MAKING THE CONNECTION

SIP TRUCKING 101

TLC Tips for Success

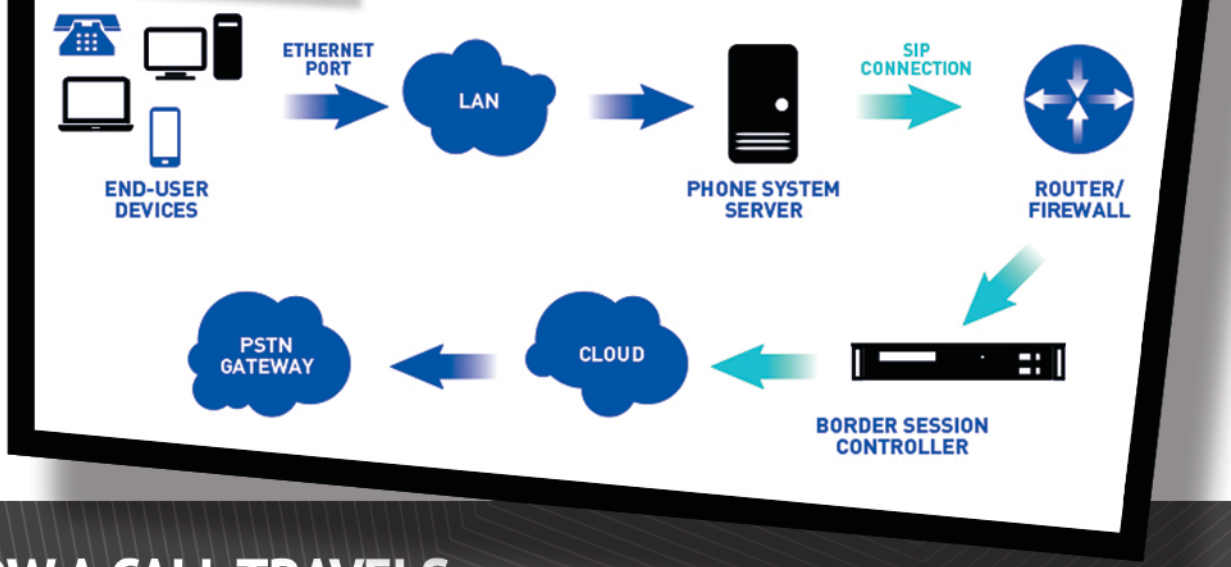
did you know?

SIP is an application-layer protocol that establishes and tears down communication sessions in an IP network, from simple telephone calls to collaborative, multimedia conference sessions.

Users have IP phones that look and feel like their digital counterparts - or a computer equipped to serve as an IP *softphone*. These devices connect into a standard computer network Ethernet port. **There's no need for the old phone jack and separate telephone wiring.** Your IP business phone system (often called an IP PBX) connects to an Intenet telephony service provider (ITSP) via SIP trunks.

If the IP phone system natively supports SIP, there's no need for a gateway. SIP trunks use the same physical connection you already use for Internet access, usually one or more T1 circuits. The service provider provides connections to its managed IP network (if it has one), the Internet and the public switched telephone network (PSTN).

how does it work?



HOW A CALL TRAVELS

1. If the number being called is a traditional phone, the service provider routes the call over the Internet or its managed IP network to the PSTN gateway closest to the called number, to minimize long-distance charges.

2. If the number being called is also on a SIP trunk, the call travels on IP networks the whole way for very low or no per-minute charges, since service providers often have agreements to carry calls for each other.

3. If the called and calling numbers are both on SIP trunks, but there is no continuous IP path between those points, the call could be handled off to the PSTN and then back into the IP realm via gateways.

TLC Office Systems