



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶: H04J 1/16, H04L 12/28, 12/43, H04B 7/212	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/56420 (43) International Publication Date: 4 November 1999 (04.11.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/15439 (22) International Filing Date: 24 July 1998 (24.07.98) (30) Priority Data: 09/067,350 27 April 1998 (27.04.98) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DYNARC INC. DBA DYNAMIC NETWORK ARCHITECTURE INC. IN CA [US/US]; 1887 Landings Drive, Mountain View, CA 94043 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): RAMFELT, Lars, Hakan [SE/US]; 960 N. California Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94303 (US) HIDELL, Lars, Markus [SE/SE]; Kyrkvagen 18, S-181 42 Lidingo (SE). (74) Agent: FASTH, Rolf; Fasth Law Offices, One World Trade Center #1100, 121 S.W. Salmon Street, Portland, OR 97204 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: METHOD FOR MANAGING FAILURES ON DYNAMIC SYNCHRONOUS TRANSFER MODE DUAL RING TOPOLOGIES		
(57) Abstract The dynamic synchronous transfer mode dual ring topology has two rings (12, 14) with opposite fiber directions (H_1, H_2). The dual rings may have a plurality of common nodes (A-F). A first channel (K) may be established in a first segment extending between the first and second nodes. Tokens associated with the first channel (K) may be provided. In this way, time slots may be transmitted in the first channel (K) from the first node to the second node. If a fiber failure (U) occurs in the first segment, the second node is likely to first detect the fiber failure (U) and transmit a fiber failure message. It is then determined if the first channel (K) extends across the fiber failure (U). If the first channel is affected by the fiber failure (U) then a channel failure message is transmitted and the first channel (K) is terminated and all the tokens associated with the first segment are removed. If the first channel (K) is not affected then time slots are continued to be transmitted on the first channel (K).		