Click to prove you're human

This article gives some explanation for voicemail set up on the Cisco 6800, 7800, or 8800 Series IP Multiplatform Phones. Applicable Devices | Software Version Introduction Voicemail is one of the most common features in IP Telephony. The Cisco IP Phone 6800, 7800, or 8800 Series Multiplatform Phone has voicemail storage capabilities. The phones referenced in this article are not Enterprise phones that use a specific call controller. If you would like to compare the two different types of phones, check out Compare & Contrast: Cisco IP MPP Phones & Cisco Unified IP Phones. Phones with Multiplatform Firmware MPP phones require either service from an Internet Telephony Service Provider (ITSP) or an IP Private Branch Exchange (PBX) call control server. WebEx Calling, Ring Central, and Verizon are examples of an ITSP. Some examples of IP PBX services that work with Cisco MPP phones include, Asterisk, Centile, and Metaswitch platforms. These ITSP and IP PBX call controllers are a separate system in which the phone and the call controller communicate with each other to provide services such as call park and voicemail. Since the MPP phones do not use a specific call controller, access and procedures vary. Each call controller can follow different procedures, so we can't tell you exactly how yours will work. For information and help with your specific voicemail commands, refer to the help sites from the provider you chose. If you have an administrator, you can contact them for details and possible training. Setting Up Personal Voicemail The person that set up your network most likely configured a generic voicemail message, extension, and password. When you go into the voice mailbox for the first time, you can create a personalized message. In this example, we used FreePBX for our IP PBX. FreePBX uses Asterisk. Step 1 Pick up the handset or press the speaker icon. Step 2 Enter the key combination to access your voicemail. Common options are *98 or *99. Step 3 You will receive a prompt for the extension. This is most likely the same number of the extension of the phone. In some cases you may be given a different extension. Check with your voice administrator or service provider. Step 4 You will receive a prompt for the password. This may be the number of the extension of the phone or a number provided to you by your service provider. Step 5 You will receive a prompt to state your name and click the pound key. Speak clearly into the phone. Step 6 You can select 1 to save the name, 2 to listen to it, or 3 to re-record. Step 7 You will receive a prompt to record a greeting and click the pound key. Step 8 You can select 1 to save the greeting, 2 to listen to it , or 3 to re-record. Step 9 You will receive a prompt to record a busy message. Step 10 You can select 1 to save the busy message, 2 to listen to it, or 3 to re-record. 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Once you are ready for this next step, click here. You can use Cisco Extension Mobility to sign in to a different phone in your network and have it act the same as your phone. After you sign in, the phone adopts your user profile, including your phone lines, features, established services, and web-based settings. Your administrator sets you up for the Cisco Extension Mobility service. Headset sign-in is supported for Mobile and Remote Access (MRA). You plug your Cisco Headset 500 Series into someone else's phone. The headsets need to use the Y-cable to access this feature. If your headset is not mapped to your user ID, the first time you perform this procedure, phone may prompt you to map the headset to your ID and the Cisco Unified Communications Manager maps the headset to your user record. The prompt depends on configuration settings for the phone. When your headset is mapped to you, the phone gets your user ID, based on the headset serial number, and displays your ID in the Extension Mobility sign-in screen. Note If the headset is upgrading or you're on a call, the association can't be made. Wait until the upgrade is finished or the call is finished before you perform this procedure. When you unplug the headset or the USB adapter, you are signed out of Extension Mobility after a delay unless you confirm the sign-out. You are also automatically signed out of Extension Mobility after a predetermined inactivity time. A headset firmware upgrade can't be in progress. The phone must be idle. Voice message storage and retrievalFor other uses, see Voicemail (disambiguation).A voicemail system (also known as voice message or voice bank) is a computer-based system that allows callers to leave a recorded message when the recipient has been unable (or unwilling) to answer the phone. Calls may be directed to voicemail manually or automatically. The caller is prompted to leave a message that the recipient can retrieve at a later time.Voicemail can be used for personal calls, but more complex systems exist for companies and services to handle the volume of customer requests. The term is also used more broadly to denote any system of conveying stored telecommunications voice messages, including using older technology like answering machines.Drawing of how the voicemail system interacts with the PBXVoicemail systems are designed to convey a caller's recorded audio message to a recipient. To do so they contain a user interface to select, play, and manage messages; a delivery method to either play or otherwise deliver the message; and a notification ability to inform the user of a waiting message. Most systems use phone networks, either cellular- or landline-based, as the conduit for all of these functions. Some systems may use multiple telecommunications methods, permitting recipients and callers to retrieve or leave messages through multiple methods such as PCs or smartphones.Simple voicemail systems function as a remote answering machine using touch-tones as the user interface. More complicated systems may use other input devices such as voice or a computer interface. Simpler voicemail systems may play the audio message through the phone, while more advanced systems may have alternative delivery methods, including email or text message delivery, message transfer and forwarding options,[1] and multiple mailboxes.Almost all modern voicemail systems use digital storage and are typically stored on computer data storage. Notification methods also vary based on the voicemail system. Simple systems may not provide active notification at all, instead requiring the recipient to check with the system, while others may provide an indication that messages are waiting.More advanced systems may be integrated with a company's Private Automated Branch Exchange (PABX), with a call center ACD for automatic call distribution; with mobile or paging terminals for message alert; and computer systems/data bases for delivering information or processing orders. Interactive voice response (IVR) systems may use digital information stored in a corporate data base to select pre-recorded words and phrases stored in a voicemail vocabulary to form sentences that are delivered to the caller.A common icon to represent voicemail (an abstraction of cassette tape, which were historically popular for use in voicemail recording before the 2000s)The term Voicemail was coined by Televoice International (later Voicemail International, or VMI) for their introduction of the first US-wide Voicemail service in 1980.[2] Although VMI trademarked the term, it eventually became a generic term for automated voice services employing a telephone. Voicemail popularity continues today with Internet telephone services such as Skype, Google Voice and ATT that integrate voice, voicemail and text services for tablets and smartphones.Voicemail systems were developed in the late 1970s by Voice Message Exchange (VMX). They became popular in the early 1980s when they were made available on PC-based boards.[3] In September 2012 a report from USA Today and Vonage claimed that voicemail was in decline. The report said that the number of voicemail messages declined eight percent compared to 2011.[4][5]This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message)The conventional solution to efficient handling of telephone communication in businesses was the "message center". A message center or "message desk" was a centralized, manual answering service inside a company staffed by a few operators who answered all incoming phone calls. Extensions that were busy or rang "no answer" would forward to the message center using a device called a "call director". The call director had a button for each extension in the company which would flash when that person's extension forwarded to the message center. A little label next to the button told the operator the person being called.While it was an improvement over basic multi-line systems, the message center had many disadvantages. Many calls would come in simultaneously at peak periods, such as lunch time, and operators were often busy. This left message attendants with little time to take each message accurately. Often, they were not familiar with employees' names and "buzzwords" and how to spell or pronounce them. Messages were scribbled on pink slips and distributed by the internal mail system and messages, often arrived at people's desks after lengthy delays, contained little content other than the caller's name and number, and were often inaccurate, with misspelled names and wrong phone numbers.Tape-based telephone answering machines had come into the residential telephone market, but they were not used much in the corporate environment due to physical limitations of the technology. One answering machine was needed for each telephone; messages could not be recorded if the user was using the phone; messages had to be retrieved in sequential order; and messages could not be retrieved remotely, selectively discarded, saved, or forwarded to others. Further, the manufacturers of PBXs (private branch exchangesthe name for corporate phone systems) used proprietary digital phone sets in order to increase the functionality and value of the PBX. These phone sets were, by design, incompatible with answering machines.In the 1970s and early 1980s, the cost of long-distance calling decreased and more business communications were conducted by telephone. As corporations grew and labor rates increased, the ratio of secretaries to employees decreased. With more communication by phone, multiple time zones, and fewer secretaries, real-time phone communications were hampered by callers being unable to reach people. Some early studies showed that only 1 in 4 phone calls resulted in a completed call and half the calls were one-way in nature (that is, they did not require a conversation). This happened because people were either not at work (due to time zone differences, being away on business, etc.), or if they were at work, they were on the phone, away from their desks in meetings, on breaks, etc. This bottleneck hindered the effectiveness of business activities and decreased both individual and group productivity. It also wasted the caller's time and created delays in resolving time-critical issues.The first public records describing voice recording were reported in a New York newspaper and the Scientific American in November 1877. Thomas A. Edison had announced the invention of his "phonograph" saying "the object was to record telephone messages and transmit them again by telephone." Edison applied for a US patent in December 1877 and shortly thereafter demonstrated the machine to publishers, the US Congress and President Rutherford B. Hayes. In an article outlining his own ideas of the future usefulness of his machine Edison's list began with "Letter writing, and all kinds of dictation without the aid of a stenographer." In other words, "voice messages" or "Voice-mail". By 1914, Edison's phonograph business included a dictating machine (the Ediphone) and the "Telescribe", a machine combining the phonograph and the telephone, which recorded both sides of telephone conversations.[6]For nearly one hundred years, there were few innovations or advances in telephone services. Voicemail was the result of innovations in telephone products and services made possible by developments in computer technology during the 1970s. These innovations began with the Motorola Pageboy, a simple "pager" or "beeper" introduced in 1974 that was generally offered in conjunction with answering services that handled busy/ no-answer overloads and after hours calls for businesses and professionals. Operators wrote down a caller's message, sent a page alert or "beep" and when the party called back, an operator dictated the message.With the introduction of "voice" pagers, like the Motorola Pageboy II operators could transmit a voice message directly to the pager and the user could hear the message. However, messages arrival was often untimely and privacy issues, as well as the high cost, eventually caused the demise of these services. By the mid 1970s digital storage and analog to digital conversion devices had emerged and paging companies began handling client messages electronically. Operators recorded a short message (five to six seconds, e.g. "please call Mr. Smith") and the messages were delivered automatically when the client called the answering service. It would only take a short step for the first voicemail application to be born.Computer manufacturers, telephone equipment manufacturers, and software firms began developing more sophisticated solutions as more powerful and less expensive computer processors and storage devices became available. This set the stage for a creation of a broad spectrum of computer based Central Office and Customer Premises Equipment that would eventually support enhanced voice solutions such as voicemail, audiotex, interactive voice response (IVR) and speech recognition solutions that began emerging in the 1980s. However, broad adoption of these products and services would depend on the global proliferation of touch tone phones and mobile phone services which would not occur until the late 1980s.Many contributed to the creation of the modern-day voicemail. Legal battles ensued for decades.[7] The true first inventor[citation needed] of voicemail, patent number 4,124,773 (Audio Storage and Distribution System), is Robin Elkins.[8] "Though Elkins received a patent in 1978, telecommunications giants began offering voicemail without paying Elkins a penny in royalties."[9] "Elkins never expected to spend 10 years of his life battling some of the world's largest corporations, either. But once he patented his system, he figured he should protect it."[10] Later, Elkins successfully licensed his patented technology to IBM, DEC, and WANG, among many others. Unfortunately, his patent did not address simultaneity of voice message access and storage and the application for patent was filed after the patent application of the system patented by Kolodny and Hughes, as described below.One of the first modern day voicemail applications was invented by Gerald M. Kolodny and Paul Hughes, which was described in an article in the medical journal, Radiology (Kolodny GM, Cohen HI, Kalisky A. Rapid-access system for radiology reports: a new concept. Radiology. 1974;111(3):7179) A patent was applied for by Kolodny and Hughes in 1975, prior to the patent applications of both Elkins and Matthews and was issued in 1981 (US patent 4,260,854). The patent was assigned to Sudbury Systems of Sudbury Massachusetts who proceeded to market and sell such systems to corporations and hospitals. IBM, Sony and Lanier, as well as several smaller makers of voicemail systems, licensed the Sudbury patent for their voicemail systems. A patent suit, brought by Pitney Bowes, claiming prior art to the Sudbury patent, was denied by the US District Court, District of Connecticut on November 8, 2000. A similar suit brought byVDI Technologies against the Kolodny and Hughes patent claiming prior art was dismissed by the US District Court in New Hampshire on December 19, 1991.The first[citation needed] voice-messaging application, the Speech Filing System, was developed at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center in 1973 under the leadership of Stephen Boies.[11] It was later renamed the Audio Distribution System (ADS).ADS used the human voice and the fixed-line touch-tone telephones that predated computer screens and mobile phones. The first operational prototypes were used by 750 IBM executives mainly in the US for their daily work. Those prototypes ran on an IBM System/7 computer attached to an IBM VM370 for additional storage.In 1978 the prototype was converted to run on an IBM Series/1 computer. In September 1981 IBM started marketing ADS in America and Europe: the first customer installation was completed in February 1982.ADS,[12] marketed by IBM and briefly by AT&T Corporation, was well featured for voice messaging, the result of IBM's considerable human-factors research plus observation of operational use. Using a 1980s computer requiring air conditioning, it was expensive and physically large. With further development it grew to handle up to 3000 users, 100 hours of messages, multiple languages, message notification to a host computer, and 16 simultaneous users.[13]ADS could be connected to exchange lines and private exchanges including the IBM 2750 and 3750 Switching Systems available in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and the UK.IBM sold many systems,[12] Installations[13] including the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games "Olympic Message System" [14]Another company, Delphi Communications of California, deserves some partial credit for invention of voicemail. Delphi developed a proprietary system called Delta 1 that picked up and coming calls directly from the telephone company. Delphi presented the concept publicly to the association of Telephone Answering Services around 1973 and the prototype system was launched in San Francisco in 1976 by a Delphi company called VoiceBank. A patent was applied for and issued for Delphi's Automated Telephone Voice Service System. The patent, US Patent No. 4,625,081, was issued after Delphi's closure, but Delphi's assets (and the patent) were transferred to another Exxon company, Gilbarco, which made equipment for gas pumps at filling stations. Gilbarco is now owned by GEC in the United Kingdom.[citation needed]AT&T developed a system called 1A Voice Storage System to support custom services including voicemail for the public telephone system.[15] It worked in conjunction with the companies 1A ESS and 5ESS systems. Development started in mid-1976,[16] with first deployment in early 1979. Friendly user service started in March 1980. The service was terminated in 1981 as a result of the US FCC Computer Inquiry II, which prohibited enhanced services from being provided by the regulated network.In 1979, a company was founded in Texas by Gordon Matthews called ECS Communications (the name was later changed to VMX, for Voice Message exchange). VMX developed a 3000-user voice messaging system called the VMX/64. Matthews, a prolific entrepreneur and patentor, applied for and was granted a patent on voicemail (patent number 4,371,752) which issued in February 1983. The patent was promoted as the pioneering patent for voicemail. However, the patent application was filed on November 26, 1979, five years after, and issued in 1983.VMX asserted infringement first with IBM, AT&T and then Wang, but all three companies reportedly would have been able to invalidate the patent on the basis of prior art and their licenses from Sudbury Systems Inc, for their Kolodny and Hughes patent.In 1985, Voice Response Inc. (formerly Call-It Co) a subsidiary of Lee Enterprises, Davenport IA, entered the fast-growing Interactive Voice (IVR) response market under the direction of Bob Ross, President.[17] About a year later, VRI introduced one of the first "successful" IVR applications that utilized voice recognition (rather than touch tone) to capture caller responses. Voice recognition technology had great difficulty with regional and ethnic differences and nuances which resulted in a high incidence of error. VRI discovered that hesitation (delayed response) signaled caller confusion or misunderstanding which often resulted in an inaccurate response. VRI developed proprietary techniques that measured user response times and used the data to make real-time changes to the application's dialog with the caller. VRI found that the confidence level of a "suspect" caller response could be increased by asking "Did you say (Chicago), Yes or No", a standard question heard in order taking or reservation making IVR applications today. VRI pioneering applications, including subscription fulfillment for Time and Life magazines, proved faster and less expensive than call centers using live operators and although VRI did not survive, their voice recognition processes became industry standards and VRI's patent USPTO patent RE34,587 was eventually licensed by Intel/Dialogic and Nuance.Amidst the booming popularity of the IBM PC-AT, a variety of companies popped up to market add-in boards to the AT. These companies aimed to use the PC as an inexpensive hardware platform for hosting add-in boards and software providing voice mail functionality for small businesses that wanted something more sophisticated than an answering machine but could not afford pricey conventional voice mail solutions. Among these was The Complete PC, founded in 1986 in Silicon Valley.[18] The Complete PC was sold to publicly listed Florida-based Boca Research Inc., in 1993.[19]In 1987, voicemail service providers in the US and Europe joined to form the Voice Mail Association of Europe (VMA) with Ren Beusch, Radio-Suisse and Paul Finnigan, Finnigan USA[20] serving as VMA Chairman and President respectively. The first VMA meeting was held in Stockholm Huddinge by Voicemail Svenska AB in 1987, organized by its founder Lars Olof Kanngard. The tech team in Voicemail Svenska AB was granted the right to port the Voicemail from PDP systems to their own PC-board solution, which become known as the MiniVoice, later become ESSELTE VOICE AB. The VMA invited service providers, vendors and consultants to attend semi-annual conferences that included presentations, discussions and reporting of experiences. VMA membership was eventually expanded to include representatives from telecommunication organizations worldwide and became "The International Voice-mail Association". By the late 1980s, the Bell Operating companies, Tigon and other independent service providers in the US had joined the VMA. In 1992, VMA members conducted an "Information Week Tour of the U.S.", sharing ideas with major telecom operators. VMA working groups promoted collaboration and adoption of industry standards to the ITU and CCITT and at the 1999 CCITT conference in Geneva, Switzerland, demonstrated worldwide exchange of messages between the major voicemail vendors' platforms using the VPIM networking standard. Beusch and Finnigan led the VMA until 1998 and 1999 respectively and the organization continues to serve the voice services industry today.[21]In the US, the Bell Operating Companies and their cellular divisions had been prohibited by the FCC from offering voicemail and other enhanced services such as paging and telephone answering services (no such prohibition existed in foreign countries). A ruling by Judge Harold H. Greene on March 7, 1988, removed this barrier and allowed the BOCs to offer voicemail service, however, they were not allowed to design or manufacture equipment used to provide voicemail services.[citation needed]The opportunity created by the Greene decision, plus Voicemail International's abandonment of its market lead for carrier-grade systems, created a new opportunity for competing manufacturers and those who had been focusing on the corporate market. Unisys, Boston Technology, and Comverse Technology were quick to address the BOC and PTT marketplace. Octel, who had high capacity systems in use internally by all seven Regional Bell Operating companies, launched a new generation of its large system specifically designed for carriers and was compliant with "NEBS standards", the tight standard required by phone companies for any equipment located in their central offices.Main article: Unified messagingUnified Messaging integrated voicemail into Microsoft Exchange, the corporate email system made by Microsoft. Unified Messaging had been invented by Roberta Cohen, Kenneth Huber and Deborah Mill at AT&T Bell Labs. The patent for Unified Messaging was received in June 1989 (Patent number 4,837,798).Unified Messaging allowed users to access voicemail and email messages using either the graphical user interface (GUI) on their PC, or using the telephone user interface (TUI). For voicemail, they'd see the "header information" (sender, date sent, size, and subject). Users could double-click a voicemail from their email inbox and hear the message through their PC or a phone next to their desk. Voice messages could be sent using email or telephone addressing schemes, and the data networking infrastructure was used to send messages between locations rather than the public switched telephone network.Main article: Virtual numberOther interesting markets developed from the carrier market including a concept called "virtual telephony". Virtual Telephony, developed by Octel, used voicemail to provide phone service rapidly in emerging countries without wiring for telephones. The problem this solved was that emerging countries did not have many telephones. Wiring for telephones was very expensive, and many poorer citizens did not have homes to wire. The economies of emerging countries were held back partly because people could not communicate beyond the area where they could walk or ride a bicycle. Giving them phones was one way to help their economies, but there was not a practical way to do it. In some countries, the wait for a phone was several years and the cost was in the thousands of dollars. Cellular phones were not an option at the time because they were extremely expensive (thousands of dollars per handset) and the infrastructure to install cell sites was also costly.With virtual telephony, each person could be given a phone number (just the number, not the phone) and a voice mailbox. The citizen would also be given a pager. If someone called the phone number, it never rang on an actual phone, but would be routed immediately to a central voicemail system. The voicemail system answered the call and the caller could leave a long, detailed message. As soon as the message was received, the voicemail system would trigger the citizen's pager. When the page was received, the citizen would find a pay phone and call in to pick up the message. This concept was used successfully in South America and South Africa.By the year 2000, voicemail had become a ubiquitous feature on phone systems serving companies, cellular and residential subscribers. Cellular and residential voicemail continue today in their previous form, primarily simple telephone answering. Email became the prevalent messaging system, email servers and software became quite reliable, and virtually all office workers were equipped with multimedia desktop PCs.The increase in wireless mobility, originally through cellular services and today through IP-based Wi-Fi, was also a driver for messaging convergence with mobile telephony. Today,[as of?] it is not only fostering the use of speech user interfaces for message management, but increasing the demand for retrieval of voice messages integrated with email. It also enables people to reply to both voice and email messages in voice rather than text. New services, such as GotVoice, SpinVox and YouMail, are helping to blur the boundaries between voicemail and text by delivering voicemails to mobile phones as SMS text messages.The next development in messaging was in making text messaging real-time, rather than just asynchronous store-and-forward delivery into a mailbox. Although in the 1980s Minitel in France was extremely popular and Teletext was widely used in the US, instant messaging on the Internet began with the ICQ application developed in 1996 as a public Internet-based free text "chat" service for consumers, but soon was being used by business people as well. It introduced the concept of Internet Protocol "presence management" or being able to detect device connectivity to the Internet and contact recipient "availability" status to exchange real-time messages, as well as personalized "Buddy list" directories to allow only people you knew to find out your status and initiate a real-time text messaging exchange with you. Presence and Instant Messaging has since evolved into more than short text messages, but now can include the exchange of data files (documents, pictures) and the escalation of the contact into a voice conversational connection.Voicemail indicationCorporate voicemail did not change much until the advent of Voice over IP (VoIPvoice being transmitted over the internet) and the development of Internet Protocol (IP) telephony applications to replace legacy PBX telephony (called TDM technologies). IP telephony changed the style and technology of PBXs and the way voicemail systems integrated with them. This, in turn, facilitated a new generation of Unified Messaging, which is now likely to catch on widely. The flexibility, manageability, lower costs, reliability, speed, and user convenience for messaging convergence is now possible where it was not before. This might include intra- and inter-enterprise contacts, mobile contacts, proactive application information delivery, and customer contact applications.The corporate IP telephony-based voicemail customer premises equipment market is served by several vendors including Avaya, Cisco systems, Adomo, Interactive Intelligence, Nortel, Mitel, 3Com, and AVST.[22] Their marketing strategy will have to address the need to support a variety of legacy PBXs as well as new Voice over IP as enterprises migrate towards converging IP-based telecommunications. A similar situation exists for the carrier market for voicemail servers, currently dominated by Comverse Technology, with some share still held by Lucent Technologies.VoIP telephony enables centralized, shared servers, with remote administration and usage management for corporate (enterprise) customers. In the past, carriers lost this business because it was far too expensive and inflexible to have remote managed facilities by the phone company. With VoIP, remote administration is far more economical. This technology has re-opened opportunities for carriers to offer hosted, shared services for all forms of converged IP telecommunications, including IP-PBX and voicemail services. Because of the convergence of wired and wireless communications, such services may also include support of a variety of multi-modal handheld and desktop end user devices. This service, when offered for multiple extensions or phone numbers is sometimes also called Unified Voice-mail.Voicemail's introduction enabled people to leave lengthy, secure and detailed messages in natural voice, working hand-in-hand with corporate phone systems. The adoption of voicemail in corporations improved the flow of communications and saved huge amounts of money. GE, one of the pioneer adopters of voicemail in all of its offices around the world, claimed that voicemail saved, on average, over US$1,100 per year per employee. Needless to say, the ability to tell someone something without talking to them, can be a powerful reason to choose voicemail for delivery of a particular message.Telecommunication portalCDMAIP telephonyVisual voicemail^ Manning, Cara (2023-09-22). "Deciphering 'Call Forwarded Unconditionally'". CALL EXPERTS. Retrieved 2024-09-15. Call forwarding typically comes in the three main variations...Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)...Call Forwarding on Busy (CFB)... Call Forwarding on No Answer (CFNA)^ Finnigan, Paul (2024-12-30). "The Voicemail Story". Finnigan USA LLC. Retrieved 2024-12-30.^ "The History of Voicemail". Everyvoicemail.com. 2002-02-23. Retrieved 2013-04-30.^ "Voice Mail in Decline with Rise of Text". tucsoncitizen.com. [dead link]^ Moscaritolo, Angela (2012-09-04). "Poll: Is Voicemail Dead? Weigh In | News & Opinion". PCMag.com. 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Howell and Dean Osborne, Wang Laboratories, Inc., Lowell, Mass., transcribed in "Computer Controlled Voice Message Systems and the Office of the Future", Professional Program Session Record (10), Wescon/81, Electronic Show and Convention, September 1517 September 1981, section 2, pp.18."Octel Emerges as Rising Star in Voice Messaging Systems", Peninsula Times Tribune, November 7, 1988, page C-1; "Investors Waking Up to Octel's Leadership", Investor's Daily, February 17, 1989; "Octel's Stock Gamble Has Paid Off", USA Today, February 24, 1989, page 3B."All Your Messages in One Place", Michael H. Martin, Fortune, May 12, 1997, p.172."Toward Competitive Provision of Public Record Message Services", ETIP (Experimental Technology Incentives Program), National Bureau of Standards, Washington, DC, October, 1981; "domestic Public Message Services", FCC publication 71FCC 2d 471; "Telecommunications Competition and Deregulation Act of 1981" (FCC Computer Inquiry II), Docket 20828, December 30, 1980; "Denial of AT&T Petition for Waiver of Section 64.702 of the Commission Rules and Regulations", October 7, 1981, Federal Communications Reports 88FCC 2d.United States of America (Plaintiff) v. Western Electric Company, Inc., et al. (Defendants). Civil action no. 820192, Section VII pp.5165: "The judge on review considers the threat to possible competition in the voice-mail and storage business to be less real than the opportunities lost to the public welfare by these services not being broadly available. Hence, the BOCs should be able to provide voice-mail."GSM (Global System for Mobile Carriers) is one of the various cellular technologies which include TDMA, CDMA, iDEN and others. GSM is currently the technology used by Cingular in the US and is the prevalent technology in over 100 countries around the world.Investor's Business Daily, February 1, 1996. "Octel's Robert Cohn: CEO of Voice-Messaging Firm Puts Premium on Speed", by Kathleen Doler."Lucent Is Set to Buy Leader in Voice Mail", Seth Schiesel, The New York Times, July 18, 1997, Page C1.Retrieved from " 2Former American maker of computer network products3Com CorporationCompany typePrivateTraded asNasdaq:COMS (1984[1]2010)[1]IndustryComputer network productsFounded1979; 46years ago(1979)[1]FounderRobert Metcalfe and others[1]DefunctApril12,2010; 15 years ago(2010-04-12)FateAcquired by Hewlett-PackardHeadquartersMarlborough, MassachusettsParentHewlett-Packard (20092010)Website3com.com at the Wayback Machine (archived 1996-10-23)3Com Corporation was an American digital electronics manufacturer best known for its computer network products. The company was co-founded in 1979 by Robert Metcalfe, Howard Charney and others. Bill Krause joined as President in 1981. Metcalfe explained the name 3Com was a contraction of "Computer Communication Compatibility",[2] with its focus on Ethernet technology that he had co-invented, which enabled the networking of computers.3Com provided network interface controller and switches, routers, wireless access points and controllers, IP voice systems, and intrusion prevention systems. The company was based in Santa Clara, California. From its 2007 acquisition of 100 percent ownership of H3C Technologies Co., Limited (H3C)initially a joint venture with China-based Huawei Technologies3Com achieved a market presence in China, and also sold products in Europe, Asia, and the Americas. 3Com products were sold under the brands 3Com, H3C, and TippingPoint.On April 12, 2010, Hewlett-Packard completed the acquisition of 3Com.[3] It was merged into HPE's Aruba Networks business unit following HP's acquisition of Aruba in 2015 and subsequent split into HPE later that same year.After reading an article on ALOHAnet, Robert Metcalfe became interested in computer networking. ALOHAnet was an over-the-air wide area network system in Hawaii using ultra high frequency radios and made several assumptions that Metcalfe thought would not be correct in practice. He developed his own theories of how to manage traffic, and began to consider an "ALOHAnet in a wire" networking system. In 1972, he joined Xerox PARC to develop these ideas, and after pairing up with David Boggs, the two had early 3Mbit/s versions of Ethernet working in 1973. They then went on to build up a networking protocol known as PARC Universal Packet (PuP), with the entire system ready for build-out by late 1974.[4]At this point, Xerox management did nothing with it, even after being approached by prospective customers. Increasingly upset by management's lack of interest, Metcalfe left Xerox in 1975, but he was lured back again the next year. Further development followed, resulting in the seminal Xerox Network Systems (XNS) protocol, which was completed by 1978. Once again, Metcalfe found that management was unwilling to actually do anything with the product, and he threatened to leave and in 1979 he left the company.[4]Metcalfe subsequently co-founded 3Com in 1979.[1] The other co-founders were Metcalfe's college friend Howard Charney and two others.[1] Bill Krause joined as President in 1981 and became CEO in 1982 and led 3Com until 1992 when he retired. 3Com began making Ethernet adapter cards for many early 1980s computer systems, including the DEC LSI-11, DEC VAX-11, Sun-2 and the IBM PC. In the mid-1980s, 3Com branded their Ethernet technology as EtherSeries, while introducing a range of software and PC-based equipment to provide shared services over a local area network (LAN) using XNS protocols. These protocols were branded EtherShare (for file sharing), EtherPrint (for printing), EtherMail (for email), and Ether-3270 (for IBM host emulation). 3Com became a public company via an initial public offering (IPO) in 1984.[5]The company's network software products included:3+Share file and printer sharing.3+Mail e-mail.3+Route for routing XNS over a 3+ Server

serial port towards a remote 3+ (Route) LAN.3+Remote/PC for routing XNS towards a Remote 3+ PC Workstation serial port.3+NetConnect to support flexible XNS routing between a number of connected 3+ Ethernets AND/OR Token Ring Networks.3+3270/SNA Gateway to enable standard 3+ MS-DOS workstations to emulate standard IBM 3270 Terminals, via the 3+ LAN and the connected SNA Gateway, towards a remote IBM-compatible mainframe systemMultiConnect (?) was a chassis-based multi-port 10BASE2 Ethernet repeater.3Server, a server-grade PC for running 3+ services.3Station, a diskless workstation.3+Open file and printer sharing (based on Microsoft's LAN Manager).Etherterm terminal emulation.Etherprobe LAN analysis software.DynamicAccess software products for Ethernet load balancing, response time, and RMON II distributed monitoring.3Com 3C509BC (Etherlink III) Ethernet NIC from mid-1990s with 10BASE2, 15-pin AUI and 10BASE-T connectors3Com's expansion beyond its original base of PC and thin Ethernet products began in 1987 when it merged with Bridge Communications. This provided a range of equipment based on Motorola 68000 processors and using XNS protocols compatibly with 3Com's Etherterm PC software.CS/1, CS/200 communication servers ("terminal servers")Ethernet bridges and XNS routersGS/1-X.25 X.25 gatewayCS/1-SNA SNA gatewayNCS/1 network control software running on a Sun Microsystems computerBy 1995, 3Com's status was such that they were able to enter into an agreement with the city of San Francisco to pay $900,000 per year for the naming rights to Candlestick Park. That agreement ended in 2002.3Com PC Card for 10BASE-TIn 1997, 3Com merged with USRobotics (USR), a maker of dial-up modems, and owner of Palm, Inc. USRobotics was known for its Sportster line of consumer-oriented modems, as well as its Courier business-class modem line. This merger spelled the beginning of the end of 3Com. In addition to consumer network electronics, USRobotics was a well-known manufacturer of a dialup access server, the "Total Control Hub", rebadged by 3Com as the "Total Control 1000", based largely on its Courier modem technology. This key business product competed against Cisco's AS5200 access server line in the mid-1990s as the explosion of the Internet led to service provider investment in dialup access server equipment. 3Com continued the development of the Total Control line until it was eventually spun off as a part of Commworks, which was then acquired by UTStarcom.[6]In August 1998, Bruce Claflin was named chief operating officer. The modem business was rapidly shrinking. 3Com attempted to enter the DSL business, but was not successful.In the lucrative server network interface controller (NIC) business, 3Com dominated market share, with Intel only able to break past 3Com after dramatic price slashing. It started developing Gigabit Ethernet cards in-house but later scrapped the plans. Later, it formed a joint venture with Broadcom, where Broadcom would develop the main integrated circuit component and the NIC would be 3Com branded.In 1999, 3Com acquired NBX, a Boston company with an Ethernet-based phone system for small and medium-sized businesses. This product proved popular with 3Com's existing distribution channel and saw rapid growth and adoption. As one of the first companies to deliver a complete networked phone system, and increased its distribution channel with larger telephony partners such as Southwestern Bell and Metropark Communications, 3Com helped make VoIP into a safe and practical technology with wide adoption.3Com then tried to move into the smart consumer appliances business and in June 2000, 3Com acquired internet radio startup Kerbango for $80 million. It developed its Audrey appliance, which made an appearance on The Oprah Winfrey Show. It scrapped the Audrey and Kerbango products less than a year later.In March 2000, in a highly public and criticized move, 3Com exited the high-end core routers and switch market to focus on other areas of the business.[7] The CoreBuilder Ethernet and ATM LAN switches, PathBuilder and NetBuilder WAN Routers were all discontinued June 2000. CoreBuilder products and the customer base was migrated over to Extreme Networks. The PathBuilder and NetBuilder were transitioned to Motorola. 3Com focused its efforts from 2000 to 2003 on building up the HomeConnect, OfficeConnect, SuperStack, NBX and Total Control product lines. Due to this perceived exit from the Enterprise market, 3Com would never gain momentum with large customers or carriers again.In July 2000, 3Com spun off Palm as an independent company. Following Palm's IPO, 3Com continued to own 80percent of Palm, but 3Com's market capitalization was smaller than Palm's. U.S. Robotics was also spun out again as a separate company at this time.[citation needed]In January 2001, Claflin became chief executive officer, replacing ric Benhamou, CEO from 1990 to 2000. He was criticized for the costly diversification in the mobile handheld computer market.At this point, the company's main line of business, selling add-on network interface controllers ("NICs"), was also shrinking rapidly, mainly because many new computers had NICs built in. The company started slashing or selling divisions and going through numerous rounds of layoffs. The company went from employing more than 12,000 employees to fewer than 2,000.In May 2003, the company moved its Silicon Valley Santa Clara headquarters to Marlborough, Massachusetts. It also formed a venture called H3C with Huawei, whereby 3Com would sell and rebrand products under the joint venture.[8]In 2003, 3Com sold its CommWorks Corporation subsidiary to UTStarcom, Inc. CommWorks was based in Rolling Meadows, Illinois, and developed wireline telecommunications and wireless infrastructure technologies.[9]In January 2006, Claflin announced he would be leaving the company. In January 2006, R Scott Murray became CEO of 3Com and chairman of H3C Technology in China, the joint venture with Huawei Technologies. Murray voluntarily resigned from the company in August 2006 over his concerns about the questionable business ethics of Huawei and potential cyber security risks posed by Huawei. Edgar Masri returned to 3Com to head as president and CEO following Murray's departure.In September 2007, Bain Capital agreed to buy the company for $2.2 billion, with minority equity financing from Huawei Technologies. However, the deal met with US government regulatory opposition and it fell through early in 2008, following concerns over Huawei's risk of conducting cyber security attacks against the United States and its allies, Huawei's former dealings in Iran, and Huawei being operated by a former engineer[10] in China's People's Liberation Army.[11][12] Edgar Masri left the company in April 2008, partially as a result of the failed Bain transaction.In April 2008, Robert Mao was named chief executive, and Ron Sege president and chief operating officer.[13]In fiscal year 2008 ended May 30, 2008, 3Com had annual revenue of $1.3 billion and more than 6,000 employees in over 40 countries. In September 2008, 3Com reported financial results for its fiscal 2009 first quarter, which ended August 29, 2008. Revenue in the quarter was $342.7 million compared to revenue of $319.4 million in the corresponding period in fiscal 2008, a 7 percent increase. Net income in the quarter was $79.8 million, compared with a net loss of $18.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008.[14]The company reported that it had more than 2,700 engineers, with more than 1,400 United States patents and nearly 180 Chinese-issued patents, as well as more than 1050 pending Chinese applications. It also reported pending applications for 35 separate inventions outside of China covering a wide range of networking technologies.On November 11, 2009, 3Com and Hewlett-Packard announced that Hewlett-Packard would acquire 3Com for $2.7 billion in cash.[15] On April 12, 2010, Hewlett-Packard completed its acquisition.[3] When Hewlett-Packard split into Hewlett Packard Enterprise and HP Inc., the 3Com unit continued with HPE and was ultimately integrated into Aruba Networks along with the rest of HP's networking portfolio.Main article: List of 3Com products3Com 3c905-TX 10/100 PCI network interface controllerFixed configuration Ethernet switches including stackable switches: 3Com brand Gigabit switches Switch 5500G, 4800G, 4500G, 4200G, Baseline, OfficeConnect; 3Com brand Fast Ethernet switches Switch 5500, 4500, 4210, Baseline, OfficeConnect; H3C brand switches S5600, S5500, S5100, S3600, S3610, S3100.Modular Chassis switches: 3Com brand 8800, 7900E, 7500. H3C brand S9500, S7500, S7500E.Wide area network routersWireless access points, adapters, and connectivity productsInternet access gateways and firewalls, both wired and wirelessNetwork management applicationsNetwork security platforms including the TippingPoint Intrusion Prevention System.IP Telephony applications including PBX and Computer Telephony Integration. Telecommunications products utilized Voice over Internet Protocol and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP). Voice platforms included VCX and NBX.Local area network interface cardsIP Video Surveillance and Network Storage (marketed in China, South Africa, South America and other key markets)Consumer USB webcams and associated software (3Com HomeConnect)The 3Com Laser Library which, at the time, was a revolutionary CD based documentation and tech support tool (brain child of Dirk Martin)3Com came close to merging with computer maker Convergent Technologies, abandoning the pact just two days before a vote was scheduled in March 1986.[16] Later, 3Com went on to acquire the following:[17]Bridge Communications in 1987BICC Data Networks in 1992Star-Tek in 1993Synernetics in 1993Centrum in 1994NiceCom in 1994AccessWorks, Sonix Communications, Primary Access, and Chipcom in 1995Axon Networks and OnStream Networks in 1996USRobotics merger/acquisition in 1997 (included product lines: Sportster, Courier, Palm, Megahertz, Conferencelink, Audrey, and more)NBX in 1999Kerbango in 2000TippingPoint in 2005Huawei-3Com (H3C) in 2007 (Bought out Huawei's 49% stake for US$882 million from a 2003 joint venture)CommWorks Corporation was a subsidiary of 3Com Corporation, based in Rolling Meadows, Illinois. It was sold to UTStarcom of Alameda, California in 2003.CommWorks was formerly the Carrier Network Business unit of 3Com, comprising several acquired companies: U.S. Robotics (Rolling Meadows, Illinois),[18] Call Technologies (Reston, Virginia),[19] and LANsource (Toronto, Ontario, Canada).[20] CommWorks was able to use technology from each company to create IP softswitch and IP communications software. U.S. Robotics provided media gateways (the Total Control 1000 product line, formerly used for dial-modem termination) and softswitch technology. Call Technologies provided Unified Messaging software. LANsource provided fax-over-IP software that was integrated with the Unified Messaging platform.The Carrier Network Business unit of 3Com developed an Inter-working function technology that became the first and dominant 2G CDMA wireless data gateway product. In partnership with Unwired Planet (now Openwave) and Qualcomm Quicknet connect allowed for 6second connect times versus modems connecting the call in approximately 30 seconds.[21] This product was deployed in the United States, Japan,[22] and Korea covering the 2G CDMA market sample carriers included Sprint.[23] It led to follow on products that became core to CommWorks now UTStarcom offerings including the 2.5 and 3G packet data gateway products known as PDSN and Home Agents.CommWorks/3Com co-developed an H.323-based softswitch with AT&T in 1998 for use in a "transparent trunking" application for AT&T's residential long-distance customers.[24] Long distance telephone calls were redirected from the LEC's ingress CLASS 5 switch to the Total Control 1000 media gateway, where it was converted from TDM to IP and transported across AT&T's WorldNet IP backbone. When it reached the destination, it was passed to the egress LEC's CLASS 5 switch as an untariffed data call.CommWorks modified the gateway and softswitch software to support SIP for MCI/WorldCom's hosted business offering in 2000.[25]Although 3Com sold CommWorks to UTStarcom,[26] they retained intellectual property rights to the softswitch technology. After modifying the software to enable enterprise PBX features, 3Com released this technology as VCX, the industry's first pure SIP PBX, in 2003.[27]3StationBusy OverrideUngermann-BassSytekList of acquisitions by Hewlett-Packard^ a b c d e f Hedden, Heather Behn; Salamie, David E.; Meyer, Stephen (2010) [previous versions appeared in vol.11 and 34]. Jacques, Derek; Kepos, Paula (eds.). "3Com Corporation". International Directory of Company Histories. 106. Farmington Hills, Michigan: St. James Press (Gale, Cengage Learning group): 465466. ISBN978-1-55862-640-9.^ "Bob Metcalfe: Serial Innovator". The Henry Ford. 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Retrieved 17 May 2021.^ This article is based on material taken from 3Com at the Free On-line Dictionary of Computing prior to 1 November 2008 and incorporated under the "relicensing" terms of the GFDL, version 1.3 or later.^ "3Com acquires U.S. Robotics". news.cnet.com.^ 3Com Corporation Acquires Leading Unified Messaging Vendor, Call Technologies; Company Accelerates Delivery of Carrier-Class, CommWorks Architecture. - Business Wire Archived May 16, 2011, at the Wayback Machine^ "3Com Completes Acquisition of LANSource Technologies, Inc Company Business and Marketing". Edge: Work-Group Computing Report. 1999. Archived from the original on 2012-06-29.^ "Qualcomm Press Center- 3COM Corporation, Qualcomm and Unwired Planet Announce Quick Network Connect Technology: Internet Access For CDMA Networks". Archived from the original on 2024-10-07. Retrieved 2016-12-10.^ "Motorola Provides 64Kbps WAP Access On cdmaOne Networks". 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"WorldCom Presents Plans for Commercial IP Communications Services".^ "UTStarcom Cops CommWorks - Light Reading".^ [2] Archived July 16, 2011, at the Wayback MachineBibliographyJames Pelkey, "Entrepreneurial Capitalism and Innovation: A History of Computer Communications 1968-1988", 2007Wikimedia Commons has media related to 3Com.Official website at the Wayback Machine (archived 1996-10-23)Retrieved from " 3Ethernet network card line3Com 3c509B-Combo card (3C509BC), second generation for the ISA 16-bit bus and 10BASE-T, AUI and 10BASE-2.3Com 3c509 is a line of Ethernet IEEE 802.3 network cards for the ISA, EISA, MCA and PCMCIA computer buses.[1] It was designed by 3Com and put on the market in 1992, followed by the improved version 3c509B in 1994.[1][2]The 3Com 3c5x9 family of network controllers has various interface combinations of computer bus including ISA, EISA, MCA, and PCMCIA. For network connection, 10BASE-2, AUI and 10BASE-T are used.Physical card configurationsCombinations for Etherlink III [1]Adapter numberBusNetworkConnector3C509-TPOISA10BASE-T8P8C3C509B-TPOISA10BASE-T8P8C3C509-TPISA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C509B-TPISA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C509B-TPCISA10BASE-T, 10BASE28P8C, BNC3C509-CoaxISAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C509-CoaxISAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C509-ComboISA10BASE-T, AUI, 10BASE28P8C, DA-15, BNC3C509B-ComboISA10BASE-T, AUI, 10BASE28P8C, DA-15, BNC3C579EISAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C579-TPEISA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C529MCAAUI, 10BASE2DA-15, BNC3C529-TPMCA10BASE-T, AUI8P8C, DA-153C589-TPPCMCIA10BASE-T8P8C3C589B-TPPCMCIA10BASE-T8P8C3C589-ComboPCMCIA10BASE-T, 10BASE28P8C, BNC3C589B-ComboPCMCIA10BASE-T, 10BASE28P8C, BNCB = On ISA and PCMCIA, adapter numbers indicate that these adapters are part of the second generation of the Parallel Tasking EtherLink III technology.[1]The DIP-28 (U1) EPROM for network booting may be 8, 16, or 32KB in size.[1] This means EPROMs of type 64, 128, and 256 kbit (2^10) are compatible, like the 27C256.Boot ROM address is located between 0xC0000 - 0xDE000.[1]The Etherlink III 3C509B-Combo is registered with the FCC ID DF63C509B. The main components on the card are Y1: crystal oscillator 20MHz, U50: coaxial transceiver interface DP8392, U4: main controller 3Com 9513S (or 9545S etc.), U6: 8 kB 70 ns CMOS static RAM, U1: DIP-28 27C256 style EPROM for boot code, U3: 1024 bit 5V CMOS Serial EEPROM (configuration).Detailed teardown3C509B-Combo 1994 ASSY 03-0021-001 REV-A3C509B-Combo 1996 ASSY 03-0021-004 REV-BLabel: Etherlink III(C) 1994 3C509B-C ALL RIGHTS RESERVED ASSY 03-0021-001 REV-A FCC ID: DF63C509BBarcode: EA=0020AFDCC34C SN=6AHDCC34C MADE IN U.S.A.R = ResistorC = CapacitorL = InductanceQ = TransistorCR = TransistorFL = TransformerT = TransformerU = Integrated circuitJ = Jumper or connectorVRFFL70: Pulse transformer bel9509 A 0556-3873-03 * HIPOTTEDY1: 20MHz crystal 20.000M 652DAU50: P9512BR DP8392CN Coaxial Transceiver InterfaceT50: Pulse transformer, pinout: 2x8 VALOR ST7033x00: Pulse transformer VALOR PT0018 CHINA M 9449 CU4: Plastic package 33x33 pins Parallel Tasking TM 3Com 40-0130-002 9513S 22050553 AT&T 40-01302Another chip with the same function: 40-0130-003 9545S 48324401 AT&T 40-01303U6: 8192 x 8-bit 70 ns CMOS static RAM HY 6264A LJ-70 9509B KOREAAnother chip with the same function: CY6264-70OSC (photo)U1: Boot ROM DIP-28 EPROM 8, 16, or 32KB (27/28C256) for boot code.U3: 256 Bit/1K 5.0V CMOS Serial EEPROM B 52AH 93C46 M8Q41: N-Channel Logic level Power MOSFET 60V, 11A, 107 m (using ASSY 03-0021-004 due to obscured view) F3055L 96 45(H)HVR41: 3-Terminal 0.5 A Negative Voltage Regulator (-5V) in D2PAK KA79 M05ASSY 03-0021-004 REV-B has written on it: U.S. Patents: U.S. patent 5,307,459Connector for the computer bus: ISA 16-bitConnections for networking: 10BASE-T (8P8C), AUI (DA-15), 10BASE2 (BNC)Some of the possible ISA I/O bases are 0x280, 0x300, 0x310, 0x320, 0x330, 0x340, 0x350. And IRQ 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12. The driver for OpenBSD,[3] NetBSD and FreeBSD is "ep";[4][5] for Linux it is "eth".[6][7]3c509B-C from 1996 specify the use of U.S. patent 5,307,459 with a priority date of 1992-07-28.The patent describes a method where a data transfer counter triggers a threshold logic that generates an early indication or interrupt signal before the transfer is completed. The adapter also writes timing information into status registers such that a device driver can optimize for any latency.[8]PC/TCP Packet Driver for use with MS-DOS or PC DOS on X86Amiga networking (Miami Network Interface MNI, gg2-3c509.mni)AMD Lance Am7990 - 1985, AMD Am7990 network chipNE2000 - 1987, Novell's NE2000 network cardRTL8139 - 1999, Realtek 8139 PCI network chip^ a b c d e f "EtherLink III Parallel Tasking ISA, EISA, Micro Channel, and PCMCIA, Adapter Drivers Technical Reference, Members of the 3Com EtherLink III family of adapters" (PDF) (published 2011-08-29). August 1994. Retrieved 2016-04-06. (PDF)^ "3Com 3C509B-TPO - WikiDevi". 2014-09-12. Retrieved 2016-04-06. (HTML)^ "import from mindrot kirei/flashboot@32e5b6b". GitHub. Retrieved 3 August 2017.^ "FreeBSD 4.11-RELEASE #1" (TXT). Berklix.com. 2006-12-17. Retrieved 2017-08-04.^ "cpu0: Intel 486DX (486-class)" (TXT). Fml.org. Retrieved 2017-08-04.^ "LEAF Linux Embedded Appliance Framework / Mailing Lists". sourceforge.net. Retrieved 3 August 2017.^ Threads, Gossamer. "Mailing List Archive: no interrupts to 3c509B". Gossamer-threads.com. Retrieved 3 August 2017.^ U.S. patent 5,307,459jaapsch.net - 27C256 256K (32K x 8) CMOS EPROMPIC18F452 and 3COM 3C509B Ethernet ISA card, Controlling an ISA 16-bit network card with a PIC18F452Workaround to install NE2000 / 3C509 Non Plug&Play ISA Network Adapters (2002)Retrieved from " 4The following pages link to 3Com 3c509 External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 11 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)3Com (links | edit)Madge Networks (links | edit)Amiga software (links | edit)NE1000 (links | edit)AMD LANCE Am7990 (links | edit)Talk:List of 3Com products (links | edit)Talk:3Com 3c509 (transclusion) (links | edit)Talk:Ethernet/Archive 5 (links | edit)User:Bytesock/RTL8139 (links | edit)User:Tule-hog/All Computing articles (links | edit)User talk:Nowa/Archive 4 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/3Com_3c509" Pepperdine's unified messaging system, Unity, is provided for employees of the University. This message system allows employees to access voicemail messages through both the telephone and email. Students who wish to have a voicemail must complete a voicemail request form at OneStop. Below are instructions to setting up the Unity system on your Cisco telephone. Once you have completed the setup process your voicemail box will be ready to receive messages. Skip to a Specific Set Up: Setting up voicemail from a Cisco telephone From your telephone, pick up your receiver and press the voicemail button looks like an envelope with word "message" above it. Enter the temporary passcode given to you by Network Services. (Or see instructions to reset your passcode yourself.) The Unity system will prompt you to: Record your name Record a greeting Set a new password (a minimum of 5-digits) Once you have completed all the prompts your voicemail box is ready to receive messages. Back to top ^ From any campus telephone From a campus telephone, dial 4002 - (this is the extension to the Unity messaging system). When the system answers with its welcome message, "Hello Unity messaging system..." Immediately press the star key (*) Enter your voicemail ID number (this will be the last four digits of your phone number or 4-digit extension) followed by #. Enter the temporary passcode given to you by Network Services. (Or see instructions to reset your passcode yourself.) The Unity system will prompt you to: Record your name Record a greeting Set a new password (a minimum of 5-digits) Once you have completed all the prompts your voicemail box is ready to receive messages. Back to top ^ From an off campus telephone From an off campus phone dial 310.506.4002. When the system answers with it's welcome message, "Hello Unity messaging system..." Immediately press the star key (*) Enter your voicemail ID number (this will be the last four digits of your phone number or 4-digit extension) followed by the pound key (#) Enter the temporary passcode given to you by Network Services. (Or see instructions to reset your passcode yourself.) The Unity system will prompt you to: Record your name Record a greeting Set a new password (a minimum of 5-digits) Once you have completed all the prompts your voicemail box is ready to receive messages. Back to top ^ Self Service Cisco Passcode Reset Visit: Enter the following information:Your NetworkID and Pepperdine passwordDomain = student (for students)Domain = pepperdine (for non-students) Click on "Cisco Unity Assistant." On the main page, scroll down to the "Phone Password" fields. Enter a new 5-digit password in the "New Password" field; and re-enter it in the "Confirm New Password" field. Click the "Save" button at the bottom of the screen. Click the "Log Out" button on the upper right hand corner of the screen. Back to top ^ Support For support with setting up your voicemail account, please call the Pepperdine Help Desk at 310.506.4357 (HELP) or Toll free (USA): 866.767.8623 (24 hours per day/7 days per week).

How to set voicemail on cisco phone. Cisco 7821 voicemail setup. How to set up voicemail on cisco ip phone 7965. How to set up voicemail cisco ip phone 7942. How to setup voicemail cisco phone.