 6. 24. 1 Preliminaries

User D can enable user C to take over an existing call or data connection A-B.

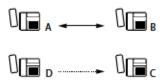


Fig. 232 Preparing to take over an active connection

Detailed Description

Tab. 254 Preparing to take over an active connection

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
В	User B obtains the busy tone once C has taken the connection to A.	Possible interfaces: Internal
С		Possible interfaces: Internal
D	After preparing to take over the call or taking back the preparations for taking over the call, D obtains the acknowledgement tone.	Requirement: Authorization is enabled in the user config- uration. This authorization can be set sepa- rately for call and data connections.

Application Example

At three football grounds reporters are reporting the matches. Depending on the state of play, the broadcast director may want to make the connection available to one of the reporters.

The director can use the preconfigured keys on a terminal to prepare to take over the connections. All the moderator at the broadcast studio has to do is pick up the handset on his terminal (to which a hotline has been allocated with *88#) and he is immediately connected with the football ground. While he is talking, the director can prepare the connection for the next reporter, and so on.

Functions in prefix dialling

Tab. 255 Preparing to take over an active connection: Functions

Functions	Function codes
Preparations for taking over a call or a data connection from user B to user C	*87 B *C# (call) or with *84 B*C# (data connection)
Clearing the preparations for taking over a call or a data connection from user B to user C	#87 C (call) or with #84C (data connection)

System configuration

Tab. 256 Preparing to take over an active connection: System configuration

Parameter	Remarks
Q Prepare call takeover / Fast Take	User D's permission set
	Note: This parameter also regulates the permission
	for Fast Take (see page 430)
Q Prepare data transfer	User D's permission set

9. 6. 24. 2 Accepting the connection

A user C can take over an existing call or data connection A-B if D has prepared the takeover.

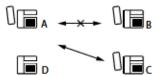


Fig. 233 Taking over an active connection

Detailed Description

Tab. 257 Taking over an active connection

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on terminal	Scope
В	User B obtains the busy tone once C has taken the	Possible interfaces:
	connection to A.	Internal
		Restriction:
		Only simple connections can be accepted,
		not conferences, users on hold, etc.

Function in prefix dialling

Tab. 258 Taking over an active connection: Function

Function	Function code
Take over call / data connection	*88#

Reference to Other Features

"Take (taking a call)", page 429

"Fast Take (pick up a call or a call connection)", page 430

9. 6. 25 Take (taking a call)

The Take function allows users to take over a call connection of another user without interrupting the connection or having the connection put through to them. The example below illustrates how to accept a call connection from a user with a cordless phone.

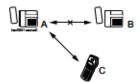


Fig. 234 Take (taking a call)

User A has set up a call connection with user B, who transfers the call to user C's cordless phone by pressing a key. Caller A is not aware that the call has been transferred.

Detailed Description

Tab. 259 Take (taking a call)

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	
C	Activating via the configurable key on the cordless phone	

System configuration

Tab. 260 Take: Key configuration

Function type	Note
On the cordless phone the following command is	Requirement:
used to prepare a configurable key to allow user	The Prepare call acceptance authorization must be enabled with
C to take over user B's call:	user C.
I*87 B * C # XI*88 #	Restriction:
	Only simple connections can be accepted, not conferences, users
	on hold, etc.



Tip

Take is actually nothing other than the preparation for accepting a call and accepting the call from the same terminal. This function can be carried out more simply using the Fast Take feature.

Reference to Other Features

"Acceptance of a call or data connection:", page 427

"Fast Take (pick up a call or a call connection)", page 430

9. 6. 26 Fast Take (pick up a call or a call connection)

The Fast take function combines and expands the two features Take a call and Pick up a call:

Fast Take allows an internally authorised user C

- to take an existing call connection between the internal or external user A and an internal user B.
- to pick up and therefore answer the incoming call from user A to user B.
- to take the outgoing call from user B to user A even before user A has answered the call.

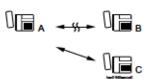


Fig. 235 Pick up a call with Fast Take

Detailed Description

Tab. 261 Fast Take

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
С	*88 < User No. B>	Requirement
		The Fast Take authorization must be enabled.
		Valid for:
		Calls to internals users, UG, CDE
		Recall
		Announcement
		Simple connections with internal users or a user's own voice mail box
		Restrictions:
		Call to line key, appointment reminder call, recall
		Conference participants, users on hold, etc.
В	User B obtains the busy tone once C has	Requirement
	taken the connection to A.	Fast Take protection not activated
		Possible interfaces:
		Internal

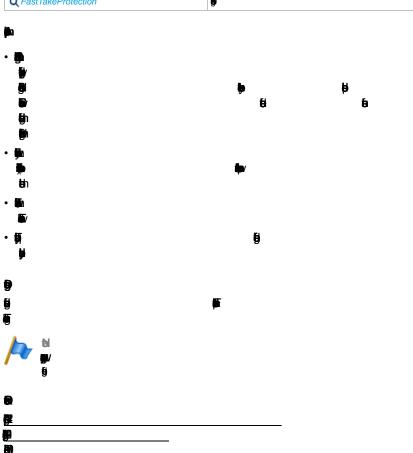
Tab. 262 Accept a call: Function

6	5
P	8



Tab. 263 Taking over an active connection: System configuration

	-	-
Q Preparecallta	akeover/FastTake	[5]
		(P)
		#)
Q FastTakePro	tection	5



9. 6. 27 Room monitoring (Baby surveillance)

This feature is designed specifically for monitoring infants. A cordless system phone (Office 135, Mitel 600 DECT) is switched to a special monitoring mode and coupled with an internal or an external destination number.

If noise levels in the area surrounding monitoring phone A exceed a specific value, a call is automatically triggered to the configured destination B. When the destination user answers the call, the (one-way or two-way) connection is switched through. This is referred to as active room monitoring.

It is also possible to make a check call to the monitoring phone A. Without the call being signalled acoustically, A automatically answers the call and switches a (one-way or two-way) call connection through. This is referred to as passive room monitoring.



Fig. 236 Room monitoring (baby listening)

9. 6. 27. 1 Detailed Description

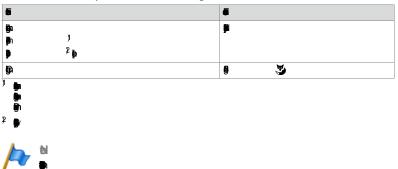
Tab. 264 Active and passive room monitoring

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
A	Once the feature is activated, A obtains a confirmation tone and a permanent indication on the display showing the destination user. Aflashing exclamation mark indicates that the microphone is switched on at A (active room monitoring).	Cordless phones on which room monitoring can be activated: • Office 135/135 pro Terminals of the series Mitel 600 DECT Requirements so that a check call can be made from the outside: • DDI is set up at user A. • The caller's CLIP is not suppressed.
В		Possible destinations: • User: internal, external, PISN

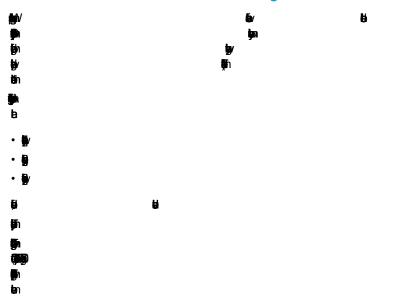
9. 6. 27. 2 Functions

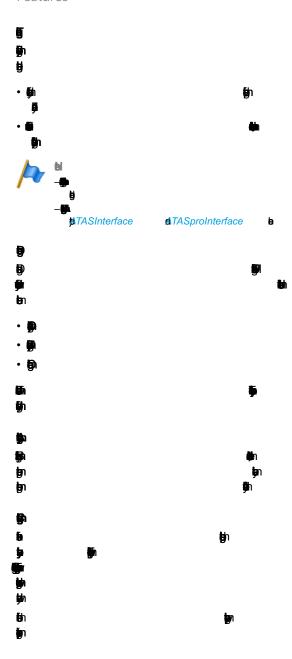
Room monitoring is activated on the monitoring cordless phone A:

Tab. 265 Active and passive room monitoring: Functions



9. 6. 27. 3 Active room monitoring

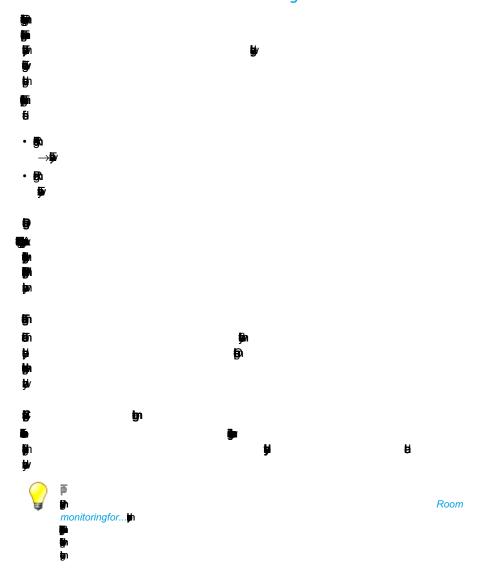






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9. 6. 27. 4 Passive room monitoring



9. 6. 28 Call recording



Tab. 266 Call recording

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Tab. 267 E-mail subject

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Tab. 268 Call recording: System configuration

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6	Q SMTPserver	
Q Callrecording	g	5
Q E-mailaddre	ss	6 5h
Q Sendcallrect	ordingstouser	S h
		t
Q Sendcallrect	ordingstothefollowingrecipients	
(commaseparat	ted)	
Q Reservedfor	rcallrecording blon-reserved/shared	th
•		b



9. 7 Special features

Here describes features that are available only in combination with a special application or supplementary equipment, e.g. announcement service or door bell.

9. 7. 1 Coded ringing on general bell

The installation of a general bell feature provides a paging system, albeit with a limited scope. Up to five internal users can be paged using a specific coded ringing on the general bell. A user who recognizes his ringing pattern can answer the call from any terminal B.



Fig. 237 Coded ringing on general bell

Detailed Description

Tab. 269 Search via coded ringing on general bell

End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
Α	A obtains the ring-back tone	Possible interfaces:
	A obtains the busy tone (the display reads Unavail- able) if the general bell is busy (queue full).	The function is activated locally on the system.
В		Possible interfaces:
		Internal

Coded ringing consists of a long tone followed by n number of shorter tones (n = 1...0.5) and is set via the system configuration.

Coded ringing can be used as the destination for a Call Forwarding Unconditional.

Functions

Tab. 270 Coded ringing on the general bell: Functions in prefix dialling

Functions	Function codes
Activate coded ringing	*81 <user no.=""></user>
Activate CFU to coded ringing	*28
Clear CFU to coded ringing	#28
Answer coded ringing	*82

Tab. 271 Coded ringing on the general bell: Suffix dialling function

Function	Function code	System phones	Analogue terminal
Activate coded ringing	*81	3	R8 or R*81 (R = control key)

System configuration

Tab. 272 Coded ringing on the general bell: System configuration

Parameter	Remarks	
Q Coded call via general bell ¹⁾	Configuration services: The fie coded call IDs can each be assigned a user.	
Q Coded call ¹⁾	User configuration: Assigning one of the five codec call IDs.	

¹⁾ These two settings overwrite each other.

9. 7. 1. 1 Answer general bell

A call can be signalled on the general bell (ringing signal) and be answered by any user B who hears it.





Fig. 238 Answer ringing signal on general bell

Detailed Description

General bell is activated via user group (UG) or via substitution.

If other calls are routed to the general bell, they are placed in a queue (max. 10 entries).



Tip:

General bell in the UG of the operator console with delay:

If the attendant is absent for a short time (or is overloaded), the general bell is activated after the delay time. Employees who hear the ringing tone can then answer the call.

Function in prefix dialling

Tab. 273 Answer general call: Function

Function	Function code
Answer ringing signal on general bell	*83

System configuration

Tab. 274 Answer general call: System configuration

Parameter	Remarks
Q General bell	User group configuration
Q General bell delay	User group configuration
Q General bell for substitution	General system settings

9. 7. 1. 2 General bell on analogue terminal interface FXS

The general bell is connected to an analogue terminal interface FXS. Precisely one FXS interface per communication server can be configured for this purpose. Any existing allocation to a user is then automatically deleted.

Once the connection is made, no calls can be made or received via the port.



Mitel Advanced Intelligent Network:

In an AIN a general bell can be configured per node.

System configuration

Tab. 275 Analogue port for general bell: System configuration

Parameter	Remarks	
Q FXS mode	Analogue interface configuration:	
· .	Configure parameter on General bell.	

Reference to Other Features

"Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)", page 331

"Call Forwarding on No Reply (CFNR)", page 338

"User group: Logging in and logging out", page 462

9. 7. 2 Announcement service (announcement prior to answering)

The announcement service is for incoming external calls, but if required it can also be used for internal calls via a call distribution element. If a call from A is not answered within a preset delay time by internal user B (who is either free or for whom call waiting is enabled), the caller will hear a welcome announcement (provided the call has not been rerouted to the alternative destination (Capolinea)¹⁾ beforehand). Once the announcement has been made, the caller obtains either the ring-back tone, music, a pause or another announcement is made. This can be repeatedly endlessly, with the possibility of playing back up to 20 different Wave files. A succession consisting of wave life, pause signal and pause duration is referred to as a sequence.



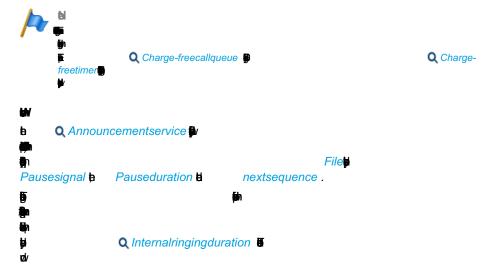
Fig. 239 Announcement service

¹⁾ Only for Italy



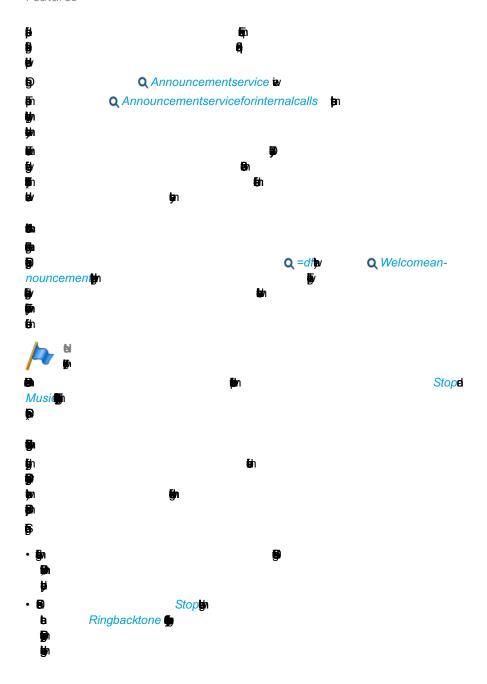
Tab. 276 Announcement service

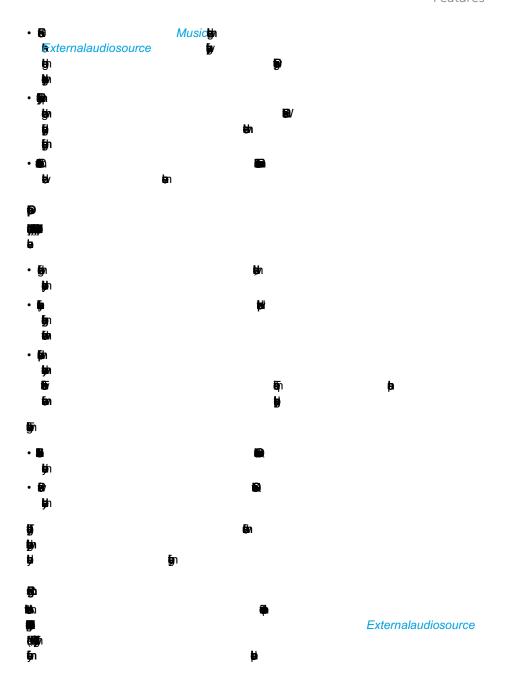
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Tab. 277 Example of a welcome announcement

SequencelD	File	Pausesignal	Pauseduration (s)	Nextsequence
1	1 0	Ring-backtone	5	2
2	1 1	Externalaudiosource	θ	3
3	1 2	Externalaudiosource	9	none

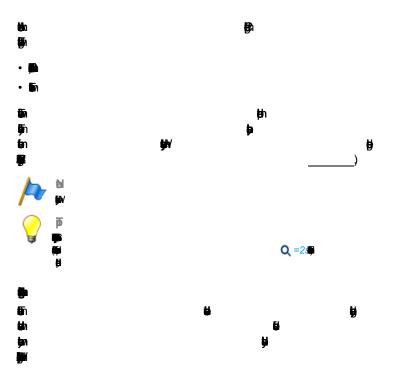




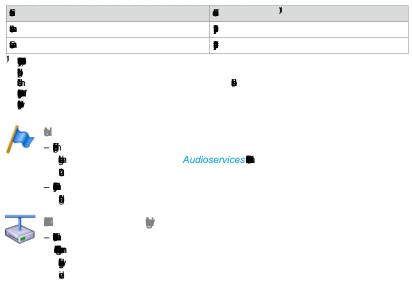
4



Tab. 278	278 Announcement service: Recording functions	
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Tab. 279 Announcement service: Activation functions





Q Announcementservice &

Q Announcementservice by

9. 7. 3 Queue with announcement (Number in Queue)

A's call lands at a busy call destination B. The caller will first obtain the greeting of the announcement service, if so configured. He will then obtain a greeting announcement, e.g. asking for a little patience as the call destination is busy. Depending on the configuration the caller might now obtain music for example and be notified from time to time of his current position in the queue. It is also possible to offer the caller alternatives for handling his call at periodic intervals, which can be selected using the digit keys. If the call is answered, the announcements cease and the call parties are connected.



Fig. 240 Queue with announcement

The queue with announcement is intended for incoming external calls, but if required it can also be used for internal calls via a call distribution element.

Detailed Description

Tab. 280 Queue with announcement

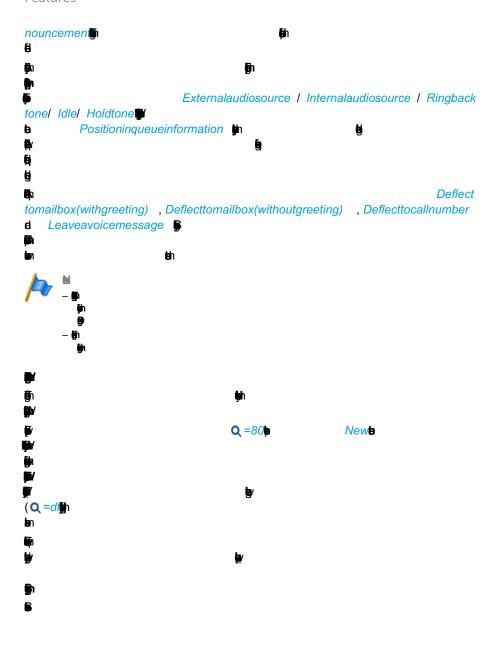
End point	Operating sequence / signalling on the terminal	Scope
A	If the internal destination becomes available, the announcement is interrupted and the ring back tone is played back.	Possible interfaces: • External • Internal, if the call is routed via a CDE
В	As soon as B hangs up, the caller waiting in position 0 in the queue begins to ring.	Possible destinations: Internal user, user group, key telephone, multiple destination, attendant, ACD. Restrictions: CFUs at the destination are not carried out. Integrated mobile/external users and PISN users are not called.

The queue is a routing element which is set as the destination for a call distribution element for each switch position of a switch group. It is situated between the call distribution element and the actual destination (or combination of destinations) (see also Fig. 77).

The queue is assigned a virtual user's mailbox. If the call destination is busy, the activated mailbox greeting is played back.

The greeting is assigned an auto attendant's profile. As an option the profile can already comprise DTMF actions to offer the caller alternatives for handling the call. At the monitoring actions at the parameter Q End of greeting the Auto attendant an-

0



9. 7. 4 Clear configurations



Tab. 281 Clear settings

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- . B
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- **b**

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Tab. 282 Clear configuration: Function

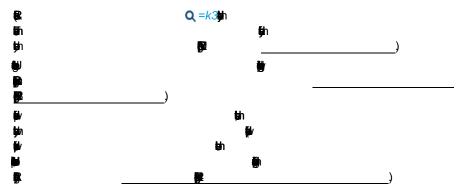
6	ë
5	0

B

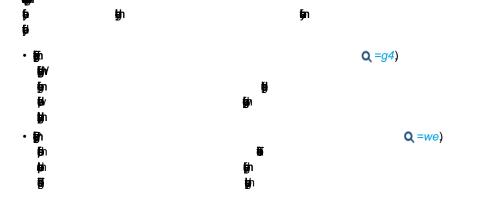
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9. 7. 6 Emergency calls



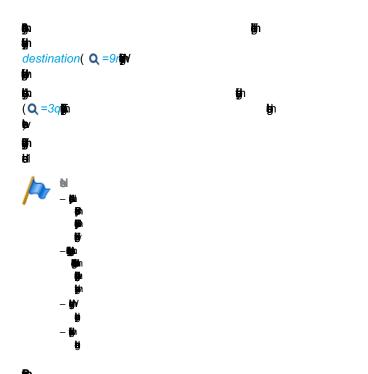
9. 7. 6. 1 Emergency numbers



Tab. 283 Emergency number

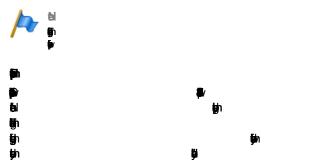
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В	•

Emergency



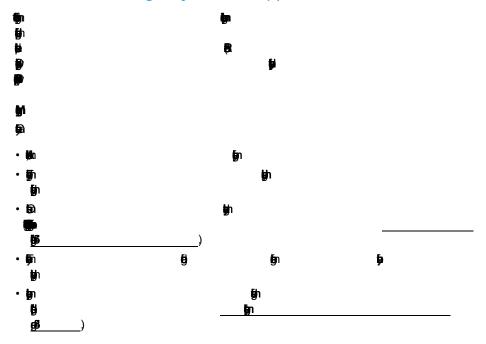
Tab. 284 Emergency number: System configuration

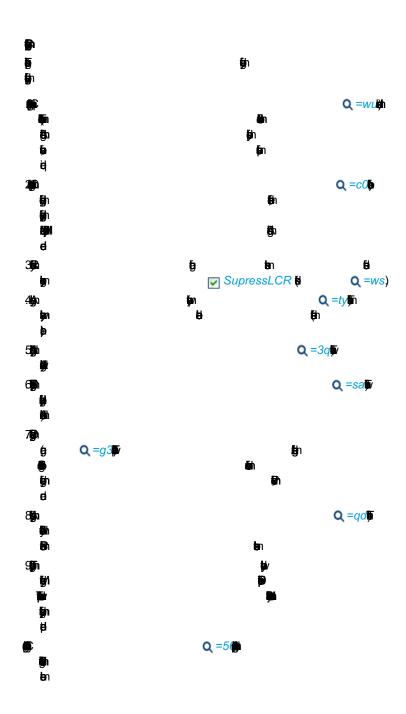
6	
Q Emergencynumber	B iy
Q Emergencydestinations	§
Q Emergencydestinations	E ff

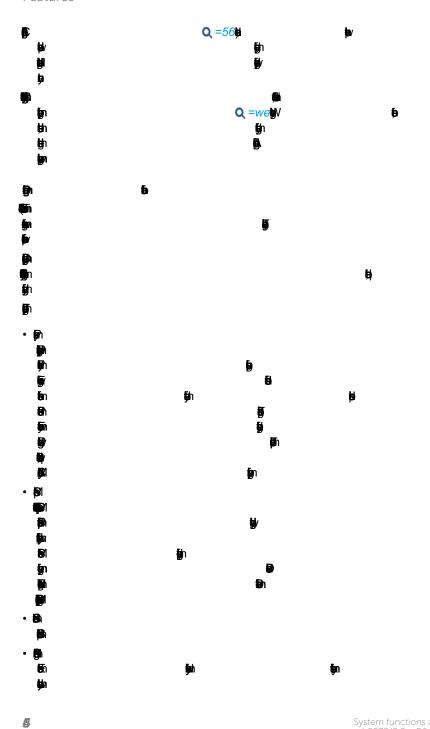


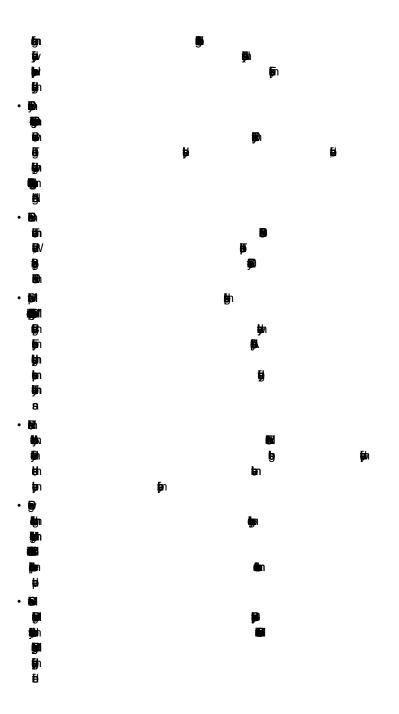


9. 7. 6. 2 Emergency service support





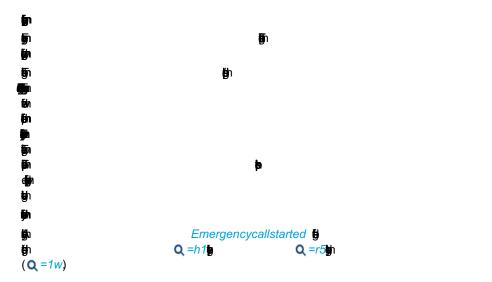


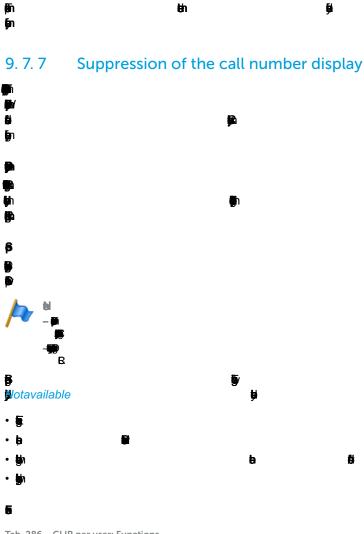




Tab. 285 Prioritization of the emergency location configurations depending on the calling terminal

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Tab. 286 CLIR per user: Functions

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a	8
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p	#
P	#



Tab. 287 CLIR per user: System configuration

6 1	
Q Restrictcallidentification(CLIR)	(b)



9. 7. 8 Record malicious calls (MCID)



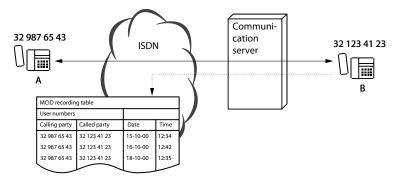


Fig. 241 MCID during the call



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- B

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Tab. 288 Record malicious call (MCID)

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Tab. 289 Record malicious calls (MCID) Prerequisites

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Tab. 290 Record malicious calls (MCID) Suffix dialling function

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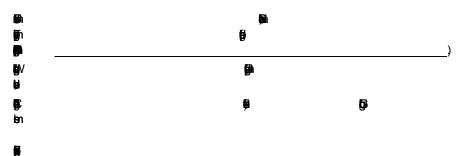
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9. 7. 9 User group: Logging in and logging out



Tab. 291 User group

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Tab. 292 User group: Functions

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b	0
b	8
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Tab. 293 User group: System configuration

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Q Usergroup 🏂 🐁	
Q Connectedusergroups 🏂 🐁	



9. 7. 10 Home alone



Tab. 294 Home Alone



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Tab. 295 User group: Functions

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8	8



Tab. 296 Home alone System configuration

6 1	a
Q HomeAlone	9
Q Busyonbusy	(ph)



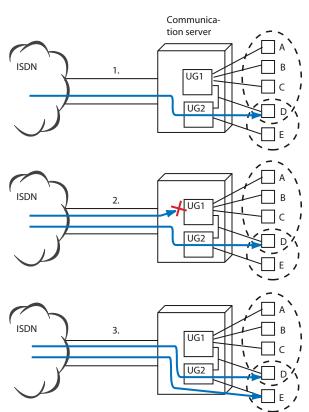


Fig. 242 Home Alone



9. 7. 11 Switching switch groups



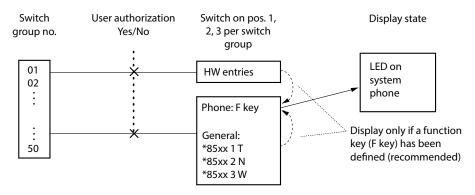


Fig. 243 Switching switch groups



Tab. 297 Switching switch groups

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Tab. 298 Switching switch groups: Function

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Tab. 299 Switch groups: System configuration

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Q Operateswitchgroup	(SA)
Q Position	5
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9. 7. 12 Switch control outputs





Tab. 300 Switch control outputs

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Tab. 301 Switch control outputs: Functions

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State(controloutput) a





Tab. 302 Controlling control outputs: System configuration

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Q State(controloutput)	b .
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9. 7. 13 Door function

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9. 7. 13. 1 Door bell

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Tab. 303 Door bell

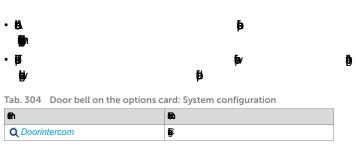
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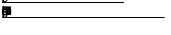
· # #

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Tab. 305 Open door

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Tab. 306 Opening doors: Function

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Tab. 307 Opening doors: System configuration

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Q Releasedoor	₱
Q Doorintercom	E h



Tab. 308 Opening doors: Function

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	(th)

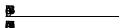
Tab. 309 Opening doors: System configuration

6 h	P
Q Releasedoor	P
Q User	§ h
Q DTMFsequencetoopenthedoor	9
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	新 動
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9. 7. 13. 3 Dial door intercom



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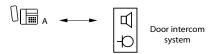
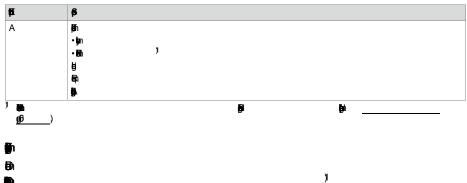


Fig. 244 Connection to the door intercom

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Tab. 310 Dial door intercom



Tab. 311 Door intercom: System configuration



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Tab. 312 Door intercom: System configuration

6	Ro.
Q User	g h

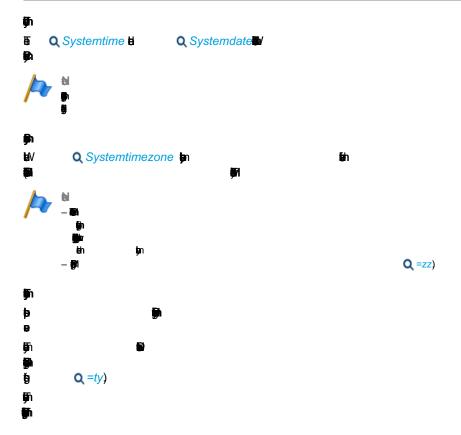
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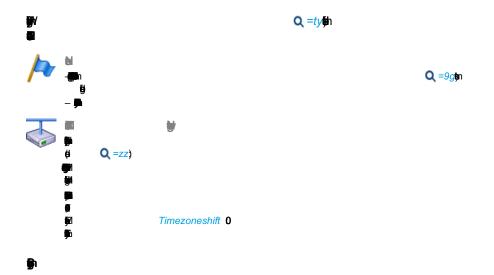
9. 7. 14 System time and system date



Tab. 313 System time and system date: Functions

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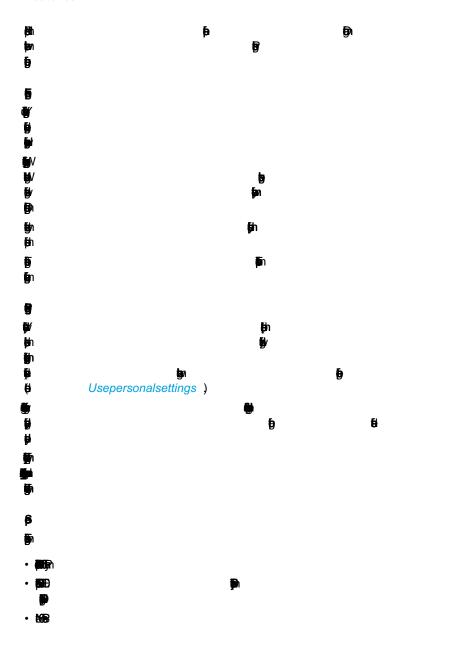
Tab. 314 System time and system date: System configuration

e n	la.
\$	
Q Systemtime	į į
Q Systemdate	į į
Q Systemtimezone	8
Q TimesynchronisationvialSDNnetwork	
Q NTPservice	
Q NTPserver	9
6 8.	
Q Timezoneshift	ij
Q Mastertime	
Q TimesynchronisationvialSDNnetwork	
Q TimezoneofMitelSIPphones	

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<u> </u>	65	<u>.</u>	

9. 7. 15 Free seating



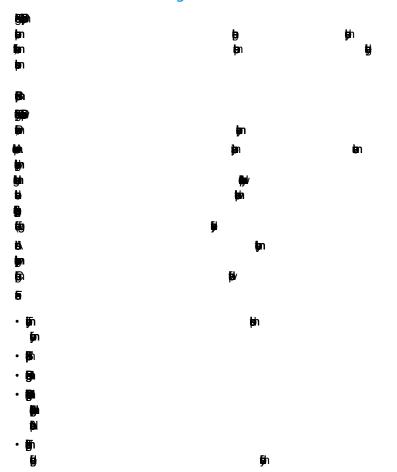




Tab. 315 Free seating phone configuration

6 1	
Logout	() () () () () () () () () () () () () ()
Time	5 0
Usepersonalterminalprofile	#
RequestPINbylogout	5

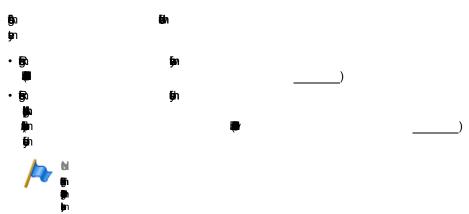
9. 7. 16 Dual Homing



ij įπ DualHoming 5 • **[**an **þa**n Q DualHoming (Q =7t) **Ja**n **F** ij n μh · 160 • **E**th • **p**n · 8 • **(**57) · 15 · þ Q DualHoming (Q =7t) **g**h Ēn ξ'n þέη ben



9. 8 Remote control features



Tab. 316 User-related features remote-controlled from within and from outside the system

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9	2	2
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9. 8. 1 Remote controlling features from within the system

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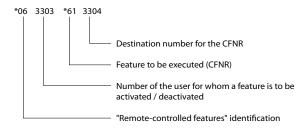


Fig. 245 Example of remote control



Tab. 317 Remote-controllable, user-related feature

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	th the second se	6 p
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В		静
		· 9
		b



Tab. 318 Internal remote control: System configuration

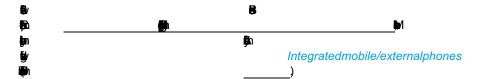
₽	
Q Remotecontrolprotection	9
Q Internaldigitbarring	B





9. 8. 2 Remote controlling features from outside the system



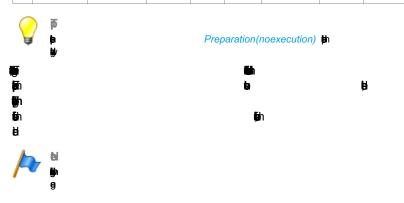


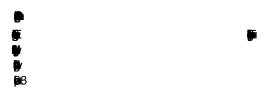
9. 8. 3 Time-controlled functions



Tab. 319 Examples of time-controlled functions:

ID	Name	Function	Mode	Start day	Stop day	Execution date/time	Switch group	ĝi
1	∭ay gan fo	9	Repeti- tive	ē) ē	Ģ θ	-	Ð	0
2	ijv gn o	0	Repeti- tive	ē/l	§ 0	-	t)n	9
3	tel #		Single execu- tion			a 0	-	p
4	el 5		Single execu- tion			8	-	p .





Tab. 320 Example of time-controlled functions with switch group assignment:

ID	Name	Func- tion	Mode	Start day	Stop day	Execution date/time	Switch group	er er
5	eA. Ean Esi Egiv	9	Repeti- tive	₽N gi	9 0	7	ii a	ên e
6	MaV ea en	9	Repeti- tive	è) e)	§ 0	7	5)	en e
7	ijā 150 Ban gal	8	Single execu- tion			6		8) (a) (b)
8	EE \$60 \$1	5	Single execu- tion			6		8) b/ b



Tab. 321 Additional time-controlled functions

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6	5	8
(in	5	8

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9. 9 Hospitality/Hotel

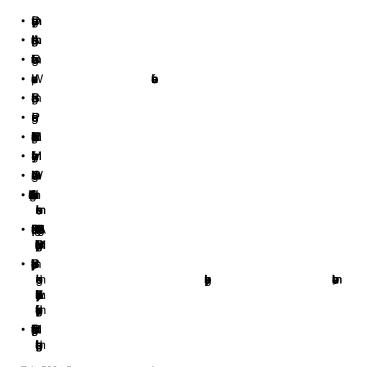
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- (9)(4)(4) b

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9. 9. 1 Features

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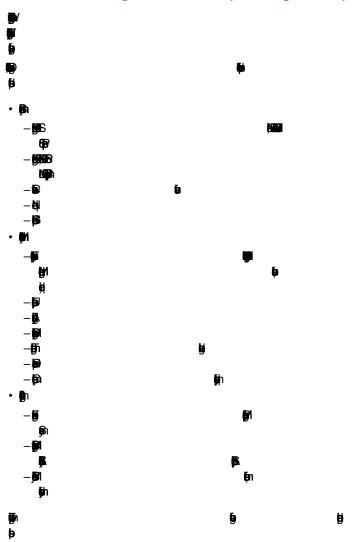
Tab. 322 Features on room phones

6	88	9	M 6 b	10 15 5	8	6 6
y	√)	√)	1	✓	1	√ ½
Ð	✓³	1	1	✓	1	-
5	_	1	1	1	1	-
5	_	1	1	1	1	_
6 h	-	1	1	1	1	_
P	✓	1	1	1	1	_
B	✓	1	1	1	1	_
5	1	1	1	1	1	-
6 a	-	1	1	1	1	-
eh						
þ	-	_	1	1	1	-
1						

P Bon Papa Papa

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9. 9. 2 Configuration and operating concept



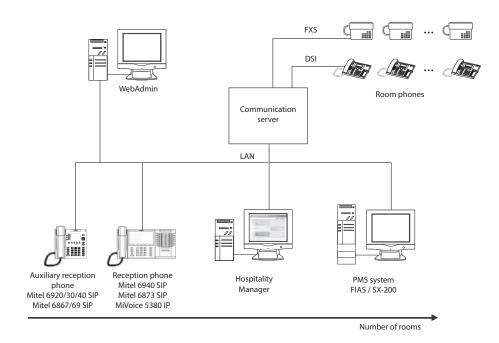
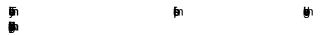


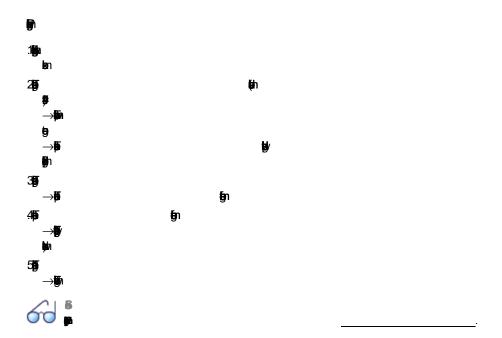
Fig. 246 Overview of configuration and operating possibilities



9. 9. 3 Hospitality voice mail features



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9. 9. 4 Function codes in prefix dialling



Tab. 323 Room cleaning status: Functions

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5	&
B	



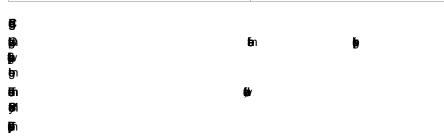
Tab. 324 Maintenance notices: Functions

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Tab. 325 Minibar: Functions

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5 0	9
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Tab. 326 Charge direct: Functions

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Tab. 327 Notification service: Function

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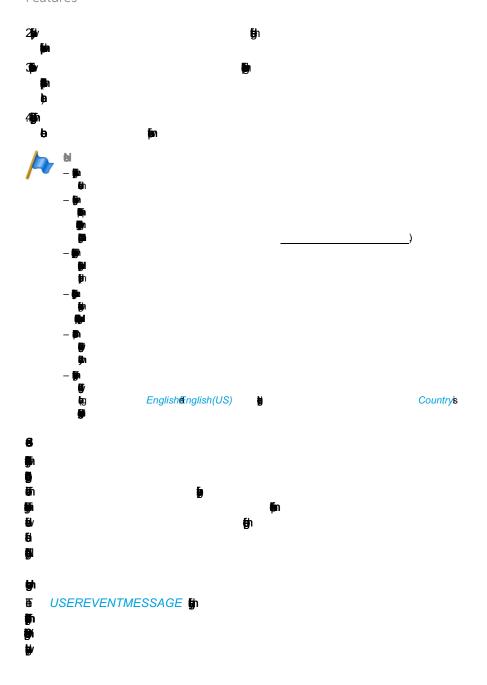
Tab. 328 Start wake-up audio guide: Function code

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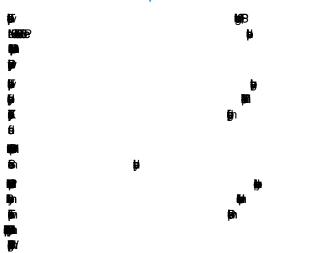
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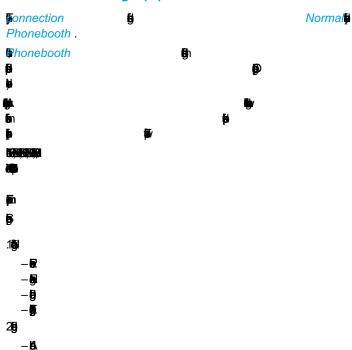


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9. 9. 5 Network printer and Mitel 400 Print Spooler



9. 9. 6 Setting up phone booths





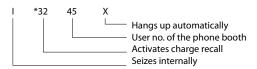


Fig. 247 Configuration of a key with charge recall



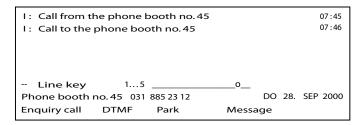


Fig. 248 Signalling on the operator console with variant 1 of phone booth operation



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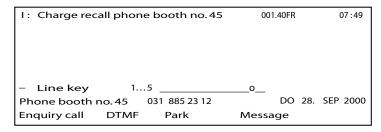


Fig. 249 Indication of charge recall

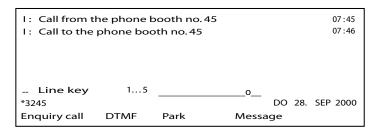
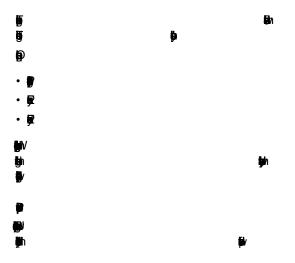


Fig. 250 Signalling on the operator console with variant 2 of phone booth operation



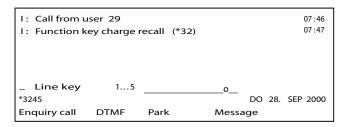
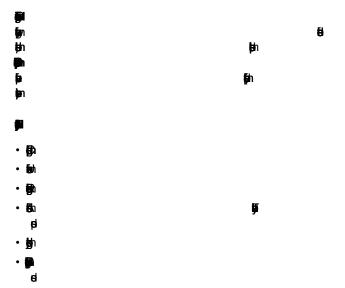
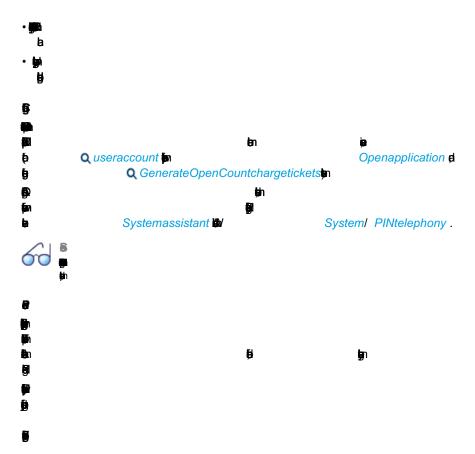


Fig. 251 Signalling on the operator console with variant 3 of phone booth operation



9. 10 PIN telephony with Mitel OpenCount





Tab. 329 PIN telephony. Functions in prefix dialling

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(a)	B



Tab. 330 PIN telephony. Functions during a call (enquiry call)

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(a)	81
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Tab. 331 PIN telephony. Functions after the conversation

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9. 11 Message and Alarm Systems

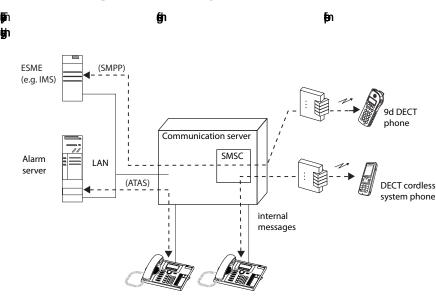
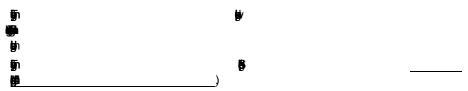


Fig. 252 Message and alarm systems

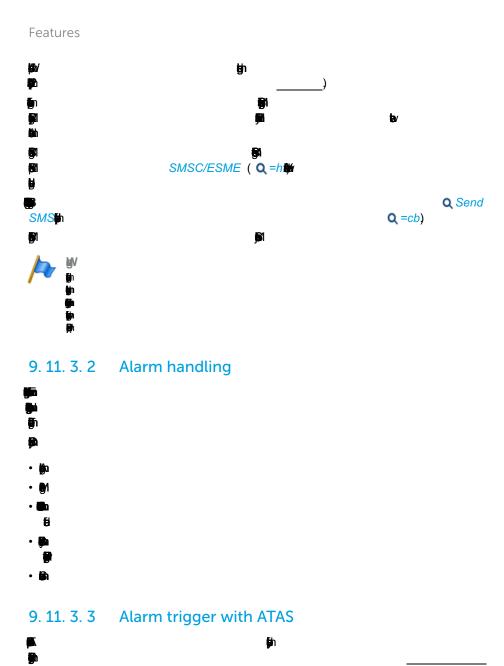
9. 11. 1 Internal messaging system for system phones



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9. 11. 2 Expanded messaging system with 9d-DECT phones ijh W ₽h Ð 9. 11. 3 External messaging and alarm systems ₽h

9. 11. 3. 1 Message handling



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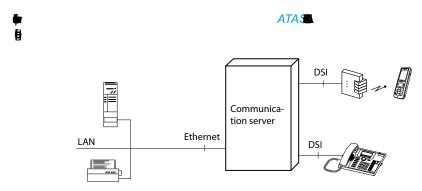
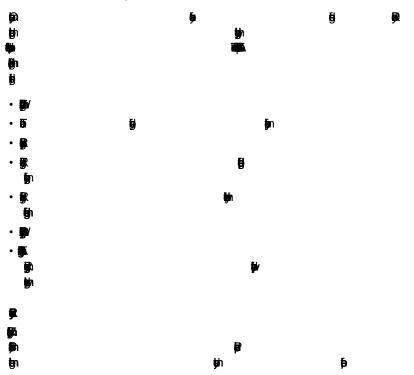


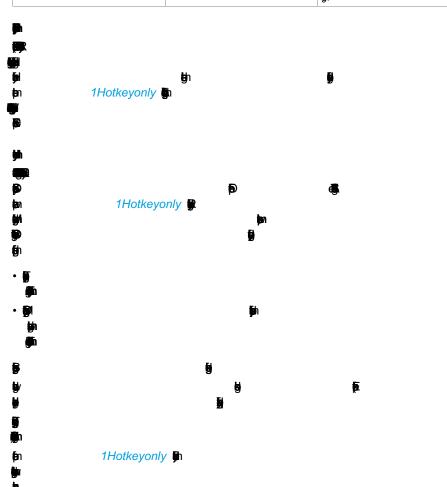
Fig. 253 Connection via Ethernet

Function Redkey



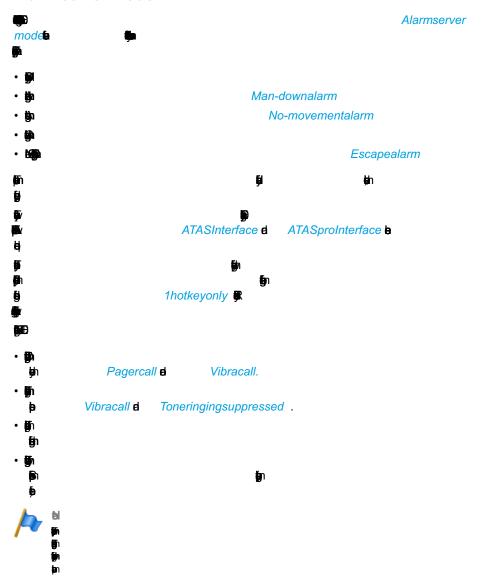
Tab. 332 Trigger Redkey function: Function

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9. 11. 3. 4 Alarm trigger with ATAS/ATASpro

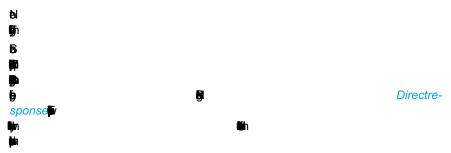
Alarm server mode





9. 11. 3. 5 Functions with Mitel Alarm Server

Direct response



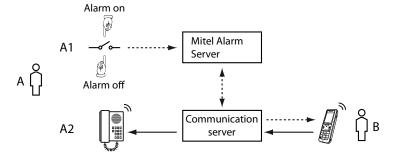
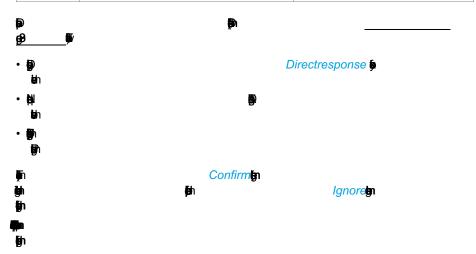


Fig. 254 Direct response

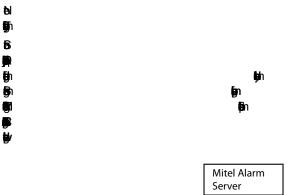
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Tab. 333 Direct response after alarm

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		6
		Automatic
		hands-free t n
		b Announcement on



Hotline alarm



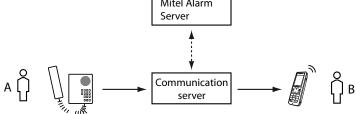


Fig. 255 Hotline alarm



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9. 11. 3. 6 Interface descriptions



10 Features overview



Tab. 335 Links to features overview

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Index

Numerics Call logging 260 Call Logging (CL) 260 9d DECT phones 497 Call number display 69 Call transfer 364 Α Call waiting 387 Abbreviated dialling 55 Callback 414 About MiVoice Office 400 13 Calls on a third-party phone 423 About this document 17 Canonical Number 162, 196 ACD 156 Capolinea 144 Alarming 496 CD 230 Allocation table 160 CDE 116 Alternative Routing 214 Central call parking 412 AMC 60 CFNR 338 Analogue down-circuit connection 40 CFU 331 Analogue network interfaces 40 Charge recall 400 Analogue terminal interfaces 47 CI 260 Announcement 393 Class of service 324 Announcement service 442 Clear configuration 451 Appointment call 425 CLIP 69, 71, 76, 98 Audio guide 376 CLIP based routing 174 Authentication 59 CLIR 77, 459 Auto Attendant 376 Clock synchronization 27 Auto-Attendant 376 CNIP 69 Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) 156 Coded ringing on general bell 440 COLR 77 В Conference 358 Baby surveillance 432 Configurable key 325 Basic access (BA) 20 Control outputs 466 Basic rate interface BRI-S external 21 Cost centre 273 Basic voice mail system 372 Cumulative counter 263 Blacklist 173 Break-out 249 ח Brokering 357 Data Protection 16, 273 Data service 253 DDI 113 Call acceptance 371 DECT Follow Me 347 Call charge transfer 275 Default call forwarding per user 176 Call data output 278 Deflecting a call 340 Call Deflection 230, 340 Destination table 253 Call Distribution Element 116 Dialling by name 385 Call Forwarding on No Reply (CFNR) 338 Digit barring 163, 190 Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU) 331 Digital down-circuit connection 28 Call Forwarding Unconditional if no answer 176 Digital user-network interfaces 43 Call Forwarding Unconditional to exchange 334 Direct Dialling In (DDI) 113 Call intrusion 388

Direct Dialling Out (DDO) 29

Direct dialling plan 113 Hospitality voice mail features 485 Hospitality/Hotel 482 Direct response 502 Do not disturb 345 Hotline 403 Door function 468 Hotline alarm 504 Door intercom system 49 DSI terminal interface 45 DSI terminal interfaces 45 ICC 263 DSS1 204 ICL 276 Dual Homing 475 Identification elements 67 Duplex mode 398 Incoming Call Logging (ICL) 276 Incoming traffic 164 F Individual charge counting (ICC) 263 E.164 51 Information 408 ECT 319 Integrating mobile and external phones 57 Interface Ethernet 48 Emergency announcement 397 Emergency calls 452 Interface for door intercom system 49 Emergency number 56, 452 Interface for General Bell 49 Emergency Routing 186 Internal Destination 159 Emergency service support 454 Internal ringing pattern 67 Enquiry 355 Internal users 57 Enterprise voice mail system 373 International number format 162, 196 Ethernet interface 48 Intrusion (silent) 390 Exchange Access 55 Invoice format 304 Exchange access authorization 201, 324 IP terminal interface 46 Exchange-to-Exchange Connection 222 ISDN service 316 External numbering plan 199 ISDN terminal interface 43 External ringing pattern 67 К Key telephone 145 Fallback Routing 214 KT line 147 Fast Take 430 Fax service 259 Features 313 Languages 327 Features overview 505 Languages supported 327 Follow me 337 LCR 205, 452 Forced Routing 218 Least Cost Routing (LCR) 205, 452 Free seating 473 Line key 147 Function key 326 Lock phone 419 FXO network interface 40 M FXS terminal interface 47 MCID 460 G Message and alarm systems 496 Gateway 30 Message function 406 Gateway-PINX 92 Messages 405 General Bell 49, 145, 440 Mobile phones 57 Music on hold 352 н Hold 355

Home Alone 463

Name display 69

Network Provider 205 Reiect call 342 Networking 321 Remote control 477 Normal announcement 393 Request for Comments (RFC) 37 Notifications 320 Response if busy 178 Number in aueue 155, 449 Ringing pattern 67 Room monitoring 432 Number key 326 Numbering plan 50 Route 109 Routing calls based on CLIP 173 \mathbf{O} Routing element 99 OCL 269 Routing Table 210 Operator phone 140 Organise absences 350 Outgoing Call Logging (OCL) 269 Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) 30 Outgoing Traffic 189 Shared Numbering Plan 65 Output format 280 Signalling from one user to another user 258 Overflow routing 244 Silent intrusion 390 Own region prefix 65 SIP access 39 SIP application cases 36 D SIP Provider 39 PARE 319 SmartDDI 171 Special interfaces 48 Park 410 Substitution 346 Park function 413 PC output format 304 Surcharge calculator 271 Switch group 124, 465 Periodic reactivation 25 Symbols 17 Pick up 402 PIN telephony with Mitel OpenCount 494 System interfaces 19 PISN users 62 т PNP 51 Point-to-multipoint connection 22 Take 429 Point-to-point connection 22 Taking a call (Take) 429 Ports 19 Team function 418 Presence profiles 350 Team kev 326 Primary rate access PRI (E1) 26 Terminal interface BRI-S 43 Primary rate access PRI (T1) 29 Text messages 409 Printer fault 279 The internal numbering plan 52 Private calls with PIN 424 Three-party conference 361, 362 Protocol format 301 Three-Party Connection in the Exchange 232 Proxy Server 31, 32 Time controlled functions 480 Time synchronisation 472 Transfer 364 Transit Routing 235 Queue with announcement 155, 449 Trunk groups 103 R Twin Mode / Twin Comfort 343 Two-company system 143 Recall 370 Types of connection setup 32 Record malicious calls 460

U

User Agent 31, 32 User categories 57

Redirect Server 31, 33

Regional prefix 65

Regions 65 Registrar Server 31 User configuration 138 User group 127, 136, 462 User information 13 UUS 258



Virtual networking 322 Virtual terminals 61 Voice mail mode 373 Voice mail system (basic) 372 Voice mail system (Enterprise) 373 Voice mail system (overview) 372



Wake-up audio guide 489