AT-Command Set

The following commands are supported by the Diva System Release software:

- AT commands
- AT\ commands
- AT% commands
- AT# commands
- AT& commands
- AT$ commands
- AT+ commands
- Class Fax1 and class Fax2 AT commands
- AT+FTD. Set current time and date
- AT+FPH. Page header generation

AT commands

AT command	Description		
AT A	ANSWER. Accepts an incoming call that has been indicated by a "RING". If the S0 register is set to zero, TTY indicates a RING until the call is answered by the AT A command or released.		
AT D[T|P] <number>	DIAL. Dials the given number. Dial tone (T) or dial pulse (P) are ignored. <number> can have the following format: <CalledPartyNumber>[| <Subaddress>][^56k] [+i<y> | +p=btx] where <y> is the Diva-specific +I command (see below).		
AT E[0|1]	<n>	Echo mode. In echo mode, the commands sent to the modem are echoed back to the terminal.	
	0	Echo mode OFF. In command mode, the modem does not reflect the data that it has received from the application back to the application.	
	1	Echo mode ON. In command mode, the modem reflects the data that it has received from the application back to the application.	
AT I[<n>]	INFO. Returns the modem identification string. <n> : integer ranging from 0 to 9		
AT H[0]	HANGUP. Disconnects the line.		
AT O[1]	ONLINE. Switches the modem from command mode to data mode.		
AT Q[<n>]	<n>	Modem response mode	
	0	Returns result codes (default)	
	1	Quiet mode. In quiet mode the modem driver does not return result codes for the commands.	
AT V[<n>]	<n>	Modem response (result code) format	
	0	Numeric result codes.	
	1	Plain text result codes (verbal mode, default).	

AT L<n>	Command accepted for compatibility reasons.	
AT N<n>	Command accepted for compatibility reasons.	
AT M<n>	Command accepted for compatibility reasons.	
AT Y<n>	Command accepted for compatibility reasons.	
AT X<n>	<n>	Result code reporting option
	0	Enables minimum information only (plain CONNECT in case of successful connection establishment, NO CARRIER in case of dialing/answer error).
	4	Enables full information (the result codes are reported, default).
AT Z[<n>]	Soft reset. Drops the connection if the modem is in ESCAPE mode. Resets the modem and restores the selected predefined modem configuration profile <n>. See Supported TTY Profiles on page 63 for more information. See AT&F below for the list of predefined modem configuration profiles.	
AT S<r>=?	Displays the value of the selected S-register <r>.	
AT S0= <n>	<n>	Description
	0	Disables auto answer. Incoming calls are answered with an ALERT message and indicated by RING messages (every 4 sec). The user can investigate the call parameters, select the appropriate profile or settings and accept the call by the AT A command. The user can issue the AT H command to reject the incoming call.
	1 ... 254	Enables auto answer. Incoming calls are indicated by a RING and accepted automatically.
	255	Ignores the incoming calls (default).
ATS2= <n>	<n> (0 ... 255)	Description
	127	Disables the escape sequence process, i.e. no escape character is recognized.
	43	The default value of the ESCAPE character ("+").
ATS7= <n>	Default value is set to zero (e.g., modem will use protocol-specific default value). Modem mode: time to wait for carrier. Sets the time in seconds that the modem will wait for a carrier before hanging up. <n> is a range from 0 to 255 seconds. Fax mode: time to wait for connect. Sets the time in seconds that fax will wait for connection before hanging up. Suggested value is 200 seconds. Values less than 10 seconds are ignored. The carrier waiting time starts after the connection was established and is set to 60 seconds.	
ATS9= <n>	Carrier Detect Response Time. Sets the time in tenths of a second that a carrier must be present before the modem considers it valid. <n> is a range from 0 to 255 tenths of a second. This register is only implemented for compatibility reasons. Writing to this register does not affect the Carrier Detect Response time.	
ATS10= <n>	Delay between carrier loss and hang up. Sets the time in tenths of a second that the modem waits before hanging up after a loss of carrier. <n> is a range from 0 ... 255 tenths of a second.	

ATS27=<bitmask>	Bit	Value	Result
	0	1	Reserved
	1	2	Reserved
	2	4	Reserved
	3	8	Disables 2100 Hz answer tone
	4	16	Reserved
	5	32	Reserved
	6	64	Reserved
	7	128	Reserved

ATS51=<bitmask>	Bit	Value	Result
	0	1	Disables error correction for 1200 bps connections
	1	2	Disables error correction for V.22bis connections
	2	4	Disables error correction for V.32bis connections
	3	8	Reserved
	4	16	Reserved
	5	32	Reserved
	6	64	Reserved
	7	128	Reserved

ATS91=<bitmask>	Bit	Value	Result
	0	1	Use reverse SDLC establishment (SNRM sent by answerer and not by caller). Mandatory for POS.
	1	2	Poll on each SDLC frame. Required by some POS terminals.

ATS92=<n>	SDLC Address A (default 0x30)

ATS128	S-register 128 is a read-only register. Reading this register allows to retrieve information on the current (last) incoming call. It returns a message in the following format: ;<calling party number>;<destination_address>. If calling party or destination sub- addresses are present, they are separated by a slash "/" from the called party number or the destination address. For example, the calling party number 800, calling party sub-address 900, destination address 400, destination sub-address 500 are presented as: ;800/900;400/500.

ATS172=<bitmask>	Bit	Value	Result

	0	1	Enable transmission and reception of empty frames.
	1	2	Enable "multimoding", i.e. a trailing byte (modulation tag) in every frame specifies which modulation has to be used to send this frame or at which modulation it was received. Valid modulation tags are 0x27 for V.23 HDX off hook and 0x28 for V.23 HDX on hook.
	2	4	Shield empty frames. This mode enables a tty application to send and receive empty frames. Since a frame with a length of 1 byte is invalid in the V.23 SMS and V.23 Caller ID protocol, it is used to carry the information that an empty frame occurred and which modulation was detected. The data byte in a real 1 byte frame is replaced by a unique value 0xff. A single byte frame 0x27 indicates or issues an empty frame in V.23 HDX off hook. A single byte frame 0x28 indicates or issues an empty frame in V.23 HDX on hook.
ATS253= <n>	<n> (0 ... 127)	Description	
	Set	Write allows to set coded in accordance with Q.931 cause value to be used to disconnect this call (for example by ATH/ATZ commands or by DTR drop operation). The Diva Media Board provides conversion between used national dependent values/in band procedures and Q.931.	
	Read	Read after disconnect provides coded in accordance with Q.931 value of disconnect cause. The Diva Media Board provides conversion between used national dependent values/in band procedures and Q.931.	
ATS254= <bitmask>	**Bit**	**Value**	**Result**
	0	1	Allows to reject incoming call using ATH, ATZ commands or using DTR drop procedure.
	1	2	Activate TIES (Time Independent Escape Sequence). The TIES procedure switches to command mode if "+++AT<CR>" (where <CR> represents hex digit 0x0D) sequence is detected in the data stream after a 20 ms pause and is followed by a 40 ms pause.
ATS1001= <number>	Second origination address. This number is placed as the second origination address.		
ATS1002= <number>	Specifies the numbering plan identifier for the second origination address. Number should be in the range 0...255. If number is set to 128 or larger then octet 3a (presentation and screening indicator) is not used.		
ATS1003= <number>	Specifies the presentation (bits [7:6] in octet 3a of origination address) and screening (bits [2:1] in octet 3a of origination address) for the second origination address. Number should be in the range 0...127.		

AT\ commands

AT command	Description	
AT \V[<n>]	<n>	CONNECT message format
	0	Plain CONNECT message without any connection parameters.
	1	Full CONNECT message including connection parameters (modulation,

		compression, transmit/receive rate).
	2	Full CONNECT message in multi-line format: CONNECT, TX/RX, CARRIER, PROTOCOL, COMPRESSION.
AT \T[0...65535]		Inactivity timeout (s). TTY releases the connection if there was no data traffic on the interface for the time interval specified here.
AT \D[<n>]		Debug level. Reserved for use by Dialogic Corporation.
AT \N[<n>]	<n>	Error correction control
	0|1	Turn off error correction, error correction detection, and data compression (i.e. connect in transparent mode only).
	2	Disable V.42 error correction and V.42 error correction detection (i.e. MNP only). In case of failure, connect in transparent mode.
	3	Try to establish error correction; try to detect error correction (any supported). In case of failure, connect in transparent mode.
	4	Force V.42 error correction. Disconnect in case of failure.
	5	Force MNP error correction. Disconnect in case of failure.
	6	Force V.42 or MNP error correction. Disconnect in case of failure.
	7	Try to establish V.42 error correction; try to detect V.42 error correction. In case of failure, connect in transparent mode.
	8	Try to establish MNP error correction; try to detect MNP error correction. In case of failure, connect in transparent mode.
	10	Force SDLC error correction. Disconnect in case of failure.
	11	Try to establish SDLC error correction. In case of failure, connect in transparent mode.
	12	Try to establish SDLC or MNP error correction. In case of failure, connect in transparent mode.
	13	Try to establish SDLC or V.42 error correction. In case of failure, connect in transparent mode.
	14	Try to establish SDLC or V.42/MNP error correction. In case of failure, connect in transparent mode.

AT% commands

AT command	Description	
AT %C[<n>]	<n>	Data compression control
	0	Turn data compression off
	1	Turn data compression on

AT# commands

AT command	Description		
AT #CID=?	Displays CID (Caller ID) setting. The short form of this command is "CID?".		
AT #CID= <n>	<n>	Sets CID mode. The TTY indicates the origination (CID) and destination (DAD) number in the RING and/or CONNECT message. This enables a server application for example to forward incoming calls directly to their destination. [a]	
	0	No CID indication	
	1	CID indication in RING message [a]	
	2	CID indication in CONNECT message [b]	
	3	CID indication in RING and in CONNECT messages	
	5	CID and DAD (Destination Address [a]) indication in RING message [c]	
	6	CID and DAD [a] indication in CONNECT message [d]	
	7	CID and DAD [a] indication in RING and in CONNECT messages	
	9	Use an **mgetty** friendly format for CID indication in RING message [e]	
	14	HylaFax friendly format RING CID: XXX[/YYY] DAD: HHH[/ZZZ] RING	
	15	Use an **mgetty** friendly format for CID and DAD [a] indication in RING message [f]	

Notes:
[a] CID (Calling Party Number) is indicated as: RING CID: <number>
[b] CID (Calling Party Number) is indicated as: CONNECT ... CID: <number>
[c] Indicated as: RING CID: <number> DAD: <number>
[d] Indicated as: CONNECT ... CID: <number> DAD: <number>
[e] Indicated as: RING;<number>
[f] Indicated as: RING;<number>;<number>

AT& commands

AT command	Description	
AT &C[<n>]	Accepted for compatibility reasons. <n> : any integer	
AT &G[<n>]	<n>	Guard tone options
	0	Turns guard tone off (default).
	1	Turns 550 Hz guard tone on.
	2	Turns 1800 Hz guard tone on.
AT &D[<n>]	Data Terminal Ready (DTR) options. <n> ranges from 0 to 3. See AT&Q command below.	

AT &Q[<n>]	Communication options. <n> ranges from 0 to 3. Data Terminal Ready (DTR) options and Communication (COM) options determine the behavior of the virtual modem when DTR switches from ON to OFF in accordance with the following table:

&Q	&D0	&D1	&D2	&D3
&Q0	N [a]	B	C	D
&Q1	A [b]	B [c]	C [d]	D [e]
&Q2	C	C	C	D
&Q3	C	C	C	D

AT &K<n>	<n>	Terminal flow control options. Defines the flow control mechanism.
	0	Disables flow control.
	1	Enables RTS/CTS local + remote flow control (obsolete).
	2	Enables XON/XOFF flow control (obsolete).
	3	Enables RTS/CTS local + remote flow control.
	4	Enables XON/XOFF flow control.
	5	Enables transparent XON/XOFF flow control.
	6	Enables both XON/XOFF and RTS/CTS flow control (voice).
AT &V		Displays the current configuration, the last number that has been dialed (last DIAL to), and the calling party number of the last incoming call (last RING from).
AT &V1		Displays current settings and settings of the available profiles.
AT &F[<n>]		Resets the modem and restores the selected predefined modem configuration profile. AT&F sets factory defaults for current profile. See Supported TTY Profiles for details.

Notes:
[a] No action is taken, the DTR drop is ignored.
[b] If the modem is online, it hangs up and responds with OK.
[c] If the modem is online, it switches to command mode (as if an ESCAPE sequence was detected) and sends OK.
[d] If the modem is online, it hangs up and responds with OK.
[e] If the modem is online, it hangs up and the current profile defaults are restored.

AT$ commands

AT command	Description
AT #CID=?	Displays CID (Caller ID) setting. The short form of this command is "CID?".
AT #CID= <n>	<n>	Sets CID mode. The TTY indicates the origination (CID) and destination (DAD) number in the RING and/or CONNECT message. This enables a server application for example to forward incoming calls directly to their destination. [a]
	0	No CID indication

1	CID indication in RING message [a]
2	CID indication in CONNECT message [b]
3	CID indication in RING and in CONNECT messages
5	CID and DAD (Destination Address [a]) indication in RING message [c]
6	CID and DAD [a] indication in CONNECT message [d]
7	CID and DAD [a] indication in RING and in CONNECT messages
9	Use an **mgetty** friendly format for CID indication in RING message [e]
14	HylaFax friendly format RING CID: XXX[/YYY] DAD: HHH[/ZZZ] RING
15	Use an **mgetty** friendly format for CID and DAD [a] indication in RING message [f]

Notes:
[a] CID (Calling Party Number) is indicated as: RING CID: <number>
[b] CID (Calling Party Number) is indicated as: CONNECT ... CID: <number>
[c] Indicated as: RING CID: <number> DAD: <number>
[d] Indicated as: CONNECT ... CID: <number> DAD: <number>
[e] Indicated as: RING;<number>
[f] Indicated as: RING;<number>;<number>

AT+ commands

AT command [a] [b]	Description		
AT +iA<number>	Accepted address. Incoming calls are only accepted if the called party number equals the phone number configured here. Addresses are compared backwards. So, if you set the accepted address to 12, the called party numbers that end with 12, e.g., 12, 812, 384012, match the configured address. [c]		
AT +iO<number>	Origination address. This number is placed as the origination address. [c]		
AT +iB<n>	<n>	B-channel data adaptation rate [d]	
	2	1200 bps	
	3	2400 bps	
	4	4800 bps	
	5	9600 bps	
	6	19200 bps	
	7	38400 bps	
	8	48000 bps	

	9	56000 bps	
AT +iC[<n>]	<n>	Determines whether the modem stays in command mode after call setup.	
	0	Stays in command mode.	
	1	Switches to data mode.	
AT +iD<n>	<n>	Delay for AT-command response (ms).	
	0	AT-command response is sent immediately.	
	1 ... 255	AT-command response is delayed.	
AT +iF<n>	<n>	RNA Framing. [e]	
	0	No framing check (pass data transparently).	
	1	Force synchronous conversation (PPP).	
	2	Force asynchronous conversation (PPP).	
	3	Force synchronous conversation (RAS).	
	4	Force asynchronous conversation (RAS).	
	5	Detects required conversation by analyzing incoming data packets.	
	Bit	**Value**	**RNA patches***
1	1	Reserved, should be zero.	
2	2	Reserved, should be zero.	
3	4	Reserved, should be zero.	
4	8	Pass IPCP (default is track).	
5	16	Force patch of IPCP.	
6	32	Keep RX ACCM (default is add).	
7	64	Keep TX ACCM (default is delete).	
8	128	Pass LCP (default is track).	
	*Controls the behavior of the ASYNC/SYNC PPP conversion module. See ASYNC/SYNC Conversion Module for details.		
AT +iL<n>	Maximum data frame length. <n> should be in the range of 0 ... 2048. 0 defaults to the maximum frame length supported by the Diva Media Board.		

AT +iM<n>	**<n>**	**Working mode**	
	1	Normal operation mode. TTY does not try to preserve the protocol data unit boundaries (streaming). This mode fully emulates the behavior of a "classic" modem or terminal adapter connected via a serial interface.	
	2	Fax mode. TTY switches to this mode as soon as a Fax CLASS 1 or Fax CLASS 2 command is detected.	
	3	Voice mode (bit-transparent access to B-channel data).	
	4	RNA mode. TTY operates in framing mode, investigates protocol data units, and provides ASYNC/SYNC conversion if necessary.	
	5	BTX over ISDN mode.	
	6	Frame mode. The TTY preserves the frame boundaries of the ISDN data frames. Note that the Linux TTY interface will stream the data again.	
AT +iN<Format>	Format		Numbering plan for destination/origination address and presentation/screening indicators for origination address.
	Number1[/Number2[/ Number3[/Number4]]]		Specifies the numbering plan identifier for the destination address (Number1), origination address (Number2), presentation indicator - bits [7:6] in octet 3a of origination address (Number3) and screening indicator - bits [2:1] in octet 3a of origination address (Number4). Number1 and Number2 should be in the range 0...127. Number3 and Number4 should be in the range 0...3.
AT +iP<n>	<n>	Specifies the protocol stack used to transfer bearer data.	
	1	L1 - HDLC, L2 - X.75SLP and V.42bis data compression autodetection in case of incoming connection, L3 - transparent	
	2	L1 - V.110 synchronous mode, L2 and L3 - transparent	
	3	L1 - V.110 asynchronous mode, L2 and L3 - transparent	

	4	L1 - analog modem (synchronous mode), L2 - V.42+V.42bis autodetect, L3 - transparent
	5	L1 - analog modem with full negotiation, L2 - V.42+V.42bis autodetect, L3 - transparent
	6	L1 - HDLC, L2 - V.120, L3 - TA
	7	L1 - Fax, L2 - transparent, L3 - T.30 with ECM, T.6, MR, MMR, polling
	8	L1, L2, and L3 - transparent
	9	L1 - HDLC, L2, and L3 - transparent
	10	L1 - HDLC, L2 - X.75SLP, L3 - BTX
	11	external device 0
	12	L1 - HDLC, L2 - X.75SLP and data compression autodetection in accordance with V.42bis, L3 - transparent

AT +iS<Format>	Format	Service Indicator/Additional Service Indicator
	Number	Sets the Service Indicator to the provided value. The Additional Service Indicator is set to zero. The number should be in the range 1 ... 7.
	Number1/Number2	Number 1: Service Indicator. It should be in the range of 1 ... 7. Number 2: Additional Service Indicator. It should be in the range of 0 ... 255. [f]

At +iT<n>	ISDN trace options. Reserved for use by Dialogic. <n> ranges from 0 to 255.

AT +iH[<n>]	<n>	Erases/sets slow application workarounds.
	0	Erases workarounds. Equivalent to AT command: AT+IW=0+IX=0+IY=0+iZ0
	1	Sets workarounds. Equivalent to AT command: AT+IW=1+IX=81+IY=8+iZ80

AT +iW<n>	Defers receive notifications to <n> bytes/millisecond. <n> should be in the range of 0 ... 64000.
AT +iX<n>	Respects read block size and defers receive notifications. <n> should be in the range of 0 ... 64000.
AT +iY<n>	Defers transmission to <n> bytes/millisecond. <n> should be in the range of 0

		... 8.
AT +iZ<n>		Splits large frames into <n> byte segments. <n> should be in the range of 0 ... 2048.
AT +iU=<BC>| <BC/LLC>		Sometimes the Service Indicator and Additional Service Indicator are not flexible enough to indicate the necessary information in bearer capabilities (BC) and low-layer compatibility (LLC) that the user wants to provide for an outgoing call. In this case, the user can set these values directly. For example, to indicate a V.110 call with 38400 bps and the appropriate flow control option, the user can enter the command: AT+IU=<8890214d00bb> to specify the BC value. The provided BC and LLC values are used without any verification (except max. length of information element) to create the SETUP message sent over the D-channel. This allows the use of proprietary BC/LLC values not yet covered by standards. See Call Parameter (BC/LLC) Selection for details. Example: If the BC value is 8890, enter AT +iU<8890>. If the of each of the BC and the LLC is 8890, enter AT +iU<8890/8890>.
AT +iI		Reserved.
	Mode	Global TTY mode. See Incoming RAS call type autodetection for details.
	AT&F16+IE=piafs32k	China 32K PIAFS link
	AT&F17+IE=piafs64k	China 64K PIAFS link
	AT&F18+IE=piafs	China variable speed PIAFS link
	AT+IE=none	Resets the tty interfaces to "default" mode (i.e. signaling information will be used to determine the call type)
AT +iQ= <binding>	String	Binding. See TTY Channel Pool Mode for details.
	oX	Bind TTY to board X for outgoing calls
	iX	Bind TTY to board X for incoming calls
	aX	Bind TTY to board X for the calls
	o0	Erase TTY binding for outgoing calls
	i0	Erase TTY binding for incoming calls
	a0	Erase TTY bindings for incoming and outgoing calls
	?	Display current bindings
AT +iK= <binding>	String	Binding. See TTY Channel Pool Mode for details.
	oY	Bind TTY to line Y for outgoing calls

	iY	Bind TTY to line Y for incoming calls
	aY	Bind TTY to line Y for the calls
	o0	Erase TTY binding for outgoing calls
	i0	Erase TTY binding for incoming calls
	a0	Erase TTY bindings for incoming and outgoing calls
	?	Display current bindings
	Note: This command must be used in conjunction with the AT+iQ command to first set the controller number that the tty interface is bound to	
AT +MF=<data bits><parity>, <top bits>	Data bits: 8,7,5. Parity: N (none), O (odd), E (even), S (space), M (mark). Stop bits: 1, 2. The transmission rate is derived from the currently selected Rx/Tx transmission speed (+MS command). Example: AT+MF=8,N,1 - select 8 data bits, no parity and one stop bit.	
AT +MF?	Returns currently selected framing.	
AT +MF=?	Returns list of supported parameters.	
AT +MS?	Modulation Selection Query. The response to the query has the following format: AT +MS: <mod>,<auto>,<min>,<max>,<min_rx>,<max_rx>.	
AT +MS= [<mod>][, [<auto>] [,[<min>][, [<max>][, [<min_rx>] [, [<max_rx>]]]]]]	Modulation Selection Set. Modulation: B103 (300 bps), B212A (1200 bps), V21 (300 bps), V22 (1200 bps), V22B (1200 - 2400 bps), V22F (1200 bps Diva Fast Setup), V22BF (1200 - 2400 bps Diva Fast Setup), V23C (Tx:75 bps/Rx:1200 bps outgoing call, Tx:1200 bps/Rx:75 bps incoming call), V23HDX, V23HDXON (1200 bps half duplex for SMS over PSTN, off/on hook standard), V32 (4800 - 9600 bps), V32B, (4800 - 14400 bps), V34 (2400 - 33600 bps), V90 (28000 - 56000 bps download client <- server, 28000 - 32000 bps upload client -> server), V90a (28000 - 56000 bps upload client -> server, 28000 - 32000 bps download client <- server). Auto: 0 - use only the specified modulation, 1 - try other modulations with lower data rates if the specified modulation cannot be used. min: Minimum transmit data rate. max: Maximum transmit data rate. min_rx: Minimum receive data rate. max_rx: Maximum receive data rate. Only V90 modulation has different transmit/receive rates. Rate = 0 means no minimum or maximum limitation. Valid Rate Values (in bps): 75, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 7200, 9600, 12000, 14400, 16800, 19200, 21600, 24000, 26400, 28000, 28800, 29333, 30667, 31200, 32000, 33600, 33400, 34667, 36000, 37333, 38000, 38667, 40000, 41333, 42000, 42667, 44000, 45333, 46000, 46667, 48000, 49333, 50000, 50667, 52000, 53333, 54000, 54667, 56000, 0	

Notes:
[a] "AT+" commands are Diva-specific commands which may be used either as part of a normal AT command or as part of a called party number.
[b] If you use this AT command in sequence (in one line) with other AT commands, it should either be the last command or it should be followed by a semi-colon ";". For example: the AT-command sequence AT&F14, AT#CID=7, ATS0=1, AT+IA12 can be written as: AT&F14#CID=7S0=1+IA12 or AT&F14+IA12;#CID=7S0=1
[c] If a subaddress (SUB) needs to be entered, it must be separated from the rest of the number by a vertical character [|] (also called the pipe symbol).
[d] If supported by used bearer protocol (for example V.110).

[e] Determines if the ASYNC/SYNC conversion module is inserted on top of OSI Layer 3 and which mode this module assumes. See ASYNC/SYNC Conversion Module for details.

[f] Commonly used values are: 1/1 - ISDN voice call 3.1 kHz, 1/2 - Analog voice call, 1/3 - ISDN voice call 7 kHz, 2/1 - Fax group 2, 2/2 - Fax group 3, 2/3 - Data over modem connection, 2/4 - BTX over modem connection, 7/0 - 64 kbps Data, 7/170 - 56 kbps Data, 7/197 - V.110 rate adaptation. See Call parameter (BC/LLC) selection on page 69 for details.

Fax class 1 and Fax class 2 AT commands

The following list is an excerpt of the complete list.

Command	Description
AT +FCLASS?	Queries the configured modem class.
AT +FCLASS=?	Displays the supported modem classes.
AT +FCLASS= <n>	Configures the modem for modem class <n>. 0 - Data mode, 1 - EIA class 1, 2 - EIA class 2
AT +FMFR?	Returns the name of the modem manufacturer.
AT +FMDL?	Returns the name of the modem model.
AT +FREV?	Returns the product version.
AT +FLPL=<n>	Control class 2 polling capability. 0 - Normal operation. 1 - Document available for polling.
AT +FTD	For information, see AT+FTD: Set current time and date.
AT +FPH	For information, see See AT+FPH: Page header generation.

AT+FD Set current time and date

The AT+FTD command is used to set the current date and time. The current time and date should be set before each fax transmit session. The syntax of the command is:

```
AT+FTD=year,month,hour,minute,second,zone,dtsdelta
```

Parameter	Description
year	The current year. Range: 1970 to 65535
month	The current month number. Range: 1 to 12. January is 1.
day	The current day of the month. Range: 1 to 31.
hour	The current hour. Range: 0 to 23.
minute	The current minute. Range 0 to 59.
second	The current second. Range 0 to 59.
zone	Reserved. Should be set to zero.
dtsdelta	Reserved. Should be set to zero.

AT+FPH: Page header generation

The AT+FPH command is used to enable automatic generation of a Fax page header. There are three allowable formats for the syntax of this command:

- AT+FPH=mode,"left"
- AT+FPH=mode,"left'middle'right"
- AT+FPH=mode,"left'right"

AT+FPH command parameters

Parameter	Description
mode	Reserved. Should be set to 1.
string	The string defines the page header itself. Only ASCII printable characters are allowed in the string (0x20 thru 0x7e). Escape sequences that are introduced with the percent (%) character are allowed. The string can be partitioned into one, two, or three parts by using single quote characters (') in the command expression.

Recognized escape sequences

An escape sequence is a % followed by an optional width, which may include a leading left-justification signifier, and then by the escape character itself. It is of the form %[numbers][-]character. The dash (-) denotes left justification. When the dash is absent, right justification is used. If the width specification starts with a zero and the escape sequence is expanded, the value will be left-padded with zeroes. Otherwise, it will be left-padded with spaces.

Sequence	Description
%d (or %D)	The day of the month as a decimal number (range 01 to 31).
%h (or %H)	The hour as a decimal number using a 24-hour clock (range 00 to 23).
%i (or %I)	The hour as a decimal number using a 12-hour clock (range 01 to 12).
%m	The month as a decimal number (range 01 to 12).
%M	The minute as a decimal number (two digits).
%p	Either "am" or "pm" according to the given time value or the corresponding strings.
%P	The current page number of the fax being sent, as computed by the padding. Please note that page number is printed at the right upper corner of the page and not at the location where %P tag was found.
%r (or %R)	The ID of the remote fax machine. Leading and trailing blanks are stripped. A printf-style field width specifier such as %20r or %-20r can be used to print this in a fixed width field.
%s (or %S)	The second as a decimal number (two digits).
%t (or	The ID of the transmitting fax machine. Leading and trailing blanks are stripped. A

%T)	printf-style field width specifier such as %20t or %-20t can be used to print this in a fixed width field.
%y	The year as a decimal number without the century.
%Y	The year as a decimal number including the century.
%C	C - unrecognized format character. Printed as C.

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