18 Operating the transceiver from a computer

This section contains the following topics:

About CICS

CICS is a set of commands that the transceiver understands. The commands are suitable for use from a computer. You can operate your transceiver with CICS instead of a handset. To use CICS you must connect your transceiver to a PC or personal organiser via the RS232 serial port (see page 246, *Setting up CICS*).

NGT *SRx* Transceivers operate with CICS V3.20 (or later).

CICS V3.20 includes the `lbt` command, which enables the NGT *SRx* Transceiver to perform LBT. The LBT range of commands enables you to start the LBT process and override the global Cfg LBT Mode setting in the Control List of the transceiver during specific calls.

Using CICS

Entering commands

When you enter CICS commands you can enter up to 255 characters. Commands are processed when they are ended with an ASCII carriage return character. ASCII line feed characters are ignored. When echoing is on, a received carriage return character is echoed as the ASCII carriage return/line feed sequence (see page 252, *echo command*).

Structuring commands

Commands can include variables that are user-defined, for example, `gpsbeacon <destination>[@<network>]`, where destination is the address of the station that you want to call. Each command and variable is separated by a space character. Variables inside single or double quotes are treated as a single variable. Space characters inside quoted text are treated as part of the text. Any user-defined variables that include a space character, such as a channel or network name, must have double quotes enclosing the variable.

Command line control commands

The **Backspace** key is used for basic editing in CICS. The use of other editing keys requires a VT100 terminal-emulation program such as HyperTerminal in Windows. All other characters are echoed as they are.

Table 34 lists the keys that can be used to edit commands in CICS.

Table 34: Editing keys used in CICS

Keys	Action
Delete	Deletes the character above the cursor.
Backspace	Deletes the character to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl+A	Moves to the start of the line.
Ctrl+C	Aborts the current command.
Ctrl+E	Moves to the end of the line.
Ctrl+K	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the text.
Ctrl+R	Refreshes the input line.
Ctrl+U	Deletes the entire line of text entered.
↑	Moves up through the commands entered previously.
↓	Moves down through the commands entered previously.
→	Moves one character to the left.
←	Moves one character to the right.

Special characters

An equal sign (=) or a question mark (?) can be used to initiate an action, or request information (see page 546, *Using '=' and '?'*).

Command prompt

CICS V3.20 (or later) has an optional prompt to enter commands, that is, >, which indicates commands can be entered (see page 260, *prompt command*).

Addresses in commands

Addresses can be specified with or without a network. An address in an ALE/CALM network must be upper-case letters or numbers, @ and ?. An address in a Codan Selcall network must be numbers. An address in an Open Selcall network must be upper-case letters or numbers.

If you have the FED-STD-1045 ALE/CALM option installed, you can use the special ALE address syntax for ALL calls (@?@) to send an ALL call through any of the existing call commands in CICS (`alecall`, `aletelcall`, `call`, `gpsposition`, `pagecall`, `selcall`). For more information see page 168, *ALL address syntax*.

NOTE The use of the global ALL address syntax in the `gpsbeacon` and `statuscall` commands will not be effective due to collisions of responses.

ALE call options

When you make a call through CICS you can specify whether or not to override the global settings for the transceiver at the time of the call. For information on the correct syntax see Table 39 on page 271.

To enable LBT for a call	Type `+lbt`
To disable LBT for a call	Type `-lbt`

Recognised variable expansion

The variables listed in Table 35 may be added in a message with any command. These variables are recognised by CICS V3.20 (or later) when they are enclosed in double quotes. CICS expands the variable by inserting the current information associated with the variable into the message with the command.

Table 35: Variable expansion in a command

Keyword	Function when used in a call command
$DATE	Inserts the current date in the following format: <name of day> <month> <day> <year>
$GPS	Inserts the current valid GPS position in the following format: <latitude> <longitude> <altitude> <UTC>
$TIME	Inserts the current time in the following format: <hh>:<mm>:<ss>
$TZ	Inserts the time zone offset in the following format: <time zone offset>
$VER	Inserts the current version of the RF unit firmware in the following format: <version number>

A typical use for the variable expansion feature is as follows:

Command typed at initiating station	Information displayed at receiving station
`alecall BH "My position is $GPS on $DATE at $TIME"`	`ALE-LINK: 'Ch 27980', M2, BH, 05/02 02:13, "MY POSITION IS 8958.04N 13841.23E +0.0M 101622 (A) ON THU FEB 05 2004 AT 02:18:16 "`

Sending and receiving calls

When you make calls using CICS commands, you do not need to use the `hangup` command when you are making successive calls or using the `chan` or `scan` commands. For example, after sending a Get Position call, CICS enables you to change the channel then send another Get Position call without using the `hangup` command to close the existing link.

CAUTION

If a response is not received to a Get Status, Get Position, or Message call (for example, a page call ack to a Message call) you *must* use the `hangup`, `chan`, `scan` or `call` command to receive subsequent calls. Control software using these commands must take this into account.

Responses and outputs

CICS is an interface from which random outputs will occur, for example, when calls are received. Additionally, depending on the configuration of the equipment, the order of responses to commands may change. Software operating on this interface must be able to adapt to these irregularities to enable correct system behaviour under all conditions. It is recommended that echo is switched off to avoid intermixing of the commands you enter with the responses from the system (see page 252, *echo command*).

Message length in a Message call

The permitted message length when making a Message call depends on the type of call system, the Privacy Mode selected, and the character set (see page 259, *pagecall command*).

Setting up CICS

Connecting a computer to a transceiver

To connect a computer to a transceiver:

- ❑ Use a serial port (for example, COM1) on the computer to connect to the 15-way or 4-way connector on the 2012 RF Unit.

Setting up a transceiver for CICS

To set up a transceiver to be used with CICS:

- ❑ Make sure that the Control List settings for the serial port have been set correctly. Check that:
  - the RS232 15way Mode or the RS232 4way Mode entry is set to CICS
  - the corresponding RS232 15way Speed or the RS232 4way Speed entry is set to the baud rate of the computer, for example, 19200 baud

CAUTION If you change the settings in these entries you must switch your transceiver off then on again for the changes to take effect.

Setting up a computer for CICS

To set up a computer for use with CICS:

- ❑ Start a terminal-emulation program, for example, HyperTerminal in Windows.
- ❑ Check the settings in the terminal-emulation program. Make sure that you:
  - select the serial port on the computer that has been connected to the 15-way or 4-way connector on the 2012 RF Unit
  - select the baud rate that corresponds to the baud rate set in the Control List of the transceiver
  - set data bits to 8
  - set parity to none
  - set stop bits to 1

Terms used in CICS and the NGT *SRx* Transceiver

The terms used in several CICS commands differ from those used in the transceiver. Table 36 lists these commands and the equivalent NGT *SRx* Transceiver terms.

Table 36: CICS commands and the equivalent NGT *SRx* Transceiver terms

CICS commands	**Equivalent term in the NGT *SRx* Transceiver**
`alecall`	Selective call using an ALE/CALM network
`aletelcall`	Phone call using an ALE/CALM network
`gpsbeacon`	Get Position call using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network
`gpsposition`	Send Position call using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network
`pagecall`	Message call using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network
`selbeacon`	Channel Test call using a Codan Selcall or an Open Selcall network
`selcall`	Selective call using a Codan Selcall or an Open Selcall network
`selfid`	Your station self address
`statuscall`	Get Status call using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network
`telcall`	Phone call using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network

CICS commands

This section covers the functions and syntax of the CICS commands. In this section:

- the function of each command is summarised in Table 37
- the syntax and function of each command is summarised in Table 39 on page 271

Table 37: CICS commands and their functions

Commands	Function	See...
`alecall`	Makes a call to addressed stations using an ALE/CALM network	page 249
`aletelcall`	Makes a Phone call to addressed stations using an ALE/CALM network	page 250
`call`	Makes a call on the current channel using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network	page 251
`chan`	Controls the selection of channels in the transceiver	page 251
`echo`	Controls the echo state of the transceiver	page 252
`freq`	Displays the frequency of the current channel, or selects the channel by the frequency specified	page 253
`gpsbeacon`	Makes a Get Position call to an addressed station using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network	page 254
`gpsposition`	Makes a Send Position call to addressed stations using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network	page 255
`hangup`	Closes an active link between your transceiver and the station that you are calling	page 255
`help`	Displays the help available in CICS	page 256
`lbt`	Displays the global LBT Mode or monitors the current channel for the presence of data or voice	page 256
`lock`	Controls the lock status of the transceiver	page 257
`mode`	Controls the mode settings of the channels in the transceiver	page 258
`pagecall`	Makes a Message call to addressed stations using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network	page 259
`prompt`	Controls the settings for the prompt on the command interface	page 260
`ptt`	Controls the settings for PTT	page 261
`scan`	Controls the settings for scanning in the transceiver	page 262
`secure`	Controls the voice encryptor status of the transceiver	page 263
`selbeacon`	Makes a Channel Test call to an addressed station using a Codan Selcall or an Open Selcall network	page 264
`selcall`	Makes a Selective call to an addressed station using a Codan Selcall or an Open Selcall network	page 265

Table 37: CICS commands and their functions (cont.)

Commands	Function	See...
`selfid`	Controls the list of self addresses used in CICS	page 265
`set`	Controls the settings in CICS	page 266
`sideband`	Controls the sideband setting for channels in the transceiver	page 267
`statusack`	Sends a response to a Get Status call	page 268
`statuscall`	Makes a Get Status call to an addressed station using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network	page 268
`statustime`	Sets the length of time a station has to respond to a Get Status call	page 269
`telcall`	Makes a Phone call to an addressed station using an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network	page 270
`ver`	Displays the current version of CICS being used	page 270

alecall command

Use the `alecall` command to select the best channel on which to establish a link to addressed stations, then make a call on that channel.

To disconnect the link, either:

- use the `scan on` command to close the link and resume scanning (see page 262, *scan command*), or
- use the `hangup` command to terminate the link (see page 255, *hangup command*)

Syntax

NOTE

For more information on:

- address syntaxes see page 244, *Addresses in commands*
- call options see page 244, *ALE call options*
- recognised variables see page 244, *Recognised variable expansion*

`alecall <destination>[@<network>] ["<message>"] [from <self address>[@<network>]]`

where:

`<destination>[@network]` is the address [and network] of the station that you want to call.

`<message>` is the written text message that is to be sent to the station. Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

`from <self address>[@<network>]` is the self address [and network] that you want to use for this call.

If you have the FED-STD-1045 ALE/CALM option installed, you can use the global ALL address syntax (@?@) with the `alecall` command.

aletelcall command

Use the `aletelcall` command to select the best channel on which to establish a link to an addressed station, then make a telcall on that channel. A telcall is a call to a telephone number.

NOTE

Before you can use the `aletelcall` command, you need to know the address of a station with a telephone interconnect unit (for example, JPS RTU–282/292) through which your call can be routed to the public telephone network.

To disconnect the link, either:

- use the `scan on` command to close the link and resume scanning (see page 262, *scan command*), or
- use the `hangup` command to terminate the link (see page 255, *hangup command*)

Syntax

NOTE

For more information on:

- address syntaxes see page 244, *Addresses in commands*
- call options see page 244, *ALE call options*
- recognised variables see page 244, *Recognised variable expansion*

```
aletelcall <destination>[@<network>] <telephone number>
[from <self address>[@<network>]]
```

where:

`<destination>[@<network>]` is the address [and network] of the station with a telephone interconnect unit.

`<telephone number>` is the telephone number to be dialled by the telephone interconnect unit.

`from <self address>[@<network>]` is the self address [and network] that you want to use for this call.

call command

Use the `call` command to establish a voice link with another station on the current channel in an ALE/CALM, a Codan Selcall, or an Open Selcall network.

Syntax

NOTE

For more information on:

- address syntaxes see page 244, *Addresses in commands*
- call options see page 244, *ALE call options*
- recognised variables see page 244, *Recognised variable expansion*

```
call <destination>[@<network>] [from <self
address>[@<network>]]
```

where:

`<destination>[@network]` is the address [and network] of the station that you want to call.

`from <self address>[@<network>]` is the self address [and network] that you want to use for this call.

If you have the FED-STD-1045 ALE/CALM option installed, you can use the global ALL address syntax (@?@) with the `call` command.

chan command

Use the `chan` command to:

- display the current channel in the transceiver
- change to the channel specified

NOTE

If you want to use the command to change to another channel, make sure that the channel has been programmed into the transceiver's Channel List (see page 138, *Programming the Channel List*).

Syntax

```
chan
```

```
chan <name>
```

where:

`chan` displays the name of the current channel.

`<name>` changes to the channel specified, if the channel has been programmed into the transceiver's Channel List. The name is case sensitive.

echo command

Use the `echo` command to control the local behaviour of the CICS serial interface. Use it to:

- display the current echo state
- switch the echo state on and off

The default setting is that echo is on. With echo on, any character that is typed is echoed (mirrored) back to the screen. This corresponds to the use of Full Duplex Mode in terminal settings. If you have an automated system, the recommended setting for the system is echo off, which corresponds to Half Duplex Mode. This avoids intermixing echoes of the commands you enter and the responses from the system.

Syntax

```
echo
echo on
echo off
```

where:

`echo` displays the current echo state of the interface.

`on` enables echoing of characters entered.

`off` disables echoing of characters entered.

freq command

Use the `freq` command to:

- display the receive and/or transmit frequencies of the current channel in the transceiver
- select a channel by the receive frequency

NOTE Specify the frequency in kilohertz and use a decimal point (.) to specify a fraction part.

Syntax

`freq`

`freq <frequency>`

where:

`freq` displays the receive and/or transmit frequencies of the current channel.

`<frequency>` specifies a receive frequency value in kilohertz. The transceiver searches for a channel with this frequency. If an exact match cannot be found, the channel with the next higher receive frequency is selected.

Limitations

When you select a channel by frequency, `CHAN: <name>` is displayed when the transceiver changes the channel to match the frequency you requested. If the transceiver is already on a channel that matches this frequency, only the frequency is displayed.

gpsbeacon command

Use the `gpsbeacon` command to request the current GPS position of another station.

NOTE The transceiver of the receiving station *must* have the GPS option installed. If it has not been installed or GPS data is unavailable, a message is displayed to inform you of this.

Syntax

NOTE The use of the global ALL address syntax in the `gpsbeacon` command will not be effective due to collisions of responses.

NOTE For more information on:

- address syntaxes see page 244, *Addresses in commands*
- call options see page 244, *ALE call options*

```
gpsbeacon <destination>[@<network>] [from <self
address>[@<network>]]
```

where:

`<destination>[@<network>]` is the address [and network] of the station from which you want to receive a GPS position.

`from <self address>[@<network>]` is the self address [and network] that you want to use for this call.

gpsposition command

Use the `gpsposition` command to send your current GPS position to another station. The call is automatically answered by the receiving station.

NOTE The GPS option *must* be installed in your transceiver.

Syntax

NOTE For more information on:

- address syntaxes see page 244, *Addresses in commands*
- call options see page 244, *ALE call options*

```
gpsposition <destination>[@<network>] [from <self
address>[@<network>]]
```

where:

`<destination>[@<network>]` is the address [and network] of the station to which you want to send your GPS position.

`from <self address>[@<network>]` is the self address [and network] that you want to use for this call.

If you have the FED-STD-1045 ALE/CALM option installed, you can use the global ALL address syntax (@?@) with the `gpsposition` command.

hangup command

Use the `hangup` command to close an active link created by a call with another station. If the transceiver was scanning before the call was made it will resume scanning once the link has been terminated.

Syntax

```
hangup
```

help command

Use the `help` command to:

- display the categories of help available
- display command details within categories

Syntax

`help`

`help <category>`

where:

`help` displays the categories of help available.

`<category>` displays detailed help for the commands within the specified category.

lbt command

Use the `lbt` command to:

- display the global LBT Mode
- perform a check on the current channel for the presence of data or voice

Syntax

`lbt`

`lbt measure`

where:

`lbt` displays the current LBT Mode.

`measure` checks the current channel for the presence of data or voice, then displays whether the channel is busy or vacant.

lock command

Use the `lock` command to:

- display the current lock status of the transceiver
- set whether or not the transceiver is locked
- break a lock from another interface

When a lock is on the transceiver, it only responds to the interface issuing the command, that is, CICS. When more than one lock is on, a single `lock off` command releases the entire system.

Syntax

```
lock
lock on
lock off
lock abort
```

where:

`lock` displays the current lock state of the system.

`on` attempts to lock the system.

`off` releases the lock(s) on the system.

`abort` attempts to break a lock from another interface.

mode command

Use the `mode` command to:

- display the mode setting for the current channel
- set a new mode setting for the selected channel (depending on the modes permitted for that channel)

A mode is a type of reception or transmission you can use with a channel. It consists of a sideband, an IF centre and IF width. Most transceivers have modes such as USB and LSB. However, transceivers can be configured with additional modes available under different names.

NOTE — The `mode` command and `sideband` command can be used interchangeably (see page 267, *sideband command*). If you are using CICS V3.20 (or later), the `mode` command is preferred.

Syntax

`mode`

`mode <name>`

where:

`mode` displays the mode of the current channel.

`<name>` sets the mode of the channel to the mode specified, but only if the mode is permitted for the channel.

pagecall command

Use the `pagecall` command to send a written message to another station. The receiving station automatically sends an acknowledgment response when the call is received.

NOTE The permitted message length depends on the type of call system, the Privacy Mode selected, and the character set (see Table 38).

Table 38: Variations in message length

Call system	Privacy Mode	Character set	Maximum message length (number of text characters)
ALE	None	ASCII-256	64–84
ALE	Group	ASCII-256	50
ALE	Registered	ASCII-256	50
Codan Selcall	None	ASCII-127	64
Codan Selcall	Group	ASCII-256	64
Codan Selcall	Registered	ASCII-256	64
Open Selcall		ASCII-64	32

NOTE ASCII-64: This protocol uses all upper-case and numeric characters and some punctuation characters.

NOTE ASCII-127: This protocol uses all printable ASCII characters up to decimal 127.

NOTE ASCII-256: This protocol uses full binary encoding of all 8-bit characters.

Syntax

NOTE For more information on:

- address syntaxes see page 244, *Addresses in commands*
- call options see page 244, *ALE call options*
- recognised variables see page 244, *Recognised variable expansion*

```
pagecall <destination>[@<network>] "<message>" [from <self
address>[@<network>]]
```

where:

`<destination>[@<network>]` is the address [and network] of the station to which you want to send the message.

`<message>` is the written text message that is to be sent to the station. Use single or double quotes, or backslashes to recognise spaces in the message text.

`from <self address>[@<network>]` is the self address [and network] that you want to use for this call.

If you have the FED-STD-1045 ALE/CALM option installed, you can use the global ALL address syntax (@?@) with the `pagecall` command.

prompt command

Use the `prompt` command to:

- set the type of prompt that will be displayed on the command interface
- disable the prompt output

Syntax

```
prompt
prompt time
prompt <text string>
prompt off
```

where:

`prompt` enables the prompt output on the command interface if it has been disabled previously and displays the current prompt type, that is, time or the text string.

`time` switches the prompt output to that of the time since the transceiver was last reset.

`<text string>` switches the prompt output to the text string entered.

`off` disables the prompt output on the command interface.

ptt command

Use the `ptt` command to:

- display the current PTT status of the transceiver
- switch between transmit and receive modes
- switch between voice and data modes

The `ptt` command operates for 30 seconds. If you require a longer PTT, repeat the `ptt on` command before the PTT times out.

Data Mode is the default mode when the transceiver is switched on, as PTT in CICS is generally only used with data applications.

Syntax

```
ptt
ptt on
ptt on voice
ptt on data
ptt on talk
ptt off
```

where:

`ptt` displays the current PTT state of the transceiver.

`on` switches the transceiver to Transmit Mode using the selected signal.

`off` switches the transceiver to Receive Mode using the selected signal.

`voice` switches the transceiver to send/receive voice (enhanced) signals.

`data` switches the transceiver to send/receive data (raw) signals.

`talk` switches the transceiver to send/receive compressed voice signals and holds the automatic gain control during breaks in speech.

scan command

Use the `scan` command to:

- display the current scanning state of the transceiver (if scanning is on, the name of the network being scanned is also displayed)
- control whether scanning is on or off
- specify the network to be scanned

NOTE Issuing a `scan on` command when a lock is on will automatically unlock the interface (see page 257, *lock command*).

Syntax

```
scan
scan on
scan off
scan <network>
```

where:

`scan` displays the current scanning state of the transceiver, that is, whether scanning is on or off.

`on` starts scanning all networks that are set to scan.

`off` stops scanning and enables channels to be changed manually.

`<network>` switches to the specified network and starts scanning that network.

secure command

NOTE The `secure` command is only available when the voice encryptor hardware option is installed, and special firmware is programmed into the transceiver and enabled.

Use the `secure` command to:

- activate the voice encryptor feature in the NGT *SRx* Transceiver
- display the current secure state of the transceiver (Corporate, Global or Off)
- select the secure index
- program the secure key
- set the default secure mode

Syntax

```
secure
secure corp [<PIN>]
secure global [<PIN>]
secure off
secure on [PIN]
```

where:

`secure` displays the current voice encryptor state.

`corp [PIN]` switches on Corporate Mode voice encryptor with or without a specified PIN.

`global [PIN]` switches on Global Mode voice encryptor with or without a specified PIN.

`off` switches off the voice encryptor feature.

`on [PIN]` switches on the voice encryptor using the mode set with the `secure mode corp` or `secure mode global` commands.

The following `secure` commands are available following the `login admin` command:

```
secure index
secure key [#n] [<key-code>]
secure mode corp
secure mode global
```

where:

`secure index` selects one of the different Corporate keys if the secure key #n has been set.

`secure key [#n] [<key-code>]` sets the Corporate key for index n (8 digits for index 1; 16 digits for indices 2–n). #0 sets the base key, which alters all of the keys.

`secure mode corp` sets the default voice encryptor mode to use the Corporate key.

`secure mode global` sets the default voice encryptor mode to use the Global key.

selbeacon command

Use the `selbeacon` command to test the quality of a selected channel before you use it to transmit voice or data. The command sends a request to the station you want to call on the channel you have selected. This receiving station automatically responds with an audible test signal. The volume and clarity of the returned signal indicates the quality of the channel.

Syntax

NOTE You cannot use the global ALL address syntax (@?@) with a `selbeacon` command.

`selbeacon <destination>[@<network>] [s] [from <self address>[@<network>]]`

where:

`<destination>[@network]` is the address [and network] of the station that you want to call.

`s` makes the call in Silent Mode.

`from <self address>[@<network>]` is the self address [and network] that you want to use for this call.

selcall command

Use the `selcall` command to make a Selective call to an addressed station.

Syntax

NOTE You cannot use the global ALL address syntax (@?@) with a `selcall` command.

NOTE For more information on:

- address syntaxes see page 244, *Addresses in commands*
- call options see page 244, *ALE call options*

```
selcall <destination>[@<network<] [s] [from <self
address>[@<network>]]
```

where:

`<destination>[@network]` is the address [and network] of the station that you want to call.

NOTE If the network specified is ALE/CALM, the call will be an ALE call, and the ALE call options will be available.

`s` makes the call in Silent Mode.

`from <self address>[@<network>]` is the self address [and network] that you want to use for this call.

selfid command

A self address is an address for your station. Other stations can selectively call your station using your self address. You can set a number of self addresses for your station.

Use the `selfid` command to:

- display the current list of self addresses for the CICS interface
- create new self addresses for the CICS interface
- change the current self addresses for the CICS interface

The initial list of self addresses used by the CICS interface are those that currently exist in the Address entry in the Control List of the transceiver.

NOTE Changes to the list of self addresses used by the CICS interface will not affect the list of self addresses in the Address entry in the Control List of the transceiver. The changes are lost when the transceiver is switched off.

Syntax

```
selfid
selfid <self address>[, <self address>]
```

where:

`selfid` displays your current list of self addresses used by the CICS interface.

`<self address>` sets the self addresses for the CICS interface to the one or more addresses specified on the command line. The addresses can be simple or fully qualified, for example, `12359` or `12359@*SELCALL`, `RICKY` or `RICKY@PRIMWEST`. If no network is specified, the self address applies to all networks.

Limitations

The only calls displayed are those addressed to the list of self addresses used by the CICS interface. When the NGT *SRx* Transceiver is switched on, all self addresses assigned to networks are added to the list of self addresses for CICS by default. When a self address is added through CICS, these default addresses are removed from the list and the new one is added.

If the Address entry in the Control List of the transceiver contains wildcard self addresses, for example, 12.., these are only used by CICS in RTU–282/292 mode.

set command

Use the `set` command to:

- display the current option(s) available
- change the setting of the GP input to lock or pause

When the GP port Q line input is asserted, scanning on the transceiver is stopped via a lock or a pause, as specified in this command.

Syntax

```
set
set gp lock
set gp pause
```

where:

`set` displays the options available.

`gp lock` locks the GP input.

`gp pause` pauses the GP input.

sideband command

Use the `sideband` or `sb` command to:

- display the sideband for the current channel
- select the sideband for the current channel, if it is permitted for that channel

The sidebands are:

- USB
- LSB
- AM

NOTE — The `sideband` and `mode` commands can be used interchangeably (see page 258, *mode command*). If you are using CICS V3.20 (or later), the `mode` command is preferred.

Syntax

```
sideband
sideband usb
sideband lsb
sideband am
sb
sb usb
sb lsb
sb am
```

where:

`sideband` or `sb` displays the sideband for the current channel.

`usb` selects USB for the current channel, if it is permitted for that channel.

`lsb` selects LSB for the current channel, if it is permitted for that channel.

`am` selects AM for the current channel, if it is permitted for that channel.

statusack command

Use the `statusack` command to send a reply to a Get Status call you have received. A status call acknowledgment response contains the status information requested. It is sent automatically if a status call requesting remote diagnostics (1) was sent (see page 268, *statuscall command*). The `statusack` command must be sent within the statustime specified by the station that sent the call (see page 269, *statustime command*).

Syntax

```
statusack <destination>[@<network>] "<message>"
```

where:

`<destination>[@<network>]` is the address [and network] of the station that requested the status information.

`<message>` is the status information requested by the station that sent the status call. The message is sent within single or double quotes to allow the use of spaces in the message.

statuscall command

Use the `statuscall` command to obtain information on the status of a transceiver or attached equipment at another station. A status call is typically used to request information about a remote transceiver.

NOTE For a description of each type of status information see page 321, *Get Status calls*.

When you request status information, you need to specify the type of information you require.

The receiving station will automatically send the status information requested. The receiving station is required to respond to a status call within the timeout period (see page 269, *statustime command*). If a response to a status call is not sent within the timeout period an error message is displayed.

Syntax

NOTE The use of the global ALL address syntax in the `statuscall` command will not be effective due to collisions of responses.

NOTE For more information on:

- address syntaxes see page 244, *Addresses in commands*
- call options see page 244, *ALE call options*

```
statuscall <destination>[@<network>] "<message>" [from
<self address>[@<network>]]
```

where:

`<destination>[@<network>]` is the address of the station from which you require status information.

`<message>` is the number that corresponds to the type of status information that you request, that is, **0** for Open diagnostics, **1** for Codan diagnostics, **2** for Codan configuration, or an over-the-air command.

`from <self address>[@<network>]` is the self address [and network] that you want to use for this call.

statustime command

Use the `statustime` command to specify the amount of time that the receiving station has to respond to a status call (see page 268, *statuscall command*). The response can be the requested information or a `STATUSNACK`.

NOTE

Be aware that the NGT *SRx* Transceiver adds 45 seconds to the status time you have entered. For example, if you have entered 10 seconds for the statustime, the receiving station has 10 seconds to prepare the response and 45 seconds to send the call to the requesting station.

If a `statusack` response is not received on the CICS port of the receiving station within this time, a message is displayed to inform you of this.

You can use the `statustime` command to:

- display the current statustime
- set a new statustime

Syntax

`statustime`

`statustime <timeout value>`

where:

`statustime` displays the current timeout value (in seconds).

`<timeout value>` sets the time (in seconds) in which the receiving station has to respond to a statuscall.

Limitations

The timeout value is local to this CICS interface.

telcall command

Use the `telcall` command to make a call to a telephone number.

NOTE

Before you can make a Phone call you need to know the address of a station with a telephone interconnect unit (for example, JPS RTU–282/292) through which your call can be routed to the public telephone network.

Syntax

NOTE

For more information on:

- address syntaxes see page 244, *Addresses in commands*
- call options see page 244, *ALE call options*

```
telcall <destination>[@<network>] <telephone number> [from
<self address>[@<network>]]
```

where:

`<destination>[@<network>]` is the address [and network] of the station with a telephone interconnect unit.

`<telephone number>` is the telephone number to be dialled by the telephone interconnect unit.

`from <self address>[@<network>]` is the self address [and network] that you want to use for this call.

ver command

Use the `ver` command to display the version of CICS that is being used.

Syntax

```
ver
```

Summary of command syntax

Table 39 summarises the syntax of each CICS command.

Table 39: Summary of CICS command syntax

Command syntax	Function
`alecall <destination>[@<network>] [±lbt] ["<message>"] [from <self address>[@<network>]]`	Makes a call to addressed stations using any, or the specified, ALE/CALM network from the self address specified.
`aletelcall <destination>[@<network>] [±lbt] <telephone number> [from <self address>[@<network>]]`	Makes a Phone call to addressed stations using any, or the specified, ALE/CALM network from the self address specified.
`call <destination>[@<network>] [±lbt] [from <self address>[@<network>]]`	Makes a call to addressed stations using any, or the specified, ALE/CALM, Codan Selcall, or Open Selcall network from the self address specified.
`chan [<name>]`	Displays the current channel, or switches to the channel specified.
`echo [off|on]`	Displays the current echo status, or switches to Half Duplex Mode (off) or Full Duplex Mode (on, default).
`freq [<frequency>]`	Displays the common receive/transmit frequency or the separate receive and transmit frequencies (in kHz) for the current channel, or selects the channel that has the receive frequency specified (in kHz). If the channel with the exact receive frequency is not found, the channel with the next higher frequency is selected.
`gpsbeacon <destination>[@<network>] [±lbt] [from <self address>[@<network>]]`	Makes a Get Position call to an addressed station using any, or the specified, ALE/CALM, Codan Selcall, or Open Selcall network from the self address specified.
`gpsposition <destination>[@<network>] [±lbt] [from <self address>[@<network>]]`	Makes a Send Position call to addressed stations using any, or the specified, ALE/CALM, Codan Selcall, or Open Selcall network from the self address specified.
`hangup`	Closes an active link between your transceiver and the station that you are calling.
`help [<category>]`	Displays the categories of help available, or detailed help for the commands within the selected category.
`lbt [measure]`	Displays the current LBT Mode, or performs a check on the current channel for the presence of data or voice.

Table 39: Summary of CICS command syntax (cont.)

Command syntax	Function
`lock [abort|off|on]`	Displays the current lock status of the transceiver, attempts to break a lock, releases all locks, or sets a lock.
`mode [<name>]`	Displays the mode of the current channel, or sets the mode of the current channel to that specified, if the mode is permitted for that channel.
`pagecall <destination>[@<network>] [±lbt] "<message>" [from <self address>[@<network>]]`	Makes a Send Position call to addressed stations using any, or the specified, ALE/CALM, Codan Selcall, or Open Selcall network from the self address specified. Your message must be written within double or single quotes. See Table 38 on page 259 for details on the message length.
`prompt [off|<text string>|time]`	Enables the prompt output on the command interface and displays the current prompt type, switches between a variable text string prompt or the time prompt (time since the transceiver was last reset), or disables the prompt.
`ptt [off|on] [data|voice|talk]`	Displays the current PTT state of the transceiver and places the transceiver into PTT for 30 seconds. Sets the PTT to: • Receive Mode with a data, voice or talk signal • Transmit Mode with a data, voice or talk signal
`scan [<network>|off|on]`	Displays the current scanning state of the transceiver, and if scanning is on, displays the names of networks that are currently being scanned. Switches scanning off or on and switches to the network specified and begins scanning on that network.
`secure [corp|global|off|on [PIN]]`	Displays the current voice encryptor state, switches on Corporate/Global Mode or the default mode voice encryptor with or without a specified PIN, or switches secure mode off.
`secure index`	Selects 1 of n different Corporate keys. Requires login by administrator.
`secure key [#n] [<key-code>]`	Sets the Corporate key for an index n. Requires login by administator.
`secure mode [corp|global]`	Sets the default mode voice encryptor (Corporate or Global). Requires login by administrator.
`selbeacon <destination>[@<network>] [s] [from <self address>[@<network>]]`	Makes a Channel Test call to an addressed station using any, or the specified, Codan Selcall or Open Selcall network from the self address specified.

Table 39: Summary of CICS command syntax (cont.)

Command syntax	Function
`selcall <destination>[@<network>] [±lbt] [s] [from <self address>[@<network>]]`	Makes a Selective call to an addressed station using any, or the specified, Codan Selcall or Open Selcall network from the self address specified. If the network specified is ALE/CALM, the call will be an ALE call, and the ALE call options will be available.
`selfid [<self address>[, <self address>]]`	Displays the current list of self addresses used by CICS, or creates new self addresses for CICS.
`set [gp lock|pause]`	Displays the current operational settings for CICS, or locks or pauses a GP input.
`sideband [am|lsb|usb]` `sb [am|lsb|usb]`	Displays the sideband of the current channel, or changes the sideband of the current channel to AM, LSB or USB, *only* if permitted for that channel.
`statusack <destination>[@<network>] "<message>"`	Sends a response to a Get Status call with the status information requested.
`statuscall <destination>[@<network>] [±lbt] "<message>" [from <self address>[@<network>]]`	Makes a Get Status call to an addressed station using any, or the specified, ALE/CALM, Codan Selcall, or Open Selcall network from the self address specified.
`statustime [<timeout value>]`	Displays the amount of time (in seconds) the receiving station has to respond to a Get Status call, and sets this time.
`telcall <destination>[@<network>] [±lbt] <telephone number> [from <self address>[@<network>]]`	Makes a Phone call to addressed stations using any, or the specified, ALE/CALM, Codan Selcall, or Open Selcall network from the self address specified.
`ver`	Displays the version of CICS being used.

CICS response messages

Table 40 summarises CICS response messages and their meanings.

Table 40: CICS response messages

Response message	Description
`ALE-LINK: <channel>, <caller address>, <self address>, <time>`	An ALE link has been established.
`ALE-LINK: FAILED`	The ALE link between your transceiver and the station you are calling has failed because the outgoing call was not started or was aborted. This message is preceded by a message stating the reason for the failure.
`CALL DETECTED`	A call has been detected.
`CALL FAILED`	An outgoing call has not started or was aborted. This message is preceded by a message stating the reason for the failure.
`CALL SENT`	An outgoing call has been sent.
`CALL STARTED`	An outgoing call has been initiated.
`CHAN: <name>`	The transceiver has changed the channel to that specified. This message is only shown when the system is not scanning. Names that include spaces are displayed within double quotes.
`CICS: V<version number>`	The current version status of CICS.
`ECHO: OFF`	Echo is switched off, that is, Half Duplex mode.
`ECHO: ON`	Echo is switched on, that is, Full Duplex mode.
`EMERGENCY: <channel>, <caller address>, <destination>, <date> <time>, [<gps position>|NO GPS UNIT CONNECTED|NO VALID GPS POSITION]`	An Emergency call has been received.
`FREQ: xxxxx.x RX, INHIBIT TX`	The receive frequency of the current channel. The transmit frequency is inhibited or it is a TxD channel.
`FREQ: xxxxx.x RX, yyyyy.y TX`	The receive and transmit frequencies of the current channel.
`FREQ: xxxxx.x RX/TX`	The receive and transmit frequencies (in kHz) of the current channel are the same.

Table 40: CICS response messages (cont.)

Response message	Description
GPS-POSITION: <channel>, <caller address>, <self address>, <date> <time>, <gps position>|NO GPS CONNECTED|NO VALID GPS POSITION	The GPS position of another station has been received.
LBT: ABORTED	The LBT measurement process has been aborted.
LBT: ALL CHANNELS BUSY	All of the channels tested for voice and data were busy. No call was sent.
LBT: DISABLED	The global LBT Mode is disabled.
LBT: ENABLED	The global LBT Mode is enabled.
LBT: OCCUPIED	The channel tested is occupied with traffic.
LBT: VACANT	The channel tested is clear of voice and data traffic.
LOCK	The GP input has been set to lock.
LOCK: ABORT	A lock is released from another interface.
LOCK: BUSY	The system is locked and cannot be used from this interface.
LOCK: OFF	The system is currently unlocked.
LOCK: ON	The system is currently locked.
MODE: <name>, <sideband>, <ifwidth>, <ifcentre>	The current mode of the channel.
NO EXTERNAL UNIT CONNECTED OR NO RESPONSE	A Get Status call has been sent to a transceiver that does not have the required equipment attached.
NO RESPONSE	A Get Status call has been sent and the receiving station has not responded to your request for information.
OK	The command has been accepted and is being processed. Normally displayed for any command that does not respond with some value immediately.
Options: gp	Identifies GP input as the only option that can be changed by the user. You can change the setting of the GP input to lock or pause.
PAGE-CALL: <channel>, <caller address>, <self address>, <date> <time>, "<message>"	A Message call has been received.
PAGE-CALL-ACK: <channel>, <self address>, <caller address>, <date> <time>	A Message call acknowledgment response has been received.
PAUSE	The GP input has been set to pause.

Table 40: CICS response messages (cont.)

Response message	Description
PROMPT: <time>|<text string>	The mode of the current prompt has been requested.
PTT: OFF	PTT is currently off, that is, the local transceiver is in Receive Mode.
PTT: ON [, DATA|VOICE|TALK]	PTT is currently on, that is, the local transceiver is in Transmit Mode. Data is the default mode.
PTT: REJECTED	You cannot transmit.
SCAN: ALE, <network>, <network>	Scanning has started on the ALE/CALM networks specified.
SCAN: OFF	Scanning has stopped.
SCAN: ON, <network>, <network>	Scanning has started on the networks specified.
SECURE INDEX	The index of the Corporate key currently in use.
SECURE MODE: CORP|GLOBAL	The current default setting of the voice encryptor.
SECURE: CORP|GLOBAL [PIN]	The current state of the voice encryptor.
SECURE: OFF	The current state of the voice encryptor.
SELCALL: <channel>, <caller address>, <self address>, <date> <time>	A Selective call has been received.
SELFID-LIST: <self address>, <self address>, <self address>	The list of current self addresses used by the CICS interface.
SIDEBAND: AM	The sideband for the current channel is AM.
SIDEBAND: LSB	The sideband for the current channel is LSB.
SIDEBAND: USB	The sideband for the current channel is USB.
STATUS-ACK: <channel>, <caller address>, <self address>, <date> <time>, "<message>"	A Get Status call acknowledgment response has been requested and sent.
STATUS-CALL: <channel>, <caller address>, <self address>, <date> <time>, "<message>"	A Get Status call request message has been received.
STATUS-CALL-ACK: <channel>, <caller address>, <self address>, <date> <time>, "<message>"	A Get Status call acknowledgment response has been requested and sent.

Table 40: CICS response messages (cont.)

Response message	Description
`STATUSTIME: <n>`	The current timeout value, where *n* is the amount of time (in seconds) the receiving station has to respond to a Get Status call.
`TEL-CALL: <channel>, <caller address>, <self address>, <date> <time>, <telephone number>|DISCONNECTED`	A Phone call has been received or disconnected.

CICS error messages

Table 41 summarises CICS error messages and their meanings.

Table 41: CICS error messages

Error message	Description
`ERROR: Admin access required`	The command that you entered requires an administrator login. Type `login admin`. Enter the admin password for the transceiver connected.
`ERROR: Bad command`	The syntax of the command entered is incorrect. Use the `help` command to look for the categories of available commands and use the `help <category>` command to get information on the available commands within a category. For information on CICS functionality use the `help cics` command.
`ERROR: Call failed`	The outgoing call has not started. This message is preceded by a message stating the reason for the failure. Check the destination address and use the `selbeacon` command to send a Channel Test call to the destination. You may need to select another frequency.
`ERROR: Call reply error XXX`	There has been an internal problem making the call. Under normal conditions this error should not occur. Switch the transceiver off then on again.
`ERROR: Call type not allowed`	This type of call cannot be made. Check if the option associated with the call type is installed in the transceiver.
`ERROR: Channel not found`	The channel you entered is not programmed in the transceiver. Either program the channel into your transceiver, or select another channel for the call.
`ERROR: Citizen band frequency but not citizen band channel`	You are not permitted to transmit on this CB frequency as it does not correspond with a CB channel within the transceiver. Select another frequency.
`Error: Command failed`	The command you entered has failed. Check the syntax required for the command.
`ERROR: Data too long`	The message is too long. Shorten the message, or split the message over a number of calls. The maximum number of characters permitted in a call type is provided in Table 38 on page 259.
`ERROR: FROM selfid <self address> not valid`	The self address contains characters that are not permitted. Check that the self address is correct for the type of network in which it is being used (see page 88, *Entering your station self address*).

`ERROR: Internal error`
`ERROR: Internal error XXXX`
`ERROR: Internal get`
`ERROR: Internal set`
	Under normal conditions this error should not occur. It is an indication that something went wrong with internal processing. Contact your Codan representative.

Table 41: CICS error messages (cont.)

Error message	Description
`ERROR: Invalid address`	The destination address that you are using for the call contains characters that are not permitted, or the statusack has an invalid source address. Check all addresses for the call.
`ERROR: Invalid call options`	The call options that you have entered for the call: • do not match those allowed for the call system • have been repeated • are not recognised when inserted after a message
`ERROR: Invalid call type for network`	The call type used for the call is not supported by the network. Select a call type that is valid for the network, or select a different network.
`ERROR: Invalid call type or selfid for scanning networks`	You have started a call during scanning. CICS attempts to select the first suitable network, however in this case, there are no suitable networks. Do one of the following before making the call again: • switch off scanning • specify the network for the call • select a different call type • select a different self address
`ERROR: Invalid characters in selfid`	The self address contains characters that are not permitted. Check that the self address is correct for the type of network in which it is being used (see page 88, *Entering your station self address*).
`ERROR: Invalid destination address`	The destination address used for the call type or network is incorrect, for example, alpha characters in a Codan Selcall network. Correct the destination address and try the call again.
`ERROR: Invalid network name`	The name of the network used for the call does not exist or does not support the call type (see page 144, *Network Name*).
`ERROR: Invalid selfid for specified address`	The entry in the self address list is incorrect. Check that the self address and assigned networks in the self address list are correct.
`ERROR: Invalid selfid for specified network`	The self address contains characters that are not permitted by the network specified, for example, alpha characters in a Codan Selcall network. Correct the self address.
`ERROR: Invalid selfid network`	The network in the self address list is incorrect. The self address list has been updated with a network using the `selfid` command. The network specified does not exist. Select a valid network for the self address.
`ERROR: Invalid source address`	The self address used for the call has not been accepted. Check that the self address is correct for the network's call system.
`ERROR: LBT option not installed`	You have attempted to use LBT but it is not installed in your transceiver.

Table 41: CICS error messages (cont.)

Error message	Description
`ERROR: LBT wrong mode`	You have attempted to use LBT when the transceiver is unable to perform LBT, for example, when the transceiver is scanning.
`ERROR: Low battery voltage`	CICS has attempted a PTT and detected that the battery voltage is low. Recharge the battery.
`ERROR: Max index allowed is n`	You have attempted to set a Secure Index that is greater than `n`. Enter a Secure Index that is less than or equal to `n`.
`ERROR: Message too big`	The message length is too long. Shorten the message, or split the message over a number of calls. The maximum number of characters permitted in a call type is provided in Table 38 on page 259.
`ERROR: Mode is not allowed`	The mode is not permitted for the selected channel. Select another mode.
`ERROR: Mode not found`	The mode requested is not available on this transceiver. Select another mode.
`ERROR: Network in address not found`	The network used in the call address is not programmed in the Network List of the transceiver. Either program the network into your transceiver, or select another network for the call.
`ERROR: Network not found`	You have used the `scan [on|off|<network>]` command. The network specified is not programmed in the Network List of the transceiver. Repeat the `scan` command using `on`, `off` or a valid network name.
`ERROR: No active link`	You have used the `hangup` command, but no call is currently in progress.
`ERROR: No ale network`	You have used the `alecall` or `aletelcall` commands. The transceiver has searched for an ALE/CALM network but one was not found.
`ERROR: No call system for current channel`	You have made a call on the currently selected channel and mode (scan is off). No channel is specified in the call information. CICS searches all networks for one that contains the currently selected channel and mode, but has not found a network. Select another channel and/or mode.
`ERROR: No channels found`	You have made a call on the currently selected channel (scan is off), but a channel cannot be selected because no channels are programmed or you were in free tune (see page 221, *Using the transceiver in free tune and Amateur Mode*). Exit free tune if required. Program some channels into your transceiver, or if not permitted to do so, contact your Codan representative.
`ERROR: No GPS unit connected`	You have sent GPS information in a call, however, the transceiver has detected that a GPS unit is not connected in the system. Check the cable connections to the GPS unit and that the RS232 mode and speed entries in the Control List are set correctly. The GPS option must also be installed.

Table 41: CICS error messages (cont.)

Error message	Description
`ERROR: No key at this index`	You have selected a Secure Index that does not have a Secure Key set. Select another index, or program a key for this index.
`ERROR: No link available`	There is no link available to the addressed station. This is caused by updates occurring in the RF unit. Wait a few minutes for the link to be established. If the link is still unavailable, try the call again.
`ERROR: No modes programmed`	No modes are programmed in the transceiver. Contact your Codan representative.
`ERROR: No modes with this sideband`	No modes are programmed with this sideband. Contact your Codan representative.
`ERROR: No network for selfid`	The command entered included a self address for which there is no suitable network, for example, the self address contained alpha characters but there is no ALE/CALM network.
`ERROR: No networks found`	You have set the transceiver to scan or are making a call while scanning is on, but the transceiver cannot find any networks that are set to be scanned. Change the Scan Network setting in the networks that you want to scan (see page 149, *Programming the Network List*).
`ERROR: No response from RF unit`	There has been a problem making the call or requesting PTT such that there is no response from the RF unit. Check cable connections. Wait for a minute or two for the RF unit to recover automatically.
`ERROR: No selfid`	You have made a call on the currently selected channel (scan is off) without specifying a network. The transceiver has located a network containing the channel, but no self address is set for this network in the self ID list. Select a different channel, select a self address to use with the network, or specify a network that has a valid self address in the call information.
`ERROR: No selfid for network`	The specified network does not have a self address. Check the command syntax and the self address list.
`ERROR: No valid GPS position`	The GPS position is either too old or not valid yet. Check the cables connected to the GPS unit.
`ERROR: Not an ALE network`	The command entered requires an ALE/CALM network, but the network specified with the command is not an ALE/CALM network.
`ERROR: Not supported`	The request cannot be executed because the option is not installed in your transceiver. If you want to use the option, contact your Codan representative.
`ERROR: PTT active`	The transceiver is currently transmitting and prevents the command from being executed. For example, you will *not* be able to change channels when the system is transmitting. Wait until the transceiver has completed the transmission, then send the new command.
`ERROR: PTT rejected`	PTT did not succeed. For more information see page 306, *PTT rejected from <location of PTT: reason>*.

Table 41: CICS error messages (cont.)

Error message	Description
`ERROR: Request failed`	The information requested cannot be retrieved from the RF unit. Check the cable connections.
`ERROR: Scan list empty`	The `scan on` command failed because no networks are set for scanning, these networks do not contain any channels, or the Scan Allow entry is disabled. The `scan <network>` command failed because these networks do not contain any channels, or the Scan Allow entry is disabled. Change the Scan Network entry to Scan (see page 144, *Scan Network*), add channels to the network if necessary, or enable the Scan Allow entry.
`ERROR: Scanning is on`	The system is currently scanning and cannot complete the command. Use the `scan off` command to switch off scanning, then try the new command again.
`ERROR: Secure is On`	The command you entered is not allowed while the Voice Encryptor option is active. Use the `secure off` command to exit secure mode, then try the new command again.
`ERROR: Selfid list empty`	Your transceiver does not have any self addresses programmed.
`ERROR: Selfid too long`	The self address or the total length of the self address and network name exceeds a specified limit for the call system used in the network. Shorten the length of the self address and/or the network name.
`ERROR: Sideband not allowed`	The sideband is not permitted for this channel. Select another mode.
`ERROR: Synthesiser is unlocked`	You cannot transmit while the synthesiser is unlocked. Switch the transceiver off then on again. If the error persists, contact your Codan representative.
`ERROR: System is busy`	There has been a problem making the call or updating the self address list. Wait for a few minutes, then repeat the command.
`ERROR: System locked`	The system is locked and the command cannot be executed. Wait for the lock to be released (for example, a data call ending), or to timeout, then try the command again.
`ERROR: Transceiver cut out`	The PTT has timed out according to the value set in the Cfg PTT Cutout Time entry in the Control List. If your transmission is long, set the Cfg PTT Cutout Time entry to 30 minutes.
`ERROR: Transceiver is tuning`	The `PTT` command has been rejected because the transceiver is currently tuning. Wait until the transceiver completes the tuning cycle, then try the `ptt` command again.
`ERROR: Transmit inhibited`	You have tried to transmit on a receive-only channel. Select a channel that has a transmit frequency.

Table 41: CICS error messages (cont.)

Error message	Description
`ERROR: Tx disabled because of TPE link`	You are not permitted to transmit a signal with the TPE link in its current position and the programming options installed in your transceiver. Contact your Codan representative.
`ERROR: Unable to send data`	There has been a problem sending data with the call. This message is preceded by a message stating the reason for the data not being sent. Refer to the description for the previous message to resolve the problem.
`ERROR: Unknown network name in selfid`	The network for the self address does not exist as the network may have been deleted after it was allocated to the self address. Program the network into the Network List in your transceiver, or edit the self address so that it uses a current network.
`ERROR: XR or VP not installed`	You have attempted to use a voice encryption option that is not installed in your transceiver. If you want to use this option, contact your Codan representative.