

FaxServer

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HylaFAX. The world's most advanced open source fax server
I can set up your fax server in just few hours. See bottom of this page for more information.

Translation: [English](#), [Polski](#)

Keywords: Installing Hylafax server on Debian Linux, multiple faxes, serial PCI card, Printing, fax server, fax from windows, fax from mac, fax from linux, email received fax, multiple modems, high performance, windows XP, high volume, setup fax server

I can set up your fax server in just few hours. See bottom of this page for more information.

1 Installation

Based on <http://www.aboutdebian.com/fax.htm>

- Install hylafax

```
apt-get install hylafax-server
```

- Connect the external modem. Make sure you have a parallel cable to serial cable. External Modem needs to be connected to a serial port. Then:

2 Configure

```
faxsetup
```

- press **Enter** and you'll see a lot of text fly by. Answer **Yes** to adding a **Fax Master alias**.
- For a user to received fax-related mail enter the user account you created for yourself during the Debian installation.
- Four configuration parameters will be listed and you'll be prompted as to their correctness. Press **Enter** to accept these values. You'll then be asked if you want to run **faxaddmodem** to set up the software to use the modem. Press **Enter** to accept the default Yes response.
- Enter the correct ttyS designation for the serial port(make sure your modem is connected to serial port not the parallel port) your fax-modem is connected to (ttyS0 is for COM1). You'll be prompted for quite a few values. For most you can accept the default values by pressing **Enter**. The values you'll want to enter are:

```

* Country code (1 for US)
* Area code
* Phone number of fax modem
* Local identification string (this should be ←
  something like 'My Fax Server' as it is printed ←
  on the tag line of outgoing faxes)
* Long distance dialing prefix (1 in US)
* International dialing prefix (011 in US)
* Dial string rules file (accept the default)
* Tracing during normal server operation (accept the ←
  default)
* Tracing during send and receive operations (accept ←
  the default)
* Protection mode for received fax - enter 0644
* Protection mode for session logs - enter 0644
* Protection mode for ttySx - enter 0666
* Rings to wait before answer
  Note: The default is 1 but setting it to 0 ←
        establishes your server as a "Send Only" fax ←
        system
* Modem speaker volume (valid values are OFF QUIET ←
  LOW MEDIUM HIGH (you may want to set it to HIGH ←
  for testing purposes as you can change it to OFF ←
  later)
* Command line arguments for getty (accept the ←
  default)
* Pathname of TSI ACL file (accept the default)
* Pathname of Caller-ID ACL file (accept the default)
* Tag line font file (accept the default)
* Tag line format string (accept the default)
* Time before purging UUCP lock (accept the default)
* Hold UUCP lockfile during data calls (accept the ←
  default)

```

```

* Hold UUCP lockfile during voice calls (accept the ←
  default)
* Percent good lines to accept (accept the default)
* Max consecutive bad lines to accept (you may want ←
  to reduce the default 5 to 3)
* Max number of pages to accept in a received fax ( ←
  you may want to increase the default value of 25)
* Syslog facility name for ServerTracing messages ( ←
  the default is 'daemon' but you could change it ←
  to 'local7' if you're logging to a remote syslog ←
  server)
* Set UID to 0 (accept default)
* Use priority job scheduling (accept default)

```

- You'll then be asked to confirm the values that you entered and then the utility will query to modem to determine the fax classes that it supports.
- Even if your modem supports both Class 1 and Class 2 you should set it to Class 1 for compatibility with all fax machines.
- You will then be asked for values specific to the modem. Just press **Enter** to accept the default values as they are a result of the modem query and the class you selected. You'll then be prompted to confirm these values by pressing **Enter**.
- The non-default scheduler values will then be displayed with a confirmation prompt. The Area Code may not be correct. If so, answer **No** and correct any erroneous values. You may also want to increase the time value for "Timeout when converting [PostScript](#) documents" if you fax long documents but you can just press **Enter** to accept the default values for the rest of the values.
- Answer **No** when asked if you want to configure another modem.
- Accept the **default Yes** answer to run faxmodem on your newly configured modem to verify settings. You'll then be returned to the shell prompt.
- If you want to manually edit the file that contains these settings do so with the command:

```
vi /etc/hylafax/config.ttyS0
```

- You have to run the **faxaddmodem** utility to create this file first though.
- Next we'll set up HylaFAX to run automatically when you boot the system. Check the configuration file:

```
vi /etc/default/hylafax
```

- to make sure there's no # character at the beginning of the line containing **RUN_HYLAFAX=1**. Exit the editor.

2.1 Configure Incoming Settings

- One last item that is to let HylaFAX know who is allowed to send faxes. You can use a modified subnet address to let everyone on your network submit faxes to the server. Edit the **hosts.hfaxd** file with the command:

```
vi /etc/hylafax/hosts.hfaxd
```

- As an example, if your using a subnet address for your network of 192.168.10.0 enter the following line into the hosts.hfaxd file:

```
192\.168\.10\.:::
```

- Likewise, if your using a subnet address of 172.16.0.0 your hosts.hfaxd file entry would be:

```
172\.30\.:::
```

- You can enter as "wide" of a network address or multiple narrower address entries as you'd like. If you'd like to restrict access to specific users you can enter their individual IP addresses. When done, save the file and exit the editor.

```
NOTE: You will see the paths /var/spool/hylafax and /var/ ↵
      spool/hylafax/etc specified in HylaFAX documentation and ↵
      utilities. Do NOT edit the files in these directories. ↵
      The files are duplicated in the /etc/hylafax directory. ↵
      If you ever want to manually edit the configuration files ↵
      , only edit the files in the /etc/hylafax directory.
```

- **Reboot the system** by typing **reboot** and you'll have yourself a **fax server!**(Reboot is not necessary. Restart of hylafax would do just fine.)

2.2 Fax Status

- To see a status of a fax server. Type

```
faxstat -s
```

3 Sending Fax

In general the list of all the software is here, but you can just go to the once we reference below. http://www.hylafax.org/content/Client_Software

3.1 Linux

You can use Gfax or Kde Print Fax. You install it Gfax by:

```
apt-get update
apt-get install gfax
```

Then Go to **Application** then **Office** then Gfax.

- This needs to be tested but:

Now i can do fax from OpenOffice, TextEditor, etc..

1. Install GFax from apt-get install gfax
2. Configure GFax with your Fax Server (HylaFAX).. I hope you know how to do it..
Ok, you can test your GFax configuration by test send a fax with Text Editor (Applications - Accessories)
3. To make it work with openoffice, run /usr/lib/openoffice/program/spadmin (with root access), you do sudo -i, or whatever.
4. You add fax / pdf converter from spadmin GUI, fill the command with: gfax (TMP)
5. That's it... you save the configuration
6. Try fax an openoffice document

1st time i try fax with Fax Printer, it hang..
then i tried fax with PDF Converter and set the PDF Folder, then after fax, i close the GFax and not hang.

3.2 Windows

- On windows you would use this Win print Hylafax software. You can download it at <http://winprinthyifax.sourceforge.net/>
- To get the addressbook working with winprinthyifax, you can setup folder called **hylafaxaddressbook** and i int create 2 empty files called "names.txt and numbers.txt"
- **ADMINISTRATION**:Download program called **WHFC** which will tell you the status of the hylafax servers.

3.3 Mac

3.4 PBX, Dial 9 before number

- Add this to your config.ttyS14 files, you can replace **9** with **8** or any other number.

```
ModemDialCmd: ATDT9,%s
```

- Pause: The comma (,) dial modifier causes the modem to pause while dialing **ATD9,17731231234**
- Pause and wait for dial tone: The W causes a modem to wait for an dial tone signal before dialing the number that follow the W. **ATDT 9 W 17731231234**

```
ModemDialCmd: ATDT9,W%s
```

- Final Modem Dial Cmd on the system could look like this:

```
ModemDialCmd: ATDT9,W%s
```

- 9 says dial 9; comma says wait; W says wait for dial tone; %s says dial this number
- Also see [ModemAtCommandSet](#)
- If you experience no dial tone in your logs try something like:

```
ModemDialCmd: ATX3DT8,,, %s
```

AT - picks up the phone, X3- disables dial tone check, DT tells it to use tone, dial 8, then ",,,," for wait, then the phone number.

3.5 Adding users

- You need a user on your system

```
adduser dept1
```

- Fill in the username and password, etc
- Then add user to hylafax. First find out what is your new user UID
- Type:

```
cat /etc/group
```

- Find your user. It should be something like **dept1:x:1001:** so this user UID is 1001
- Now tell hylafax about it

```
faxadduser -p password -u 1001 username
```

- To see what users are already in do:

```
cat /var/spool/hylafax/etc/hosts.hfaxd
```

4 Hardware

Modem Model:

1. US Robotics 56K External Fax modem; 5686E (Does not come with cable) (around \$100)
2. Amigo AME-CA95 RS232, External V.92 DATA/FAX/TAM Modem or External Conexant V.92 modem (around \$25 or less)-(newegg.com)

Serial Card:

1. Startech.com 4 Multi Port Serial PCI Card
2. Startech.com 2 Port Serial PCI Card

4.1 Done with simple setup

Done. Everything beyond this point is for setting up multiple incoming/outgoing fax modems.

5 Multiple Incoming Fax Lines

5.1 Multi port Serial PCI card, ttyS

- There's really no limit to the number of serial cards Linux can support, but there is a kernel configuration parameter for the number of supported serial ports.(CONFIG_SERIAL_8250_NR_UARTS)
- Currently the limit in Debian supported ports is 4. (read on for more then 4 port support)
- So if you have a 2 port serial card you want to add to your pc, here is what you do.
- If you connect more modems or when you buy a serial pci card you will want to know which ttyS port they are using. You can do it by :

```
dmesg |grep tty
```

- You should see something like:

```
faxserver:~# dmesg |grep ttyS
ttyS0 at I/O 0x3f8 (irq = 4) is a 16550A
ttyS14 at I/O 0xdf08 (irq = 209) is a 16550A
ttyS15 at I/O 0xdf10 (irq = 209) is a 16550A
```

- If you installed another serial pci card (2 port or 4 port), you can see if it was detected by typing:

```
lspci -v
```

This should list something like:

```
0000:02:00.0 Serial controller: NetMos Technology PCI 9835 ←
Multi-I/O Controller (rev 01) (prog-if 02 [16550])
Subsystem: LSI Logic / Symbios Logic 2S (16C550 UART)
Flags: medium devsel, IRQ 209
I/O ports at df08 [size=8]
I/O ports at df10 [size=8]
I/O ports at df18 [size=8]
I/O ports at df20 [size=8]
I/O ports at df28 [size=8]
I/O ports at df30 [size=16]
```

- As you can see the IRQ should be the same as the one specified in dmesg.
- Install setserial. This program will let you control serial port better.

```
apt-get update
apt-get install setserial
```

- Then try:

```
setserial -g /dev/ttyS*
```

- If you don't see a ttyS#(ex. ttyS14) in **/dev/** you will need to create ttyS14 device.

```
ls /dev/ttyS*
```

- So in my case I am missing ttyS14, ttyS15 in **/dev/** folder

```
MAKEDEV ttyS14
MAKEDEV ttyS15
```

- Now run **setserial -g /dev/ttyS*** again and you should see your new serial ports.
- Plug in your modems and Run:

```
faxaddmodem
```

- Select the new ttyS and you are done setting up multiple fax machines.

5.2 Fax Dispatch

- Fax dispatch is a custom script that one can create for Hylafax to specify non-standard delivery options. (Standard is /var/spool/hylafax/recvq/)
- If you want to have multiple fax destination folders for each fax you have. (ttyS1, ttyS14, ttyS15, etc...)
- Create Fax Dispatch file in /etc/hylafax/

```
touch /etc/hylafax/FaxDispatch
```

- Sample Fax Dispatch file might look like this: <http://www.infocopter.com/know-how/hylafax/fax-dispatch.html>
- Copy and past below to your **/etc/hylafax/FaxDispatch**. This will dispatch faxes to different folders based on device.
- Make sure you have created appropriate folders. (In this case dept1, dept2, and change device names to your names.

```
##      $Id: FaxDispatch,v 1.2 2003/05/04 23:49:41 darren Exp ↵
      $
##
## Default FaxDispatch file - routes all inbound faxes to ↵
      FaxMaster as PDF
##
## Consult the faxrcvd(8C) man page for more information
##
#SENDTO=faxMaster;                # by default ↵
      email to FaxMaster
#FILETYPE=pdf;                    # in PDF ↵
      format
##
## This excerpt from the man page gives you an idea of what's ↵
      possible here
```

```

##
## You can route by sender's TSI
#case "$SENDER" in
#   *1*510*526*1212*) SENDTO=sam;;           # Sam's test ←
#   rig in Berkeley
#   *1*415*390*1212*) SENDTO=raster@asd;;    # 7L Xerox ←
#   room, used for scanning
#   *5107811212)      SENDTO=peebles@mti;;   # stuff from ←
#   home
#esac

## and/or by device
#case "$DEVICE" in
#   ttyS1)             SENDTO=john;;         # all faxes ←
#   received on ttyS1
#   ttyLT0)           SENDTO=mary@home;;    # all faxes ←
#   received on ttyLT0
#   ttyS2)             SENDTO=myemail@example.com, ←
#   myotheremail@example3.com;;           # all faxes received ←
#   on ttyS1
#esac

## and/or by device
FOLDER="/var/spool/hylafax/recvq/"
FULLPATH="${FOLDER}${FILENAME}.tif"
case "$DEVICE" in
ttyS14)  mv $FULLPATH /var/spool/hylafax/recvq/dept1;; # ←
#   all faxes received on ttyS14
ttyS15)  mv $FULLPATH /var/spool/hylafax/recvq/dept2;; # ←
#   all faxes received on ttyS15
esac

## and/or by caller id
#case "$CIDNUMBER" in
#   435*)             SENDTO=lee; FILETYPE=pdf;; # all faxes ←
#   from area code 435
#   505962777)      SENDTO=amy; FILETYPE=tif;; # Amy wants ←
#   faxes in TIFF
#esac

```

- If you would like to print and then move the file you would replace the relevant code with this below:
- Make sure you install printer first. [DebianPrinting](#)
- Size of a page was added here to make sure 11x14 pages are printed properly.

```

## and/or by device
FOLDER="/var/spool/hylafax/recvq/"

```

```
FULLPATH="${FOLDER}${FILENAME}.tif"
case "$DEVICE" in
ttyS14) /usr/bin/tiff2ps -w 8.5 -h 11 -a $FILE |lpr -P ↵
        kyocera; mv $FULLPATH /var/spool/hylafax/recvq/dept1/;; ↵
        # all faxes received on ttyS14
ttyS15) /usr/bin/tiff2ps -w 8.5 -h 11 -a $FILE |lpr -P ↵
        kyocera; mv $FULLPATH /var/spool/hylafax/recvq/dept2/;; ↵
        # all faxes received on ttyS15
esac
```

5.3 FaxNotify

- When fax fails to send, user gets an email notifying of a failure. Default is to just sent an email with a job number. To make sure they get a copy of what they actually sent we need to add [FaxNotify](#) to /etc/hylafax.
- Create [FaxNotify](#) in /etc/hylafax/
- Inside put

```
RETURNFILETYPE=pdf;
```

5.4 View faxes through internet browser

- To do that install apache web server

```
apt-get update
apt-get install apache2
```

- Now add a link to your faxes

```
cd /var/www
ln -s /var/spool/hylafax/recvq fax
```

- Now open a browser and go to <http://localhost/fax/> , or by your ip address <http://10.10.10.10/fax>
- Enjoy. I've been told that this would cost 15,000 dollars for consulting firm to do.

6 Errors

- You can find hylafax specific error codes here: [Hylafax Error Codes](#)

6.1 Failure to receive silence

- Added to config.ttyS14; failure to receive silence
- <http://www.hylafax.org/archive/2002-08/msg00260.php>
- Add this to your configuration: config.ttyS#

```
Class1SwitchingCmd: "<delay:7>"
```

6.2 T.30 T2 timeout, expected signal not received

- Switching to calls 1, and adding the "delay" will solve the problem.
- Run the **faxaddmodem** command again and add the delay.

6.3 Unspecified Phase C error, including too much delay between TCF and +FDR command

- Switching to Class 1 solved the problem.

6.4 No Dial Tone

- Adding dial string 9 **then pause** then number to config file solved the problem
- See "PBX, Dial 9 before number" section and if you need more details on options see <http://members.tripod.com/michaelgellis/modem.html>

6.5 No carrier Detected

- Adding longer wait has solved the problem of no dial tone, but you might still get the no carrier detected. Look into logs to determine if this is the case in your setup. See if these are **busy signal**. For some reason busy signal gets labeled as no carrier detected.

```
cat /var/spool/hylafax/log/xferfaxlog
```

6.6 Modem Wedged

After a month of good work (11,000 faxes) suddenly the modem become wedged. Because USB modem doesn't have the un-wedged option as the Mainpine modem, you have to tell hylafax to try to set it up more then (default)2 times. Add this to your config.tty#

```
MaxSetupAttempts: 10
```

6.7 4 ports serial card, more than 4 modem support

- There's really no limit to the number of serial cards Linux can support, but there is a kernel configuration parameter for the number of supported serial ports.(CONFIG_SERIAL_8250_NR_UARTS)
- To find out how many serial port your kernel is configured for do:

```
dmesg |grep Serial
```

- And look for line like:

```
Serial: 8250/16550 driver $Revision: 1.90 $ 4 ports, IRQ ↔  
sharing enabled
```

- Shows that the driver is compiled to support only 4 ports.
- I was getting following logs which I will include here for reference.

```
serial8250: ttyS2 at I/O 0x3e8 (irq = 4) is a 16550A  
00:08: ttyS2 at I/O 0x3e8 (irq = 4) is a 16550A  
0000:05:04.0: ttyS0 at I/O 0x1010 (irq = 201) is a 16550A  
0000:05:04.0: ttyS1 at I/O 0x1018 (irq = 201) is a 16550A  
0000:05:04.0: ttyS3 at I/O 0x1020 (irq = 201) is a 16550A
```

```
Couldn't register serial port 0000:05:04.0: -28
```

shows that ttyS2 is on the motherboard. ttyS0, S1, and S3 ↔
are
on the 9845 card. The driver found the fourth port on the ↔
9845 card,
but couldn't use it because all four ports (ttyS0-ttyS3) were ↔
already
in use (that's what the "-28" error means).

- You can list your pci cards by doing the following. This will show you all pci cards. Look for the one that mentions **serial**

```
lspci -v
```

- These are mine:

```

2 port:
02:00.0 Serial controller: NetMos Technology PCI 9835 Multi- ←
    I/O
Controller (rev 01) (prog-if 02 [16550])
    Subsystem: LSI Logic / Symbios Logic 2S (16C550 UART ←
    )
    Flags: medium devsel, IRQ 209
    I/O ports at df08 [size=8]
    I/O ports at df10 [size=8]
    I/O ports at df18 [size=8]
    I/O ports at df20 [size=8]
    I/O ports at df28 [size=8]
    I/O ports at df30 [size=16]

4 port:
02:02.0 Serial controller: Unknown device 9310:9845 (rev 01) ←
    (prog-if 02
[16550])
    Subsystem: LSI Logic / Symbios Logic Unknown device ←
    0004
    Flags: medium devsel, IRQ 201
    I/O ports at 1000 [size=8]
    I/O ports at 1008 [size=8]
    I/O ports at 1010 [size=8]
    I/O ports at 1018 [size=8]
    I/O ports at 1020 [size=8]
    I/O ports at 1030 [size=16]

```

- Lets add a more serial ports to our system. We do it by adding the **8250.nr_uarts=16** at end of kopt line in the grub menu configuration file.
- Edit /boot/grub/menu.lst and change the following lines by adding the 8250.nr_uarts=16 at the end of kopt.

```

## DO NOT UNCOMMENT THEM, Just edit them to your needs

## ## Start Default Options ##
## default kernel options
## default kernel options for automagic boot options
## If you want special options for specific kernels use ←
    kopt_x_y_z
## where x.y.z is kernel version. Minor versions can be ←
    omitted.
## e.g. kopt=root=/dev/hda1 ro
##     kopt_2_6_8=root=/dev/hdc1 ro
##     kopt_2_6_8_2_686=root=/dev/hdc2 ro
# kopt=root=/dev/sda1 ro 8250.nr_uarts=16

```

- Then

```
update-grub
```

- Reboot
- When you log in run the command:

```
setserial -g /dev/ttyS*
```

- This will show you list of all serial ports addresses and corresponding ttyS
- Mine looks like:

```
faxserver:/home/lucas# setserial -g /dev/ttyS*
/dev/ttyS0, UART: 16550A, Port: 0x03f8, IRQ: 4
/dev/ttyS1, UART: 16550A, Port: 0x1010, IRQ: 201
/dev/ttyS10, UART: unknown, Port: 0x0000, IRQ: 0
/dev/ttyS11, UART: unknown, Port: 0x0000, IRQ: 0
/dev/ttyS12, UART: unknown, Port: 0x0000, IRQ: 0
/dev/ttyS13, UART: unknown, Port: 0x0000, IRQ: 0
/dev/ttyS14, UART: unknown, Port: 0x0000, IRQ: 0
/dev/ttyS15, UART: unknown, Port: 0x0000, IRQ: 0
/dev/ttyS2, UART: 16550A, Port: 0x1018, IRQ: 201
/dev/ttyS3, UART: 16550A, Port: 0x1020, IRQ: 201
/dev/ttyS4, UART: 16550A, Port: 0x1010, IRQ: 201
/dev/ttyS5, UART: 16550A, Port: 0x1018, IRQ: 201
/dev/ttyS6, UART: 16550A, Port: 0x1020, IRQ: 201
/dev/ttyS7, UART: 16550A, Port: 0x1028, IRQ: 201
/dev/ttyS8, UART: unknown, Port: 0x0000, IRQ: 0
/dev/ttyS9, UART: unknown, Port: 0x0000, IRQ: 0
```

- So now from `lspci -v` I know that first port on my 4 port serial card is 1010 which is ttyS1, second 1018 is ttyS2....etc
- Its really easy.
- The maximum number of the serial ports you can set the kernel boot to is 16,if you need more, kernel 2.6.24 wil have 32 as upper limit.see [Debian Bug 440807](#).

7 Tools

7.1 Archive Faxes

- If you have a need to archive each fax by date, there is a script that does just that. <http://www.hylafax.org/archive/2007-02/msg00399.php>

- Download the archive.py file to some folder. I use /usr/local/bin/
- Edit a cron job:

```
crontab -e
```

- Now set up the time it will run. The extension it should use. And a folder where the faxes are.

```
1 0 * * * python /usr/local/bin/archive.py /var/spool/hylafax ↵  
/recvq.tif
```

- Above line will run the program every day at 00:01 am. Change the "/usr/local/bin/archive.py" to where you have downloaded the program. Change "/var/spool/hylafax/recvq.tif" to where your faxes are located. Change "tif" to the extension you are using for storing your faxes.
- If you just need to run it once. This command will do.

```
python /usr/local/bin/archive.py /var/spool/hylafax/recvq.tif
```

7.2 Send batch faxes

- To send multiple faxes, first you need to create a file that will have fax numbers per one line. Type it or do a database query.

```
17731231234  
13121231234
```

- If you need to add 1 in front of the number you could use vim to do it with this code: press ESC

```
:%s/^/1/g
```

- This will replace ^ (beginning of a line) with 1
- After your file is ready and you have a pdf of what you want to send. Issue this command

```
sendfax -z batchfaxnumbers.csv FILE2007NEWS.pdf
```

- To make only one modem be responsible for sending that job. And to enable enough time for it to send we can issue this command which will use ttyS0 modem and will expire in 24 hours.

```
sendfax -h ttyS0@localhost -n -k 'now + 24 hours' -z ↵  
batchfaxnumbers.csv FILE2007NEWS.pdf
```

8 Maintenance

8.1 Restart Hylafax

```
/etc/init.d/hylafax restart
```

8.2 Hylafax status

```
faxstat
```

- Type in the password and you should see a line like this:

```
faxserver:~# faxstat
Password:
HylaFAX scheduler on localhost.localdomain: Running
Modem ttyS15 (1.773.123.1234): Running and idle
Modem ttyS14 (1.773.123.1234): Running and idle
```

8.3 Remove fax job

- Remove sent fax from queue. Replace jobid with actual number

```
faxrm jobid
```

- Example: **faxrm 38**
- You could also remove multiple faxes.

```
faxrm 1011 1012 1013
```

- If you have more than a 100 faxes to remove. Open excel/openoffice calc file; create a range of 1...100; save as csv; Open in vim; Issue a command `:%s/'//g` to remove quotes; Issue a command `%s/\n/ /g` to replace new line with space; Add at the beginning **faxrm** ; On your server issue a command **bash filename.csv**

8.4 Printer not printing

- If you followed [DebianPrinting](#), log into the cups software via the <http://localhost:631> and you can resume printing from there or see the status of the printer.

9 Extra

9.1 usb fax modem

Link that sells the USB modem (sorry it's in greek, I couldn't find any other site for it):
http://www.e-shop.gr/show_per.phtml?id=PER.533709

```
lsusb recognizes it as:  
Bus 001 Device 002: ID 0483:7554 SGS Thomson Microelectronics  
56k SoftModem  
idVendor          0x0483 SGS Thomson Microelectronics  
idProduct         0x7554 56k SoftModem
```

The driver I used is the 'slusb' SmartLink driver (google for slmodem-2.9.11-20070813.tar.gz)

The modem is installed under /dev/ttySL0. I didn't have to reconfigure hylafax for it, I used the same config file as before for the PCI softmodem (basically configured as a generic Class1 modem, as in /var/spool/hylafax/config/class1).

10 Country Specific

10.1 France

- The only difference is the country code and the prefix for international.

11 Support

- If you have analog modems connected or would like to setup your
 1. home,
 2. small office,
 3. medium corporation
- with
 1. server based incoming/outgoing faxes,
 2. faxing from a computer,
 3. receive all faxes as images, etc.

please sent me an email. webmaster@lucasmanual.com Basic setup over ssh can be done in around \$130 if you have supported hardware, and this will include basic

support on configuration and running hylafax. Other options also exists. If you work for a company I can show your IT department how to setup hylafax in few steps and bring them up to speed in a day so they can install and run the software.

Add your comment Curtis Taylor How do I uninstall this package on CentOS 5.2?
2008-08-26 07:51:42 X[1]