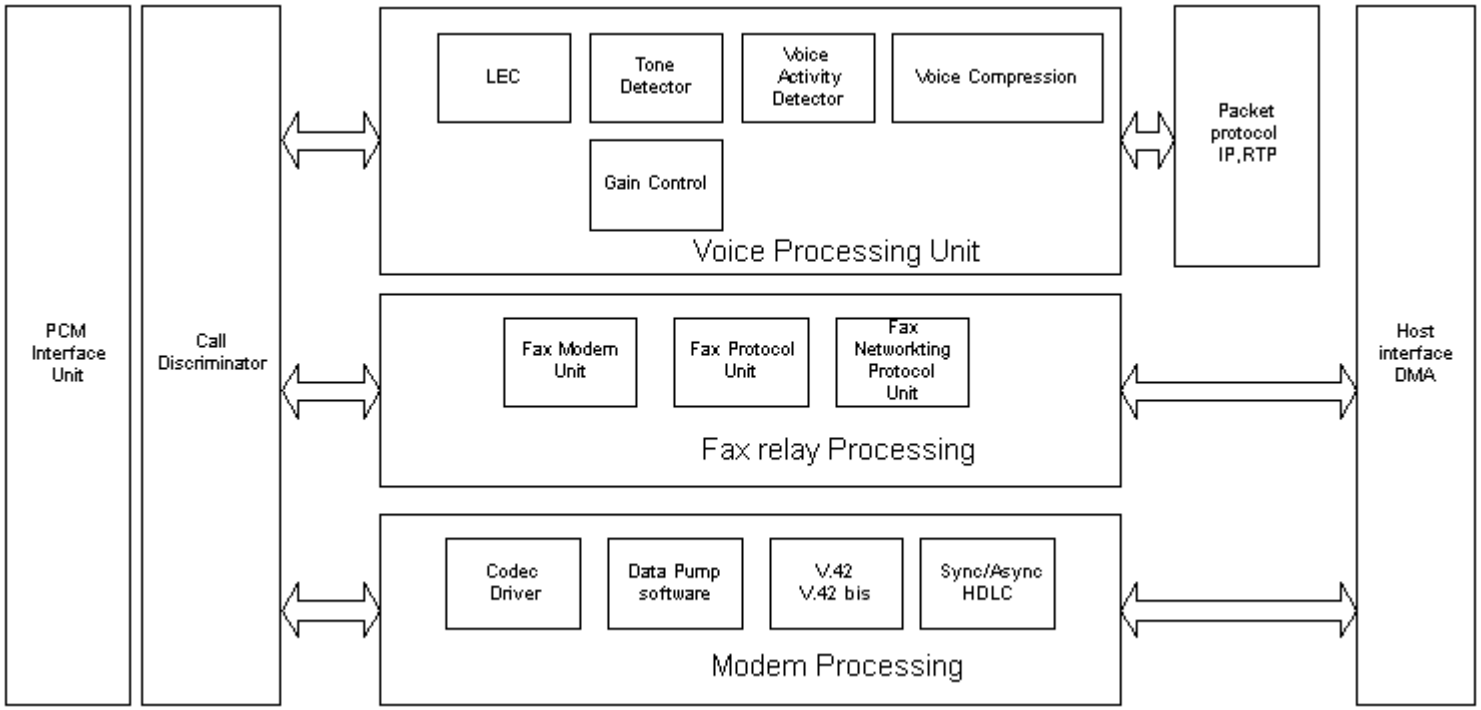
	using IP protocols. It is fully compliant with ITU-T T.38 fax relay specification.
V.17, V.29, V.27ter, V.21 Ch.2 Fax Data Pump	GAO G3 Fax Package includes V.17, V.29, V.27 ter, and V.21 ch.2.
Packet Transmission and Control	
Lost packet detection and reconstruction	GAO VoIP products detect when packets are lost and reconstructs them either by repeating information in subsequent frames or using an upper layer protocol, i.e. TCP
Jitter buffer management and sequencing	Packets are stored in a jitter buffer and sequenced so that the slower packets can catch up to the conversation.
Packet protocol	The Packet Protocol module receives signaling information that has been interpreted by the Telephony Processing module and converts it from the telephony signaling protocols to the specific packet signaling protocol that is used to set up connections over the data network. It also adds appropriate protocol headers to both voice and signaling packets before transmission.
Modem Unit	
V.90, V.34 Modem Data Pump	GAO V.90 software module can connect at data rates of up to 56 Kbps. GAO V.34 software modem can connect at data rates of up to 33.6 Kbps.
V.44 Data Compression	ITU-T V.44 Data compression procedures
V.42 Error Correction	ITU-T V.42 error-correcting procedures for DCE using asynchronous-to-synchronous conversion
Network Protocols and Management	
H.323	GAO's implementation of H.323 protocol stack complies with ITU-T Recommendation H.323. The H.323 protocol stack is a complete, integrated suite of protocols that defines every component of a conferencing network: terminals, gateways, gatekeepers, MCUs and other feature servers.
SIP	GAO's implementation of the SIP protocol stack complies with IETF RFC2543, and is modified as per the updates of the standard. The stack offers carrier class performance and functionality to manage the fundamental connection between the call-originating and call-terminating parties.

GAO VoIP Software Architecture



IP telephony can yield big cost savings to both corporations and consumers. Because information travels in discrete packets, it does not need to rely on a continuously available switched circuit; consequently, it is very bandwidth-efficient and cost-effective. IP telephony commonly takes as little as one-twelfth the bandwidth of the Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) to transmit conversations.

For further information on Voice over IP (VoIP), see: Voice over IP.

For a complete list of GAO's Speech Vocoders Software products, please see GAO's Speech Vocoders List.

For a complete list of GAO's Telephony Software products, please see GAO's Telephony Software.

For further information, please use the inquiry form, or contact us