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THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

CCITT

SIXTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY

GENEVA, 27 SEPTEMBER - 8 OCTOBER 1976

ORANGE BOOK

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Published by the
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
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CONTENTS OF THE CCITT BOOK
APPLICABLE AFTER THE SIXTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY (1976)

ORANGE BOOK

Volume I — Minutes and reports of the VIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT.
— Resolutions and Opinions issued by the CCITT.
— General table of Study Groups and Working Parties for the period 1977-1980.
— Summary table of abridged titles of Questions under study in the period 1977-1980.
— Recommendations (Series A) on the organization of the work of the CCITT.
— Recommendations (Series B) relating to means of expression.
— Recommendations (Series C) relating to general telecommunication statistics.

Volume II.1 — General tariff principles — Lease of circuits for private service: Series D Recommendations and Questions (Study Group III).

Volume II.2 — Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs: Series E Recommendations and Questions (Study Group II).

Volume II.3 — Telegraph operations and tariffs: Series F Recommendations and Questions (Study Group I).

Volume III — Line transmission: Series G, H and J Recommendations and Questions (Study Groups XV, XVI, XVIII, CMBD).

Volume IV.1 — Line maintenance and measurement: Series M and N Recommendations and Questions (Study Group IV).

Volume IV.2 — Specifications of measuring equipment: Series O Recommendations and Questions (Study Group IV).

Volume V — Telephone transmission quality and telephone sets: Series P Recommendations and Questions (Study Group XII).

Volume VI.1 — General Recommendations relating to telephone switching and signalling: Series Q Recommendations and Questions (Study Group XI).

Volume VI.2 — Signalling System No. 6: Recommendations.

Volume VI.3 — Signalling Systems R1 and R2: Recommendations.

Volume VI.4 — Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges: Series Z Recommendations.

Volume VII — Telegraph technique: Series R, S, T and U Recommendations and Questions (Study Groups VIII, IX, X, XIV).

Volume VIII.1 — Data transmission over the telephone network: Series V Recommendations and Questions (Study Group XVII).

Volume VIII.2 — Public data networks: Series X Recommendations and Questions (Study Group VII).

Volume IX — Protection: Series K and L Recommendations and Questions (Study Groups V, VI).

Each volume also contains, for its field and where appropriate:

— definitions of specific terms used;
— supplements for information and documentary purposes.

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PRELIMINARY NOTES

1. Part I contains the terms and their definitions as found, or referred to, in the Orange Book but in alphabetical order. It also contains the figures referred to by the definitions and a list of cross-references between figures and terms.

2. Each term in Part I is accompanied by information giving the source of the term and definition. This information consists of two elements, the first being the number and name of the volume of the Orange Book in which the term appears. The second element (comprising a letter and number) indicates the Recommendation in which the term and its definition are found. However, if the term is not within a Recommendation, as is the case for some of the definitions in the Recommendation Series F, P, Q, T and X, then only the letter of the Series is shown. The following publications can then be used to locate these definitions :

Series	Publication
F	*Orange Book*, Volume II.3, Part III
P	*Orange Book*, Volume V, Preliminary Notes
Q	*Orange Book*, Volume VI.2, Part I; Volume VI.3, Parts I and III
T	*Orange Book*, Volume VII, Part VI; *Green Book*, Volume VII
X	*Orange Book*, Volume VIII.2, Part I; *Green Book*, Volume VIII; *List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms*, 1961, Supplement No. 2

3. Some of the terms in Part I are also included with their synonyms in the Orange Book. These synonym terms are included in the alphabetical list, but in place of a definition an indication to see the principal term (i.e. the term accompanied by a definition) is given. For example, the term "timing recovery" has for synonym the term " timing extraction ", which can be found in the alphabetical list with the indication "*See* timing recovery ".

4. To aid the reader in locating principal terms, parts of many terms have been extracted and included in the alphabetical list with an indication to the principal term. As an example, for the term "function code" the word " code " has been extracted and can be found in the alphabetical list with the indication "*See* function code ".

5. Part II is a trilingual glossary of principal terms, which consists of an English (E) section, a Spanish (S) section and a French (F) section. In each section, the terms are arranged in alphabetical order for the language of that section. Against each term are given the equivalents in the other two languages.

6. In this publication, the expression " Administration " is used for shortness to indicate both a telecommunication Administration and a recognized private operating agency.

7. This publication replaces the *List of Essential Telecommunication Terms* and its *Supplements* published in 1961. It is planned that future editions of the *Terms and Definitions* or supplements to it will be published coincident with the Book resulting from the CCITT Plenary Assemblies.

PART I

LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

A. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A

abbreviated address calling **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility which enables a user to employ an address having fewer characters than the full address when initiating a call.

Note. – Networks may allow a user to designate up to Y abbreviated address codes. The allocation of abbreviated address codes to a destination or group of destinations may be changed as required by means of a suitable procedure.

abbreviated dialling prefix **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The non-numerical code indicating that the information following is an abbreviated number.

abbreviated number **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The numerical code sent by a caller using the Abbreviated Dialling Service which identifies the telephone number of the party to whom he wished to be connected.

a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector is the r.m.s. value of the sinusoidal voltage at a frequency of 15 Hz to 62 Hz, the rise of which causes the protector to spark over when the voltage is slowly increased.

It is essentially used to indicate the range of application of a protector in case of direct contact with, or magnetic induction from, a.c. power distribution lines.

accentuated contrast **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

A process whereby all the picture elements of the original document which have a luminance less than a specified intermediate value are transmitted as nominal black, and all those with a luminance greater than that value as nominal white.

access

See:

prefix giving access to the intercontinental automatic transit telex network;
prefix giving access to the international automatic telex network;
prefix giving access to the long-distance automatic telex network.

access-barred signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call will not be completed because of a called or calling customer user facility. This may occur for instance as a result of failure of a closed user group validation check or because of the incoming calls barred facility.

access point
See:
circuit test access point.

access points
See:
circuit access points;
line access points.

access to supplementary services **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Information used to give instruction to the switching equipment that the associated information relates to a supplementary service.

accounting rate **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The accounting rate is the rate per traffic unit agreed between the Administrations for a given relation which is used for the establishment of international accounts.

accounting rate **D.302 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

In the per word tariff system the accounting rate is the rate per word purely and simply of an ordinary private telegram, without any special service, agreed between the Administrations in a given relation, and used for the establishment of international accounts.

In the binary tariff system the accounting rate is the fixed rate per ordinary private telegram, both rates being agreed between Administrations in a given relation and being used for the establishment of international accounts.

accounting rate **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The accounting rate is the rate per traffic unit agreed between the Administrations for a given relation that is used for the establishment of international accounts.

accounting rate **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The accounting rate is the rate per traffic unit agreed between the Administrations in a given relation, which is used for the establishment of international accounts.

accounting rate quota **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The accounting rate quota is that part of the total accounting rate per traffic unit (minute of telephone call) corresponding to the facilities made available in each country; this quota is fixed by agreement among the Administrations.

accounting-rate quota **D.302 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The accounting-rate quota is that part of the accounting rate corresponding to the facilities made available in each country; this quota is fixed by agreement among the Administrations.

accounting revenue division procedure **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The accounting revenue division procedure is the procedure whereby accounting revenue is shared only between terminal Administrations.

acknowledgement indicator **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Information indicating whether or not an error has been detected in a received signal unit.

acknowledgement signal unit (ACU) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The twelfth signal unit of a block, which carries information as to whether or not the signal units in the block indicated were received correctly.

acoustic coupling (to telephone line) **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A method of coupling a data terminal equipment or similar device to a telephone line by means of transducers which utilize sound waves to or from a telephone handset or equivalent.

actual final route **E.171**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The route followed by an international call from any CT of an originating chain to any CT of a terminating chain only via circuit groups without overflow facilities is called the actual final route. An actual final route may coincide with the theoretical final route or parts of it.

See Figure 2/E.171.

adaptive channel allocation **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A method of multiplexing where the information capacities of channels are not predetermined but are assigned on demand.

adaptor
See:
interface adaptor.

address **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The part of the selection signals which indicates the destination of a call.

address

See:
abbreviated address calling;
destination address;
multi-address calling;
multiple lines at the same address;
redirect-to-new-address signal;
redirected-to-new-address signal;
redirection address.

address-complete signal, charge **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called party have been received, that no called-party's-line-condition signals (electrical) will be sent, and that the call should be charged on answer.

address-complete signal, coin-box **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called party have been received, that no called-party's-line-condition signals (electrical) will be sent, that the call should be charged on answer, and that the called number is a coin (box) station.

address-complete signal, no charge **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called party have been received, that no called-party's-line-condition signals (electrical) will be sent, and that the call should not be charged on answer.

address-complete signals (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

Backward register signals indicating that it is no longer necessary to send another address signal, and

- either cause immediate passage to the speech position to enable the calling subscriber to hear a tone or a recorded announcement of the national incoming network;
- or announce the transmission of a signal indicating the condition of the called subscriber's line.

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, charge **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction as an alternative to the address-complete, charge signal indicating that the called party's line is free, and that the call should be charged on answer.

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, coin-box **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction as an alternative to the address-complete, coin-box signal indicating that the called party's line is free, that the call should be charged on answer, and that the called number is a coin (box) station.

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, no charge **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction as an alternative to the address-complete, no charge signal indicating that the called party's line is free, and that the call should not be charged on answer.

address-incomplete signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the number of address signals received is not sufficient for setting up the call. This condition may be determined in the incoming international exchange (or in the national destination network):

- immediately after the reception of an ST signal, or
- on time-out after the latest digit received.

address message
See:
initial address message;
subsequent address message.

address messages **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A message sent in the forward direction containing the signalling information required to route and connect the call to the called line, e.g.:

- address information;
- class of service information;
- additional information relating to user and network facilities.

An address message may also contain the calling customer identity.

address separator **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The character which separates the different addresses in the selection signals.

address signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal containing one element (e.g. a decimal digit or an end-of-number indication) of the address of a customer, network facility, etc.

address signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A call set-up signal sent in the forward direction containing one element of information (digit 1,2, ... 9 or 0, code 11 or code 12) about the called party's number or the end-of-pulsing (ST) signal. For each call, a succession of address signals is sent.

address signal (Signalling System R1) **Q.310**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

This register signal is sent (in the forward direction) to indicate one decimal element of information (digit 1, 2, ..., 9 or 0) about the called party's number. For each call a succession of address signals is sent.

address signal (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A forward register signal containing one element of information (digit 1, 2...9 or 0, code 11, code 12 or code 13) about the called or calling party's number or the end of pulsing indication (code 15).

For each call a series of address signals is sent (see Recommendations Q.101 and Q.107).

Administration
See:
Guarantor Administration.

Administration of destination
See:
country (or Administration) of destination.

Administration of origin
See:
country (or Administration) of origin.

advance preparation operating
See:
preparation operating.

adverse state (scrambling process) **V.35**

VIII.1 – Data transmission over the telephone network

The presence of any one of certain repetitive patterns in the earlier transmitted bits.

advices
See:
follow-on service advices;
paid service advices;
return service advices;
service advices.

aligner **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A device used to align the elements of one data structure to particular elements of another structure and, in some cases, also to change between the two structures.

alignment
See:
message alignment indication;
octet alignment.

alphabet (telegraph or data) **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A table of correspondence between an agreed set of characters and the signals which represent them.

alphabetic telegraphy **F**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

System of telegraphy for the transmission of written or printed information, whereby coded signals are used, each signal or group of signals corresponding to a letter, figure, punctuation mark, etc. or a group of such components.

alternate mark inversion signal (AMI) **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A pseudo-ternary signal, conveying binary digits, in which successive "marks" are normally of alternative, positive and negative, polarity but equal in amplitude and in which "space" is of zero amplitude.

alternate mark inversion violation **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A "mark" which has the same polarity as the previous "mark" in the transmission of AMI signals.

alternating code
See:
paired-disparity code.

alternating discharge current of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The alternating discharge current of a protector is the r.m.s. value of an approximately sinusoidal alternating current flowing through the protector.

alternative code
See:
paired-disparity code.

alternative routing **E.170**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

When the group of circuits over which the overflow traffic is routed involves at least one exchange not involved in the previous choice route, the process is called alternative routing.

alternative-routing indicator **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the forward direction indicating that the call has been subjected to an alternative routing.

amount of traffic carried **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The amount of traffic carried (by a group of circuits or a group of switches) during any period is the sum of the holding times expressed in hours.

amplitude modulation **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

i) Modulation in which the amplitude of an alternating current is the characteristic varied.

ii) Modulation in which the significant conditions are represented by currents of different amplitude.

amplitude quantized control **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A synchronization control system is characterized as having amplitude control if the functional relationship between actual phase error and derived error signal includes discontinuities.

Note. In practice this implies that the working range of phase errors is divided into a finite number of subranges and that a unique signal is derived for each subrange whenever the error falls within a subrange.

analogue control **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A synchronization control system is characterized as having analogue control if the relationship between the actual phase error between *clocks* and the error signal device is a continuous function (at least over a limited range).

analogue error detector
See:
data signal quality detection.

anisochronous **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A signal is anisochronous if the time interval separating any two significant instants is not necessarily related to the time interval separating any other two significant instants.

anisochronous
See:
degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion;
degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion.

anisochronous transmission **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A transmission process such that between any two significant instants in the same group (in data transmission this group is a block or a character; in telegraphy this group is a character), there is always an integral number of unit intervals. Between two significant instants located in different groups, there is not always an integral number of unit intervals.

annual charge ratio **E.522**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The annual charge ratio is defined as:

$$R = \frac{\text{annual charge of one additional circuit on the alternative route}}{\text{annual charge of one additional circuit on the high-usage route}}$$

The annual charge of one additional circuit on the alternative route is calculated by summing:

– the annual charge per circuit of each link comprising the alternative route; and

– the annual charge of switching one circuit at each intermediate switching centre.

answer-back unit simulator **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A device or programme routine, not a part of a teleprinter, but which performs the same function as the answer-back unit on receipt of a specific "who are you" signal.

answer signal, charge **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call is answered and subject to charge.

In semi-automatic working, this signal has a supervisory function. In automatic working, the signal is used:

- to start metering the charge to the calling subscriber (Recommendation Q.28), and
- to start the measurement of call duration for international accounting purposes (Recommendation Q.50).

answer signal, no charge **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call is answered but is not subject to charge. It is used for calls to particular destinations only.

In semi-automatic working, this signal has a supervisory function. In automatic working, the reception of this signal shall not start the metering to the calling subscriber.

answer signal (Signalling System R1) **Q.310**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

This line signal is sent to the outgoing exchange to indicate that the called party has answered.

In semi-automatic working, the signal has a supervisory function.

In automatic working it is used:

- to start metering the charge to the calling subscriber;
- to start the measurement of call duration for international accounting purposes, if this is desired.

answer signal (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A line signal sent to the outgoing international exchange to indicate that the called party has answered the call (see Recommendation Q.27). In semi-automatic working this signal has a supervisory function.

In automatic working this signal is used:

- to start metering the charge to the calling subscriber, unless the register signal indicating no charge has been sent previously;
- to start measurement of the call duration for international accounting purposes.

answering

See:
automatic answering;
manual answering.

answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

1. At the outgoing international exchange, the answering time of operators is the interval between the end of the transmission of the calling signal and its answer by an operator at the distant international exchange.

At the incoming international exchange, the answering time of operators is the interval between the appearance of a calling signal on a position or group of positions at that exchange and its answer by an operator.

2. The request transmission time is the time interval t_1-t_0 taken in passing the call request to the controlling operator.

3. The time interval t_2-t_1 is the delay to which the call is subject at the controlling exchange. The caller is generally informed of this delay.

4. The setting-up time of a station is the time interval t_3-t_1. The total setting-up time of a personal call is the time interval t_4-t_1. These times include any delay at the outgoing international exchange.

(For an explanation of the different time instants see *successive phases of a call.*)

aperture distortion **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

An effect due to the finite dimensions of the scanning spot at transmission and reception; contours are blurred and details smaller than the scanning spot are suppressed.

applied data bit (scrambling process) **V.35**

VIII.1 – Data transmission over the telephone network

The data bit which has been applied to the scrambler but has not affected the transmission at the time of consideration.

arc current of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The arc current of a protector is the current which flows after spark-over when the gap of the protector is bridged by an arc.

ARQ system

See:

request repeat system.

articulation reference equivalent (AEN) **G.112**

III-1 – Line transmission

If articulation tests are made under specified conditions alternately on a telephone system to be tested and on the "reference system for the determination of AEN" (SRAEN) with different values of line attenuation, up to the point where values of articulation on both systems are substantially reduced, then the results of these tests may be recorded in the form of curves showing the variation of sound articulation against attenuation. The value A_1 of the attenuation of the system under test, and the value A_2 of the attenuation of the SRAEN at a fixed value 80% sound articulation can then be determined.

$(A_2 - A_1)$ is by definition equal to the articulation reference equivalent (AEN).

artificial ear **P.51**

V – Telephone transmission quality

The artificial ear is a device at the entry of which the acoustic impedance is the same as the acoustic impedance of the average external human ear, as given in Annex 1 of Recommendation P.51. The artificial ear comprises an acoustic network and a measurement microphone which permit calibration of earphones used in audiometry and telephonometry.

artificial ear **P.41**

V – Telephone transmission quality

A device for presenting to a telephone receiver an acoustical load equivalent to that of a human ear, and permitting the measurement of sound pressure at a specified point therein by means of a probe-tube microphone.

associated mode of operation **Q.253**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

In the associated mode of operation, the signals are transferred between the two exchanges over a common signalling link which terminates at the same exchanges as the group of speech circuits to which the signalling link has been assigned.

See Figure 4/Q.253.

associated signalling **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A mode of operation of System No. 6 in which the signals carried by the system relate to a group of speech circuits which terminate in the same No. 6 exchanges as the signalling system.

asynchronous network
See:
non-synchronous network.

attempt
See:
automatic repeat attempt.

automatic alternative routing **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A facility whereby a call, which cannot find a free circuit on the primary route at an international outgoing exchange, is automatically diverted to a secondary route.

automatic answering **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility by which the called DTE automatically responds to the calling signal and the call may be established whether or not the called DTE is attended.

automatic calling **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility by which selection signals must be entered contiguously at the full character rate. The address characters will be generated in the DTE.

Note. – A limit may be imposed by the Administration to prevent more than a permitted number of ineffective call attempts to the same address within a specified period.

automatic observation of the service quality **E.421**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Monitoring of telephone calls without an observer.

automatic recall

See:

call-back when busy terminal installation becomes free.

automatic repeat attempt **E.170**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

When a difficulty is encountered in the setting up of a connection – such as double seizure on both-way circuits or error detection – arrangements can be provided to make another attempt to set up the connection for that call from the point where the first attempt took place. This process is called automatic repeat attempt.

An automatic repeat attempt may take place:

- on the same circuit, or
- on another circuit of the same group of circuits, or
- on a circuit in another group of circuits.

automatic sequential connection **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility provided by a public data service to automatically connect in a predetermined sequence, the DTEs at each of a set of specified addresses to a single DTE at a specified address.

automatic service **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

In the automatic service, the calling subscriber himself dials (or operates the key-set) the number necessary for connection with the called station.

automatic switching equipment **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

That part of an international exchange concerned with switching operations for routing the call in the desired direction.

availability

See:

system availability information point.

average call duration **E.510**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The average call duration will be obtained by dividing the total number of minutes of conversation recorded by the recorded number of effective calls.

average operating time **E.510**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The average operating time will be obtained by dividing the total number of minutes given to operating (including ineffective calls) by the number of effective calls recorded.

B

backward channel **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A data-transmission channel used for supervisory and/or error-control signals and associated with the forward channel, but with a direction of transmission opposite to that in which information is being transferred.

Note. – In case of simultaneous transfer of information in both directions, this definition applies with respect to the data source under consideration.

balance
See:
impedance balance ratio;
signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators;
signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers.

balance return loss **G.122**

III-1 – Line transmission

The balance return loss exhibited at a terminating set is that portion of the total transmission loss introduced by the terminating set between the receive and the send channels which is attributable to the degree of impedance match between the impedances closing the 2-wire line terminals and the balance terminals of the terminating set, Z_2 and Z_B respectively. It is given approximately by the expression in transmission units of the reciprocal of the reflection coefficient (current or voltage) between these two impedances:

$$\text{Coefficient of reflection} = \left| \frac{Z_2 - Z_B}{Z_2 + Z_B} \right|$$

This expression is exact when the impedances closing the 4-wire send and receive terminals of the terminating unit are also equal to Z_B and when the transformers are ideal.

balanced code **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A code whose digital sum variation is finite (balanced codes have no d.c. component in their frequency spectrum).

bandwidth
See:
nominal bandwidth.

bid **E.410**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A bid is an attempt to obtain a circuit in a circuit group. A bid may be successful or unsuccessful in seizing a circuit in that group.

bids per circuit per hour (BCH) **E.410**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The bids per circuit hour is an indication of the average number of bids per circuit at each end of an international circuit group. Its purpose is to quickly identify the direction of the traffic pressure in a form that is easily discernible.

$$\frac{\text{Bids per hour}}{\text{Number of working circuits}} = \text{BCH}$$

bilateral control **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A synchronization control system between exchanges A and B is bilateral if the *clock* at exchange A controls that at exchange B and the clock at exchange B controls that at exchange A.

binary code
See:
PCM binary code;
symmetrical binary code.

binary content
See:
equivalent binary content.

binary digit **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A member selected from a binary set.

Note 1. – Bit is an abbreviation for binary digit.

Note 2. – In the interest of clarity, it is recommended that the term "bit" shall not be used in two-condition start-stop modulation instead of "unit-element".

binary digit **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A member selected from a binary set.

Note 1. – Bit is an abbreviation for binary digit.

Note 2. – In the interest of clarity, it is recommended that the term "bit" should not be used in two-condition start-stop modulation instead of "unit element".

binary figure **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

One of the two figures (i.e. 0 or 1) used in the representation of numbers in binary notation.

binary serial signalling rate **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

In the particular case of a serial two-state transmission this is expressed as the reciprocal of the unit interval measured in seconds and expressed in bits per second.

binary tariff system **D.302 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The binary tariff system has two components:

a) a fixed component representing the costs involved in the acceptance and delivery of a telegram (fixed charge), and

b) a component proportional to the length of the telegram representing the costs involved in transmitting and receiving the telegrams and the cost of using the telegraph network (charge per word).

bipolar signal
See:
alternate mark inversion signal.

bipolar violation
See:
alternate mark inversion violation.

bit
See:
applied data bit;
check bit;
erroneous bit;
framing bit;
next transmitted bit;
shannon;
synchronization bit.

bit error rate X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The ratio of the number of bits incorrectly received to the total number of bits sent.

bit-order of transmission X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The property of a serial transfer of data which concerns the arrangement of digits, e.g. most significant digit first, least significant digit first, or any other desired order.

bit rate
See:
equivalent bit rate;
multiplex aggregate bit rate.

bit sequence independence X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility which enables the transfer of digital data in the form of a sequence of binary digits from one user to another without placing any restriction upon the sequence of the binary digits.

Note. – This implies that an indefinitely long string of consecutive binary ones or zeros is admitted in the data signal.

bit sequence independence G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A digital path or digital section is bit sequence independent at its specified bit rate when its design objectives permit any sequence of bits at that rate, or either equivalent, to be transmitted.

Note. – Practical transmission systems which are not completely bit sequence independent may be described as quasi bit sequence independent. In such cases the limitations should be clearly stated.

bits
See:
earlier transmitted bits;
information bits;
overhead bits;
service bits.

block **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A group of 12 signal units on the signalling channel.

block **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A group of bits, or *n*-ary digits, transmitted as a unit over which an encoding procedure is generally applied for error-control purposes.

block
See:
digital block;
erroneous block;
multi-block;
multi-block synchronization signal unit;
primary block.

block-acknowledged counter **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A cyclic counter provided within the signalling terminal to count the number of blocks acknowledged as received at the distant end.

block check **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A system of error-control based on the check that some preset rules for the formation of blocks are observed.

block-completed counter **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A cyclic counter provided within the signalling terminal to count the number of completed blocks transmitted.

block error rate **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The ratio of the number of blocks incorrectly received to the total number of blocks sent.

block separation **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Information indicating that the next character is the first character of a block of supplementary information.

block separator **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The character indicating that the next character is the first of a block of supplementary information.

blocking acknowledgement signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in response to a blocking signal indicating that the speech circuit has been blocked.

blocking signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent for maintenance purposes to the exchange at the other end of a circuit to cause engaged conditions of that circuit for subsequent calls outgoing from that exchange. An exchange receiving the blocking signal must be capable of accepting incoming calls on that circuit unless it also has sent a blocking signal.

blocking signal (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A line signal sent on an idle circuit to the outgoing exchange to cause engaged conditions (blocking) to be applied to this circuit, guarding it against subsequent seizure.

blocks

See:

functional specification blocks.

break-in hangover time **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

The time interval between the instant when defined test signals, applied to the send and/or receive ports, are altered in a defined manner such as to restore suppression and the instant when suppression is restored. Removal of loss in the receive path will occur practically simultaneously.

break-in operate time **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

The time interval between the instant when defined test signals, applied to the send and/or receive ports, are altered in a defined manner such as to remove suppression and the instant when suppression is removed. Insertion of loss in the receive path will occur practically simultaneously.

broadcasting organization **E.330**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A broadcasting organization is an organization which is concerned with either or both sound and television broadcasting.

broadcasting organization **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A broadcasting organization is an organization which is concerned with either or both sound and television broadcasting.

Most of the customers ordering facilities for sound- and television-programme transmission are broadcasting organizations, and for convenience the term broadcasting organization is used to denote the activity of any user or customer; where so used it is equally applicable to any other customer requiring sound- or television-programme transmissions.

broadcasting organization **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

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Most of the customers ordering facilities for sound- and television-programme transmission are broadcasting organizations, and for convenience the term broadcasting organization is used to denote the activity of any user or customer; where so used, it is equally applicable to any other customer requiring sound- or television-programme transmissions.

broadcasting organization (receive) **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The broadcasting organization at the receiving end of the international television connection.

See Figure 2/N.51.

broadcasting organization (receive) **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

The broadcasting organization at the receiving end of the sound programme being transmitted over the international sound-programme connection.

broadcasting organization (receive) **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The broadcasting organization at the receiving end of the sound programme being transmitted over the international sound-programme connection.

See Figure 2/N.1.

broadcasting organization (send) **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

The broadcasting organization at the sending end of the sound programme being transmitted over the international sound-programme connection.

broadcasting organization (send) **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The broadcasting organization at the sending end of the sound programme being transmitted over the international sound-programme connection.

See Figure 2/N.1.

broadcasting organization (send) **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The broadcasting organization at the sending end of the international television connection.

See Figure 2/N.51.

bunched frame alignment signal **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A frame alignment signal in which the signal elements occupy consecutive digit time slots.

burst isochronous X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A transmission process which may be used where the information bearer channel rate is higher than the input data signalling rate. The binary digits being transferred are signalled at the digit rate of the information bearer channel and the transfer is interrupted at intervals in order to produce the required mean data signalling rate. The interruption is always for an integral number of digit periods.

Note. – E.g. this has particular application where envelopes are being transmitted and received by the data circuit-terminating equipment but only the bytes contained within the envelopes are transferred between the data circuit-terminating equipment and the data terminal equipment.

busy hour (of a group of circuits, a group of switches, or an exchange, etc.) E.100

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The busy hour is the uninterrupted period of 60 minutes for which the traffic is at the maximum.

Note. – It is usual for the period of the busy hour and the amount of traffic in the busy hour to vary from day to day. In order to obtain a representative traffic estimate, it is recommended that an average value should be calculated from the measurement of a sample, as described later.

It is possible to calculate an average traffic flow which is the mean of the traffic flows during the busy hours of the different days in the sample. An alternative method is to find the continuous 60-minute period when the average of the sample is the maximum and to obtain from this period the representative traffic. The following recommendations relating to the determination of the sample period (see Recommendation E.500, "Measurement of traffic flow") and of the mean (sometimes called "time consistent" busy-hour) apply particularly to the second method.

busy hour
See:
mean busy hour.

byte X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A group of binary digits normally operated upon as an entity.

byte-serial transmission X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Transmission in which successive bytes follow one another in sequence.

Note. – The individual bits of each byte may be transmitted serially (described as serial by bit and byte) or simultaneously (described as parallel by bit, serial by byte).

C

cable section
See:
elementary cable section.

call
See:
average call duration;
direct call;
duration of a call;
lost call;
national/international-call indicator;

percentage of call requests met;
redirected-call indicator;
successive phases of a call;
unsuccessful call;
virtual call.

call accepted X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal sent by the called DTE to indicate that it accepts the incoming call.

call accepted signal X.60

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call can be completed. Normally the call will be charged to the calling customer.

call-back when busy terminal installation becomes free X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility which enables the originator of a call attempt to a busy terminal installation to request the network to establish the call when the busy terminal installation becomes free.

call clear-down time
See:
call release time.

call control character X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A character of an alphabet, or a part of it, which is used for call control. It may be used in conjunction with defined signal conditions on other interchange circuits.

call control procedure X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The entire set of interactive signals necessary to establish, maintain and release a data call.

call control signals X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The entire set of signals necessary to establish, maintain and release a call.

call duration E.260

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Call duration is the interval that elapses between:

– the moment when the reply condition is detected at the point where the recording of the call duration takes place, and

– the moment when the reply condition (clear forward signal) is detected at the same point.

call-failure signal X.60

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call cannot be completed due to time-out, fault or a condition that does not correspond to any other particular signal.

call-failure signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of a call set-up attempt due to the lapse of a time-out or a fault not covered by specific signals.

call not accepted **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal sent by the called DTE to indicate that it does not accept the incoming call.

call progress signal **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal transmitted by the DCE to the calling DTE to inform it about the progression of a call (positive call progress signal) or the reason why the connection could not be established (negative call progress signal).

call release time **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The time from the initiation of a clearing signal by a terminal installation until the free circuit condition appears on the originating data terminal equipment.

call request **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The first application made by the caller for a telephone call is called the call request.

In automatic service, the operation of the dial (or key-set) by the caller to obtain a call with his correspondent is comparable to the call request.

call requests satisfied immediately **E.510**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

By call requests satisfied immediately are meant those for which the call is established by the same operator who received the call, and within a period of two minutes from receipt of that call, whether the operator (when she does not immediately find a free circuit) continues observation of the group of circuits, or whether she makes several attempts in the course of this period.

call set-up time **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The overall length of time required to establish a circuit switched call between data terminal equipments. It is the summation of:

a) *Call request time* = the time from the initiation of a calling signal to the delivery to the caller of a "proceed-to-select" signal.

b) *Selection time* = the time from the delivery of the proceed-to-select signal until all the selection signals have been transmitted.

c) *Post selection time* = the time from the end of the transmission of the selection signals until the delivery of the call-connected signal to the originating data terminal equipment.

Note 1. – The selection time may be minimized by the use of the direct call or abbreviated address facility.

Note 2. – The call set-up time for a given connection depends upon the network topology, user data rate, mode of working, grade of service, distance between users and the procedure employed (e.g. direct call).

called line identification facility **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility provided by the network which enables a calling terminal to be notified by the network of the address to which the call has been connected.

called-line-identification-request indicator **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the forward direction indicating whether or not the called line identity should be included in the response message.

called line identification signal **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A sequence of characters transmitted to the calling DTE to permit identification of the called line.

called line identity **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the backward direction consisting of a number of address signals indicating the complete called line identity.

calling
See:
abbreviated address calling;
automatic calling;
manual calling;
multi-address calling.

calling line identification facility **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility provided by the network which enables a called terminal to be notified by the network of the address from which the call has originated.

calling-line-identification-request indicator **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the backward direction indicating whether or not the calling line identity should be sent forward in a calling line identity message.

calling line identification signal **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A sequence of characters transmitted to the called DTE to permit identification of the calling line.

calling-line identity **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the forward direction consisting of a number of address signals indicating the complete calling line identity.

calling line identity message **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A message sent in the forward direction containing the identity of the calling line. This message, when applicable, is sent subsequent to an address message which does not contain the identity of the calling line.

calling party's category indicator **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Information sent in the forward direction about the category of the calling party and, in case of semi-automatic calls about the service language to be spoken by the incoming, delay and assistance operators.

The following categories are provided:

- operator,
- ordinary calling subscriber,
- calling subscriber with priority,
- data call,
- test call.

calling party's category signals (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A special group of forward register signals providing, in addition to the information contained in the language or discrimination digit, supplementary information concerning the nature of the call (i.e. whether national or international) and its origin.

Typical categories are:

- operator capable of sending the forward-transfer signal;
- ordinary subscriber or operator with no forward-transfer facility;
- subscriber with priority;
- data transmission call;
- maintenance call.

calls
See:
redirection of calls.

calls barred **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility which permits a terminal installation to make outgoing or to receive incoming calls only (but not both).

capacity
See:
difference of capacity;
effective capacity;
load capacity.

capacity unbalance, pairs **G.541**

III-1 – Line transmission

The capacity unbalance of a side circuit of a quad with respect to the other side circuit of the same quad is the value of the capacity which, when connected between a wire of a pair and a wire of the other pair of this quad, corrects the unbalance.

The capacity unbalance of a pair with respect to a pair of a different quad is the value of the capacity which, when connected between a wire of one pair and a wire of the other pair, corrects this unbalance.

The capacity unbalance of a side circuit with respect to earth is the value of the capacity which, when connected between one of the wires of the pair and all the other conductors of the cable joined to the earthed sheath, corrects this unbalance, the two other wires of the quad being joined to the middle point of the ratio arms.

The sheath unbalance of a side circuit (or pair) in a quad in the outer layer is the value of the capacity which, when connected between one of the wires of the pair and the earthed sheath, corrects this unbalance, all conductors in other pairs being at the same potential as the two conductors of the circuit under test.

capacity unbalance, phantoms **G.541**

III-1 – Line transmission

The capacity unbalance of a phantom circuit with respect to any one of the side circuits of the same quad is the value of the capacity which, when connected between a wire of this pair and the two short-circuited wires of the other pair of this quad, corrects the unbalance.

The capacity unbalance of a phantom circuit with respect to either of the pairs of another quad is the value of the capacity which, when connected between one of the pairs of the phantom circuit and one of the wires of the pair in question, corrects this unbalance.

The capacity unbalance between two phantom circuits is the value of the capacity which, when connected between a pair of the first phantom circuit and a pair of the second phantom circuit, corrects this unbalance.

The capacity unbalance of a phantom circuit with respect to earth is the value of the capacity which, when connected between one of the two pairs of the phantom circuit and all the conductors of all the other quads of the cable joined to the earthed sheath, corrects this unbalance.

The sheath unbalance of a phantom circuit formed by a quad in the outer layer is the value of the capacity which, when connected between one of the pairs of the phantom circuit and the sheath, corrects this unbalance, the conductors of all quads in the cable being connected together and being at the same potential as the wires of the quad under test.

category
See:
calling party's category indicator;
calling party's category signals.

centralized control signalling **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The system of exchanging call control signals relating to a group of data transmission circuits by means of a transmission channel (or channels) dedicated to control signalling.

centre
See:
programme booking centre;
terminal international centre;
terminal national centre.

centres
See:
international switching and testing centres;
switching and testing centres.

chain
See:
four-wire chain;
international chain.

changeback **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The procedure of transferring signalling traffic from a reserve signalling link to the regular signalling link, when the regular link is again serviceable.

changed-number signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call cannot be completed because the called customer's number has been changed recently.

changeover **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one signalling link to another, when the link in use fails or is required to be cleared of traffic.

changeover signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A system-control signal sent to indicate a failure on a synchronized signalling link. If this signal is sent on a link carrying signalling information, it also indicates that a changeover to the next reserve signalling link is required.

channel
See:
adaptive channel allocation;
backward channel;
forward channel;
frequency channel;
information bearer channel;
information channel;
signalling channel;
status channel;
symmetrical channel;
transfer channel.

channel associated signalling **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A signalling method in which the signals necessary for the traffic carried by a single channel are transmitted in the channel itself or in a signalling channel permanently associated with it.

channel gate **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A device for connecting a channel to a highway, or a highway to a channel, at specified times.

channel time slot **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A time slot starting at a particular phase in a frame and allocated to a channel for transmitting a character signal and possibly in-slot signalling or other information.

Note. – Where appropriate a description may be added, for example "telephone channel time slot".

character **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

1. A printed symbol such as a letter, figure, punctuation sign and, by extension, a non-printing function such as a space shift, carriage return or line feed contained in a message.

2. Information corresponding to such a symbol or function.

character **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A single specific symbol, number or letter used to designate the diallable signal caused by a command.

character
See:
call control character;
control character;
idle character;
inter-character rest condition;
stuffing character.

character check **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A system of error-control based on a check that some preset rules for the formation of characters are observed.

character error rate **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The ratio of the number of characters incorrectly received to the total number of characters sent.

character-serial transmission **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Transmission in which successive characters follow one another in sequence.

Note. – The elements (bits) of each character may be transmitted serially (described as serial by bit and character) or simultaneously (described as parallel by bit, serial by character).

character signal **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A set of signal elements representing a character, or in PCM representing the quantized value of a sample.

Note. – In PCM, the term "PCM word" may be used in this sense.

character signal **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A set of signal elements representing a character or in PCM the quantized value of a sample.

Note. – In PCM, the term "PCM word" may be used in this sense.

charge
See:
annual charge ratio;
collection charge;
unit charge for an international service.

chargeable duration; charged duration **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

1. The time interval on which the charge for a call is based is called the chargeable duration.

2. The chargeable duration is equal to the duration of the call reduced in manual or semi-automatic service, if necessary, to make allowance for any interruptions or other difficulties which might have occurred during the call.

3. The duration of a call for which the charge is paid by the calling subscriber (or the called subscriber in the case of a collect call) is the chargeable duration rounded upwards:

In the case of manual or semi-automatic operation:

a) either to a 3-minute charge, if the chargeable duration of the conversation is less than 3 minutes; or

b) to the whole number of minutes if the chargeable duration is greater than 3 minutes.

chargeable duration of a telex call **F.61**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The chargeable duration of a telex call begins at the moment the connection is established between the calling and the called subscribers. It ends at the moment when the clearing signal given by the calling or called subscriber is transmitted over the international circuit.

charged duration
See:
chargeable duration; charged duration.

check
See:
block check;
character check;
continuity check;
continuity check transceiver;
cross-office check;
even parity check;
reasonableness check tables.

check bit **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A bit associated with a character or block for the purpose of checking the absence of error within the character or block.

check loop **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A device which is attached to interconnect the GO and RETURN paths of a circuit at the incoming end of a circuit to permit the outgoing end to make a continuity check on a loop basis.

chopper bar
See:
writing bar.

circuit
See:
continental circuit;
control circuit;
decision circuit;
direct service circuit;
fault report point – circuit;
holding time of an international circuit;
intercontinental circuit;
intercontinental transit circuit;
international automatic circuit;
international circuit;
international leased circuit;
leased circuit data transmission service;
long circuit;
multi-terminal service circuit;
national circuit;
nature-of-circuit indicator;
nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points;
omnibus service circuit;
permanent virtual circuit;
(physical) extension circuit;
short circuit;
speech circuit;
stability of a circuit.

circuit access points **M.640**

IV.1 – Maintenance

Four-wire test-access points so located that as much as possible of the international circuit is included between corresponding pairs of these access points at the two centres concerned. These points, and their relative level (with reference to the transmission reference point) are determined in each case by the Administration concerned. They are taken as the basic practical reference points of known level to which other transmission measurements will be related. In other words, for measurement and lining-up purposes, the level at the appropriate circuit test-access point is the level with respect to which other levels are adjusted.

circuit control station **M.723**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The circuit control station is that point within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic service that fulfils the control responsibilities for the automatic circuits assigned to it.

circuit control station **M.82**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The circuit control station is that point within the general maintenance organization that fulfils the control responsibilities for leased and special circuits assigned to it such as voice-frequency telegraph, facsimile and phototelegraph.

circuit-group-congestion

See:

(national) circuit-group-congestion signal.

circuit-group-congestion signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of the call set-up attempt due to congestion encountered on an international circuit group.

circuit-released-acknowledgement signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the forward and backward direction in response to a circuit-released signal indicating that an inter-exchange data circuit has been released.

circuit-released signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the forward and backward direction indicating that the inter-exchange data circuit has been released.

circuit sub-control station **M.724**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The circuit sub-control station is a point within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic service that assists the circuit control station and fulfils the control responsibilities for a circuit section assigned to it.

circuit sub-control station **M.92**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The circuit sub-control station is a point within the general maintenance organization that assists the circuit control station for international leased and special circuits with which it is concerned and fulfils the control responsibilities for one or more circuit sections assigned to it.

circuit-switched connection **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A connection which is established on demand between two or more DTEs giving the exclusive use of a data circuit and which is maintained until the connection is released.

circuit switched data transmission service **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A service requiring the establishment of a circuit switched data connection before data can be transferred between data terminal equipments.

circuit terminals **G.101**

III-1 – Line transmission

The virtual switching points may not be the same as the points at which the circuit terminates physically in the switching equipment. These latter points are known as the circuit terminals; the exact position of these terminals is decided in each case by the Administration concerned.

See Figure 2/G.101.

circuit terminals **M.640**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The virtual switching points may not be the same as the points at which the circuit terminates physically in a switching equipment. These latter points are known as the circuit terminals; the exact position of the terminals is decided in each case by the Administration concerned.

See Figure 2/M.640.

circuit test access point **G.141**

III-1 – Line transmission

The CCITT has defined circuit test access points as being "4-wire test-access points so located that as much as possible of the international circuit is included between corresponding pairs of these access points at the two centres concerned". These points, and their relative level (with reference to the transmission reference point), are determined in each case by the Administration concerned. They are used in practice as points of known level to which other transmission measurements will be related. In other words, for measurement and lining-up purposes, the level at the appropriate circuit test access point is the level with respect to which other levels are adjusted.

circuit usage for a group of international circuits (or an international circuit) **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The percentage ratio between the sum of the holding times during a specified period equal to 60 consecutive minutes at least and the total length of that specified period.

In the case of a group of circuits, the circuit usage corresponds to the average traffic density per circuit during the specified period.

Note. – Unless otherwise indicated, circuit usage is based on the busy hour.

circuits
See:
circuit usage for a group of international circuits;
remuneration for exclusive use of circuits;
remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment.

clear
See:
DCE clear indication;
DTE clear request.

clear-back signal
See:
hang-up signal.

clear-back signal (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A line signal sent to the outgoing international exchange to indicate that the called party has cleared. In semi-automatic working, this signal has a supervisory function. In automatic working, arrangements must

be made in accordance with Recommendation Q.118, and the notes of Recommendaion Q.120, 1.8 also apply.

clear-back signals **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Signals sent in the backward direction, the first of which indicates that the called party has cleared. Subsequent clear-back signals indicate that the called party has cleared following a reanswer, e.g. switch-hook flashing.

In semi-automatic working, they perform a supervisory function. In automatic working, the arrangements specified in Recommendation Q.118 apply.

clear confirmation **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal to acknowledge reception of the DTE clear request by the DCE or the reception of the DCE clear indication by the DTE.

clear-forward signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the forward direction to terminate the call or call attempt and release the circuit concerned. This signal is normally sent when the calling party clears.

clear-forward signal
See:
disconnect signal.

clear-forward signal (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A line signal sent to terminate the call or call attempt and to release in the incoming exchange and beyond it all switching units held on the call.

The signal is sent when:

a) in semi-automatic working the operator of the outgoing international exchange takes the plug out or performs an equivalent operation;

b) in automatic working, the calling subscriber clears or performs an equivalent operation.

This signal is also sent by the outgoing international exchange upon receiving a backward register signal requesting the outgoing international R2 register to clear the connection, or in the case of forced release of the connection as mentioned in Recommendation Q.118. This signal may also be sent as the result of abnormal release of the outgoing international R2 register.

clear message **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A message sent in the forward and the backward direction containing a circuit-released or circuit-released-acknowledgement signal.

The clear message will contain an indication whether the message is in the forward or the backward direction.

clear request **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A condition, appearing in the forward and backward directions in the inter-exchange data channels, sent by the customer terminals, as specified in Recommendation X.21, when clearing (see also *data channel signalling conditions*).

clearing X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A sequence of events to disconnect a call and return to the ready state.

clock G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

Equipment providing a time base used in a transmission system to control the timing of certain functions such as the control of the duration of signal elements, the sampling, etc.

clock
See:
master clock;
reference clock.

closed coupler P.41

V – Telephone transmission quality

A small cylindrical chamber closed at one end by a moving-coil receiver (the source of sound) and at the other end by the microphone under test, with means for admitting the tip of a probe-tube microphone for measuring the acoustic pressure. A microphone calibration at constant pressure under specified conditions of test can thus be obtained which is sufficient for detecting any change of sensitivity of the microphone.

closed user group X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility assigned to specified users of a public data network transmission service(s), which permits such users to communicate with each other but precludes communication with all other users of the service or services.

Note. – A user (DTE) may belong to more than one closed user group.

See Figure 1/X.

closed user group U.12

VII – Telegraph technique

A number of users of a public switched communication service who have the facility that they can communicate with each other but access is barred to and from all other users of the service.

closed-user-group indicator X.60

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the forward direction and, in some circumstances, in the backward direction, indicating whether or not the calling customer belongs to a closed user group. In the positive case it also indicates that:

- an interlock code is included and outgoing access is not allowed; or
- an interlock code is included and outgoing accesss is allowed; or
- no interlock code is included because the call is a direct call.

closed user group with outgoing access X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility assigned to a user in a closed user group to enable that user to communicate with other users of a public data network transmission service where appropriate and/or to users having a data

terminal equipment connected to any other public switched network to which interworking facilities are available.

See Figure 1/X.

code **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

One character or a sequence of characters forming a part or a whole of a message with a specific meaning.

code (telegraph or data) **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A system of rules and conventions according to which the telegraph signals forming a message or the data signal forming a block should be formed, transmitted, received and processed.

code

See:
balanced code;
country code;
country-code and echo-suppressor indicators;
country-code indicator;
cyclic code;
destination-code indicator;
error-correcting code;
error-detecting code;
function code;
HDB3 code;
interlock code;
line code;
paired-disparity code;
PCM binary code;
pulse code;
redundant code;
service code;
service code prefix;
symmetrical binary code;
telex destination code;
telex network identification code;
transmission code violation;
trunk code.

code conversion **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Conversion of character signals or groups of character signals in one code into corresponding signals or groups of signals in another code.

code conversion **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Automatic conversion of character signals or groups of character signals in one code into corresponding signals or groups of signals in another code.

code dependent system **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A system which depends, for its correct functioning, upon the character set or code used for transmission by the data terminal equipment.

code independent system **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A system which does not depend, for its correct functioning, upon the character set or code used for transmission by the data terminal equipment.

code insensitive system
See:
code independent system.

code sensitive system
See:
code dependent system.

codec **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

An assembly comprising an encoder and a decoder in the same equipment.

coded mark inversion (CMI) **G.703**

III-2 – Line transmission

CMI is a 2-level non-return-to-zero code in which binary zero is coded so that both amplitude levels A_1 and A_2 are attained consecutively, each for half a unit time interval ($T/2$).

Binary one is coded so that either of the amplitude levels, A_1 and A_2, are attained alternately for one full unit time interval (T).

An example is given in Figure 10/G.703.

See Figure 10/G.703.

coder
See:
encoder.

coding
See:
encoding.

coherent significant instant **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

In parallel transmission the significant instant of a modulation or restitution which normally occurs at the same instant on all channels.

collection charge **D.302 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The collection charge is the charge in its national currency collected by an Administration from its customers for the use of the international service. The establishment of the collection charge is a national matter.

collection charge **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The collection charge is the charge collected by an Administration from its public for the use of the international telephone service. The establishment of that charge is a national matter.

collection charge **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The collection charge is the charge in its national currency collected by an Administration from its customers for the use of the international service. The establishment of the charge is a national matter.

collection charge **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The collection charge is the charge collected by an Administration from its public for the use of the international telex service. The establishment of that charge is a national matter.

collision
See:
head-on-collision.

command **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A single specific manipulation at the subscriber set causing transmission of a signal which specifically indicates the manipulation to the exchange. For certain control procedures either one single command or a succession of commands are required.

common channel exchange **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

An exchange utilizing a common channel signalling system, which has the facilities of System No. 6 from an interworking standpoint.

common channel exchange, first **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The exchange closest to the calling party in each common channel section of a connection where, unless it is the calling party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place.

common channel exchange, intermediate **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A transit exchange where interworking between common channel signalling systems take place.

common channel exchange, last **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The exchange closest to the called party in each common channel of a connection where, unless it is the called party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place.

common channel signalling **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signalling technique in which signalling information relating to a multiplicity of circuits, and other information such as that used for network management, is conveyed over a single channel by addressed messages.

common channel signalling **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signalling method, using a signalling link common to a number of speech circuits, for the transmission of all signals necessary for the traffic via these circuits.

common channel signalling **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A signalling method using a link common to a number of channels for the transmission of signals necessary for the traffic via these channels.

common-mode rejection ratio **O.121**

IV.2 – Specifications of measuring equipment

This quantity may be measured according to the scheme shown in Figure 2/0.121, the input terminals being short-circuited and then energized together at the same time. It is given by the following expression:

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right| \text{ (dB).}$$

See Figure 2/O.121.

commonality **Q.300**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The degree to which the basic features employed in two systems are identical.

communication

See:

mode or type of communication identification.

compatibility **Q.300**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Compatibility with respect to interworking implies a degree of transparency sufficient to support an acceptable grade of service with respect to a connection which transits the interworking office. Full compatibility implies full transparency.

compression

See:

ratio of compression.

compression (expansion) of the luminance range **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Deliberate or accidental change in the facsimile signals which causes the luminance range of the received picture to be narrower (wider) than that of the original.

confusion signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Signal sent in the backward direction indicating that an exchange is unable to act upon a message received from the preceding exchange because the message is considered unreasonable.

connect signal (Signalling System R1) **Q.310**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

This line signal is transmitted (in the forward direction) at the beginning of a call to initiate circuit operation at the incoming end of the circuit to busy the circuit and to seize equipment for switching the call.

connection

See:
automatic sequential connection;
circuit-switched connection;
continental connection;
intercontinental connection;
international connection;
points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system.

connection in progress **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal at the DCE/DTE interface which indicates to the DTE that the establishment of the data connection is in progress and that the ready for data signal will follow.

connection through an exchange **G.123**

III-1 – Line transmission

By "connection through an exchange" is to be understand the pair of wires corresponding to a direction of transmission and connecting the input point of a circuit incoming in the exchange to the output point of a different circuit outgoing from the exchange. These input or output points are those defined in Recommendation Q.45 (points A and D of Figure 1/Q.45) and are not necessarily the same as the text access points defined in Recommendation M.640.

See Figure 1/Q.45.

connection through an exchange **Q.45**

VI.1 – Telephone signalling and switching

By "connection through an exchange" is to be understood the pair of wires corresponding to one direction of transmission (GO direction or RETURN direction) and connecting the input point of one circuit incoming in the exchange and the output point of a different circuit outgoing from the exchange (these input or output points are often taken at the test-jack frame). A connection through the international exchange is shown by a heavy line in Figure 1/Q.45.

See Figure 1/Q.45.

continental circuit **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A continental circuit is an international circuit between two international exchanges situated in two different countries in the same continent.

continental circuit **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A continental circuit is one established between two exchanges in the same continent.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

continental circuit **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A continental circuit is an international circuit between two international exchanges situated in two different countries in the same continent.

continental connection **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Connection established between stations within the same continent.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

continental exchange **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A continental exchange is an international centre where the international circuits terminating there are solely continental circuits.

continuity check **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A check made of a circuit or circuits in a connection to verify that a path (for transmission of data, speech, etc.) exists.

continuity check **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A check made of the circuit or circuits in a connection to verify that a speech path exists.

continuity check transceiver **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A combination of the check-tone transmitter and receiver.

continuity-failure signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call cannot be completed due to failure of the forward continuity check.

continuity signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the forward direction indicating continuity of the preceding No. 6 speech circuit(s) as well as of the selected speech circuit to the following international exchange, including verification of the speech path across the exchange with the specified degree of reliability.

continuous receiver **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Apparatus that records line by line on a medium which moves on by a constant length between two consecutive lines so as to record several messages in succession without the need for the operator to change the medium between two consecutive messages.

contrast
See:
accentuated contrast.

control
See:
amplitude quantized control;
analogue control;
bilateral control;
call control procedure;
double-ended control;
flow control;
linear analogue control;
network control phase;
single-ended control;
system control signal unit;
time quantized control;
transmit flow control;
unilateral control.

control character **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A character whose occurrence in a particular context initiates, modifies or stops a control operation. Such a character may be recorded for use in a subsequent action; it may have a graphic representation in some circumstances.

control character
See:
call control character.

control circuit **N.3**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A control circuit is a telephone type circuit between the point of origin of the programme and the point where it terminates (recording equipment, studio, switching centre, transmitter, etc.) used by a broadcasting organization for the supervision and coordination of a sound or television transmission.

More than one control circuit may be used in association with the different programme connections involved in a single transmission, such as:

a) the television connection;

b) the international sound connection (for supervising the programme effects circuit provided for transmitting only the background noises of a programme);

c) the commentary connection (for supervising the sound-programme circuit transmitting a commentary in a given language);

d) the complete programme connection (for supervising the sound-programme circuit transmitting the whole of the sound part of a programme).

control circuit **E.330**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A control circuit is a telephone-type circuit which may be used by a broadcasting organization for the supervision and/or coordination of a sound- or television-programme transmission. More than one such control circuit may be required for association with a single television circuit.

control loop
See:
error control loop.

control point
See:
restoration control point.

control procedure **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A method in which information is exchanged in a pre-determined forward order and backward order between subscriber and exchange to effect control of a service.

control signalling
See:
centralized control signalling;
decentralized control signalling.

control signals
See:
call control signals.

control station **M.80**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A control station is that point within the general maintenance organization that fulfils the control responsibilities for the circuit, group, supergroup or line section etc. assigned to it.

control station
See:
circuit control station;
circuit sub-control station;
sub-control station.

controlled maintenance **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A method to sustain a desired quality of service by the systematic application of analysis techniques using centralized supervisory facilities and/or sampling to minimize preventive maintenance and to reduce corrective maintenance.

controlled-not-ready signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call cannot be completed because the called number is in a controlled-not-ready condition.

controlling exchange **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

1. The exchange which is responsible for setting up calls and decides the order in which they are to be connected is called the controlling exchange.

2. The Administrations concerned shall agree among themselves to designate the controlling exchange.

3. As a general rule, they shall select for this purpose:

3.1 when a single international circuit is used, the international exchange operating that circuit on the calling party side;

3.2 when two or more international circuits are used:

a) either the international exchange which has access to the first international circuit on the calling party side, or

b) the international transit exchange designated by joint agreement of the Administrations concerned.

Note.- It may be that the international circuits are not operated exclusively by operators at the international exchange where they end; operators at other international or national exchanges may also have access to them by means of an automatic transit device. In such circumstances these international or national exchanges must be treated as though they were a controlling exchange, as far as setting up calls is concerned.

controlling operator **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The controlling operator is the outgoing operator in the controlling exchange who operates the international circuit. The controlling position is the position used by the controlling operator.

Note. – However, it may happen that the outgoing international circuit is also operated by an operator in an international or even a national exchange. If this is so, the latter operator is considered as controlling operator.

controlling service
See:
programme booking centre.

conventional degree of distortion **R.55**

VII – Telegraph technique

The degree of distortion the probability of exceeding which, during a prolonged observation, equals a very small assigned value.

Note. – The assigned value should be specified for each case of utilization.

conversation time **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A minute of conversation time is the traffic unit that is recommended for use in the traffic unit price procedure. Conversation time is the interval that elapses between:

– the moment when the reply condition (answer signal in the backward direction) is detected at the point where the recording of the call duration takes place, and

– the moment when the clear forward condition (clear forward signal) is detected at the same point.

conversation time **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

With regard to a call, conversation time is the interval that elapses between:

- the moment when the reply condition (answer signal in the backward direction) is detected at the point where the recording of the call duration takes place, and
- the moment when the clear forward condition (clear forward signal) is detected at the same point.

conversation time
See:
duration of a call.

converter
See:
parallel to serial converter;
serial to parallel converter.

cooperation
See:
factor of cooperation;
index of cooperation.

corrected echo attenuation
See:
pulse echo attenuation.

corrective maintenance **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

Method based solely on locating and clearing faults after they have affected the service.

counter
See:
block-acknowledged counter;
block-completed counter.

countries
See:
transit countries.

country
See:
destination country;
direct transit country;
origin country;
switched transit country;
terminal country;
transit country.

country code **E.160**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The combination of one, two or three digits characterizing the called country.

Examples:

7 USSR;
54 Argentina;
591 Bolivia.

Notes:

a) In the case where a country uses different international prefixes, abbreviated dialling can be used. In this case, for calls to one country of a defined group of countries, a regional country code, composed of fewer digits than the normal country code, may be used.

Examples:

For traffic between Latin American countries, the following regional country codes might be used:

1 Argentina;
2 Brazil;
3 Chile, etc.

b) In the case where several countries are included in one integrated numbering plan, no country code need be dialled for the traffic from one of these countries to another. For access by other countries, these countries:

– may be included under one common country code, or

– may have separate country codes

always keeping in mind the necessity to avoid exceeding the recommended maximum number of digits in the international number.

country-code and echo-suppressor indicators (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

Forward register signals indicating:

– whether or not the country-code is included in the address information (international transit or terminal call);

– whether or not an outgoing half-echo suppressor should be inserted in the first international exchange reached;

– whether or not an incoming half-echo suppressor should be inserted (an outgoing half-echo suppressor having already been inserted in the connection).

country-code indicator **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Information sent in the forward direction indicating whether or not the country code is included in the address information.

country (or Administration) of destination **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The country of destination is the country in which the called subscriber is located.

country (or Administration) of destination **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The country of destination is the country in which the called subscriber is located.

country (or Administration) of destination **D.302 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The country of destination is the country in which the telegram is to be delivered.

country (or Administration) of origin **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The country of origin is the country in which the calling subscriber is located.

country (or Administration) of origin **D.302 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The country of origin is the country in which the telegram is handed in.

country (or Administration) of origin **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The country of origin is the country in which the calling subscriber is located.

country-or-network identity **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the backward direction consisting of a number of address signals indicating the identity of a country or network in which the call has been internationally transit switched.

coupler
See:
closed coupler.

coupling
See:
acoustic coupling.

cross-office check **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A check made across the exchange to verify that a speech path exists.

crosstalk components
See:
intelligible crosstalk components;
possible crosstalk components;
unintelligible crosstalk components.

cyclic code **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A code in which every cyclic shift of a code word is itself a code word.

D

data
See:
applied data bit;
circuit switched data transmission service;
first data multiplexer;
leased circuit data transmission service;
packet switched data transmission service;

public data transmission service;
ready-for-data;
request data transfer;
second data multiplexer;
terminal installation for data transmission.

data carrier failure detector **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A monitoring unit designed to indicate that the level of the data carrier on a voice-frequency channel is below the minimum sensitivity of the receiver.

data channel
See:
data circuit.

data channel, analogue **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A one-way path for data signals which includes a voice-frequency channel and an associated data modulator and demodulator.

data channel, digital **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A one-way path for data signals which includes a digital channel and associated interface adaptors at each end.

data channel failure detector **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A data carrier failure detector or loss of frame alignment detector.

data channel signalling conditions **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Inter-exchange data channel conditions employed in the call set-up and clear-down procedures: *trunk-free, trunk-seized, ready-for-data, clear request.*

data circuit **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A means of two-way data transmission between two points comprising associated "transmit" and "receive" channels.

Note 1. – Between data switching exchanges, the data circuit may or may not include data circuit-terminating equipment depending on the type of interface used at the data switching exchange.

Note 2. – Between the data terminal installation and a data switching exchange and/or concentrator, the data circuit includes the data circuit-terminating equipment at the data terminal installation end and may also include equipment similar to a data circuit-terminating equipment at the data exchange or concentrator location.

Note 3. – Either physical or virtual data circuits may be established.

data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The equipment installed at the user's premises which provides all the functions required to establish, maintain and terminate a connection, the signal conversion and coding between the data terminal equipment (DTE) interface and the line. It may or may not be a specific, or separate piece of equipment.

Note. – When the data circuit is provided in a specialized data network, a simplified form of DCE may be provided and this has been referred to as a network terminating unit.

See Figure 2/X.

data collection **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility for gathering small quantities of data from a nominated group of addresses, assembling them within the network into a single message for delivery to another nominated address.

data connection **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The interconnection of a number of data circuits on a tandem basis by means of switching equipment to enable data transmission to take place between data terminal equipments.

Note 1. – Where one or more of the data circuits which are interconnected is a virtual data circuit the overall connection is known as a virtual data connection.

Note 2. – The overall connection includes the data circuit terminating equipment at the respective data terminal installation locations.

data link **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

This is an ensemble of terminal installations and the interconnecting network operating in a particular mode that permits information to be exchanged between terminal installations.

See Figure 2/X.

data link
See:
signalling data link.

data network
See:
public data network;
synchronous data network.

data phase **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

That phase of a data call during which data signals may be transferred between DTEs which are interconnected via the network.

data security **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The protection of data against unauthorized disclosure, transfer, modifications, or destruction, whether accidental or intentional.

data signal X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Signal representing a set of digits used to convey information and/or service functions and which may include check digits.

data signal quality detection X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Determination that a received data signal has departed from an acceptable form, based on criteria such as amplitude of signal, signal-to-noise ratio or telegraph distortion, without involving checks of the significance or the value of the restituted digital signal.

data signalling rate X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The aggregate signalling rate in the transmission path of a data transmission system, expressed in normalized form in binary digits (bits) per second.

It is given by

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{T_i} \log_2 n_i$$

where m is the number of parallel channels, T_i is the minimum interval for the i-th channel expressed in seconds, n_i is the number of significant conditions of the modulation in the i-th channel.

Note:

a) For a single channel (serial transmission) it reduces to $1/T \log_2 n$; with a two-condition modulation ($n=2$), it is $1/T$;

b) For a parallel transmission with equal minimum intervals and equal number of significant conditions on each channel, it is $m(1/T) \log_2 n$ (m/T in case of a two-condition modulation).

data signalling rate transparency X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A network parameter which enables the transfer of data between one user and another without placing any restriction, within certain limits, on the data signalling rate used.

data sink X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The equipment which accepts data signals after transmission; it may also check these signals and originate error-control signals.

data source X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The equipment which supplies data signals to be transmitted; it may also accept error control signals.

data switching exchange X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The set of equipments installed at a single location to switch data traffic.

Note. – A data switching exchange may provide only circuit switching, only packet switching or both.

data terminal equipment **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Equipment comprising:

- the data source,
- the data sink,
- or both.

data transfer rate **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The average number of bits, characters or blocks per unit time passing between corresponding equipments in a data transmission system.

It is expressed in terms of bits, characters or blocks per second, minute or hour.

Note. – Corresponding equipments should be indicated: modems or intermediate equipments or source and sink.

data transfer requested **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal transmitted by the DCE to the DTE in leased circuit service to indicate that the distant DTE is wishing to exchange data.

dBm **P**

V – Telephone transmission quality

The absolute power level in decibels.

dBm0 **P**

V – Telephone transmission quality

The absolute power level in decibels referred to a point of zero relative level.

dBm0p **P**

V – Telephone transmission quality

The absolute psophometric power level in decibels referred to a point of zero relative level.

dBm0ps **J.16**

III-2 – Line transmission

Weighted noise power level, measured with an r.m.s. instrument and weighting characteristic complying with Recommendation P.53 B, Green Book, Volume V, and referred to a point of zero relative sound-programme level.

dBm0s **J.16**

III-2 – Line transmission

Unweighted noise power level, measured with an r.m.s. instrument and referred to a point of zero relative sound-programme level.

dBq0ps **J.16**

III-2 – Line transmission

Weighted noise level, measured with a quasi-peak measuring instrument complying with CCIR Recommendation 468-1 and referred to a point of zero relative sound-programme level.

dBq0s **J.16**

III-2 – Line transmission

Unweighted noise level, measured with a quasi-peak measuring instrument complying with CCIR Recommendation 468-1 and referred to a point of zero relative sound-programme level.

dBr **P**

V – Telephone transmission quality

The relative power level in decibels.

dBrs **J.14**

III-2 – Line transmission

The relative (power) level, in decibels, with respect to sound-programme signals. (This abbreviation is only applicable at points in a sound-programme circuit where the signals can nominally be related to the input by a simple scaling factor.)

d.c. spark-over voltage **K.12**

IX – Protection

The d.c. spark-over voltage is the voltage at which the protector sparks over with slowly increasing d.c. voltage.

It is a quantity which is used to indicate that a protector is suitable for use. This includes testing during its life.

DCE clear indication **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal transmitted by the DCE to indicate that it is clearing the call.

DCE waiting **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal at the DCE/DTE interface which indicates that the DCE is waiting for another event in the call establishment procedure.

dead sector **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

In drum apparatus, that portion of the drum surface the scanning time of which cannot be used for picture signal transmission.

decentralized control signalling **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The system of exchanging call control signals relating to a particular data transmission circuit by transmitting signals over that circuit.

decision **Z.101**

VI.4 – Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges

A decision is an action within a transition which asks a question to which the answer can be obtained at that instant and chooses one of several paths to continue the transition.

decision circuit **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A circuit which decides the probable value of a signal element.

decision feedback system
See:
request repeat system.

decision instant of a digital signal **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The instant at which a decision is taken by a receiving device as to the probable value of a signal element.

decision value **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A reference value defining the boundary between adjacent intervals in quantizing or encoding.

See Figures 1/G.702; 3/G.702.

decision value
See:
virtual decision value.

decoder **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A device for decoding character signals.

decoding **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A process in which one of a set of reconstructed samples is generated from the character signal representing a sample.

degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Ratio to the theoretical duration of the significant interval of the maximum measured difference between this theoretical duration and the duration of the interval between the earliest of all coherent significant instants of a modulation (or restitution) and the earliest of the following set of coherent significant instants.

See Figure 3/X.

degree of gross start-stop distortion **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Degree of distortion determined when the unit interval and the theoretical intervals assumed are exactly those appropriate to the nominal modulaton rate.

Note. – As for the definition *degree of isochronous distortion.*

degree of isochronous distortion **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

1. Ratio to the unit interval of the maximum measured difference, irrespective of sign, between the actual and the theoretical intervals separating any two significant instants of modulation (or of restitution), these instants being not necessarily consecutive.

2. Algebraical difference between the highest and the lowest values of individual distortion affecting the significant instants of an isochronous modulation. (This difference is independent of the choice of the reference ideal instant.)

The degree of distortion (of an isochronous modulation or restitution) is usually expressed as a percentage.

Note. – The result of the measurement should be completed by an indication of the period, usually limited, of the observation.

For a prolonged modulation (or restitution) it will be appropriate to consider the probability that an assigned value of the degree of distortion will be exceeded.

In accordance with the definition *theoretical duration of a significant interval*, in practical measurements the unit interval and the theoretical significant intervals considered are those corresponding to the actual average rate of modulation.

degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Ratio to the theoretical duration of the significant interval of the maximum measured difference between the latest and the earliest coherent significant instants of a modulation (or restitution) within all parallel channels.

See Figure 3/X.

degree of start-stop distortion **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

a) Ratio to the unit interval of the maximum measured difference, irrespective of sign, between the actual and theoretical intervals separating any significant instant of modulation (or of restitution) from the significant instant of the start element immediately preceding it.

b) The highest absolute value of individual distortion affecting the significant instants of a start-stop modulation.

The degree of distortion of a start-stop modulation (or restitution) is usually expressed as a percentage.

Note 1. – Same as the note to the definition *degree of isochronous distortion.*

Note 2. – Distinction can be made between the degree of late (or positive) distortion and the degree of early (or negative) distortion.

Note 3. – The theoretical intervals are related to the mean actual incoming modulation rate and not necessarily to the nominal modulation rate.

delay

See:

queueing delay.

delay-dialling signal (Signalling System R1) **Q.310**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

This line signal is transmitted by the incoming exchange following the recognition of the connect (seizing) signal to verify receipt of the connect (seizing) signal and to indicate that the incoming register equipment is not yet attached or ready to receive address signals.

delay time
See:
answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call.

delayed delivery **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility which employs storage within the data network whereby data from a user destined for delivery to one or more addresses may be held for subsequent delivery at a later time.

Note. – Two modes may be required

1) where the called data terminal equipment is busy when called and the network holds the data until the destination is free;

2) where the network accepts data and undertakes to deliver them at some predetermined time.

delivery
See:
delayed delivery.

delivery confirmation **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A user facility which will provide information to the sending DTE that a given packet has been delivered to the nominated address(es).

demand operating **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

In demand operating (manual or semi-automatic), after the request has been recorded in the outgoing international exchange, an immediate attempt to set up the call is made by the operator at this exchange who took the request.

A distinction is made between:

– *manual demand operating*

There are two operating methods:

a) *indirect manual demand operating*
In this method of operating, the operator at the incoming international exchange always acts as an interpreter between the operator in the outgoing international exchange and the called party.

b) *direct manual demand operating*
In this method of operating, the operator in the outgoing international exchange speaks with the called party direct.

– *semi-automatic demand operating*

In this method of operating, the operator in the outgoing international exchange controls the automatic switching operations to obtain either the called station, or an operator in the incoming or transit international exchange (or an operator in a manual exchange in the country of destination).

democratic (mutually synchronized) network **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A mutually synchronized system is democratic when all *clocks* in the network are of equal status and exert equal amounts of control on the others, the network operating frequency (digit rate) being the mean of the natural (uncontrolled) frequencies of the population of clocks.

demodulator
See:
telegraph demodulator.

description
See:
functional description.

deserializer
See:
serial to parallel converter.

despotic (synchronized) network **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A network synchronizing arrangement is despotic when a unique master *clock* exists with full power of control of all other clocks.

destination address **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the forward direction consisting of a number of address signals indicating the complete address of the called customer.

destination-code indicator **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the forward direction indicating whether or not the destination code (referring to destination country or network) is included in the destination address.

destination country (or Administration) **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The destination country is the country in which the called subscriber is located.

destination indicator **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

This indicator is extracted from the List of Destination Indicators and Telex Network Identification Codes, issued by the ITU, and consists of four letters; the first two characterize the destination country (or a particular network in the destination country) and the following two letters characterize an office of that country.

destruction characteristic of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The destruction characteristic of a protector indicates the relationship between the value of the discharge current and its time of flow until the protector is mechanically destroyed (break, electrode short circuit). It is obtained from the average of measurements on several protectors.

For periods of time between 1 μs and some ms, it is based on impulse discharge currents, and for periods of time of 0.1 s and greater it is based on alternating discharge currents.

detector
See:
data carrier failure detector;
data channel failure detector;
loss of frame alignment detector.

diallable symbols **E.162**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A diallable symbol is a symbol which is to be dialled and appears on a telephone set to designate either a finger hole of a dial or a push button of a keyset. These symbols can be digits, letters, or other signs.

dialling
See:
abbreviated dialling prefix.

difference of capacity **G.541**

III-1 – Line transmission

The difference between the capacity of any circuit of a group and the average capacity of all similar circuits of this group in the same factory length. This difference is expressed as a percentage of the average value.

differential echo suppressor **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

An echo suppressor in which the action is controlled by the difference in level between the signals on the two speech paths.

differential modulation **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A type of modulation in which the choice of the significant condition for any signal element is dependent on the choice for the previous signal element.

differential sensitivity **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

The difference, in dB, between the level of the test signals applied to the send path and receive path when break-in occurs.

digit **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A member selected from a finite set.

Note 1. – In digital transmission, a digit may be represented by a signal element, being characterized by the dynamic nature, discrete condition and discrete timing of the element, e.g. it may be represented as a pulse of specified amplitude and duration.

Note 2. – In equipment used in digital transmission, a digit may be represented by a stored condition being characterized by a specified physical condition, e.g. it may be represented as a binary magnetic condition of a ferrite core.

Note 3. – The context of the use of the term should be such as to indicate the radix of notation. (The meaning of "digit" in Notes 1, 2 and 3 translates into French as "élément numérique".)

Note 4. – In telephone subscriber numbering, a digit is any of the numbers 1, 2, 3... 9 or 0 forming the elements of a telephone number (Recommenation Q.10). (This meaning of "digit" translates into French as "chiffre".)

digit **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A member selected from a finite set.

Note 1. – In digital transmission, a digit may be represented by a signal element, being characterized by its dynamic nature, discrete condition and discrete timing. e.g. it may be represented as a pulse of specified amplitude and duration.

Note 2. – In equipment used in digital transmission, a digit may be represented by a stored condition being characterized by a specified physical condition, e.g. it may be represented as a binary magnetic condition of a ferrite core.

Note 3. – The context of the use of the term should indicate the radix of notation.

Note 4. – In telephone subscriber numbering, any of the numbers 1, 2, 3...9 or 0 forming the elements of a telephone number.

digit

See:
binary digit;
justifiable digit time slot;
justifying digit;
language digit;
language or discriminating digit;
parity digit;
speech digit signalling.

digit position **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The position in time or space into which a representation of a digit may be placed.

digit rate **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The number of digits per unit time.

Note 1. – An appropriate adjective should precede the word "digit", for example, binary digit rate. (This may be abbreviated to "bit rate".)

Note 2. – In the interests of clarity it is recommended that this term should not be used to express the symbol rate on the line.

digit time slot **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A time slot allocated to a single digit.

digital block **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The combination of a digital path and associated digital multiplex equipment.

Note. – The bit rate of the digital path should form part of the title.

See Figure 4/G.702.

digital error **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A single digit inconsistency between the transmitted and received signals.

digital filling **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The addition of a fixed number of digits to a digital signal to change the digit rate from its existing nominal value to a higher predetermined nominal value.

Note. – The added digits will not be used to transmit information.

digital line path **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Two or more digital line sections interconnected in tandem in such a way that the specified rate of the digital signal transmitted and received is the same over the whole length of the line path between the two terminal digital distribution frames (or equivalents).

Note. – Where appropriate, the bit rate should qualify the title.

See Figure 4/G.702.

digital line section **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Two consecutive line terminal equipments, their interconnecting transmission medium and the in-station cabling between them and their adjacent digital distribution frames (or equivalents) which together provide the whole of the means of transmitting and receiving between two consecutive digital distribution frames (or equivalents) a digital signal of specified rate.

Note 1. – Where appropriate, the bit rate should qualify the title.

Note 2. – Line terminal equipments may include the following:

- regenerators
- code-converters
- scramblers
- remote power feeding
- fault location
- supervision

Note 3. – The description always applies to the combination of "go" and "return" directions of transmission unless stated otherwise.

Note 4. – A digital line section is a particular case of a digital section.

See Figure 4/G.702.

digital multiplex equipment **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Equipment for combining, by time division multiplexing (multiplexer) a defined integral number of digital input signals into a single digital signal at a defined digit rate and also for carrying out the inverse function (demultiplexer).

Note. – When both functions are combined in one equipment at the same location the abbreviation "MULDEX" may be used to describe this equipment.

digital multiplex hierarchy **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A series of digital multiplexes graded according to capability so that multiplexing at one level combines a defined number of digital signals, each having the digit rate prescribed for a lower order, into a digital signal having a prescribed digit rate which is then available for further combination with other digital signals of the same rate in a digital multiplex of the next higher order.

digital path **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmitting and receiving a digital signal of specified rate between those two digital distribution frames (or equivalent) at which terminal equipments or switches will be connected. Terminal equipments are those at which signals at the specified bit rate originate or terminate.

Note 1. – A digital path comprises one or more digital sections.

Note 2. – Where appropriate, the bit rate should qualify the title.

Note 3. – The description always applies to the combination of "go" and "return" directions of transmission, unless stated otherwise.

Note 4. – Digital paths interconnected by digital switches form a digital connection.

See Figure 4/G.702.

digital radio path **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Two or more digital radio sections interconnected in tandem in such a way that the specified rate of the digital signal transmitted and received is the same over the whole length of the radio path between the two terminal digital distribution frames (or equivalents).

See Figure 4/G.702.

digital radio section **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Two consecutive radio terminal equipments and their interconnecting transmission medium which together provide the whole of the means of transmitting and receiving, between two consecutive digital distribution frames (or equivalents), a digital signal of specified rate.

Note 1. – Where appropriate, the bit rate should qualify the title.

Note 2. – The description always applies to the combination of "go" and "return" directions of transmission, unless stated otherwise.

Note 3. – A digital radio section is a particular case of a digital section.

See Figure 4/G.702.

digital section **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmitting and receiving between two consecutive digital distribution frames (or equivalent) a digital signal of specified rate.

Note 1. – A digital section forms either a part or the whole of a digital path.

Note 2. – Where appropriate, the bit rate should qualify the title.

Note 3. – The description always applies to the combination of "go" and "return" directions of transmission, unless stated otherwise.

See Figure 4/G.702.

digital signal **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A signal constrained to have a discontinuous characteristic in time and a set of permitted discrete values.

digital sum **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

In a multilevel pulse code, the sum of pulse amplitudes from some arbitrary time-origin to the last transmitted pulse at the time considered, the amplitude unit being chosen in such a way that adjacent levels differ by one unit.

digital sum variation **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The difference between the maximum and the minimum possible digital sum in any coded sequence of a given code.

digital switching **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A process in which connections are established by operations on digital signals without converting them to analogue signals.

digits
See:
justification service digits;
service digits.

digroup
See:
primary block.

direct call **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility which avoids the use of address selection signals. The network interprets the call request signal as an instruction to establish a connection with a single destination address previously designated by the user.

Note. – This facility may permit faster call set-up than usual. No special priority is implied over other users of the network in establishing a connection. The designated address is assigned for an agreed period.

direct service circuit **M.100**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A telephone or teleprinter (teletypewriter) service circuit serving only two stations and linking them directly.

direct transit country **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

A direct transit country is one through which traffic is routed on direct circuits, i.e. on circuits provided for the exclusive use of other countries.

direct-transit country **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A direct-transit country is one through which traffic is routed on direct circuits, i.e. on circuits provided for the exclusive use of other countries.

direct transit country **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A direct transit country is one through which traffic is routed on direct circuits, i.e. on circuits provided for the exclusive use of other countries.

direction of speech **P.72**

V – Telephone transmission quality

The straight line formed by the intersection of the median plane of the head with a plane through the centres of the ears and the centre of the mouth.

discharge current

See:
alternating discharge current of a protector;
impulse discharge current of a protector;
nominal alternating discharge current of a protector;
nominal impulse discharge current of a protector;
voltage/discharge current curve of a protector.

disconnect signal (Signalling System R1) **Q.310**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

This line signal is sent in the forward direction at the end of a call when:

a) in semi-automatic working, the operator at the outgoing exchange withdraws the plug from the jacks or when an equivalent operation is performed;

b) in automatic working, the calling party hangs up, or when the time-out period of 10 to 120 seconds occurs.

disparity **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The digital sum of a set of n signal elements.

distortion

See:
aperture distortion;
conventional degree of distortion;
degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion;
degree of gross start-stop distortion;
degree of isochronous distortion;
degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion;
degree of start-stop distortion;
quantizing distortion;
quantizing distortion power;
telegraph distortion.

distributed frame alignment signal **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A frame alignment signal in which the signal elements occupy non-consecutive digit time slots.

document facsimile telegram **F**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A telegram containing graphic material that would normally be transmitted by document facsimile telegraphy because it is unsuitable for transmission by alphabetic telegraphy and the use of photograph facsimile telegraphy is not necessary.

document facsimile telegram **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

A telegram containing graphic material which would normally be transmitted by document facsimile telegraphy because it is unsuitable for transmission by alphabetic telegraphy and the use of photograph facsimile telegraphy is not necessary.

document facsimile telegraphy **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

A system of telegraphy intended primarily for the transmission of documents other than photographs without guarantee of faithful restitution of the density scale.

double-ended control **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A synchronization control system between exchanges A and B is double-ended if phase error signals used to control the *clock* at a particular exchange are derived from comparison of the phase of the incoming digital signal and the phase of the internal clock at both exchanges.

double, triple,... error **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A group of 2, 3,... etc., consecutive erroneous bits, preceded and followed by at least one correct bit.

drift compensation **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The process of adjusting for the difference in relationship of the backward acknowledgement information contained in the ACU to the forward signal units it acknowledges which occurs as a result of drift in the bit rates of the data channels.

drum factor **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

In drum apparatus, the ratio of the usable scanning length of the drum to its diameter.

drum receiver **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Apparatus in which the recording medium is fixed on a rotating drum and scanned helicoidally by a recording head.

drum transmitter T

VII – Telegraph technique

Apparatus in which the original document is fixed on a rotating drum and scanned helicoidally by a reading head.

DTE clear request X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal sent by the DTE to initiate clearing.

DTE waiting X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal condition at the DCE/DTE interface which indicates that the DTE is waiting for a call control signal from the DCE.

duplex operation X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

1. In the telegram service a method of working between two telegraph sets in which the transmission of telegrams may take place simultaneously in both directions.

2. In data transmission, a method of working between two data terminal equipments in which the transmission of digital data may take place simultaneously in both directions.

duration

See:

average call duration;
call duration;
chargeable duration; charged duration;
chargeable duration of a telex call.

duration of a call E.100

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The interval between the instant the call is actually established between the calling and the called stations and the instant the calling station gives the clearing signal (or the instant when, although the caller has not replaced his receiver, the call is:

- manual or semi-automatic service, officially cleared down by an operator,
- in fully automatic service, cleared down after some slight delay by the action of the called subscriber's clear-back signal).

The time interval between:

a) t_5-t_3 is the duration of a station call;

b) t_5-t_4 is the duration of a personal call.

(For an explanation of the different time instants t, see *successive phases of a call.*)

dynamicizer

See:

parallel to serial converter.

E

ear

See:
artificial ear;
sensitivity of the artificial ear.

ear reference point **P.64**

V – Telephone transmission quality

This definition is illustrated in Figure 1/P.

See Figure 1/P.

earlier transmitted bits (scrambling process) **V.35**

VIII.1 – Data transmission over the telephone network

Those bits which have been transmitted earlier than the *next transmitted bit.* They are numbered sequentially in reverse time order, i.e. the first earlier transmitted bit is that immediately preceding the *next transmitted bit.*

echo

See:
pulse echo attenuation.

echo effect **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

A defect in reproduction due to transmission phenomena, consisting in the appearance of a second outline or several other outlines displaced, in the scanning direction, from the outline of the normal picture.

echo suppressor **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

A voice-operated device placed in the 4-wire portion of a circuit and used for inserting loss in the echo path to suppress echo.

See Figure 1/G.161.

echo-suppressor

See:
country-code and echo-suppressor indicators;
differential echo suppressor;
full echo suppressor;
half-echo suppressor;
terminal echo suppressor.

echo suppressor indicator **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Information sent in the forward direction indicating whether or not an outgoing half-echo suppressor is included in the connection.

effective capacity **G.541**

III-1 – Line transmission

The effective capacity of a pair is the capacity measured between the two conductors of this pair, all

the other conductors being connected to the lead sheath; the nominal value of this capacity for each cable will be specified.

The effective capacity of the phantom circuit of a phantom group is the capacity measured between the two pairs of this group, each pair being short-circuited, all the other conductors of the cable being connected to the lead sheath. By definition, the nominal capacity of the phantom circuit is equal to 1.6 times the nominal capacity of the pair (multiple twin quad or Dieselhorst-Martin cables).

effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

For sound-programme transmission a signal at a particular frequency is said to be effectively transmitted if the nominal overall loss at that frequency does not exceed the nominal overall loss at 800 Hz by more than 4.3 dB.

For sound-programme circuits the overall loss (relative to that at 800 Hz) defining effectively transmitted frequency is 1.4 dB, i.e. about one-third of the allowance.

effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

For sound-programme transmission, a signal at a particular frequency is said to be effectively transmitted if the nominal overall loss at that frequency does not exceed the nominal overall loss at 800 Hz by more than 4.3 dB. This should not be confused with the analogous definition concerning telephony circuits given in Recommendation G.151, A, Note 1.

For sound-programme circuits, the overall loss (relative to that at 800 Hz) defining effectively transmitted frequency is 1.4 dB, i.e. about one-third of the allowance.

element error rate **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The ratio of the number of elements incorrectly received to the total number of elements sent.

element error rate **R.2**

VII – Telegraph technique

The ratio of the number of incorrectly received elements to the number of emitted elements.

elementary cable section **G.623**

III-1 – Line transmission

The elementary cable section begins at the output connector of one repeater or regenerator and ends at the input connector of the next repeater or regenerator. Hence, it comprises the coaxial pair and the connection cables to the repeaters or regenerators.

emergency-load-transfer signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A system-control signal sent on as many links as possible to indicate that the error rate on those links has met the requirements of the emergency proving period, and that emergency transfer can take place to one of these links.

emergency restart **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The procedure of re-established signalling communication, when the regular and all reserve signalling links fail.

emergency routes **F.60**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The circuits to be used in case of complete interruption or major breakdown of the primary and secondary routes. The emergency routes may pass through any country.

emergency routes **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The circuit(s) to be used in case of complete interruption or major breakdown of the primary and secondary routes. The emergency routes may pass through any country.

emergency routes
See:
routes.

en bloc register signalling (Signalling System R2) **Q**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

The transmission of all the address information as a whole in one sequence starting only after complete reception of the address information.

encoder **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A device for encoding signal samples.

encoding **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The generation of character signals to represent quantized samples.

encoding
See:
non-uniform encoding;
segmented encoding law;
uniform encoding.

encoding law **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The law defining the relative values of the quantum steps used in quantizing and encoding.

See Figures 1/G.702; 3/G.702.

end-of-block signal **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Signal which identifies the end of a block.

end-of-message identification **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Information indicating the end of the message.

end-of-pulsing signal
See:
ST signal.

end-of-pulsing signal (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

An address, forward register signal sent indicating (in semi-automatic service) that no other address signal will follow or (in automatic service) that the transmission of the code identifying the origin of the call is completed.

end-of-pulsing (ST) signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

An address signal sent in the forward direction indicating that there are no more address signals to follow.

end of selection **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The character which indicates the end of the selection signals.

end-to-end servicing **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

End-to-end servicing is a mode of operation in which the service advices and paid service advices are passed between the office of origin and the office of destination of the relevant telegram without interception at transit offices for the purposes of adding the serial and/or the channel sequence numbers of the original telegram as references.

end-to-end signalling (Signalling System R2) **Q**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A method for signalling between registers over two or more links in tandem without signal regeneration in intermediate exchanges (see Figure 1/Q).

With this signalling method, in general only the address information needed for routing the call through an intermediate (transit) exchange is transferred from the outgoing register to the incoming register. In the intermediate exchange the speech path is immediately through-connected and the incoming register released. Then the outgoing register can exchange information directly with the incoming register of the next exchange. Such end-to-end signalling is advantageous as it reduces the interregister signalling equipment needed and minimizes the holding time of registers in transit exchanges.

See Figure 1/Q.

envelope **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A group of binary digits formed by a byte augmented by a number of additional bits which are required for the operation of the data network.

envelope
See:
permanently locked envelope.

equipment

See:
data circuit-terminating equipment;
data terminal equipment;
digital multiplex equipment;
intermediate equipment;
non-standard facilities equipment;
PCM multiplex equipment;
remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment;
signal-conversion equipment.

equivalent articulation loss

See:
articulation reference equivalent.

equivalent binary content **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The content, expressed in binary terms, of a signal generated by a digital source.

Note. – The point to which the equivalent binary content is referred may be either real or hypothetical.

equivalent bit rate **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

In a line coded signal, the number of binary digits that can be transmitted in a unit of time.

Note. – The point to which the equivalent bit rate is referred may be either real or hypothetical.

equivalent resistance error **G.623**

III-1 – Line transmission

The equivalent resistance error is that single value of resistance which, when placed in series at the sending end of a coaxial pair, would produce the same reflected energy as all the irregularities of that pair. The equivalent resistance error is said to be "corrected" when the measurement of the reflected energy has been effected, after an echo correction.

equivalent r.m.s. sine wave power of the peak of a multiplex telephone signal **G.223**

III-1 – Line transmission

This is the power of a sinusoidal signal whose amplitude is that of the peak voltage of the multiplex signal.

erroneous bit **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A bit which is not in accordance with that which should have been received.

erroneous block **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A block in which there are one or more erroneous bits.

error
See:
digital error;
double, triple,... error;
equivalent resistance error;
single error.

error burst X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A group of bits in which two successive erroneous bits are always separated by less than a given number (X) of correct bits. The number X should be specified when describing an error burst.

Note. – The last erroneous bit in a burst and the first erroneous bit in the following burst are accordingly separated by X correct bits or more.

error control loop Q

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The number of signal units transmitted on the signalling link between the time a particular signal unit is sent and the time that the acknowledgement of that signal unit is recognized.

error-correcting code X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A code in which each telegraph or data signal conforms to specific rules of construction so that departures from this construction in the receive signals can be automatically detected, permitting the automatic correction, at the receiving terminal, of some or all of the errors.

Such codes require more signal elements than are necessary to convey the basic information.

error correcting system X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A system employing an error detecting code and so arranged that some or all of the signals detected as being in error are automatically corrected at the receiving terminal before delivery to the data sink or to the telegraph receiver.

Note. – In a packet switched data service the error correcting system might result in the retransmission of at least one or more complete packets should an error be detected.

error-correcting system X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A system employing an error-detecting code and so arranged that some or all signals detected as being in error are automatically corrected at the receiving terminal before delivery to the data sink or to the telegraph receiver.

error detecting and feedback system
See:
request repeat system.

error-detecting code X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A code in which each telegraph or data signal conforms to specific rules of construction, so that departures from this construction in the received signals can be automatically detected. Such codes require more signal elements than are necessary to convey the fundamental information.

error-detecting system **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A system employing an error-detecting code or a data signal quality detector and so arranged that any signal detected as being in error is:

a) either deleted from the data delivered to the data sink, in some cases with an indication that such deletion has taken place,

b) or delivered to the data sink together with an indication that it has been detected as being in error.

error rate
See:
bit error rate;
block error rate;
character error rate;
element error rate;
residual error rate;
unit element error rate for isochronous modulation.

error rate monitor **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A device which receives an indication for each signal unit found in error and which measures the rate of occurrence of errors according to a prescribed rule.

even parity check (odd parity check) **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Check which tests whether the number of digits in a group of binary digits is even (even parity check) or odd (odd parity check).

Note. – In some cases the control may be done on the number of digits "0".

exchange
See:
common channel exchange;
common channel exchange, first;
common channel exchange, intermediate;
common channel exchange, last;
connection through an exchange;
continental exchange;
controlling exchange;
data switching exchange;
intercontinental transit exchange;
international exchange;
international transit exchange;
national exchange;
No. 6 exchange;
No. 6 exchange, first;
No. 6 exchange, intermediate;
No. 6 exchange, last;
terminal international exchange.

exclusive use
See:
remuneration for exclusive use of circuits.

expansion
See:
ratio of expansion.

expansion of the luminance range
See:
compression (expansion) of the luminance range.

exposure X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The vulnerability multiplied by the probability of occurrence within a given time.

extension
See:
national extension;
(physical) extension circuit.

F

facility request X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The part of the selection signals which indicates the required facility.

facility request separator X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The character which separates the different facility requests in the selection signals.

facsimile
See:
document facsimile telegram;
document facsimile telegraphy;
group 1 facsimile apparatus;
group 2 facsimile apparatus;
group 3 facsimile apparatus;
photograph facsimile telegram;
photograph facsimile telegraphy.

facsimile telegraphy T

VII – Telegraph technique

A system of telegraphy which allows the reproduction of fixed images (photographic or otherwise) in permanent form at a distance using a scanning technique. The reproduction may be in two significant states only, e.g. black and white, it may contain intermediate shades or it may be coloured.

factor of cooperation T

VII – Telegraph technique

The product of the total scanning line length and the scanning density.

failure detector
See:
data carrier failure detector;
data channel failure detector.

fault report point – circuit **M.715**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The fault report point – circuit is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic service at each international centre or common for more than one international centre.

The fault report point – circuit is equipped with all the necessary facilities and arranged in such a way that it may receive fault reports relating to one or more specifically identified circuits from different sources or make such fault reports to other points and initiate the fault localizaton and clearing operations.

fault report point – network **M.716**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The fault report point – network is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic service at each international centre or common for more than one international centre. If more than one international centre is associated with a given relation, it is desirable to designate one fault report point – network as the principal one for that relation. If such is not practical, one of the fault report points – network or a central organization may be nominated to coordinate the activities of the various fault report points – network that are involved.

The fault report point – network is equipped with all the necessary facilities and arranged in such a way that it may receive fault reports comprising faults or problems from different sources, that at the time of reporting are not identified with specific circuits, or make such fault reports to other points and initiate the fault location and clearing operations.

faults
See:
localization of faults.

faulty link information **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Information sent on a signalling link to indicate a failure of that link. The information consists of alternate blocks of changeover signals and of synchronization signal units.

feedback
See:
information feedback system;
message feedback.

field **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A subdivision of a signal unit, which carries a certain type or classification of information – e.g. label field, signal information field, etc.

fifteen-supergroup assembly **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A 15-supergroup assembly consists of a 15-supergroup assembly link terminated at each end by terminal equipments. These terminal equipments provide for the setting-up of 15-supergroup links or sections separated by free spaces of 8 kHz and occupying a band whose total width is 3716 kHz. The basic 15-supergroup assembly is made up of supergroups 2 to 16 occupying the frequency band 312-4028 kHz.

See Figures 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

fifteen-supergroup assembly link **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3716 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments (supergroup modems permitting the setting-up of a 15-supergroup assembly). The ends of the link are the points on 15-supergroup assembly distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more 15-supergroup assembly sections.

Note. – The notion of 15-supergroup assembly link relates to translating procedure 2 mentioned in Recommendation G.211, a). It is the equivalent of the "supermastergroup link" concept of the translating procedure 1 (900 telephone channels).

See Figure 3/G.211.

fifteen-supergroup assembly link **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3716 kHz) connecting two 15-supergroup assembly distribution frames (or equivalent points). It can be made up of a number of 15-supergroup assembly sections. When terminal equipments are connected to both ends, it becomes a constituent part of a 15-supergroup assembly for carrying telephony or telegraphy channels or data or facsimile, etc.

See Figures 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

fifteen-supergroup assembly section **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3716 kHz) connecting two consecutive 15-supergroup assembly distribution frames (or equivalent points) via at least one line link.

Note 1. – The notion of 15-supergroup assembly link relates to translating procedure 2 mentioned in Recommendation G.211, a). It is the equivalent of the "supermastergroup link" concept of the translating procedure 1 (900 telephone channels).

Note 2. – In a country which uses procedure 1, a 15-supergroup assembly can be through-connected without difficulty at the supermastergroup distribution frame. In this case, the 15-supergroup assembly is through-connected to position 3 (8620-12 336 kHz) instead of position 1 (312-4028 kHz) as required by the definition of the through-connection point of such an assembly [see Recommendation G.242, f)]. This through-connection point does not therefore correspond to this definition and is not at the end of a 15-supergroup assembly section.

See Figure 3/G.211.

fifteen-supergroup assembly section **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3716 kHz) connecting two consecutive 15-supergroup assembly distribution frames (or equivalent points) and connected, at least at one end, to through-15-supergroup assembly connection equipment. It always forms part of a 15-supergroup assembly link.

See Figures 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

figure
See:
binary figure.

filling
See:
digital filling.

fineness of scanning
See:
scanning density.

first data multiplexer **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The equipment that accepts a number of streams of binary digits at the same or different standard data signalling rates and combines these on a time division basis into a single stream of binary digits signalled at a rate equivalent to that of a PCM channel time slot.

flat-bed transmitter **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Apparatus in which the original document is placed flat and scanned line by line.

flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The flat-rate price procedure is a procedure that consists of remunerating an Administration on the basis of a flat-rate price per circuit.

flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The flat-rate price procedure is a procedure which consists of remunerating an Administration on the basis of a flat-rate price per circuit.

flow control **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The procedure for controlling the rate of transfer of packets between two nominated points in a data network, for example between a DTE and a data switching exchange.

follow-on service advices **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A follow-on advice is a voluntary correction or inquiry initiated by the office of origin of the subject telegram. The originating office shall quote as reference the following particulars of the original telegram:

a) the serial numbers shown in the numbering line together with the date (the number(s) and date in one group separated by a fraction bar);

b) the service indications (if any);

c) the name of the addressee;

d) the address (excluding the office of destination);

e) the signature (if any).

forward channel **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A data-transmission channel in which the direction of transmission coincides with that in which information is being transferred.

forward-transfer signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the forward direction on semi-automatic calls when the outgoing international exchange operator wants the help of an operator at the incoming international exchange. The signal will normally serve to bring an assistance operator (see Recommendation Q.101) into the circuit if the call is automatically set up at that exchange. When a call is completed via an operator (incoming or delay operator) at the incoming international exchange, the signal should preferably cause this operator to be recalled.

forward-transfer signal
See:
ring-forward signal.

forward-transfer signal (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A line signal sent on semi-automatic calls when the outgoing international exchange wants the help of an operator at the incoming international exchange. The signal will usually bring an assistance operator (see Recommendation Q.101) into the circuit. If the call is completed via an incoming or delay operator at the incoming international exchange, the signal indicates that recall of this operator is wanted.

four-wire chain **G.101**

III-1 – Line transmission

A 4-wire chain signifies the chain composed of the international chain and the national extension circuits connected to it, either by 4-wire switching or by some equivalent procedure.

See Figure 3/G.101.

frame **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A set of consecutive digit time slots in which the position of each digit time slot can be identified by reference to a frame alignment signal.

The frame alignment signal does not necessarily occur, in whole or in part, in each frame.

frame (multiplex structure) **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A set of consecutive digit time slots in which the position of each digit time slot can be identified by reference to a frame alignment signal.

The frame alignment signal does not necessarily occur, in whole or in part, in each frame.

frame alignment **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The state in which the frame of the receiving equipment is correctly phased with respect to that of the received signal.

frame alignment
See:
bunched frame alignment signal;
distributed frame alignment signal;
loss of frame alignment detector;
out-of-frame alignment time.

frame alignment recovery time **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The time that elapses between a valid frame alignment signal being available at the receive terminal equipment and frame alignment being established.

Note. – The frame alignment recovery time includes the time required for replicated verification of the validity of the frame alignment signal.

frame alignment signal **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The distinctive signal used to enable frame alignment to be secured.

frame alignment time slot **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A time slot starting at a particular phase in each frame and allocated to the transmission of a frame alignment signal.

framing bit **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A binary digit which is used for frame synchronization.

franking privilege
See:
official franking privilege telegrams;
private franking privilege telegrams.

frequency channel **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A channel essentially characterized by its passband.

This passband is designated by its upper and lower frequencies. Should the channel be made up by joining several sections in tandem its passband is that which will result from the whole.

Several frequency channels may share a common path, as in carrier systems; in which case each frequency channel is characterized by a particular frequency band reserved to it.

frequency modulation **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

i) Modulation in which the frequency of an alternating current is the characteristic varied.

ii) Modulation in which two or more particular frequencies correspond each to one significant condition.

The representative function of the modulated wave may be continuous or discontinuous at the significant instants.

frequency shift keying (FSK) **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Frequency modulation method in which the frequency is made to vary at the significant instants:

a) by smooth transitions. The modulated wave and the change in frequency are continuous at the significant instants;

b) by abrupt transitions. The modulated wave is continuous but the frequency is discontinuous at the significant instants.

frequency shift signalling

See:

frequency shift keying.

full echo suppressor **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

An echo suppressor in which the speech signals on either path control the suppression loss in the other path.

fully dissociated mode of operation **Q.253**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The fully dissociated mode of operation is the extreme case of the non-associated mode. It is assumed that there is an established network of common signalling links and signal transfer points which may have its own routing principles.

In the fully dissociated mode of operation, the signals are transferred between the two exchanges via any available path in the signalling network according to the rules of that network.

fully dissociated signalling **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A form of non-associated signalling in which the path that signals may take through the network is only restricted by the rules and configuration of the signalling network.

function code **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A code indicating the type or types of process to be applied to the service.

function identification **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Information indicating the type or types of process to be applied to the service.

functional description (FD) **Z.101**

VI.4 – Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges

The functional description (FD) describes the actual behaviour of the implementation of the functional requirements of a system in terms of the internal structure and logic processes within the system.

See Figure 1/Z.101.

functional description blocks (FDB)
See:
functional specification blocks.

(functional) signalling link **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

As a functional concept – A functional entity within a signalling system comprising one signalling data link and the transfer control functions associated with that link.

functional specification (FS) **Z.101**

VI.4 – Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges

The functional specification (FS) of a system is a specification of the total functional requirements of that system from all significant points of view.

See Figure 1/Z.101.

functional specification blocks (FSB) **Z.101**

VI.4 – Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges

Functional specification blocks (FSB) and functional description blocks (FDB), as tools for specification or description, are both entities of manageable size and relevant internal relationship. (See Figure 1/Z.101).

A functional specification block specifies the desired behaviour of one or more processes.

A functional description block describes the means by which the required behaviour of processes is achieved.

See Figure 1/Z.101.

functional test **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A yes or no test made to indicate whether a circuit, equipment or part of an equipment will function or not function under actual working conditions.

G

gate
See:
channel gate.

glow current of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The glow current of a protector is the current which flows after spark-over when the electrodes are surrounded by a glow.

Government telegrams **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Government telegrams are telegrams originating with any of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State;
- the Head of a government and members of a government;

- Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
- diplomatic or consular agents;
- the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations (however, the Heads of the specialized agencies of the United Nations are not included among the authorities entitled to send government telegrams [see Resolution No. 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973]);
- the International Court of Justice.

Government telex calls **F.60**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Government telex calls are those originating with one of the authorities which enjoy the advantages of Government Telegrams and Telephone Calls, in accordance with the *International Telecommunication Convention*, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

grade of service **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The grade of service is a measure of the traffic handling capability of the network from the point of view of sufficiency of equipment and trunking throughout a multipliciy of nodes.

Note 1. – The criteria for specifying grade of service for circuit switched systems are described in the Series E.500 Recommendations.

Note 2. – The criteria for specifying grade of service for packet switching networks remain to be defined and are the subject of further study.

group **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A group consists of a group link connected at each end to terminal equipment. These terminal equipments provide for the setting-up of a number of telephony channels (generally 12), one or more data transmission or facsimile channels, etc.

It occupies a 48 kHz frequency band. Figures 1/M.320, 2/M.320, and 3/M.320, show various possible arrangements of telephony channels in a basic group B (60 to 108 kHz).

See Figures 1/M.320; 2/M.320; 3/M.320; 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

group connection
See:
through-group connection point.

group 1 facsimile apparatus **T.0**

VII – Telegraph technique

Apparatus which uses double sideband modulation without any special measures to compress the bandwidth of the transmitted signal and which is suitable for the transmission of documents of ISO A4 size at nominally 4 lines per mm in about six minutes via a telephone-type circuit.

Apparatus in this group may be designed to operate at a lower definition suitable for the transmission of documents of ISO A4 size in a time between three and six minutes.

group 2 facsimile apparatus **T.0**

VII – Telegraph technique

Apparatus which exploits bandwidth compression techniques in order to achieve a transmission time of about three minutes for the transmission of an ISO A4 size document at nominally 4 lines per mm via a

telephone-type circuit. Bandwidth compression in this context includes encoding and/or vestigial sideband working but excludes processing of the document signal to reduce redundancy.

group 3 facsimile apparatus **T.0**

VII – Telegraph technique

Apparatus which incorporates means for reducing the redundant information in the document signal prior to the modulation process and which can achieve a transmission time of about 1 minute for a typical typescript document of ISO A4 size via a telephone-type circuit. The apparatus may incorporate bandwidth compression of the line signal.

group link **H.14**

III-2 – Line transmission

A group link is composed of one or more group sections in tandem, generally prolonged at each end by "local lines" (denoted terminal group sections in Figure 1/H.14). These terminal group sections connect the group distribution frames of the terminal national centres with the equipment for sending and receiving wide-spectrum signals (modems, etc.) which may be situated either in the subscriber's premises or in any other place. In the latter case they are normally switched over the local telephone cable network, or sometimes over a special cable line or a radio-relay link. Only "local lines" carrying the 60-108 kHz wide-spectrum signal are termed terminal group sections and are included in the definition of a group link. The other case in which a baseband signal occupying a frequency band other than 60-108 kHz is transmitted over the "local lines", the frequency translation to the 60-108 kHz band being made at the terminal national centres, is not dealt with here.

It should be noted that the group link comprises any supplementary equipment for equalizing, filtering, etc., in the 60-108 kHz band but not the terminal equipment (modems, etc.). Figure 1/H.14 illustrates these considerations.

See Figure 1/H.14.

group link **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (48 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example, channel translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on group distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more group sections.

See Figures 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

group link **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (48 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example channel translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on group distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more group sections.

See Figure 3/G.211.

group link
See:
international leased group link or supergroup link.

group section **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (48 kHz) connecting two consecutive group distribution frames (or equivalent points).

See Figures 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

group section **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (48 kHz) connecting two consecutive group distribution frames (or equivalent points) via at least one line link.

See Figure 3/G.211.

Guarantor Administration **F.41**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The term Guarantor Administration refers to the Administration responsible for the collection of TA charges and for the payment of such charges to the Administration of origin of TA traffic.

guard-ring **P.72**

V – Telephone transmission quality

A circular ring of 2.5 cm diameter which may be fitted to the microphone mouthpiece by means of a light attachment, and fixed so that the plane of the microphone opening is tangential to the plane of the lips when the operator applies his lips to the ring while talking.

H

half-echo suppressor **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

An echo suppressor in which the speech signals of one path control the suppression loss in the other path but in which this action is not reciprocal.

Hamming distance **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

1. The number of digit positions in which the corresponding digits of two binary words of the same length are different.

2. By extension, the number of digit positions in which the corresponding digits of two words of the same length in any radix are different, for example, the Hamming distance between 21415926 and 11475916 is 3.

Note. – In the CCITT context, the term "signal distance" which is synonymous for this term in data processing may cause confusion and therefore is deprecated.

handling time
See:
processing (handling) time.

hang-up signal (Signalling System R1) **Q.310**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

This line signal is sent to the outgoing exchange to indicate that the called party has cleared. In the semi-automatic service it performs a supervisory function.

In automatic working, arrangements are made to clear the connection, stop the charging, and stop the measurement of call duration if within 10 to 120 seconds (in world number Zone 1, 13 to 32 seconds is used) after recognition of the hang-up signal, the calling subscriber has not cleared. Clearing of the connection should preferably be controlled from the point where the charging is carried out.

harmful out-of-band components (direct through-connection) **G.242**

III-1 – Line transmission

Transferred currents arising from speech, or pilots, or additional measuring frequencies, and of frequencies such that they will always lie outside the useful frequency band (corresponding to speech frequencies) of the carrier systems, but which may interfere with pilots, or additional measuring frequencies.

harmless out-of-band components (direct through-connection) **G.242**

III-1 – Line transmission

Transferred currents arising from speech or pilots which, at all translation points, have frequencies outside the useful frequency band corresponding to audio frequencies or pilot frequencies.

HDB3 code **G.703**

III-2 – Line transmission

Coding of a binary signal into an HDB3 signal is done according to the following rules:

1. The HDB3 signal is pseudo-ternary; the three states are denoted $B+$, $B-$ and 0.

2. Spaces in the binary signal are coded as spaces in the HDB3 signal. For strings of four spaces however, special rules apply (see 4, below).

3. Marks in the binary signal are coded alternately as $B+$ and $B-$ in the HDB3 signal (alternate mark inversion). Violations of the rule of alternate mark inversion are introduced when coding strings of four spaces (see 4. below).

4. Strings of four spaces in the binary signal are coded according to the following rules:

a) The first space of a string is coded as a space if the preceding mark of the HFB3 signal has a polarity opposite to the polarity of the preceding violation and is not a violation by itself; it is coded as a mark, i.e. not a violation (i.e. $B+$ or $B-$), if the preceding mark of the HDB3 signal has the same polarity as that of the preceding violation or is by itself a violation.

This rule ensures that successive violations are of alternate polarity so that no d.c. component is introduced.

b) The second and third spaces of a string are always coded as spaces.

c) The last space of a string of four is always coded as a mark, the polarity of which is such that it violates the rule of alternate mark inversion. Such violations are denoted $V+$ or $V-$ according to their polarity.

head-on-collision **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

When both-way working is used on a group of circuits, head-on-collision can occur, i.e. the exchanges at each end may seize the same inter-exchange data circuit at approximately the same time.

helix **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

A rotating part used in some continuous receivers, comprising a helicoidal rib, the intersection of which with the scanning line defines, at the given moment, the position of the scanned element on this line.

heterochronous **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Two signals are heterochronous if their corresponding significant instants do not necessarily occur at the same rate.

Note. – Two signals having different nominal digit rates, and not stemming from the same *clock* or from homochronous clocks are usually heterochronous.

heterogeneous multiplex **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A multiplex structure in which all the information bearer channels are not at the same data signalling rate.

hierarchic (mutually synchronized) network **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A mutually synchronized system is hierarchic when some *clocks* exert more control than others, the network operating frequency being a weighted mean of the natural frequencies of the population of clocks.

highway **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A common path or a set of parallel paths over which signals from a plurality of channels pass with separation achieved by time division.

holding time of an international circuit **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The time interval t_6-t_2 during which the circuit is used is the holding time of the international circuit.

This interval includes in particular the call duration, the operating time and the time taken to exchange service information.

(For an explanation of the different time instants see *successive phases of a call.*)

Note. – The term "operating time" is meant to cover the time taken both by operators and switching equipment.

homochronous **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Two signals are homochronous if their corresponding significant instants have a constant, but uncontrolled, phase relationship.

homogeneous multiplex **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A multiplex structure in which all the information bearer channels are at the same data signalling rate.

homogeneous section **G.721**

III-2 – Line transmission

A section without diversion of multiplexing or demultiplexing of any one of the digital signals established on the system which is being considered, except for those multiplexing equipments defined at the ends of the section.

homogeneous section **G.212**

III-1 – Line transmission

A section without diversion or modulation of any one of the mastergroups, supergroups, groups or channels established on the system which is being considered except for those modulations or demodulations defined at the ends of the section.

All the hypothetical reference circuits defined above consist of homogeneous sections of equal length [6 or 9 sections (the number is not specified for the tropospheric-scatter radio-relay systems) as the case may be].

It is assumed that at the end of each homogeneous section, the channels, groups, supergroups and mastergroups, as appropriate, are connected through at random.

housekeeping digits
See:
service digits.

housekeeping information **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Signals which are added to a digital signal to enable the equipment associated with that digital signal to function correctly, and possibly to provide ancillary facilities.

hypothetical reference circuit **J.61**

III-2 – Line transmission

The main features of the television hypothetical reference circuit, which is an example of a long-distance international television circuit (BC in Figure 1/J.61) and which may be of either radio or coaxial-cable type, are:

- the overall length between video terminal points is 2500 km (about 1600 miles),
- two intermediate video points divide the circuit into three sections of equal length,
- the three sections are lined up individually and then interconnected without any form of overall adjustment or correction,
- the circuit does not contain a standards converter or a synchronizing-pulse regenerator.

Note. – The concept of the hypothetical reference circuit serves to provide a basis for the planning and design of transmission systems. Such a circuit has a length which is reasonably but not excessively long and, for a television circuit, a defined number of video-to-video sections. It is appreciated that, at the present time, international television circuits usually contain more than three video-to-video links in a length of 2500 km but it is expected that the number will be reduced in the course of time. Annex 4 of Recommendation J.61 gives a provisional indication of the characteristics of circuits with more or fewer video sections than the hypothetical reference circuit.

See Figure 1/J.61.

hypothetical reference circuit **G.212**

III-1 – Line transmission

This is a hypothetical circuit of defined length and with a specified number of terminal and intermediate equipments, this number being sufficient but not excessive. It forms a basis for the study of certain characteristics of long-distance circuits (noise, for example).

hypothetical reference circuit for telephony **G.212**

III-1 – Line transmission

This is a complete telephone circuit (between audio-frequency terminals) established on a hypothetical international telephone carrier system and having a specified length and a specified number of modulations and demodulations of the groups, supergroups and mastergroups, these numbers being reasonably great but not having their maximum possible values.

Various hypothetical reference circuits for telephony have been defined to allow the coordination of the different specifications concerning the constituent parts of the multichannel carrier telephone systems, so that the complete telephone circuits set up on these systems can meet CCITT standards.

The CCITT has defined the following hypothetical reference circuits for telephony:

- on symmetric pair cable (see Recommendation G.322),
- on coaxial pair cable for 4-MHz systems (see Recommendation G.338) and for 12-MHz systems (see Recommendation G.332),
- on open-wire lines (see Recommendation G.311).

The CCIR also has defined the following hypothetical reference circuits for telephony:

1) In line-of-sight radio-relay systems using frequency-division multiplex, with a capacity of 12 to 60 telephone channels or of more than 60 telephone channels (see Recommendation G.431 or CCIR Recommendations 391 and 392);
2) On tropospheric-scatter radio-relay systems (see CCIR Recommendation 396-1);
3) For satellite systems (see CCIR Recommendation 352-2).

Each of these various hypothetical reference circuits has the same total length (with the exception of the hypothetical reference circuit for satellite systems) and they are all used in the same way. They are only a guide for planning carrier systems.

In addition, because of the use of three pairs of channel modulators and demodulators, these hypothetical reference circuits for telephony can be used to study not only the case of a circuit of 2500 km, set up on a carrier system or systems, but also that of an international connection having the same total length and made up of three circuits set up on channels of different carrier systems, and interconnected at two international transit exchanges.

hypothetical reference digital path **G.721**

III-2 – Line transmission

This is a hypothetical digital path of defined length and with a specified number of terminal and intermediate equipments, this number being sufficient but not excessive.

It forms a basis for the study of certain characteristics of long-distance digital paths (errors, jitter for example).

The design objectives recommended by the CCITT for transmission equipments are commonly expressed in terms of a maximum tolerable level of impairment arising in a hypothetical reference digital path.

As far as possible a design objective so expressed takes into account all possible usages of the system, e.g., for telephony, telegraphy, data, etc.

hypothetical reference digital path at 64 kbit/s **G.721**

III-2 – Line transmission

This is a complete digital path (between 64-kbit/s interfaces) established on a hypothetical international digital system and having a specified length and a specified number of multiplexing and demultiplexing equipments, these numbers being reasonably great but not having their maximum possible values.

I

ideal instants of a modulation (or of a restitution) **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Instants with which the significant instants would coincide in certain conditions.

It will be necessary to indicate, in each particular case, how these ideal instants are determined.

a) Start-stop modulation

The ideal instant of a start element is the instant at which this element begins.

The ideal instant of each of the other elements is n times the theoretical unit interval later than the ideal instant of the start element of the same signal, n being the rank of this element in the signal.

The standarized unit interval should be taken as the theoretical unit interval. The interval corresponding to the real mean modulation rate can also be taken, provided that it is specified.

The instant corresponding to the beginning of the start element of a signal should be known as the reference ideal instant for this signal.

b) Isochronous modulation

An ideal reference instant can be chosen arbitrarily. All the others are deduced from it by intervals equal to the corresponding theoretical significant intervals.

In the absence of any other deciding reason, the reference ideal instant shall be chosen so that the mean value of the deviations with respect to it is equal to zero.

identification-not-provided signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in response to a request for calling or called line identification when the corresponding facility is not provided in the originating or destination network respectively.

idle character **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A control character that is sent when there is no information to be sent.

impedance balance ratio **O.121**

IV.2 – Specifications of measuring equipment

The impedance balance ratio of a two-terminal network is a measure of the degree of symmetry with respect to the earth potential of the impedance presented by the network to the circuit connected to it. It is measured according to the scheme shown in Figure 1/O.121 and is given by the following expression:

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right| \text{ (dB).}$$

See Figure 1/O.121.

impulse discharge current of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The impulse discharge current of a protector is the peak value of the impulse current flowing through the protector after spark-over.

impulse spark-over voltage of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The impulse spark-over voltage of a protector is the highest voltage which appears across its terminals in the period between the application of an impulse of given wave shape and the time when current begins to flow.

impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector is the curve which relates the impulse spark-over voltage to the time to spark over.

in-slot signalling **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Signalling associated with a channel and transmitted in a digit time slot permanently (or periodically) allocated in the channel time slot.

incoming R2 register (Signalling System R2) **Q**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

The incoming R2 register is defined as a register situated at the incoming end of a link on which System R2 interregister signalling, according to the present specification, is used. It receives forward interregister signals via the preceding link(s) and sends backward interregister signals. The information received is used completely or in part for the control of selection stages and may be sent in its entirety or in part to the succeeding equipment, in which case the signalling used for retransmission is never System R2. Interworking then takes place between System R2 and the other System. Thus every register not situated at the outgoing end of a System R2 signalling section is called an incoming R2 register independently of the exchange type.

index of cooperation **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Quotient of the factor of cooperation divided by the quantity π.

In the case of a drum apparatus, the index of cooperation is also equal to the product of the drum diameter and the scanning density.

information **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

In the special context of teleprocessing, information is deemed to mean any transmission of signals via telecommunication channels. This information may take the form of data or message.

information
See:
housekeeping information;
supplementary information.

information bearer channel **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A channel provided for data transmission which is capable of carrying all the necessary information to permit communication including users' data synchronizing sequences, control signals, etc. It may therefore operate at a greater signalling rate than that required solely for the users' data.

information bits X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Those bits which are generated by the data source and which are not used for error-control by the data-transmission system.

information channel X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The transmission media and intervening equipment involved in the transfer of information in a given direction between two terminals.

An information channel includes the modulator and demodulator, and any error-control equipment irrespective of its location, as well as the backward channel when provided.

information (inquiry) facility X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility whereby a user, by sending a predetermined address from the terminal installation, may gain access to general information regarding data communication services.

Note. – Access may be provided, for example, for directory inquiry, charging inquiry, fault reporting.

information feedback

See:

message feedback.

information feedback system X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

An error-control system using message feedback with repetition of the erroneous group from the sending station.

information security X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The protection of information against unauthorized disclosure, transfer, modifications, or destruction, whether accidental or intentional.

information symbol E.162

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

An information symbol is a symbol associated with the subscriber number describing special features of the subscriber telephone service, e.g. the symbol  , where used, indicates that the subscriber has an answering device attached to his telephone.

information tone

See:

send special information tone.

information transfer X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The final result of a data transmission from a data terminal equipment (source) to another data terminal equipment (sink).

For example:

– remote reproduction of a magnetic tape;

– remote translation from punched cards to magnetic tape.

initial address message (IAM) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A multi-unit message which is sent as the first message in a call set-up, consisting of a minimum of three and a maximum of six signal units, and containing enough information to route the call through the international network.

initial signal unit (ISU) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The first signal unit of a multi-unit message.

input **Z.101**

VI.4 – Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges

An input is an incoming signal which is recognized by a process. (It is not to be confused with input as applied to normal data processing.)

In accordance with the definition of *signals*, an input can be internal or external.

inquiry facility

See:
information (inquiry) facility.

instant

See:
coherent significant instant;
decision instant of a digital signal.

instants

See:
ideal instants of a modulation;
significant instants;
significant instants of a digital signal.

integrated digital network **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A network in which connections established by digital switching are used for the transmission of digital signals.

integrated services digital network **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

An integrated digital network in which the same digital switches and digital paths are used to establish connections for different services, for example, telephony, data, etc.

intelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) **G.242**

III-1 – Line transmission

Transferred speech currents which can introduce intelligible crosstalk into certain channels at the point considered.

inter-character rest condition X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

In a data system which contains no clock, the distinctive condition which exists for a time between two successive transfers of data characters.

interconnection

See:

submarine system/overland system interconnection point.

intercontinental circuit E.250

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

An intercontinental circuit is an international circuit between two international exchanges in different continents.

intercontinental circuit F.67

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

An intercontinental circuit is an international circuit between two international exchanges in different continents.

intercontinental circuit F.68

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

An intercontinental circuit is one connecting two exchanges situated in different countries in different continents.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

intercontinental connection F.68

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Connection established between two different continents.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

intercontinental transit circuit F.68

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

An intercontinental transit circuit is an intercontinental circuit used primarily for routing intercontinental transit traffic.

intercontinental transit exchange F.68

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

An exchange of this type would be directly connected to intercontinental transit circuits and would provide facilities to interconnect intercontinental transit circuits and trunks to terminal exchanges. It would also provide facilities for the interconnection of intercontinental transit circuits.

interface **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A concept involving the specification of the interconnection between two equipments having different functions.

The specification includes the type, quantity and function of the interconnecting circuits and the type and form of signals to be interchanged via those circuits.

interface adaptor **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A unit required between the signalling terminal and the digital channel to provide for holdover clock, loss of frame alignment indication and where necessary, for clock and data rate conversion.

interference pattern **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

A defect in reproduction evident as an overlay more or less regular, of lines or density variations and generally caused by recurrent interference.

interlock code **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the forward direction and, in some circumstances, in the backward direction, indicating the closed user group involved in the call.

intermediate equipment **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Auxiliary equipment which may be inserted between the data terminal equipment and the signal conversion equipment to perform certain additional functions before modulation or after demodulation.

Note. – All input and output circuits and signals of the intermediate equipment must conform to the established standards for the interface.

international automatic circuit **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the international line and the outgoing and incoming equipment (or both-way equipments) proper to the automatic circuit considered. The ends of this circuit are defined by the circuit access points.

international chain **M.640**

IV.1 – Maintenance

An international chain is made up of one or more 4-wire international circuits. These are connected on a 4-wire basis to other international circuits (in transit international centres) or to national systems (in international centres).

See Figure 1/M.640.

international chain **G.101**

III-1 – Line transmission

An international chain is made up of one or more 4-wire international circuits. These are interconnected on a 4-wire basis in the international transit centres and are also connected on a 4-wire basis to national systems in the international centres.

See Figure 1/G.101.

international circuit **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

A circuit between two international exchanges situated in different countries is called an international circuit.

international circuit **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A circuit between two international exchanges situated in different countries is called an international circuit.

international circuit **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

An international circuit is one connecting two exchanges in different countries, whether or not they are in different continents.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

international circuit **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A circuit between two international exchanges situated in different countries is called an international circuit.

international-congestion signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of the call set-up attempt due to congestion encountered in the international network or destination national network.

international connection **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

Whole of the means joining temporarily two subscribers and enabling them to exchange information.

international connection **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Any connection between two stations situated in different countries, whether established between different continents or one continent.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

international exchange **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The exchange (at the end of an international telephone circuit) which switches a call destined to or originating from another country.

international exchange **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

An international exchange is a centre where international circuits, and in general national circuits, terminate.

international leased circuit **M.1010**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the assembly of lines and apparatus connecting the renter's terminal equipment (e.g. data modem) in one country to the renter's terminal equipment in another. The interfaces between the circuit and the renter's terminal equipment will be defined by the respective Administrations.

See Figure 2/M.1010.

international leased group link or supergroup link **M.900**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the transmission path provided between defined test points at an interface at the renter's premises. The renter's terminal equipment is therefore not included in the link.

See Figure 1/M.900.

international line **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

Transmission system contained between the line access points of the two terminal international centres.

international line **M.1010**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the assembly of international and national circuit-sections between terminal international centres.

See Figure 2/M.1010.

international link **M.1010**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the assembly of international and national circuit-sections between terminal national centres.

See Figure 2/M.1010.

international main section **M.900**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the assembly of national and international group or supergroup sections, between the defined test access points at the two terminal international centres. These access points should be the same points as those for the ends of the national main sections involved in the leased link.

See Figure 1/M.900.

international multiple destination television circuit **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The unidirectional television transmission path from one ITC to two or more other ITCs comprising television circuit sections (national or international) one of which is an international multiple destination circuit section, together with any necessary video equipment.

See Figure 3/N.51.

international multiple destination television circuit section **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The unidirectional television transmission path via a multiple destination communications satellite from one frontier station to two or more other frontier stations at which the television programme appears at video frequencies.

See Figure 3/N.51.

international multiple destination television connection **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The unidirectional television transmission path between the broadcasting organization (send) and two or more broadcasting organizations (receive) comprising the international multiple destination television link extended at its ends over national television circuits to the broadcasting organizations.

See Figure 4/N.51.

international multiple destination television link **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The unidirectional television transmission path between the ITCs of the terminal countries involved in an international multiple destination television transmission via communication satellite. The international multiple destination television link comprises international television circuits, one of which is an international multiple destination television circuit.

See Figure 4/N.51.

international number **E.160**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The number to be dialled following the international prefix to obtain a subscriber in another country.

The international number consists of the country code of the required country followed by the national (significant) number of the called subscriber.

Examples:

Subscriber	*International number*
123 45 67 in Bruxelles	32 2 123 45 67
12 34 56 in Düsseldorf	49 211 12 34 56
21 34 56 in Nice	33 93 21 34 56
870 12 34 in Montreal	1 514 870 12 34
12 34 in Perranporth	44 872 57 12 34
248 45 67 in London	44 1 248 45 67

Note. – Where several countries are included in one integrated numbering plan, the international number is not used on calls from one of these countries to another. (See the note to definition of *national (significant) number.)*

international phototelegraph position (IPP) **F.82**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Administrations shall designate in each international phototelegraph terminal centre an authority responsible for the international phototelegraph calls. This authority is in a position to carry out, or cause to be carried out, all the operations necessary for the establishment of international phototelegraph calls. This authority shall be called the international phototelegraph position (IPP).

international prefix **E.160**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The combination of digits to be dialled by a calling subscriber making a call to a subscriber in another country, to obtain access to the automatic outgoing international equipment.

Example:

00 in Switzerland.

Notes:

a) In some countries two or more international prefixes may be used:

– to reach different groups of countries;

– to obtain different classes of call (e.g. station call or personal call).

In the first case the use of two or more international prefixes allows the use of different groups of switching equipment and the use of abbreviated dialling (i.e. shorter country codes) for the calls to a defined group of countries (see definition of *country code*).

b) Where several countries are included in one integrated numbering plan, the international prefix is not used on a call from one of these countries to another.

international section **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The group, supergroup, etc., sections between two adjacent frontier stations in different countries constitute an international section. Some international sections may be a single group, supergroup, etc., section routed over long submarine cable carrier systems. If the international group, supergroup, etc. is routed via intermediate countries without demodulation to the basic frequency band, the frontier stations at the ends of the international group, supergroup, etc., section are still considered to be adjacent.

international sound-programme centre (ISPC) **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

A centre at which at least one international sound-programme circuit terminates and in which international sound-programme connections can be made by the interconnection of international and national sound-programme circuits.

The ISPC is responsible for setting up and maintaining international sound-programme links and for the supervision of the transmissions made on them.

international sound-programme centre (ISPC) **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A centre at which at least one international sound-programme circuit terminates and in which international sound-programme connections can be made by the interconnection of international and national sound-programme circuits.

The ISPC is responsible for setting-up, lining-up and maintaining international sound-programme circuits and links, and for the supervision of the transmissions made on them.

See Figures 1/N.1; 2/N.1.

international sound programme centre (ISPC) **E.330**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A centre at which at least one international sound programme (audio) circuit terminates and in which international sound-programme connections can be made by the interconnection of international and/or national sound-programme circuits.

The ISPC is responsible for setting up, lining up and maintaining international sound-programme links and for the supervision of the transmissions made on them.

international sound-programme circuit **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The unidirectional transmission path between two ISPCs and comprising one or more sound-programme circuit sections (national or international), together with any necessary audio equipment (amplifiers, compandors, etc.).

An international sound-programme circuit is considered to be established permanently if it is always available for use when required, whether or not it is continuously in use. Such a circuit may be provided for the purposes of occasional transmission, that is transmissions of short duration, i.e. less than 24 hours, or it may be provided as a circuit leased for a long duration, i.e. one day or more.

An international sound-programme circuit is considered to be established on an occasional basis when it has no existence outside the period of transmission for which this circuit is required.

See Figure 1/N.1.

international sound-programme circuit **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

The unidirectional transmission path between two ISPCs and comprising one or more sound-programme circuit sections (national or international), together with any necessary audio equipment (amplifiers, compandors, etc.).

See Figure 1/J.13.

international sound-programme connection **E.330**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

An international sound- or television-programme connection is a unidirectional path between broadcasting organizations and consists of:

a) the point to be regarded as that of the origin of the transmission (Point A of Figures 1/E.330 and 2/E.330);

b) the outgoing national circuit which connects Point A to the first ISPC or ITPC (Point B);

c) an international link comprised of any combination of international or national terrestrial, submarine cable, HF radio or satellite circuits or circuit sections; a satellite circuit consists of a satellite section, including the earth stations, extended by terrestrial means to the ISPCs or ITPCs at the ends of the satellite circuit;

d) the incoming national circuit which connects the last ISPC or ITPC (Point C) to Point D;

e) the point of destination of the transmission (Point D).

See Figures 1/E.330; 2/E.330.

international sound-programme connection **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The unidirectional path between the broadcasting organization (send) and the broadcasting organization (receive) comprising the international sound-programme link extended at its two ends over national sound-programme circuits to the broadcasting organization.

See Figure 2/N.1.

international sound-programme connection **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

The unidirectional path between the broadcasting organization (send) and the broadcasting organization (receive) comprising the international sound-programme link extended at its two ends over national sound-programme circuits to the broadcasting organizations (see Figure 2/J.13).

The assembly of the "international sound-programme link" and the national circuits between the broadcasting organizations, constitutes the "international sound-programme connection". Figure 3/J.13 illustrates, by way of example, an international sound-programme connection as it might be encountered in practice.

See Figures 2/J.13; 3/J.13.

international sound-programme link **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

The unidirectional path for sound-programme transmissions between the ISPCs of the two terminal countries involved in an international sound-programme transmission. The international sound-programme link comprises one or more international sound-programme circuits interconnected at intermediate ISPCs. It can also include national sound-programme circuits in transit countries.

See Figure 2/J.13.

international sound-programme link **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The unidirectional path for sound-programme transmissions between the ISPCs of the two terminal countries involved in an international sound-programme transmission. The international sound-programme link comprises one or more international sound-programme circuits interconnected at intermediate ISPCs. It can also include national sound-programme circuits in transit countries.

See Figure 2/N.1.

international sound-programme transmission **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The transmission of sound over the international telecommunication network for the purpose of interchanging sound-programme material between broadcasting organizations in different countries. Such a transmission includes all types of programme material normally transmitted by a sound broadcasting service, for example, speech, music, sound accompanying a television programme, etc.

international sound-programme transmission **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

The transmission of sound over the international telecommunication network for the purpose of interchanging sound-programme material between broadcasting organizations in different countries. Such a transmission includes all types of programme material normally transmitted by a sound broadcasting service, for example, speech, music, sound accompanying a television programme, etc.

international switching and testing centres (ISTC) **R.90**

VII – Telegraph technique

International switching and testing centres (ISTC) are the switching and testing centres that are also international line-head offices.

international telegraph line

See:

international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) system.

international telephone connection **M.640**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A complete international telephone connection has three parts, as shown in Figure 1/M.640, namely:

- an international chain made up of one or more 4-wire international circuits, and
- two national systems, one at each end.

See Figure 1/M.640.

international telephone connection **G.101**

III-1 – Line transmission

A complete international telephone connection has three parts, as shown in Figure 1/G.101:

- an international chain made up of one or more 4-wire international circuits, and
- two national systems, one at each end.

See Figure 1/G.101.

international television centre (ITC) **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A centre at which at least one international television circuit terminates, and in which international television connections can be made by the interconnection of international and national television circuits.

The ITC is responsible for setting-up and maintaining international television connections and for the supervision of the transmissions made on them.

See Figures 1/N.51; 2/N.51.

international television circuit **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The unidirectional transmission path between two ITCs and comprising one or more television circuit-sections (national or international), together with any necessary video equipment.

See Figures 1/N.51; 2/N.51.

international television connection **J.61**

III-2 – Line transmission

The combination AD, of the long-distance international television circuit BC, and the local lines AB and CD, constitutes the international television connection.

See Figure 1/J.61.

international television connection **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The unidirectional path between the broadcasting organization (send) and the broadcasting organization (receive) comprising the international television link extended at its two ends over national television circuits to the broadcasting organizations.

See Figure 2/N.51.

international television link N.51

IV.1 – Maintenance

The unidirectional transmission path for television transmissions between the ITCs of the two terminal countries involved in an international television transmission. The international television link comprises one or more international television circuits interconnected at intermediate ITCs.

See Figure 2/N.51.

international television programme centre (ITPC) E.330

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A centre at which at least one international television circuit terminates and in which international television connections can be made by the interconnection of international and/or national television circuits.

The ITPC is responsible for setting up and maintaining international television connections and for the supervision of the transmissions made on them.

The centre at the end of a satellite television circuit is sometimes referred to as the *satellite international television-programme centre (SITPC).*

international television-programme connection
See:
international sound-programme connection.

international television transmission N.51

IV.1 – Maintenance

The transmission of television signals over the international telecommunication network for the purpose of interchanging television material between broadcasting organizations in different countries.

international telex position F.60

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Manual position in an international telex centre for establishing telex calls between two countries.

international transit exchange E.100

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

An international exchange chosen to establish telephone calls between two countries other than its own is called an international transit exchange.

international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) bearer circuit
See:
international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) system.

international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) system R.77

VII – Telegraph technique

Figure 1/R.77 illustrates the composition of an international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) system and the nomenclature used.

See Figure 1/R.77.

interrupted isochronous
See:
burst isochronous.

interval
See:
minimum acceptable interval;
minimum interval;
quantizing interval;
significant interval.

interworking
See:
signalling interworking.

interworking between networks X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The means whereby a data terminal equipment connected to one public network may communicate to a data terminal equipment in another public network.

Note. – The networks referred to may be public data networks, public telephone networks or public telex networks.

interworking between user classes of services X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The means whereby a data terminal equipment belonging to one user class of service may communicate with a data terminal equipment belonging to a different user class of service.

isochronous G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A signal is isochronous if the time interval separating any two significant instants is theoretically equal to the unit interval or to a multiple of the unit interval.

Note. – In practice, variations in the time intervals are constrained within specified limits.

isochronous
See:
burst isochronous;
degree of isochronous distortion;
unit element error rate for isochronous modulation.

isochronous transmission X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A transmission process such that between any two significant instants there is always an integral number of unit intervals.

J

jitter G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

Short-term variations of the significant instants of a digital signal from their ideal positions in time.

judder
See:
longitudinal judder;
transverse judder.

justifiable digit time slot G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A digit time slot which may contain either an information digit or a justifying digit.

justification G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A process of changing the rate of a digital signal in a controlled manner so that it can accord with a rate different from its own inherent rate, usually without loss of information.

justification
See:
negative justification;
positive justification;
positive/negative justification;
positive/zero/negative justification.

justification rate
See:
maximum justification rate;
nominal justification rate.

justification ratio G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

The ratio of the actual justification rate to the maximum justification rate.

justification service digits G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

Digits which transmit information concerning the status of the justifiable digit time slots.

justifying digit G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A digit inserted in a justifiable digit time slot when that time slot does not contain an information digit.

K

KP signal (Signalling System R1) **Q.310**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

This register signal is sent (in the forward direction) subsequent to the recognition of a start-dialling signal and is used to prepare the incoming multifrequency register for the receipt of subsequent interregister signals.

L

label **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The 11-bit binary code within a signal message used to identify the particular speech circuit with which the message is associated. The label is subdivided into a band number and a circuit number.

label **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information within a signal message used to identify the particular circuit to which the message is related.

Note. – Messages not relating to call control may not contain a label.

language
See:
plain language;
secret language.

language digit **Q.104**

VI.1 – Telephone signalling and switching

The language digit indicates the service language to be used between operators in the international service, that is to say, the language to be spoken in the incoming international exchange by the incoming, delay and assistance operators when they come on the circuit. The language digit (or information) must be sent on all semi-automatic calls.

language information
See:
language digit.

language or discriminating digit (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A numerical, forward register signal occupying a predetermined position in the sequence of address signals indicating:

- in semi-automatic working, the service language to be used in the incoming international exchange by the incoming, delay and assistance operators when they come in the circuit (language digit);
- the automatic working or any other special characteristic of the call (discriminating digit).

leased circuit data transmission service **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A service whereby a circuit (or circuits) of the public data network is (are) made available to a user or group of users for his (or their) exclusive use.

Note.- Where only two data-circuit terminating equipments are involved it is known as a point-to-point facility and where more than two are involved it is known as a multipoint facility.

level
See:
relative (power) level;
unaffected level.

limit test **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A test made to indicate whether a quantity would fall within or outside a pair of limits or boundaries.

The required degree of precision of expression is to be achieved by extending the term to state:

– on what the limit test is made, for example, circuit limit test,

– the function or characteristic that is tested, for example, limit test of signalling,

– for what purpose the limit test is intended, for example, limit test for readjustment purposes.

limited scanning **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Scanning at double or another multiple of the scanning pitch normally used so as to shorten the transmission time.

line **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

1. The portion of a circuit external to the apparatus, consisting of the conductors connecting a telegraph set or telephone set or data circuit-terminating equipment to the exchange or connecting two exchanges.

2. The group of conductors on the same overhead route or in the same cable.

line
See:
international line;
national line;
subscriber line busy;
subscriber line free, charge;
subscriber line free, no charge;
subscriber line out of order.

line access points **M.640**

IV.1 – Maintenance

Points used by the CCITT to define the limits of an international line, and from which measurements are made. Only one such "line access point" exists at each end of an international line. The precise location of each such point depends on the Administration concerned.

line code **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A code chosen to suit the transmission medium and giving the equivalence between a set of digits generated in a terminal or other processing equipment and the pulses chosen to represent that set of digits for line transmission.

line identification
See:
called line identification facility;
called line identification signal;
calling line identification facility;
calling line identification signal.

line-identification-request
See:
called-line-identification-request indicator;
calling-line-identification-request indicator.

line identity
See:
called line identity;
calling-line identity;
calling line identity message.

line link
See:
points of telephony input and output for the line link.

line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, etc.) **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

A transmission path, however provided, together with all the associated equipment, such that the bandwidth available, while not having any specific limits, is effectively the same throughout the length of the link.

Within the link there are no direct filtration points nor any through-connection points for groups, supergroups, etc., and the ends of the link are the points at which the band of line frequencies is changed in some way or other.

See Figures 2/G.211; 3/G.211.

line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.) **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A transmission path, however provided, together with all the associated equipment, such that the bandwidth available, while not having any specific limits, is effectively the same throughout the length of the link.

Within the link there are no direct filtration points nor any through connection points for groups, supergroups, etc., and the ends of the link are the points at which the band of line frequencies is changed in some way or other.

See Figures 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

line-out-of-service signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the called party's line is out-of-service or faulty.

line path
See:
digital line path.

line section
See:
digital line section;
regulated line section.

line-up period **N.54**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The period during which the telecommunication Administrations line up the international television link before handing it over to the broadcasting organizations.

See Figure 1/N.54.

line-up period **N.4**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The period during which the Administrations line up the international sound-programme link before handing it over to the broadcasting organizations.

linear analogue control **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

An analogue system in which the functional relationships are of simple proportionality.

lines
See:
multiple lines at the same address.

link
See:
faulty link information;
international link;
transfer link.

linked offices **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The offices where telegrams enter or leave the telegram retransmission system are linked to at least one retransmission centre; such offices are described as linked offices. In the case of a particular telegram, the linked office through which the telegram enters the system is known as the linked entry office, the linked office through which the telegram leaves the system is known as the linked exit office. These offices may be identical with the office of origin or destination of the telegram.

load capacity **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

In PCM, the level expressed in dBmO, of a sinusoidal signal the positive and negative peaks of which coincide with the positive and negative virtual decision values of the encoder.

load transfer **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The transfer of signalling traffic from one signalling link to another.

load-transfer-acknowledgement signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A system-control signal sent on a link in response to a load-transfer signal or to an emergency-load-transfer signal to indicate that the load-transfer will take place to that particular link.

load transfer signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A system-control signal sent on a link to indicate that the error rate on that link has met the requirements of the one-minute proving period and that signalling traffic should be transferred to that particular link.

local number **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

In national telex networks, when abridged call numbers are used for local or short-distance traffic, the abridged number is called the local number.

localization of faults **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The broad localization of a fault consists of finding the general part of the equipment in which it exists. Fault finding consists of determining the faulty item of the equipment.

lone signal unit (LSU) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal unit carrying a one-unit message.

long circuit **Q.115**

VI.1 – Telephone signalling and switching

A long circuit is considered as one which, if used by itself, would require echo suppression.

longitudinal judder **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Effect due to the irregular rotation of the drum or helix causing, on the reproduced picture, slight waviness or breaks in lines that are regular on the original document.

loop
See:
check loop;
error control loop.

loop checking
See:
message feedback.

loss of frame alignment detector **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A monitoring unit, designed to indicate to the signalling terminal that frame alignment of the PCM system has been lost.

lost call X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A request for a connection which is rejected due to network congestion.

lost time T

VII – Telegraph technique

The portion of the scanning line period which cannot be used for picture signal transmission.

Note. – In the case of drum apparatus, this is the same as the dead sector scanning time.

luminance
See:
compression (expansion) of the luminance range.

luminance compensation T

VII – Telegraph technique

In picture facsimile telegraphy, changing of the received signals, allowing for the photometric characteristics of the reception medium, in order to reproduce the luminance range exactly.

M

main repeater station G.211

III-1 – Line transmission

A station, always the terminal of a *line link*, where direct line filtering or demodulation or both together may take place. As a consequence, in such a station there are equalizers and it is possible to find points which are of uniform relative level independent of frequency ("flat points").

Such a station, where all the supergroups, for example, are demodulated and brought into the basic supergroup position, is called a "main terminal station" and is of necessity at the end of a regulated-line section. A "main intermediate station" is a station within a regulated-line section where a direct through-connection takes place.

main section M.300

IV.1 – Maintenance

The sections into which the group, supergroup, etc. link is divided by the group, supergroup, etc., control and sub-control stations are called main sections. A main section is the portion of the group, supergroup, etc., link between two adjacent stations having control functions. In many cases these two stations are in different countries. In the case of a country which has elected to have more than one station with control functions a main section will be wholly within that country.

See Figure 1/M.460.

maintenance M.700

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the operations required for setting up and maintaining, within prescribed limits, any element entering into the setting-up of a connection. In international automatic service, maintenance is particularly concerned with circuits and automatic switching equipment. Circuit and automatic equipment maintenance includes:

a) the carrying out of setting-up measurements and adjustments. (It is considered that maintenance commences from the start of measurements and adjustments that precede entry into service. The

results of these measurements provide reference values for subsequent maintenance, in the strict sense of the word.);

b) the planning and programming of a maintenance scheme;

c) carrying out the prescribed routine preventive maintenance measurements and all other tests and measurements deemed necessary;

d) locating and clearing faults.

maintenance
See:
controlled maintenance;
corrective maintenance;
preventive maintenance;
transmission maintenance points – international line.

management signals **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Signals concerning the management or maintenance of the speech circuit network and the signalling network.

manual answering **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility by which a call is established only if the called user signals his readiness to receive it by means of a manual operation.

manual calling **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility which permits the entry of selection signals from a calling terminal installation at an undefined character rate. The characters may be generated at the DTE or the DCE.

manual-changeover-acknowledgement signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A system-control signal sent in response to a manual-changeover signal to indicate that manual changeover can take place.

manual-changeover signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A system-control signal sent to initiate a changeover to a reserve signalling link because of need for rearrangements, changes, maintenance, etc.

manual demand operating
See:
demand operating.

manual observation of the service quality **E.421**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Monitoring of telephone calls by an observer without using any automatic data-recording machine.

margin
See:
net margin.

margin of a synchronous receiver **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Margin, as in the definition *margin of a telegraph apparatus*, when the degree of distortion taken into account is the degree of isochronous distortion.

margin of a telegraph apparatus (or of the local end with its termination) **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The maximum degree of distortion compatible with a correct translation when the signals are presented to a receiver under the most unfavourable conditions so far as the composition of the signals and of the distortion is concerned.

The maximum degree of distortion which results in incorrect translation applies without reference to the form of distortion affecting the signals. In other words it is the maximum value of the most unfavourable distortion causing incorrect translation which determines the value of the margin.

mark inversion
See:
alternate mark inversion signal;
alternate mark inversion violation;
coded mark inversion;
modified alternate mark inversion.

master clock **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A *clock* which generates accurate timing signals for the control of other clocks and possibly other equipments.

mastergroup **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A mastergroup consists of a mastergroup link terminated at each end by terminal equipments. These terminal equipments provide for the setting-up of 5 supergroup links or sections occupying frequency bands separated by 8 kHz in a 1232 kHz band.

The basic mastergroup consists of supergroups 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 within the band of frequencies 812 kHz to 2044 kHz.

See Figures 1/M.340; 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

mastergroup connection
See:
through-mastergroup connection point.

mastergroup link **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (1232 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example supergroup translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on mastergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more mastergroup sections.

Note. – As translating procedure 2 described in Recommendation G.211, a) does not enable mastergroups to be set up, the "mastergroup link" concept applies only in procedure 1.

See Figure 3/G.211.

mastergroup link **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (1232 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example supergroup translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on mastergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more mastergroup sections.

See Figures 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

mastergroup section **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (1232 kHz) connecting two consecutive mastergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points) via at least one line link.

Note. – As translating procedure 2 described in Recommendation G.211, a) does not enable mastergroups to be set up, the "mastergroup link" concept applies only in procedure 1.

See Figure 3/G.211.

mastergroup section **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (1232 kHz) connecting two consecutive mastergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points).

See Figures 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

maximum justification rate **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The maximum rate at which justifying digits can be inserted (or deleted).

maximum stuffing rate
See:
maximum justification rate.

mean busy hour (of a group of circuits, a group of switches, or an exchange, etc.) **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The mean busy hour is the uninterrupted period of 60 minutes for which the total traffic of a sample is the maximum.

Note. – If it is not known which 60-minute period constitutes the mean busy hour, a sample measurement taken over 10 days (see Recommendation E.500, "Measurement of traffic flow") should be sufficient to enable the position of the mean busy hour to be determined. As it is desirable to have a uniform method of analyzing the statistics thus obtained, the following method is recommended for adoption in the international service, the observations being made over quarter-hourly periods:

- for a number of consecutive days the values observed for the same quarter of an hour each day are added together;
- the mean busy hour is then determined as being the four consecutive quarters which together give the largest sum of observed values.

measurement **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The numerical assessment in suitable units of the value of a simple or complex quantity or magnitude.

memory
See:
storage register.

mesochronous **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Two signals are mesochronous if their corresponding significant instants occur at the same average rate.

Note. – The phase relationship between corresponding significant instants usually varies between specified limits.

message **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A defined entity of information from the subscriber to the exchange pertaining to a call or a control operation for a service sent in one sequence over the signalling medium. A message may consist of one or more characters transmitted in one or more blocks.

message
See:
calling line identity message;
clear message;
initial address message;
multi-unit message;
one-unit message;
response message;
(signal) message;
subsequent address message;
telephone message;
unreasonable message.

message alignment indication **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information transferred in a message between a user part and the message transfer part to identify the boundaries of that message.

Note. – On the signalling link the corresponding information is conveyed by the signal unit indicator(s).

message feedback **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A method of checking the accuracy of transmission of data in which the received data are returned to the sending end for comparison with the original data, which are stored there for this purpose.

message-refusal signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent by a signal transfer point in response to the reception of a telephone signal which it is unable to deal with as a consequence of the transfer-prohibited situation.

message suffix **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The character indicating the end of the message.

message transfer part **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The functional part of the common channel signalling system which transfers signal messages and performs the necessary functions (e.g. error control and signalling link security) related to this transfer.

messages
See:
address messages.

meteorological telegram **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The term meteorological telegram denotes a telegram sent by an official meteorological service or by a station in official relation with such a service, and addressed to such a service or to such a station, and which consists solely of meteorological observations or forecasts. A telegram of this kind must always be regarded as drawn up in plain language.

minimum acceptable interval **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The duration of the shortest acceptable significant interval expressed in terms of the unit interval.

minimum interval **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The duration of the shortest significant interval in a system using a code such that the theoretical durations of the significant intervals are not all multiples of a unit interval.

mode
See:
associated mode of operation;
fully dissociated mode of operation;
non-associated mode of operation;
quasi-associated mode of operation.

mode or type of communication identification **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Information used to give an instruction to the switching equipment to select the required network or mode of communication, for example, in the use of a multifunction terminal (video-telephone, 48 kbit/s wideband switched-network service, etc.).

modem **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A contraction of "modulator-demodulator".

The term may be used when the modulator and the demodulator are associated in the same signal-conversion equipment.

modified alternate mark inversion G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

An AMI signal which does not strictly conform with alternate mark inversion but includes violations in accordance with a defined set of rules.

Examples of such signals are HDB, B6ZS.

modulation

See:
amplitude modulation;
differential modulation;
frequency modulation;
ideal instants of a modulation;
phase-inversion modulation;
phase modulation;
significant condition of a modulation;
telegraph modulation;
unit element error rate for isochronous modulation.

modulation coefficient J.71

III-2 – Line transmission

The modulation coefficient, for a given signal s is defined as follows: V_s is the voltage (peak-to-peak) of the video signal considered. This signal amplitude modulates a carrier, the amplitude of which varies between the two limits V_M and V_m with $V_M - V_m = V_s$, when the two sidebands are retained.

By definition, the modulation coefficient τ is

$$\tau = \frac{V_s}{V_M + V_m} = \frac{V_M - V_m}{V_M + V_m}$$

modulation coherence X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Modulation in which the succession of significant instants is simply related to the characteristics of the current transmitted to line.

Example:

Modulation obtained by reversing the phase of a carrier when the current passes through zero.

modulation rate G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

Reciprocal of the unit interval measured in seconds. (This rate is expressed in bauds.)

modulation with a fixed reference X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A type of modulation in which the choice of the significant condition for any signal element is based on a fixed reference.

modulator

See:
telegraph modulator.

mouth reference point **P.64**

V – Telephone transmission quality

This definition is illustrated in Figure 1/P.

See Figure 1/P.

multi-address calling **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility which permits a user to nominate more than one address for the sending of the same data.

Note 1. – The network may undertake this by one of two distinct forms:

a) Sequentially
b) Simultaneously

and if both forms are provided may allow the user to opt for a preferred form.

Note 2. – The procedure for using this facility may

i) be as defined for a direct call, or

ii) use a special code or codes in the abbreviated address calling facility to designate all the required destinations, or

iii) indicate the individual full or abbreviated address of each user to which data are to be transmitted.

Note 3. – This facility may also be used in association with the delayed delivery facility.

multi-block **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A group of 8 blocks or 96 signal units on the signalling channel.

multi-block acknowledgement signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent on a link in response to a multi-block monitoring signal and used by the receiving terminal to verify multi-block synchronism.

multi-block monitoring signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal required on links where the number of blocks in the error control loop exceeds 8, and sent to check multi-block synchronism.

multi-block synchronization signal unit (MBS) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal unit carrying a signal concerning the multi-block synchronization of the signalling system.

multiframe **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A set of consecutive frames in which the position of each frame can be identified by reference to a multiframe alignment signal.

The multiframe alignment signal does not necessarily occur, in whole or in part, in each multiframe.

multiple lines at the same address X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The facility of permitting a user to receive calls to a single address on more than one access circuit.

multiple television transmission N.52

IV.1 – Maintenance

A multiple television transmission occurs when the same programme is transmitted to several broadcasting organizations, for broadcasting by their transmitting stations or for making recordings.

multiple transmissions E.330

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Multiple transmissions are those transmissions which originate in one or more countries, from one or more points of origin, and are transmitted simultaneously to two or more countries.

multiplex
See:
digital multiplex hierarchy;
equivalent r.m.s. sine wave power of the peak of a multiplex telephone signal;
heterogeneous multiplex;
homogeneous multiplex.

multiplex aggregate bit rate X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

That bit rate in a time division multiplexer which is equal to the sum of the input channel data signalling rates available to the user plus the rate of the overhead bits required. That is:

$$\text{Aggregate bit rate} = (\sum_{i}^{m} n_i + H)\, R$$

where n_i is the number of bits per multiplex frame associated with the i^{th} input channel, m is the maximum number of input channels to the multiplexer (including non-working and/or equipped channels), H is the number of overhead bits per multiplex frame of the output channel and R is the repetition rate of the frame of the output channel.

Note. – The number of bits in the multiplex frame is assumed to be constant.

multiplex equipment
See:
digital multiplex equipment;
PCM multiplex equipment.

multiplexer
See:
first data multiplexer;
second data multiplexer.

multi-terminal service circuit M.100

IV.1 – Maintenance

A telephone or teleprinter (teletypewriter) service circuit serving more than two stations and having at least one branching point. On each branch of this circuit a certain number of stations can be connected in series. Every station served can enter the circuit individually.

See Figure 2/M.100.

multi-unit message (MUM) **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal message which is transmitted using more than one signal unit.

multi-unit message (MUM) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal message which consists of more than one signal unit.

mutually synchronized network **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A network synchronizing arrangement is mutually synchronized when each clock in the network exerts a degree of control on all others.

N

n-ary digital signals **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Digital signals in which a signal element may assume *n* discrete states.

national circuit **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A national circuit is one connecting two exchanges in the same country.

national circuit **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

The national circuit connects the ISPC to the broadcasting authority; this applies both at the sending and at the receiving end. A national circuit may also interconnect two ISPCs within the same country.

(national) circuit-group-congestion signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of the call set-up attempt due to congestion encountered on a circuit group in the national network.

national exchange **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A national exchange is the termination centre for national circuits only.

national extension **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A national extension is that part of the connection which extends from the national side of the international exchange to the subscribers.

national extension **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

A national extension is that part of the connection which extends from the national side of the international exchange to the subscriber.

national extension **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A national extension is that part of the connection which extends from the national side of the international exchange to the subscriber.

national line **M.1010**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the assembly of national circuit-sections connecting the terminal national centre to the terminal international centre. When a distinction is needed to indicate the transmission direction in one country the expressions *national sending line*, that is, outgoing from the renter, and *national receiving line*, that is, incoming to the renter, may be used.

See Figure 2/M.1010.

national main section **M.900**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the assembly of national group or supergroup sections connecting the defined test points at the terminal national centre and defined test points at the terminal international centre.

See Figure 1/M.900.

national-network-congestion signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of the call set-up attempt due to congestion encountered in the national destination network (excluding the busy condition of the called party's line(s)).

national (significant) number **E.160**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The number to be dialled following the trunk prefix to obtain a subscriber in the same country (or group of countries, included in one integrated numbering plan) but outside the same local network or numbering area.

The national (significant) number consists of the trunk code followed by the subscriber number.

It should be noted that, in some countries, it is customary to consider for national purposes that the trunk prefix is included in the national number [which is then not the national (significant) number]. A careful distinction must therefore be made between such national definition or practice and the CCITT definition, which is internationally valid. In order to avoid misunderstanding, the CCITT definition includes the word "significant" between brackets, reading as follows: "national (significant) number".

Examples:

Subscriber	*National (significant) number*
123 45 67 in Bruxelles	2 123 45 67
12 34 56 in Düsseldorf	211 12 34 56
21 34 56 in Nice	93 21 34 56
870 12 34 in Montreal	514 870 12 34
12 34 in Perranporth	872 57 12 34
248 45 67 in London	1 248 45 67

Note. – Where several countries are included in one integrated numbering plan, only the national (significant) number is to be dialled after the trunk prefix on calls from one of these countries to another.

national section **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The group, supergroup, etc., sections between a station with control or sub-control functions and a frontier station within the same country are termed comprehensively a national section. A national section will usually comprise several group, supergroup, etc. sections. The group, supergroup, etc., sections between the two stations with control functions within one country also constitute a national section.

national sound-programme centre (NSPC) **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A centre at which two or more national sound-programme circuits terminate and at which national sound-programme circuits may be interconnected.

See Figure 2/N.1.

(national) switching-equipment-congestion signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of the call set-up attempt due to congestion encountered at the switching equipment in the national network.

national systems **G.101**

III-1 – Line transmission

These may comprise one or more 4-wire national trunk circuits with 4-wire interconnection, as well as circuits with 2-wire connection up to the terminal exchanges and to the subscribers.

See Figure 1/G.101.

national systems **M.640**

IV.1 – Maintenance

These systems may comprise one or more 4-wire amplified national circuits with 4-wire interconnection, and circuits with 2-wire connection to terminal exchanges and subscribers.

See Figure 1/M.640.

national television centre (NTC) **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A centre at which two or more national television circuits terminate and at which national television circuits may be interconnected.

See Figure 2/N.51.

national/international-call indicator **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the forward direction indicating in the national network whether the call is a national or an incoming international call.

nature-of-circuit indicator **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Information sent in the forward direction about the nature of the circuit or any preceding circuit(s) already engaged in the connection:

– satellite circuit, or

– no satellite circuit.

An international exchange receiving this information will use it (in combination with the appropriate part of the address information) to determine the nature of the outgoing circuit to be chosen.

negative justification **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

In digital multiplexing, the controlled deletion of digits from the tributary digital signal so that the digit rates of the individual tributaries correspond to a rate determined by the multiplex equipment. The deleted information is transmitted via a separate low-capacity time slot.

negative pulse stuffing
See:
negative justification.

net margin **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The margin represented by the degree of distortion indicated in the definition *margin of a telegraph apparatus*, when the rate of modulation applied to the apparatus is exactly equal to the standard theoretical rate.

network
See:
country-or-network identity;
democratic (mutually synchronized) network;
despotic (synchronized) network;
fault report point – network;
hierarchic (mutually synchronized) network;
integrated digital network;
integrated services digital network;
mutually synchronized network;
non-synchronous network;
oligarchic (synchronized) network;
synchronous network.

network analysis point **M.720**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The network analysis point is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic service associated with one or more international centres.

It receives information concerning service quality and faults not associated with specific circuits. It analyzes all relevant information to investigate the problems involved. It may request the fault report point – network to initiate investigatory and/or remedial actions in one or more maintenance centres in its own country or via a fault report point – network in another country.

network control phase **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

That phase of a data call during which network control signals are exchanged between a DTE and

the network for the purpose of call establishment, call disconnection or for control signalling during the data phase.

network maintenance signals **Q.256**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Management signals used for maintenance purposes.

network management **E.410**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Network management is the function of supervising a communications network to ensure maximum utilization of the network under all conditions. Supervision requires monitoring, measuring and, when necessary, action to control the flow of traffic.

network management point **M.722**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The network management point is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic service associated with one or more international centres. It is responsible for ensuring the management of traffic flow, to optimize such flow under all circumstances of load and faults in equipment and transmission arteries.

The network management point receives all information concerning failures or congestion in national and international switching centres, circuit groups and transmission arteries that may significantly affect international traffic flow. It should have access to all information available to the system availability information point.

network-management signals **Q.256**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Information regarding the conditions of circuit groups or equipment sent from one point in the network to one or more other points. This excludes information relevant to individual calls or individual speech circuits.

network parameter **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A feature which is inherent in the design of a network.

network selection signals **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Those selection signals which indicate call control information other than the address which is required by the network for establishing a call.

networks

See:

interworking between networks.

next transmitted bit (scrambling process) **V.35**

VIII.1 – Data transmission over the telephone network

The bit which will be transmitted as a result of scrambling the applied data bit.

No. 6 exchange **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

An exchange utilizing Signalling System No. 6.

No. 6 exchange, first **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The exchange closest to the calling party in each No. 6 section of a connection where, unless it is the calling party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place.

No. 6 exchange, intermediate **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A transit exchange where interworking to and from Signalling System No. 6 takes place.

No. 6 exchange, last **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The exchange closest to the called party in each No. 6 section of a connection where, unless it is the called party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place.

nominal alternating discharge current of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The nominal alternating discharge current of a protector for currents with a frequency of 15 Hz to 62 Hz is the alternating discharge current for which the protector is designed to carry for a defined time.

nominal bandwidth **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

In referring to circuits for sound-programme transmission, the nominal bandwidth of the circuit or circuit-section is indicated by quoting the top nominal frequency in kilohertz that is effectively transmitted.

Example : 10 kHz sound-programme circuit.

nominal black (white) **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Level or frequency of the signal corresponding to a pure black (white).

nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector is the voltage specified by the manufacturer to designate the protector (type designation) and to indicate its application with respect to the service conditions of the installation to be protected. Tolerance limits of the d.c. spark-over voltage are also referred to the nominal d.c. spark-over voltage.

nominal impulse discharge current of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The nominal impulse discharge current of a protector is the peak value of the impulse current with a defined curve shape with respect to time for which the protector is rated.

nominal justification rate **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The rate at which justifying digits are inserted (or deleted) when both the tributary and the multiplex digit rates are at their nominal values.

nominal stuffing rate

See:
nominal justification rate.

nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points **G.101**

III-1 – Line transmission

The difference between the sending and receiving nominal relative levels at the reference frequency is, by definition, the nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points.

nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points **M.640**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The difference between the nominal values at the virtual switching points of the sending and receiving relative levels at the reference frequency is, by definition, the nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points.

nominal white

See:
nominal black (white).

non-associated mode of operation **Q.253**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

In a non-associated mode of operation, the signals are transferred between the two exchanges over two or more common signalling links in tandem, the signals being processed and forwarded through one or more intermediate *signal transfer points.* Following this definition, there may be a range of non-associated modes of operation which vary in the degree of rigidity imposed on the choice of the path utilized by the signals pertaining to the speech circuit. The ends of this range can be described as *fully dissociated mode of operation* and *quasi-associated mode of operation.*

See Figure 4/Q.253.

non-associated signalling **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A mode of operation in which the signals for a group of speech circuits are sent over two or more common signalling links in tandem. The signals being processed and forwarded to the next link by equipment at one or more signal transfer points.

non-standard facilities equipment **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Facsimile machines for document transmission over the general switched telephone network and the public data network which have the facility that they can communicate with one another in a CCITT recommended mode (Recommendations T.2, T.3, etc.) but in addition are capable of offering modes other than the CCITT modes of operation, e.g. shorter or longer transmission time, higher or lower definition, etc.

Note. – Non-standard facilities equipment should incorporate the use of digital information to select the mode of non-standard operation for document transmission.

non-synchronous network **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A network in which the *clocks* need not be synchronous or mesochronous.

non-uniform encoding **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The generation of character signals representing non-uniformly quantized samples.

See Figure 2/G.702.

non-uniform quantizing **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Quantizing in which the intervals are not all equal.

not-obtainable signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call cannot be completed because the called number is not in use or is in a different user class.

not ready **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A steady-state condition at the DTE/DCE interface which denotes that the DCE is not ready to accept a call request signal or that the DTE is not ready to accept an incoming call, respectively.

Note. – The DTE may be controlled not ready or uncontrolled not ready.

number
See:
abbreviated number;
changed-number signal;
international number;
local number;
national (significant) number;
subscriber number;
subscriber's national telex number;
unallocated number;
vacant-national number signal.

O

observation
See:
automatic observation of the service quality;
manual observation of the service quality;
semi-automatic observation of the service quality;
service observation.

occasional transmissions **E.330**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Occasional transmissions are all those which do not fall within the definition of regular transmissions.

octet **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A group of eight binary digits operated upon as an entity.

octet alignment **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The process of alignment to an 8-bit sequence.

octet timing signal **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal that identifies the first bit in each octet in a contiguous sequence of serially transmitted octets.

odd parity check
See:
even parity check.

offices
See:
linked offices.

official franking privilege telegrams **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Official ITU franking privilege telegrams are free telegrams exchanged between delegates, representatives, members of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Director of the CCITT, the Director of the CCIR and Members of the IFRB and their Administrations or the seat of the Union, as the case may be. In official ITU franking privilege telegrams secret language and/or special services apart from **TFx** and **TLXx** shall not be admitted. Exceptionally, however, Heads of delegations or their deputies and members of the Administrative Council may exchange such telegrams in secret language and/or with urgent transmission and delivery.

oligarchic (synchronized) network **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A network synchronizing arrangement is oligarchic when control is in the bands of a selected few *clocks*, the remainder being controlled by these.

omnibus service circuit **M.100**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A telephone or teleprinter (teletypewriter) service circuit serving more than two stations connected in series, any or all of which may make connection to the service circuit simultaneously.

See Figure 1/M.100.

one-unit message **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal message which is transmitted entirely within one signal unit.

one-unit message **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal message which is transmitted using one signal unit.

operating
See:
demand operating;
preparation operating.

operating time
See:
average operating time.

operation
See:
associated mode of operation;
duplex operation;
fully dissociated mode of operation;
non-associated mode of operation;
overlap operation;
packet-mode operation;
quasi-associated mode of operation.

operator
See:
controlling operator.

operators;
See:
answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call.

ordinary private telex calls **F.60**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Ordinary private telex calls are all telex calls other than:

- service telex calls, including requests for information and franking privilege telex calls;
- safety of life telex calls;
- government telex calls.

origin Administration
See:
origin country.

origin and extremity of an international sound-programme circuit **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

The "origin" of an international sound-programme circuit is considered as the output of the first amplifier and the "extremity" as the output of the last amplifier of the circuit. In the case of Figure 3/J.13, the direct circuit Bruxelles-Paris, for example, is comprised between the points B and C.

In the case of a circuit on a carrier system for programme transmissions, the origin of the circuit is the input of the modulating equipment and the extremity is the output of the demodulating equipment.

See Figure 3/J.13.

origin country (or Administration) **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The origin country is the country in which the calling subscriber is located.

origin indicator **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The origin indicator consists of four letters; the first two will be the same as those used in the destination indicators for the originating Administration or network; the third and fourth will represent:

a) a particular city or town within that country or network; or

b) the office or department to which service correspondence regarding the telegram should be addressed.

out-of-band components
See:
harmful out-of-band components;
harmless out-of-band components.

out-of-frame alignment time **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The time during which frame alignment is effectively lost. That time will include the time to detect loss of frame alignment and the alignment recovery time.

out-of-order signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call cannot be completed because either the called terminal or the called terminal's access line is out of service or faulty.

out-slot signalling **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Signalling associated with a channel but transmitted in one or more separate digit time slots not within the channel time slot.

outgoing international R2 register (Signalling System R2) **Q**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

In the case of international System R2 working transmission conditions impose division into at least two signalling sections, when both the outgoing and incoming countries use System R2 in the national network. The division must be made in an exchange in the outgoing country. The relaying or regenerating register situated at the point where the division is made is called the outgoing international R2 register. In the case when System R2 is not used in the outgoing country the outgoing international R2 register receives address information via a national signalling system and it controls the call set-up over the outgoing System R2 signalling section.

outgoing preparation operating

See:

preparation operating.

outgoing R2 register (Signalling System R2) **Q**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

The outgoing R2 register is generally defined as a register situated at the outgoing end of a signalling section on which System R2 interregister signalling, according to the present specifications, is used. It controls the call set-up over the whole signalling section. It sends forward interregister signals and receives backward interregister signals. The outgoing R2 register receives information via the preceding links of the connection in a form used by the signalling system applied over the last of these links; this system may be System R2, a decadic pulse system or any other system. The preceding link may also be a subscriber's line.

output **Z.101**

VI.4 – Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges

An output is an action within a transition which generates a signal which in turn acts as an input elsewhere. (It is not to be confused with output as applied to normal data processing.)

In accordance with the definition of signals an output can be either internal or external.

overflow **E.170**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

When a call cannot find a free circuit in one group of circuits (first choice), technical arrangements can be made to route the call automatically via another group of circuits (second choice), at the same exchange; this process is called overflow. There may also be overflow, at the same exchange, from a second choice group of circuits to a third choice group of circuits, etc.

overflow

See:

percentage overflow.

overhead bits **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

All bits other than information bits.

overland

See:

submarine system/overland system interconnection point.

overlap **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

A defect in reproduction when the width of the scanning line is greater than the scanning pitch.

overlap operation (Signalling System R2) **Q**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

Signal transfer starts before the complete address information is received, i.e. before the caller finishes dialling.

overload point **G.223**

III-1 – Line transmission

The overload point or overload level of an amplifier is at that value of absolute power level at the output at which the absolute power level of the third harmonic increases by 20 dB when the input signal to the amplifier is increased by 1 dB.

This first definition does not apply when the test frequency is so high that the third harmonic frequency falls outside the useful bandwidth of the amplifier. The following definition may then be used:

Second definition. – The overload point or overload level of an amplifier is 6 dB higher than the absolute power level in dBm, at the output of the amplifier, of each of two sinusoidal signals of equal amplitude and of frequencies A and B respectively, when these absolute power levels are so adjusted that an increase of 1 dB in both of their separate levels at the input of the amplifier causes an increase, at the output of the amplifier, of 20 dB in the intermodulation product of frequency 2A-B.

overload point
See:
load capacity.

P

packet **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A group of binary digits including data and call control signals which is switched as a composite whole. The data, call control signals and possibly error control information are arranged in a specified format.

packet disassembly **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A user facility which enables packets destined for delivery to a non-packet mode terminal to be delivered in the appropriate form (for example, in character form at the applicable rate).

packet format **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A set of rules governing the structure of data control information in a packet. The packet format defines the size and content of the various fields which make up a packet.

packet length selection **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A user facility where a DTE may select a certain maximum user data field length out of a defined set.

packet-mode operation **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The transmission of data by means of addressed packets whereby a transmission channel is occupied for the duration of transmission of the packet only. The channel is then available for use by packets being transferred between different data terminal equipments.

Note. – In certain data communication networks the data may be formatted into a packet or divided and then formatted into a number of packets (either by the data terminal equipment or by equipment within the network) for transmission and multiplexing purposes.

packet-mode terminal X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A data terminal equipment which can control and format packets and transmit and receive packets.

packet switched data transmission service X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A service involving the transmission and, if necessary, the assembly and disassembly of data in the form of packets.

packet switching

See:
packet-mode operation.

paid service advices F.1

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Paid service advices are initiated by the sender or addressee of any telegram to give instructions or to obtain information about that telegram.

paired-disparity code G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A code in which some or all of the digits or characters are represented by two assemblies of digits, of opposite disparity, which are used in a sequence so as to minimize the total disparity of a longer sequence of digits.

Note. – An alternate mark inversion signal is an example of a paired-disparity code.

parallel to serial converter G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A device which converts a group of digits, all of which are presented simultaneously, into a corresponding sequence of signal elements.

parallel transmission X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The simultaneous transmission of code elements constituting one or more character signals.

parity

See:
even parity check.

parity digit X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

An *n*-ary digit appended to an array of *n*-ary digits to make the sum modulo *n* of all the digits always equal to 0 or to any predetermined digit.

In the case of the radix 2, parity digit becomes parity bit.

path

See:
digital path;
hypothetical reference digital path;
hypothetical reference digital path at 64 kbit/s.

PCM
See:
pulse code modulation.

PCM binary code **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A pulse code in which the quantized values are identified by binary numbers taken in order.

Note. – This term should not be used for line transmission.

PCM multiplex equipment **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Equipment for deriving a single digital signal at a defined digit rate from two or more analogue channels by a combination of pulse code modulation and time division multiplexing (multiplexer) and also for carrying out the inverse function (demultiplexer).

The description should be preceded by the relevant equivalent binary digit rate, e.g. 2048 kbit/s PCM multiplex equipment.

peak limiting **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

In PCM, the effect caused by the application to an encoder of an input signal whose value exceeds the virtual decision values of the encoder.

See Figure 3/G.702.

percentage of call requests met **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The expression is a percentage of the ratio n/N where n is the number of these call requests that are followed by calls (definition of *telephone call*); N is the total number of call requests (see definition of *call request)* in a specified time.

percentage overflow **E.410**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Percentage overflow indicates the relationship, in a specified period of time between the number of bids not finding a free circuit and overflowing and the total number of bids offered to a circuit group.

$$\frac{\text{Overflow bids}}{\text{Total number of bids}} \times 100 = \text{Percentage overflow}$$

period
See:
line-up period;
preparatory period.

permanent virtual circuit **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A user facility in which a permanent association exists between two DTEs which is identical to the data transfer phase of a virtual call. No call set-up or clearing procedure is possible or necessary.

permanently locked envelope X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Used when envelopes are always separated by a number of bits corresponding to an integer number of envelopes.

phase-inversion modulation X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A method of phase modulation in which the two significant conditions differ in phase by π radians.

phase modulation X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Modulation in which the phase angle of a carrier is the characteristic varied.

phasing (in facsimile telegraphy) T

VII – Telegraph technique

At the receiver, ensuring the exact coincidence of the midpoint of the scanning field, with the corresponding point at the transmitter so as to ensure the correct positioning of the picture on the recording medium.

phasing signal T

VII – Telegraph technique

A signal sent to the transmitter for phasing purposes.

Note. – Phasing is known as "phase white (black)" if the phasing signal is a black (white) signal of which a short interruption corresponding to the white (black) is sent during the lost time.

photograph facsimile telegram T

VII – Telegraph technique

A telegram containing continuous tonal densities which must be transmitted by photograph facsimile telegraphy because neither the use of alphabetic telegraphy nor of document facsimile telegraphy is available.

photograph facsimile telegram F

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A telegram containing continuous tonal densities that must be transmitted by photograph facsimile telegraphy because neither the use of alphabetic telegraphy nor of document facsimile telegraphy is suitable.

photograph facsimile telegraphy T

VII – Telegraph technique

A system of telegraphy intended primarily for the transmission of photographs or documents containing continuous tonal densities which are reproduced as faithfully as possible.

phototelegraph

See:

international phototelegraph position.

(physical) extension circuit **R.57**

VII – Telegraph technique

The (physical) extension circuit is the permanent connection extending a telegraph station to a nearby centre, giving access to the long-distance network.

picture black (white) **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Level or frequency of the signal corresponding to the darkest (lightest) part of the document to be transmitted.

picture element **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

a) at transmission:

The part of the area of the original document which coincides with the scanning spot at a given instant and which is of one intensity only, with no distinction of the details that may be included.

b) at reception:

The area of the finest detail that can be effectively reproduced on the recording medium.

picture white
See:
picture black (white).

plain language **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Plain language is that which presents an intelligible meaning in one or more of the languages admitted for international telegraph correspondence; each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs.

planning values of the reference equivalents **G.111**

III-1 – Line transmission

The planning value of the overall reference equivalent of a complete connection is the sum of the following quantities:

- the nominal value of the reference equivalent of the sending local system;
- the nominal values of the transmission losses at 800 or 1000 Hz of the chain of lines and exchanges interconnecting the two local systems;
- the nominal value of the reference equivalent of the receiving local system.

"Nominal value" here signifies "conventional, not actually measured or calculated but assumed for planning purposes".

plesiochronous **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Two signals are plesiochronous if their corresponding significant instants occur at nominally the same rate, any variation in rate being constrained within specified limits.

Note 1. – Two signals having the same nominal digit rate, but not stemming from the same clock or homochronous clocks, are usually plesiochronous.

Note 2. – There is no limit to the phase relationship between corresponding significant instants.

points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system **G.213**

III-1 – Line transmission

The points of international interconnection at baseband frequencies, called R′ and R, form the input and output of a radio-relay system, conforming to CCITT Recommendation G.423 and CCIR Recommendation 380-3.

At the output of the radio-relay system (point R), the following conditions are found in the baseband:

1. All the telephony groups (groups, supergroups, mastergroups, etc.), and the pilots (line regulating, frequency comparison and monitoring pilots) included in the baseband are assembled in the position in which they are transmitted, as defined in the CCITT and CCIR Recommendations mentioned above.
2. All the continuity and switching pilots and other signals transmitted in a radio-relay system outside the telephony band, inherent to the radio equipment, are suppressed in accordance with CCIR Recommendation 381-2.
3. Any radio-relay protection switching shall be performed as part of the radio-relay system. With diversity reception, the combined output of the receivers used corresponds to point R.
4. Any de-emphasis networks are part of the radio equipment, so that the relative levels of the telephone channels are independent of frequency, within the limits of the tolerances stated in Note 7 of CCIR Recommendation 380-3 (± 2 dB relative to the nominal value).

A similar point R′ is defined for the baseband input of a radio-relay system, where similar conditions are to be met.

See Figure 1/G.213.

points of telephony input and output for the line link **G.213**

III-1 – Line transmission

These are points (marked *T* and *T′* in Figure 1/G.213) located in principle in a main repeater station where the standard conditions given below are found at the output and input of a line link (comprising a cable system or radio link). These standard conditions permit interconnection with other line links or with telephony equipment (including, where appropriate, direct through-connection filters as well as translating equipment).

At such a point, *T*, on the receiving side, the following conditions apply:

1. All the telephony groups (groups, supergroups, mastergroups, etc.) are still assembled in the positions in the frequency spectrum which they occupy on the line.
2. All the line-regulating, monitoring or frequency-comparison pilots on the HF line are, or can be, suppressed (the recommended suppression attenuations are given in Recommendations G.242 and G.243), according to whether the station is at the end of a regulated-line section or not.
3. The relative level of all the telephony channels is independent of frequency, i.e. any de-emphasis network is included in the line equipment.
4. No special suppression of additional measuring frequencies is foreseen (CCITT Recommendation G.423 for cable systems, CCIR Recommendation 381-2 for radio-relay systems).

A similar point *T′* is defined for the sending side, where the following conditions are met:

1. All the telephony groups (groups, supergroups, mastergroups, etc.) are still assembled in the positions in the frequency spectrum which they occupy on the line, except where use is made of direct through-connection filters provided as part of the line equipment.
2. (Follows from the situation at *T* according to condition 2 above.)
3. The relative level of all the telephony channels is independent of frequency, i.e. any pre-emphasis network is included in the line equipment.
4. The additional measuring frequencies are transmitted.

See Figure 1/G.213.

positive justification **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

In digital multiplexing, the provision of a fixed number of dedicated time slots (normally at regular intervals) in the output digital signal, these time slots being used to transmit either information from the tributaries, or no information, according to the relative digit rates of the individual tributaries and the output digital signal.

positive pulse stuffing
See:
positive justification.

positive/negative justification **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A combination of positive and negative justification in which justifying digits are transmitted (positive) or information bits are deleted (negative) at each justification opportunity.

positive/negative pulse stuffing
See:
positive/negative justification.

positive/zero/negative justification **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A combination of positive and negative justification in which non-information bits are transmitted (positive) or information bits are deleted (negative) only when it is essential to do so to avoid loss or mutilation of information.

possible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) **G.242**

III-1 – Line transmission

Transferred speech currents which, at the point considered, do not intrude into the channels of other systems but which may do so elsewhere.

power
See:
psophometric power;
quantizing distortion power.

power level
See:
relative (power) level.

power off condition **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A condition in which power is not available within a unit of equipment.

prefix
See:
abbreviated dialling prefix;
international prefix;
service code prefix;
trunk prefix.

prefix giving access to the intercontinental automatic transit telex network **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The digit or digits that a subscriber must select (if necessary after the prefix giving access to the international telex network) to obtain access to automatic telegraph switching equipment for intercontinental transit telex traffic.

prefix giving access to the international automatic telex network **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The digit or digits that a subscriber must select (if necessary after the prefix giving access to the automatic long-distance telex network) to obtain access to the automatic telegraph switching equipment for international telex traffic.

prefix giving access to the long-distance automatic telex network **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

In national telex networks, when abridged call numbers are used for local or short-distance traffic, an access prefix should be selected to give access to the higher level network (long-distance level).

preparation operating **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

In preparation operating, after the request is recorded by an operator in the outgoing international exchange another operator in the exchange sets up the call. After the requests have been put in order at the exchange, the controlling operator sees to it that the calling station is connected on the international circuit without loss of time.

A distinction is made between:

– *advance preparation operating*

  Advance preparation operating requires preparation at both the outgoing and incoming international exchanges.

– *outgoing preparation operating*

  Outgoing preparation operating requires preparation at the outgoing international exchange only.

preparatory period **N.54**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The period during which the broadcasting organizations carry out their own adjustments, tests, etc., before the television transmission itself commences.

See Figure 1/N.54.

preparatory period **N.4**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The period during which the broadcasting organizations do their own adjustments, tests and other work before the sound-programme transmission itself commences.

press telegrams **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Press telegrams are telegrams the texts of which are made up of information and news for publication in newspapers and other periodical publications or for radio or television broadcasting. They shall enjoy a special reduced rate.

preventive maintenance **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

Method involving the use of systematic operations intended to discover and clear faults before they affect service.

price
See:
flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure;
traffic-unit price procedure.

primary block **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A basic group of PCM channels assembled by time division multiplexing.

Note. – The following conventions could be useful:

Primary block μ – a basic group of PCM channels derived from 1544 kbit/s PCM multiplex equipment.

Primary block A – a basic group of PCM channels derived from 2048 kbit/s PCM multiplex equipment.

primary routes **F.60**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The circuits normally used in a given relation.

primary routes **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The circuits normally used in a given relation.

primary routes
See:
routes.

priority facility **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility which gives a user preference over the other users. Priority may be given for instance to handling of the call, packet transfers, and other services provided by the network.

private franking privilege telegrams **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Private ITU franking privilege telegrams are free telegrams exchanged between beneficiaries of franking privileges at ITU conferences and their families. In private ITU franking privilege telegrams, secret language and/or special services apart from TFx shall not be admitted.

procedural symbol **E.162**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A procedural symbol is a symbol which tells the subscriber how to dial. Such symbols should not appear in a finger hole or on a push button because they are not to be dialled.

proceed-to-select **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

An event in the call establishment phase of a data call which confirms the reception of a call request signal and advises the calling DTE to proceed with the transmission of the selection signals.

proceed-to-send signal

See:

start-dialling signal.

processing (handling) time **Q.252**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Processing (handling) time, T_h, is that period from the moment the signal is available for acceptance by the processor to the moment the signal is placed in the output buffer and is available for transmission.

See Figure 3/Q.252.

programme booking centre (PBC) **E.330**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The office of an Administration (or broadcasting organization where circuits are provided for international service by such an organization) which receives orders for international circuits for sound and/or television programmes from broadcasting organizations in its own country or from a broadcasting organization in another country or from the PBC of another Administration and is charged with the task of making appropriate arrangements for providing the ordered circuits.

protection switching **M.201**

IV.1 – Maintenance

Protection switching is that category of restoration in which one transmission path is substituted for another to permit maintenance operations for the protection against component failure, or remedy temporary conditions such as fading. This is intended to reflect a configuration in which *m* paths protect *n* paths on the same route.

protector

See:

a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector;
alternating discharge current of a protector;
arc current of a protector;
destruction characteristic of a protector;
glow current of a protector;
impulse discharge current of a protector;
impulse spark-over voltage of a protector;
impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector;
nominal alternating discharge current of a protector;
nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector;
nominal impulse discharge current of a protector;
residual voltage of a protector;
spark-over of a protector;
transverse voltage of a protector;
voltage/discharge current curve of a protector.

psophometric power **G.212**

III-1 – Line transmission

Where square law addition (power addition) of noise can be assumed, it has been found convenient for calculations and design of international circuits to use the idea of psophometric power as defined below:

$$\text{psophometric power} = \frac{(\text{psophometric voltage})^2}{600}$$

or

$$\text{psophometric power} = \frac{(\text{psophometric e.m.f.})^2}{4 \times 600}$$

A convenient unit is the micro-microwatt or picowatt (pW), and this equation can then be given as follows:

$$\text{psophometric power} = \frac{(\text{psophometric e.m.f. in mV})^2}{0.0024} \text{ (pW)}.$$

public data network X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A network established and operated by an Administration for the specific purpose of providing data transmission services to the public.

public data transmission service X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A data transmission service established and operated by an Administration and provided by means of a public data network. Circuit switched, packet switched and leased circuit data transmission services are feasible.

public telegram service F

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The service which provides for the exchange of various classes of telegrams.

public telegraph network F

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A network set up to perform a telegraph service for the public. It is supplied, operated and controlled by a telecommunication operating body (Administration or recognized private operating agency), and is used to provide some or all of the various *telegraph services.*

pulse code G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A code giving the equivalence between the quantized value of a sample and the corresponding character signal.

pulse code modulation (PCM) G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A process in which a signal is sampled, and the magnitude of each sample with respect to a fixed reference is quantized and converted by coding to a digital signal.

pulse echo attenuation G.623

III-1 – Line transmission

This loss relative to a peak in the response curve, is the logarithmic ratio in dB of the amplitude of the transmitted pulse to that of the peak concerned. Attenuation and, where necessary, phase distortion of

the transmitted and returned pulses during their transmission over the cable should be corrected to provide an approximation in order to give a zero loss distortion path to and from the point of the echo. The correction can be effected by calculations, or by using manual or automatic correction networks.

The quantity thus obtained is known as *corrected echo attenuation.*

pulse stuffing
See:
justification.

put-back **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Stopping a transmission on a channel, recommencing at a particular telegram previously transmitted and continuing from there.

Q

quality
See:
automatic observation of the service quality;
data signal quality detection;
manual observation of the service quality;
semi-automatic observation of the service quality.

quality of an international manual demand service **E.510**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The quality of an international manual demand service should be defined as the percentage of call requests which, during the average busy hour, cannot be satisfied immediately because no circuit is free in the relation considered.

quantizing **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A process in which samples are classified into a number of adjacent intervals each interval being represented by a single value called the quantized value.

See Figure 3/G.702.

quantizing
See:
non-uniform quantizing;
uniform quantizing.

quantizing distortion **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The distortion resulting from the process of quantizing.

quantizing distortion power **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The power of the distortion component of the output signal resulting from the process of quantizing.

quantizing interval **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The interval between two adjacent decision values.

See Figure 3/G.702.

quasi-associated mode of operation **Q.253**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The quasi-associated mode of operation is the limited form of the non-associated mode. The common signalling links to be used are generally each operating in the associated mode with a group of circuits.

In the quasi-associated mode of operation the signals are transferred between the two exchanges over two or more common signalling links in tandem, but only over certain predetermined paths and through predetermined signal transfer points.

See Figure 4/Q.253.

quasi-associated signalling **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A form of non-associated signalling in which the route the signals may take through the network is prescribed.

queueing delay **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The delay incurred by a signal message as a result of the sequential transmission of signal units on the signalling channel.

R

radio path
See:
digital radio path.

radio-relay
See:
points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system.

radio section
See:
digital radio section.

ratio of compression **G.162**

III-1 – Line transmission

Definition and preferred value of the ratio of compression – The ratio compression of a compressor is defined by the formula:

$$a = \frac{n_e - n_{e0}}{n_s - n_{s0}}$$

where n_e is the input level, n_e0 is the input level corresponding to 0 dBm0, n_s is the output level and n_s0 is the output level corresponding to an input level of n_e0.

ratio of expansion **G.162**

III-1 – Line transmission

The ratio of expansion of an expander is defined by the formula:

$$\beta = \frac{n'_s - n'_{s0}}{n'_e - n'_{e0}}$$

where n'_e is the input level, n'_e0 is the input level corresponding to 0 dBm0, n'_s is the output level and n'_s0 is the output level corresponding to an input level of n'_e0.

ready **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A steady-state condition at the DTE/DCE interface which denotes that the DCE is ready to accept a call request signal or that the DTE is ready to accept an incoming call, respectively.

ready-for-data **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A condition appearing in the backward (forward) direction in the inter-exchange data channel indicating that all the succeeding (preceding) exchanges involved in the connection have through connected.

This condition is sent by the customer terminal and corresponds to the ready for data state at the customer interface as defined in Recommendation X.21 (see also *data channel signalling conditions*).

ready for data **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal transmitted by the DCE to the DTE to indicate that the data connection is available for data transfer between both DTEs.

reanswer signals **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Signals in the backward direction indicating that the called party, after having cleared, again lifts his receiver or in some other way reproduces the answer condition, e.g. switch-hook flashing.

reasonableness check tables **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Tables which define procedures used to avoid or resolve ambiguous call situations.

receive loss **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

The specified loss which an echo suppressor introduces into the receive path (of the echo suppressor) to reduce the effect of echo currents during break-in.

See Figure 1/G.161.

receiver

See:
continuous receiver;
drum receiver;
margin of a synchronous receiver.

receiver transfer time **Q.252**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Receiver transfer time, T_r, is that period of time from the moment when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the transfer channel to that time when the signal is completely in the input buffer and is available for acceptance by the processor. T_r thus includes the following actions: demodulation, decoding (error detection) and, where present, serial to parallel conversation.

See Figure 3/Q.252.

receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system **P.64**

V – Telephone transmission quality

The receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system, as measured directly with an artificial ear complyng with Recommendation P.51, is expressed as follows:

$$S_{Je} = 20 \log_{10} \frac{p_E}{½ E_J}$$

where P_E is the sound pressure in the artificial ear and $½E_J$ is half the emf in the 600 ohms source. The units of S_{Je} are dB relative to 1 Pa/V.

reception congestion **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A network congestion condition occurring at a switching centre.

reception definition **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Indication characterizing the finest detail that can be recorded on the reproduction medium.

Note 1. – In the case of picture facsimile telegraphy, the longitudinal and transverse dimensions of the finest detail in question correspond to those of the scanned element.

Note 2. – In the case of black-and-white facsimile telegraphy, the longitudinal definition is determined by the length of the black line produced by the shortest nominal-black signal capable of actuating the receiver. The transverse definition is equal to the width of the scanning line.

reconstructed sample **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

An analogue sample generated at the output of a decoder when a specified character signal is applied at its input. The amplitude of this sample is proportional to the quantized value of the corresponding encoded sample.

redirect-to-new-address signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the called customer has requested redirection of calls to another address.

redirected-call indicator **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the forward direction indicating that the call is a redirected call.

redirected-to-new-address signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call has been redirected to an address other than the destination address selected by the calling customer.

redirection address **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the backward direction consisting of a number of address signals indicating the complete address to which the call is to be or has been redirected.

redirection of calls **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A facility which permits a called user to request the network to transfer a call to another nominated address. This may be for:

i) all calls following the request;

ii) individual calls.

redundant code **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A code using more signal elements than necessary to represent the intrinsic information.

For example:

– A 5-unit code using all the characters of International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 is not redundant.

– A 5-unit code using only the figures in International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 is redundant.

– A 7-unit code using only signals made of 4 "space" and 3 "mark" elements is redundant.

redundant n-ary signal **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A digital signal whose elements can assume n discrete states and where the average information transmission capacity is less than $\log_2 n$.

Note. – The percent redundancy R, of an n-ary digital signal, is given by:

$$[1 - r_e/(r_d \cdot \log_2 n)] \cdot 100$$

where r_d is the symbol rate of the n-ary signal and r_e is the equivalent bit rate.

This may also be expressed in terms of the number of binary digits which can be transmitted by an element of a particular line code. Examples are:

AMI (37% redundant), 1 binary digit per element;

4B3T (16% redundant), 1.33 binary digit per element.

reference circuit

See:

hypothetical reference circuit;

hypothetical reference circuit for telephony.

reference clock **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A *clock* of high stability and accuracy which is used to govern the frequency of a network of mutually synchronizing clocks of lower stability. The failure of such a clock does not cause loss of synchronism.

reference digital path
See:
hypothetical reference digital path;
hypothetical reference digital path at 64 kbit/s.

reference equivalent
See:
articulation reference equivalent.

reference equivalents
See:
planning values of the reference equivalents.

reference equivalents of the national systems **G.111**

III-1 – Line transmission

The sending and receiving reference equivalents of the national system are the planning values calculated to, and from, the virtual switching points of the international system; that is to say, points a) and b) of Figure 1/G.111.

See Figure 1/G.111.

reference point
See:
ear reference point;
mouth reference point;
transmission reference point.

reference station
See:
send reference station.

reframing time **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The time that elapses between a valid frame alignment signal being available at the receive terminal equipment and frame alignment being established.

Note. – The frame alignment recovery time includes the time required for replicated verification of the validity of the frame alignment signal.

regeneration **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The process of recognizing and reconstructing a digital signal so that the amplitude, waveform and timing are constrained within stated limits.

regenerative repeater **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A device which performs signal regeneration together with ancillary functions.

regenerator **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A device which performs signal regeneration.

regenerator section **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A regenerator and its preceding transmission path.

register
See:
en bloc register signalling;
incoming R2 register;
outgoing international R2 register;
outgoing R2 register;
shift register;
storage register.

register signalling (Signalling System R1) **Q**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

Link-by-link multifrequency (MF) in-band pulse signalling is used for the transmission of address information. The signalling frequencies are 700 Hz to 1700 Hz, in 200 Hz steps, and combinations of two, and two only, determine the signal. The address information is preceded by a *KP signal (start-of-pulsing)* and terminated by an *ST signal (end-of-pulsing).* Either en bloc, or en bloc overlap, or overlap sending may apply. This register signalling arrangement is used extensively with other in-band and out-band line signalling systems.

regular transmissions **E.330**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Regular transmissions are those which take place at regular intervals, at fixed times between the same points. Some regular transmissions may be subject to special contractual arrangements.

regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links) **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

In a carrier transmission system, a line section on which the line-regulating pilot or pilots are transmitted from end to end without being subjected to any intermediate amplitude regulation associated with the pilot or pilots.

regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links, etc.) **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

In a carrier transmission system, a line section on which the line-regulating pilot or pilots are transmitted from end to end without passing through an amplitude-changing device peculiar to the pilot or pilots.

rejection
See:
common-mode rejection ratio.

relation

See:
(telephone) relation;
(telex) relation.

relation (international public telegram service) **D.302 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

A relation between two terminal countries exists when telegrams are exchanged between them (and, normally, accounts are settled).

relative (power) level **G.141**

III-1 – Line transmission

The expression in transmission units of the ratio P/P_0, where P represents the power at the point concerned and P_0 the power at the transmission reference point.

release-guard signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction in response to the clear-forward signal when the speech circuit concerned has been brought into the idle condition.

release-guard signal (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A line signal sent to the outgoing exchange in response to a clear-forward signal to indicate that the latter has been fully effective in returning the switching units at the incoming end of the circuit to idle condition. An international circuit is protected against subsequent seizure as long as the release operations initiated by the clear-forward signal have not been completed at the incoming end.

remuneration for exclusive use of circuits **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The remuneration for exclusive use is the remuneration paid to the Administration of a country which makes its circuits avaiable for direct transit, each circuit being assigned on an exclusive basis. The volume of traffic, its origin and its fluctuations in time are not the concern of the owner Administration and have no effect on the amount of the remuneration, which is paid circuit by circuit. The owner does not control the traffic routed over the circuit. This is the conventional lease arrangement between Administrations.

For further clarification, it should be mentioned that:

a) the general term "lease" (in French: *location*) used until now applies only to the case cited in the paragraph above where exclusive use is granted;

b) the term "owner" in this definition refers to an Administration which receives the remuneration and which grants the rights to another Administration. The owner may have real ownership or the indefeasible right of use of the facilities.

remuneration for exclusive use of circuits **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The remuneration for exclusive use is the remuneration paid to the Administration that makes its circuits available for direct transit, each circuit being assigned on an exclusive basis. The volume of traffic, its origin and its fluctuations in time are not the concern of the owner Administration and have no effect on the amount of the remuneration, which is paid circuit by circuit. The owner does not control the traffic routed over the circuit. This is the conventional lease arrangement between Administrations.

For further clarification, it should be mentioned that:

a) the general term "lease" used until now applied only to the case cited in the paragraph above where exclusive use is granted;

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remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The expression remuneration for shared use refers to the remuneration paid to the Administration of a country P that makes its facilities available to a number of Administrations of other countries L_1, L_2, ..., L_n for the routing of different international traffic streams. It may apply either to circuits or to switching equipment. Under the control of the owner, the use of such facilities may be shared in any appropriate manner with other Administrations (including the Administration that owns them). The latter sets the price for the shared use of its facilities:

– either according to the number of traffic units; or

– by a fixed amount covering a certain period of time and based on the estimated volume of traffic and its time characteristics.

The term "owner" in this definition refers to an Administration that receives the remuneration and that grants the rights to another Administration. The owner may have real ownership or the indefeasible right of use of the facilities.

remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The expression "remuneration for shared use" refers to the remuneration paid to the Administration of a country P which makes its facilities available to a number of Administrations of other countries L_1, L_2, ..., L_n for the routing of different international traffic streams. It may apply either to circuits or to switching equipment. Under the control of the owner Administration, the use of such facilities may be shared in any appropriate manner with other Administrations (including the Administration which owns them). The latter sets the price for the shared use of its facilities:

– either according to the number of traffic units; or

– by a fixed amount covering a certain period of time and based on the estimated volume of traffic and its time characteristics.

The term "owner" in this definition refers to an Administration which receives the remuneration and which grants the rights to another Administration. The owner may have real ownership or the indefeasible right of use of the facilities.

repeat
See:
request repeat system.

repeat attempt
See:
automatic repeat attempt.

repeater
See:
regenerative repeater.

repeater station
See:
main repeater station.

reproduction ratio **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

The ratio of the linear dimensions of the reproduced document to the corresponding dimensions of the original document.

request data transfer **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call control signal sent by the DTE to the DCE to request the establishment of the data connection in leased circuit service.

request repeat system **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A system employing an error-detecting code and so arranged that a signal detected as being in error automatically initiates a request for retransmission of the signal detected as being in error.

request transmission time

See:

answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call.

rerouting **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

When congestion occurs at an intermediate transit exchange, rerouting permits a call to be remade via a secondary route from the outgoing international exchange.

rerouting **E.170**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

When congestion occurs at a transit exchange, arrangements can be made in some signalling systems, at the outgoing international exchange on receipt of a busy-flash signal or a congestion signal sent by the transit exchange, to reroute the call automatically from the outgoing international exchange over another route. This process is called rerouting.

re-run **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The repetition, between two directly connected centres or offices, of one or more telegrams that have previously been sent.

residual error rate **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The ratio of the number of bits, unit elements, characters or blocks incorrectly received but undetected or incorrected by the error-control equipment, to the toal number of bits, unit elements, characters or blocks sent.

residual voltage of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The residual voltage of a protector is the instantaneous voltage appearing across the terminals of a protector during the passage of a discharge current.

A distinction is made between the residual voltage in the case of a glow discharge and the residual voltage in the case of an arc discharge, for it is a quantity which depends upon the type of discharge.

response message **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A message sent in the backward direction containing:

- an indication of the called terminal line condition or of a network condition;
- information relating to user and network facilities;
- in the case of some user facilities, an address or identity.

restart

See:
emergency restart.

restitution **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Serie of significant conditions determined by the decisions taken according to the products of the telegraph demodulation.

restoration control point (RCP) **M.725**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The restoration control point (RCP) is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international services. It initiates and coordinates service restoration activities in case of failures or planned outages of transmission systems in accordance with plans and ad hoc arrangements agreed by the technical services of the Administrations concerned.

retiming **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Adjustment of the intervals between corresponding significant instants of a digital signal, by reference to a timing signal.

return loss **G.122**

III-1 – Line transmission

This is a quantity associated with the degree of match between two impedances and is given by the expression:

$$\text{Return loss of } Z_1 \text{ versus } Z_2 = 20\log_{10}\left|\frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{Z_1 - Z_2}\right| \text{ dB}$$

The use of the expression "return loss" should be confined to 2-wire paths supporting signals in the two directions simultaneously.

return loss

See:
balance return loss.

return service advices (including paid return service advices) **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A return service advice is a notification or an enquiry (request service advice) initiated by the office receiving a telegram or a reply (reply service advice) to a service advice received.

revenue division
See:
accounting revenue division procedure.

ring-forward signal (Signalling System R1) **Q.310**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

This line signal is initiated by an operator (sent in the forward direction) to recall an operator at a point further ahead in the connection.

route
See:
actual final route;
theoretical final route.

routes **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The routes followed by international telephone traffic are designated by agreement between Administrations. A distinction is made between:

- primary routes,
- secondary routes,
- emergency routes.

primary routes: The circuits normally used in a given relation.

secondary routes: The circuits to be used when the primary routes are congested, or when the transmission on the primary routes is not sufficiently good, or it is outside the normal hours of service on the primary routes.

The secondary route(s) may pass through the same countries as the primary routes or through different countries.

emergency routes: The circuit or circuits to be used in case of complete interruption or major breakdown of the primary and secondary routes. The emergency routes may pass through any country.

routes
See:
emergency routes;
primary routes;
secondary routes.

routing
See:
alternative routing;
alternative-routing indicator;
automatic alternative routing.

routing repetition **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The repetition in whole or in part of a telegram by the office responsible for its transmission. Any such repetition shall be preceded by the abbreviation **COL**.

S

sample G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

The value of a particular characteristic of a signal at a chosen instant.

sample
See:
reconstructed sample.

sampling G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

The process of taking samples, usually at equal time intervals.

sampling rate G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

The number of samples per unit time.

scanned element
See:
picture element.

scanning
See:
limited scanning;
total scanning line length;
usable scanning line length.

scanning density T

VII – Telegraph technique

Number of scanning pitches per unit length.

scanning field T

VII – Telegraph technique

The area actually explored by the scanning spot, at reception or transmission, during the transmission of a message.

scanning line T

VII – Telegraph technique

The area explored by the scanning spot in one sweep from one side to the other of the scanning field.

scanning line frequency T

VII – Telegraph technique

The number of scanning line periods per unit of time.

Note. – With drum apparatus the scanning line frequency is equal to the drum rotation speed (in revolutions) per unit of time.

scanning line period **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

The time interval between the scanning instants at transmission or reception of two corresponding points in two consecutive scanning lines.

scanning pitch **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

The distance between the corresponding edges of two consecutive scanning lines.

scanning shift **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Relative shift of the scanning device with respect to the document during the scanning process. It is positive (negative) if the area of the message is scanned along the lines from left to right (right to left) when the scanning lines proceed from top to bottom.

Note. – This is the same as helicoidal scanning towards the left (right) in a drum apparatus.

scanning speed **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

The linear speed of the scanning spot in its movement over the original document or over the recording medium.

scanning spot (at reception) **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

The portion of the area of the recording medium, the impression of which during the scanning process ensures the synthesis of the document to be obtained.

Note 1. – In the case of phototelegraphy, this is the part of the light-sensitive medium which is exposed at a given moment.

Note 2. – In the case of direct recording, this is the part of the reception paper on which contact is made with the scanning device.

scanning spot (at transmission) **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

The portion of the area (of the document to be transmitted) illuminated at a given instant by the reading head in analyzing the document.

second data multiplexer **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The equipment that accepts a number of streams of binary digits each signalled from first data multiplexers or signals at equal rate and combines these on a time division basis into a single stream of binary digits signalled at the digit rate of a PCM primary block.

secondary routes **F.60**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The circuits to be used when the primary routes are congested. The secondary route(s) may pass through the same countries as the primary routes or through different countries. In manual and semi-automatic operation, secondary routes may also be used when the transmission on the primary route is not sufficiently good, or if traffic is to be handled outside the normal hours of service on the primary routes.

secondary routes **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The circuits to be used when the primary routes are congested. The secondary route(s) may pass through the same countries as the primary routes or through different countries. In manual and semi-automatic operation, secondary routes may also be used when the transmission on the primary route is not sufficiently good, or if traffic is to be handled outside the normal hours of service on the primary routes.

secondary routes
See:
routes.

secret language (telegrams) **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Telegrams in secret language are those containing in their text or signature one or more words in secret language. Secret language comprises:

- groups of letters, figures, signs or any combination of letters, figures or signs having a secret meaning. Such groups shall not contain accented letters;
- real words belonging to one or more of the languages admitted for telegraph correspondence in plain language that are not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently do not form intelligible phrases;
- other words or expressions not fulfilling the conditions laid down for plain language.

section
See:
digital section;
homogeneous section;
international main section;
international section;
main section;
national main section;
national section;
regenerator section;
terminal national section.

sector
See:
dead sector.

security
See:
data security;
information security;
telecommunication security.

security arrangements **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The measures provided to ensure continuity of service of the signalling system in the event of the failure of one or both of the data channels.

segmented encoding law **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

An encoding law in which an approximation to a smooth law (see Figure 2a)/G.702) is obtained by a number of linear segments (see Figure 2b)/G.702).

See Figure 2/G.702.

seizing-acknowledgement signal (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A line signal sent to the outgoing exchange to indicate the transition of the equipment at the incoming end from idle to busy. Receipt of the seizing-acknowledgement signal at the outgoing end terminates seizure of the circuit.

seizing signal
See:
connect signal.

seizing signal (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A line signal sent (in the forward direction) at the beginning of the call to initiate transition of the circuit at the incoming end from idle to busy. At the incoming exchange it causes the association of equipment capable of receiving register signals.

seizure **E.410**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A seizure is a bid for a circuit group which succeeds in obtaining a circuit in that group.

seizures per circuit per hour (SCH) **E.410**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The seizures per circuit per hour is an indication of the number of times, in a specific time interval, that each circuit in an international circuit group is seized. This information, when compared with coincident percent overflow and bids per circuit per hour (BCH) data, provides an indication of the reasonableness of the seizure rate, i.e. the proportion of bids which result in seizures. Circuit-group seizure rate can be pre-established by examining average holding time and other pertinent engineering data.

$$\frac{\text{Seizures per hour}}{\text{Number of working circuits}} = \text{SCH}$$

selection
See:
end of selection.

selection signals **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The sequence of characters which indicates all the information to establish a call. The selection signals consist of two elements: the facility request and the address. The facility request always precedes the address.

In some cases one of the two elements may be omitted. There may be several facility requests and several addresses in the selection signals.

semi-automatic demand operating
See:
demand operating.

semi-automatic observation of the service quality **E.421**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Monitoring of telephone calls using equipment which records some data automatically. For example, equipment in which information such as exchange being observed, number dialled by the subscriber, metering pulses and time of call are recorded automatically on some means suitable for data processing. The observer merely has to key in a code indicating the condition observed.

send reference station **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The terminal sub-control station of a multiple destination television circuit section, circuit, or link.

See Figures 3/N.51; 4/N.51.

send special information tone (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A backward register signal indicating that the inquiry service should be called. In general it indicates that the national number received has ceased to be used and that the subscriber to whom it was allocated must be reached via another number.

sender transfer time **Q.252**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Sender transfer time, T_s, is that period of time from the moment when the signal enters the output buffer store to that time when the last bit of the signal unit passes into the transfer channel. T_s thus includes the following times and actions: emission time of signal unit(s) (one-unit or multi-unit message), queueing delay in the output buffer store, encoding (adding check bits), parallel to serial conversion where present, modulation in the analogue version and clock and data rate conversion where applicable in the digital version.

See Figure 3/Q.252.

sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit **P.64**

V – Telephone transmission quality

The sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit is expressed as follows:

$$S_{MJ} = 20 \log_{10} \frac{V_J}{p_M}$$

where V_J is the voltage across a 600 ohms termination and P_M is the sound pressure at the mouth reference point. Note that P_M must be measured in the absence of the "unknown" microphone of the test item. The units of S_{MJ} are dB relative to 1 V per Pa.

sensitivity
See:
differential sensitivity;
receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system;
sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit.

sensitivity of the artificial ear **P.64**

V – Telephone transmission quality

The ratio of voltage output to sound pressure in the coupler of the artificial ear. It shall be independent of frequency at least from 200 to 4000 Hz.

serial to parallel converter G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A device which converts a sequence of signal elements into a corresponding group of digits, all of which are presented simultaneously.

serial transmission X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Transmission at successive intervals of signal elements constituting the same telegraph or data signal.

For example:

- transmission of signal elements by a standard teleprinter, in accordance with International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2;
- telegraph transmission by a time-divided channel.

Note. – The sequential elements may be transmitted with or without interruption, provided that they are not transmitted simultaneously.

serializer
See:
parallel to serial converter.

service
See:
automatic observation of the service quality;
automatic service;
direct service circuit;
follow-on service advices;
grade of service;
manual observation of the service quality;
multi-terminal service circuit;
omnibus service circuit;
quality of an international manual demand service;
return service advices;
semi-automatic observation of the service quality;
supplementary telephone service;
TA Service;
unit charge for an international service;
user class of service;
user service or facility.

service advices F.1

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Service advices relate to details of service or to the working of circuits and telegraph offices and to transmission of traffic. They shall be exchanged between telegraph offices.

service bits X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Those overhead bits which are not check bits.

Example: request for repetition, numbering sequence, etc.

service character
See:
control character.

service code **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A numerical code designating a supplementary service.

service code prefix **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A non-numerical code preceding the service code and indicating the type or types of process to be applied in the service.

service digits **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Digits which are added, normally at regular time intervals, to a digital signal to enable the equipment associated with that digital signal to function correctly, and possibly to provide ancillary facilities.

service identification **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Information designating a supplementary service.

service indication **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information within a signal message used to indicate to which user part the message belongs.

service observation **E.421**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Monitoring to obtain a complete or partial assessment of the quality of telephone calls, excluding test calls.

service telegrams **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Service telegrams are telegrams that relate to public international telecommunication and are exchanged between:

- Administrations;
- Recognized private operating agencies;
- Administrations and recognized prvate operating agencies;
- Administrations and recognized private operating agencies on the one hand and the Secretary-General of the ITU on the other hand.

service telex calls **F.60**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Service telex calls are those that relate to the working of the international telecommunication services.

services
See:
access to supplementary services;
interworking between user classes of services.

servicing
See:
end-to-end servicing.

setting-up time **U.1**

VII – Telegraph technique

The period of time from the initiation of the call on the international circuit until the initiation of the return of either the call-connected signal or a service signal indicating that the call has been unsuccessful, provided the selection signals have been transmitted at the maximum speed.

setting-up times of an international call
See:
answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call.

shannon **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The unit of selective information, i.e. the amount of information derived from knowledge of the occurrence of one of two equiprobable, exclusive and exhaustive events.

shared use
See:
remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment.

shift register **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A register composed of binary storage cells in which the state of each cell is transferred to the adjacent cell in a predetermined direction by the application of a shift pulse applied to all stages of the register.

short circuit **Q.115**

VI.1 – Telephone signalling and switching

A short circuit is considered as one which, if used by itself, would not require echo suppression.

signal **Z.101**

VI.4 – Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges

A signal is a flow of data conveying information to a process; it may be either in hardware or in software form.

If the information flow is from a process described by a block to a process described by another block it is an external signal. If the flow is between processes described by the same block it is an internal signal.

signal
See:
access-barred signal;
address-complete signal, charge;
address-complete signal, coin-box;

address-complete signal, no charge;
address-complete, subscriber-free signal, charge;
address-complete, subscriber-free signal, coin-box;
address-complete, subscriber-free signal, no charge;
address-incomplete signal;
address signal;
alternate mark inversion signal;
answer signal;
answer signal, charge;
answer signal, no charge;
blocking acknowledgement signal;
blocking signal;
bunched frame alignment signal;
call accepted signal;
call-failure signal;
call progress signal;
called line identification signal;
calling line identification signal;
changed-number signal;
changeover signal;
character signal;
circuit-group-congestion signal;
circuit-released-acknowledgement signal;
circuit-released signal;
clear-back signal;
clear-forward signal;
confusion signal;
connect signal;
continuity-failure signal;
continuity signal;
controlled-not-ready signal;
decision instant of a digital signal;
delay-dialling signal;
digital signal;
disconnect signal;
distributed frame alignment signal;
emergency-load-transfer signal;
end-of-block signal;
end-of-pulsing signal;
end-of-pulsing (ST) signal;
forward-transfer signal;
frame alignment signal;
hang-up signal;
identification-not-provided signal;
international-congestion signal;
KP signal;
line-out-of-service signal;
load-transfer-acknowledgement signal;
load transfer signal;
manual-changeover-acknowledgement signal;
manual-changeover signal;
message-refusal signal;
multi-block acknowledgement signal;
multi-block monitoring signal;
(national) circuit-group-congestion signal;
national-network-congestion signal;
(national) switching-equipment-congestion signal;
not-obtainable signal;
octet timing signal;
out-of-order signal;
phasing signal;
redirect-to-new-address signal;

redirected-to-new-address signal;
redundant n-ary signal;
release-guard signal;
ring-forward signal;
seizing-acknowledgement signal;
seizing signal;
significant instants of a digital signal;
ST signal;
standby-ready-acknowledgement signal;
standby-ready signal;
start-dialling signal;
start-of-block signal;
subscriber-busy signal;
subscriber-transferred signal;
switching-equipment-congestion signal;
synchronization signal;
terminal-engaged signal;
timing signal;
transfer-allowed-acknowledgement signal;
transfer-allowed signal;
transfer-prohibited signal;
unblocking-acknowledgement signal;
unblocking signal;
vacant-national number signal;
waiting-in-progress signal.

signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators **O.121**

IV.2 – Specifications of measuring equipment

In the case of a signal generator, the signal balance ratio is a measure of the amount of (unwanted) longitudinal signal generated by the equipment being tested. It is measured according to the scheme shown in Figure 3/O.121 and is given by the following expression:

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right| \text{ (dB).}$$

See Figure 3/O.121.

signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers **O.121**

IV.2 – Specifications of measuring equipment

In the case of signal receivers, the signal balance ratio is a measure of the sensitivity of the receiver to (unwanted) longitudinal signal. (This signal balance ratio is somewhat related to the common mode rejection ratio but they are not the same.) It is measured according to the scheme shown in Figure 4/O.121 and is given by the expression:

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right| \text{ (dB).}$$

See Figure 4/O.121.

signal-conversion equipment **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

That part of the terminal installation belonging to the data channel, comprising at least one modulator or one demodulator and providing:

– modulation according to the signals to be transmitted;

– and/or demodulation of the signals received.

Note. – The signal-conversion equipment is used for transmission of data, including information, service signals, repetition, etc.; it may, for example, comprise clocks and signal regenerators but not error-control equipment.

signal element **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Each of the parts constituting a telegraph or data signal and distinguished from the others by its nature, magnitude, duration and relative position (or by one or some of these features only).

signal generators
See:
signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators.

(signal) message **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

An assembly of signalling information pertaining to a call, management action, etc., and including the associated message alignment and service indications, that is transferred via the message transfer part. A message may be a one-unit message or a multi-unit message.

(signal) message **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Signal information pertaining to a call, management action, etc., sent at one time on the signalling channel. A message may consist of one or more signals transmitted in one or more signal units.

signal receivers
See:
signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers.

signal transfer point **Q.253**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal transfer point is a signal relay centre handling and forwarding telephone signals from one signalling link to another in case of signalling in a *non-associated mode of operation.*

Note. – Following this definition there is no need for a signal transfer point to have any connection with, or relation to, a switching centre.

However, in the case of a *quasi-associated mode of operation*, it is obvious that a signal transfer point may coincide with the No. 6 exchange where the signalling links terminate and that the equipment may be incorporated into the signalling equipment of that No. 6 exchange.

See Figure 4/Q.253.

signal transfer point **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal relay centre handling and transferring signals from one signalling link to another in a non-associated mode of operation.

signal unit (SU) **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A group of bits which is encompassed by a single error check process in a common channel signalling system. A signal unit includes the check bits. All information transferred by the signalling system is formatted in signal units.

signal unit (SU) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The smallest defined group of bits on the signalling channel (28 bits), used for the transfer of signal information.

signal unit
See:
acknowledgement signal unit;
initial signal unit;
lone signal unit;
multi-block synchronization signal unit;
subsequent signal unit;
synchronization signal unit;
system control signal unit.

signal unit indicator **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The field within a signal unit used to identify different signal unit types.

signalling **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The exchange of electrical information (other than by speech) specifically concerned with the establishment and control of connections, and management, in a communication network.

signalling
See:
associated signalling;
centralized control signalling;
channel associated signalling;
common channel signalling;
data channel signalling conditions;
decentralized control signalling;
en bloc register signalling;
end-to-end signalling;
fully dissociated signalling;
in-slot signalling;
non-associated signalling;
out-slot signalling;
quasi-associated signalling;
register signalling;
speech digit signalling.

signalling at 2600 Hz (Signalling System R1) **Q**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

Continuous tone type in-band line-signalling is used for the link-by-link transmission of all supervisory signals except the ring-forward (forward-transfer) signal which is a spurt signal. A single frequency, 2600 Hz, is used in each direction of the 4-wire transmission path, the presence or absence of this frequency indicates a specific signal dependent upon when it occurs in the signalling sequence and in certain cases upon its duration. When the circuit is idle, a low level signalling tone is continuously present in both directions.

signalling channel **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A data channel in combination with the associated signalling terminal equipment at each end.

signalling data link **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A combination of two data channels operating together in a single signalling system. The data channels operate in opposite directions and at the same data rate.

signalling data link **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A combination of two data channels operating together in a single signalling system.

signalling information **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The information content of a signal message that is related to a call control, management action, etc. The message alignment and service indications are not part of the signalling information.

Note. – This term is different from the term "signal information" used in System No. 6.

signalling information field **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The fixed size field of a signal unit in which signalling information is carried.

Note. – This field does not necessarily exist in all signal units.

signalling interworking **Q.300**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Signalling interworking is the controlled transfer of signalling information across the interface between signalling systems where the significance of the transferred information is identical or where the significance is translated in a defined manner.

signalling link **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A combination of two signalling channels operating together in a single signalling system.

signalling link
See:
(functional) signalling link.

signalling-network-management signals **Q.256**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Information regarding the conditions of signalling links which may be required to modify signal routings. This excludes information relevant to the signals concerned with individual calls or speech circuits.

signalling rate
See:
binary serial signalling rate;
data signalling rate;
data signalling rate transparency.

signalling system **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

The combination of all of the equipment and channels necessary to provide signalling for one or more groups of circuits between two No. 6 exchanges. It thus includes a data link, signalling terminal equipment, and necessary portion of the processor at each No. 6 exchange.

signalling time slot **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A time slot starting at a particular phase in each frame and allocated to the transmission of signalling.

signals
See:
address-complete signals;
call control signals;
calling party's category signals;
clear-back signals;
effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission;
management signals;
n-ary digital signals;
network maintenance signals;
network-management signals;
network selection signals;
reanswer signals;
selection signals;
signalling-network-management signals.

significant condition of a modulation **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Condition assumed by the appropriate device corresponding to the quantized value (or values) of the characteristic (or characteristics) chosen to form the telegraph modulation.

Example: In a two-condition modulation (or binary modulation) there are two significant conditions, generally designated A and Z (or 0 and 1).

significant instants **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The instants at which the successive significant conditions recognized by the appropriate device of the modulation or restitution begin.

Each of the instants is determined as soon as the appropriate device takes up the significant condition usable for a recording or a processing.

significant instants of a digital signal **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The instants at which the successive significant conditions recognized by the appropriate device of the modulation or restitution begin.

Each of the instants is determined as soon as the appropriate device takes up the significant condition usable for a recording or a processing.

significant interval X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Time interval between two consecutive significant instants.

simple transmissions E.330

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Simple transmissions are one-way transmissions from a point of origin in one country to a receiving point in another.

simulator
See:
answer-back unit simulator.

single-ended control G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A synchronization control system between exchanges A and B is single-ended if phase error signals used to control the *clock* at a particular exchange are derived only from a comparison of the phase of the incoming digital signals and the phase of the internal clock of the exchange.

single error X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

An erroneous bit, preceded and followed by at least one correct bit.

skew T

VII – Telegraph technique

A defect in reproduction in which lines that should be at right-angles to the scanning direction are inclined to it, owing to a difference between the scanning speeds at transmission and reception.

sound-programme
See:
effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission;
international sound-programme transmission.

sound-programme centre
See:
international sound-programme centre;
national sound-programme centre.

sound-programme circuit E.330

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A sound-programme circuit is a unidirectional circuit, for the transmission of a sound programme or a sound component of a television programme. More than one such audio circuit may be required for association with a single television circuit.

sound-programme circuit
See:
international sound-programme circuit;
origin and extremity of an international sound-programme circuit.

sound-programme circuit section **N.1**

IV.1 – Maintenance

Part of an international sound-programme circuit between two stations at which the programme is interconnected at audio frequencies.

The normal method of providing a sound-programme circuit section in the international network will be by the use of carrier sound-programme equipment. Exceptionally sound-programme circuit sections will be provided by other means, for example by using amplified unloaded or lightly-loaded screened pair cables or by using the phantoms of symmetric pair carrier cables.

See Figure 1/N.1.

sound-programme circuit-section **J.13**

III-2 – Line transmission

Part of an international sound-programme circuit between two stations at which the programme is transmitted at audio frequencies.

The normal method of providing a sound-programme circuit-section in the international network will be by the use of carrier sound-programme equipment. Exceptionally sound-programme circuit-sections will be provided by other means, for example, by using amplified unloaded or lightly loaded screened-pair cables or by using the phantoms of symmetric-pair cables.

See Figure 1/J.13.

sound-programme connection

See:

international sound-programme connection.

sound-programme link

See:

international sound-programme link.

spacing symbols **E.162**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Spacing symbols are symbols which are used solely to separate parts of a telephone number from each other. They cannot be diallable, procedural or information symbols.

spark-over

See:

a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector.

spark-over of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The spark-over of a protector occurs on electrical breakdown of the respective discharge gap.

spark-over voltage

See:

d.c. spark-over voltage;
impulse spark-over voltage of a protector;
nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector.

spark-over voltage/time curve

See:

impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector.

specification
See:
functional specification;
functional specification blocks.

speech
See:
direction of speech.

speech circuit **F.85**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The speech circuit is a leased telephone circuit that provides a direct connection between the site of the transmitting equipment and the control international phototelegraph position (IPP). This type of connection expedites the procedures preparatory to the call and enables rapid action to be taken to overcome any difficulties experienced during transmission. It also allows timely notice to be given of the end of the multiple call and, further, it is a suitable means for determining exactly the chargeable duration of the call. The speech circuit may, however, be replaced by a telephone connection set up from the transmitting station over the general telephone network.

speech digit signalling **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Signalling in which digit time slots primarily used for the transmission of encoded speech are periodically used for signalling.

ST signal (Signalling System R1) **Q.310**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

This register signal is sent (in the forward direction) to indicate that there are no more address signals to follow. The signal is always sent in semi-automatic as well as automatic working.

stability of a circuit **M.650**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The measurement of stability is obtained from the definition of stability σ of the circuit considered:

$$\sigma = q - (q_1 + q_2)/2$$

q being the mean of the nominal overall loss of the circuit in each of the two directions of transmission under normal working conditions and q_1 and q_2 being the singing points measured for the two directions of transmission respectively.

standby-ready-acknowledgement signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A system-control signal sent on the standby reserve link in response to a standby-ready signal and indicating that the error rate on that link has met the requirements of the one-minute proving period.

standby-ready signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A system-control signal sent on a standby reserve link to indicate that the error rate on that link has met the requirements of the one-minute proving period.

start-dialling signal (Signalling System R1) **Q.310**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

This line signal is sent from the incoming exchange subsequent to the sending of a delay-dialling signal to indicate that the incoming register equipment has been connected and is ready to receive address signals.

start-of-block signal **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Signal which identifies the start of a block.

start-of-pulsing signal
See:
KP signal.

start-stop
See:
degree of gross start-stop distortion;
degree of start-stop distortion.

state **Z.101**

VI.4 – Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges

A state is a condition in which the action of a process is suspended awaiting an input.

state
See:
adverse state.

staticizer
See:
serial to parallel converter.

status channel **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A channel indicating wheher a group of bits is for data or control use.

stereophonic pair **E.330**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A stereophonic pair consists normally of two very wide-band circuits, which must be carefully matched. Each circuit of a stereophonic pair may also be used separately for monophonic transmissions.

storage register **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A device into which data can be inserted, in which they can be retained and from which they can be obtained when desired.

store
See:
storage register.

stuffable digit time slot
See:
justifiable digit time slot.

stuffing character **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A character used on isochronous transmission links to take account of differences in clock frequencies.

stuffing digit
See:
justifying digit.

stuffing ratio
See:
justification ratio.

stuffing service digits
See:
justification service digits.

sub-control station **M.90**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A sub-control station is that point within the general maintenance organization that fulfils the sub-control responsibilities of the circuit, group, supergroup, etc. assigned to it.

subframe **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A sequence of non-contiguous sets of digits assembled within a frame, each set being repeated at n times the frame repetition rate where n is an integer > 1.

submarine system/overland system interconnection point **G.371**

III-1 – Line transmission

The interconnection points are defined as the output(s) S and the input(s) S′ of the special equipments which ensure the passage between the frequency allocation used in the submarine cable system and a line-transmitted frequency allocation for an overland system (or part of such an allocation plan), so as to enable group, supergroup, or mastergroup translating equipment (depending on the capacity of the system) which conforms to CCITT Recommendations to be used on the other side of these interconnection points.

See Figure 1/G.371.

subscriber-busy signal (electrical) **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the line(s) connecting the called party with the exchange is (are) engaged. The subscriber-busy signal will also be sent in case of complete uncertainty about the place where the busy or congestion conditions are encountered and in the case where a discrimination between subscriber-busy and national-network congestion is not possible.

subscriber line busy (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A backward register signal indicating that the line or lines connecting the called subscriber to the exchange are busy.

subscriber line free, charge (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A backward register signal indicating that the called subscriber's line is free and that the call is to be charged on answer.

subscriber line free, no charge (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A backward register signal indicating that the called subscriber's line is free and that the call is not to be charged on answer. This signal is used only for calls to special destinations.

subscriber line out of order (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A backward register signal indicating that the subscriber's line is out-of-service or faulty.

subscriber number **E.160**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The number to be dialled or called to reach a subscriber in the same local network or numbering area.

This number is the one usually listed in the directory against the name of the subscriber.

Note. – Care should be taken not to use the term *local number* instead of *subscriber number.*

subscriber-transferred signal (changed number) **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the national number received has ceased to be used and that the subscriber to whom it was allocated must be reached via another number.

subscriber's national telex number **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Set of figures to be selected by a caller in the same country to obtain this subscriber.

subsequent address message (SAM) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

An address message, which may be either a one-unit or a multi-unit message, sent following the initial address message.

subsequent signal unit (SSU) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal unit of a multi-unit message other than the initial signal unit.

successive phases of a call **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The characteristic instants in the successive phases of the setting up of an international telephone call in the manual or semi-automatic service are distinguished as follows:

t_0 the caller has placed his request;

t_1 the controlling operator has received all of the call details;

t_2 the controlling operator has made the first attempt to set up the call;

t_3 the called number has replied or the caller has been informed why the call cannot be connected;

t_4 the called person (or called extension) has been obtained or the caller has been informed why the call cannot be connected (the instant is only significant for personal calls);

t_5 the end of the conversation, generally when the caller replaces the receiver;

t_6 disconnection, normally when the international circuit is released by the operator.

Note. – In automatic service it is in general difficult to define all the characteristic instants specified above, either because it is impossible to distinguish between them with accuracy or because of differences between the switching systems used. It is, however, possible to define the total setting-up time (see *answering time of operators*).

suffix
See:
message suffix.

supergroup **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A supergroup consists of a supergroup link connected at each end to terminal equipments. These terminal equipments provide for the setting-up of five group links or sections occupying adjacent frequency bands in a 240 kHz band or for one or more data transmission or facsimile channels, etc.

The basic supergroup occupies the band 312 to 552 kHz. Figure 1/M.330 shows the position of groups and channels within the supergroup.

See Figures 1/M.330; 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

supergroup assembly
See:
fifteen-supergroup assembly.

supergroup assembly connection
See:
through 15-supergroup assembly connection point.

supergroup assembly link
See:
fifteen-supergroup assembly link.

supergroup assembly section
See:
fifteen-supergroup assembly section.

supergroup connection
See:
through-supergroup connection point.

supergroup link **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (240 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example, group translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on supergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more supergroup sections.

See Figures 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

supergroup link **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (240 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example group translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on supergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more supergroup sections.

See Figure 3/G.211.

supergroup link
See:
international leased group link or supergroup link.

supergroup section **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequeny band of specified width (240 kHz) connecting two consecutive supergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points).

See Figures 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

supergroup section **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (240 kHz) connecting two consecutive supergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points) via at least one line link.

See Figure 3/G.211.

supermastergroup **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A supermastergroup consists of a supermastergroup link connected at each end to terminal equipment. These terminal equipments provide for the setting-up of 3 mastergroup links or sections separated by two free spaces of 88 kHz and occupying a band whose total width is 3872 kHz. The basic supermastergroup is composed of mastergroups 7, 8 and 9 occupying the frequency band 8516-12 388 kHz.

See Figures 1/M.350; 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

supermastergroup connection
See:
through-supermastergroup connection point.

supermastergroup link **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3872 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example, mastergroup translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipment (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on supermastergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more supermastergroup sections.

See Figures 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

supermastergroup link **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3872 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example mastergroup translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on supermastergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more supermastergroup sections.

Note. – As the frequency band occupied by 15-supergroup assembly No. 3 (8620 to 12 336 kHz) lies within the frequency band occupied by the basic supermastergroup (8516 to 12 388 kHz) the basic supermastergroup link can transmit one supermastergroup or an assembly of 15-supergroups.

See Figure 3/G.211.

supermastergroup section **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3872 kHz) connecting two consecutive supermastergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points).

See Figures 1/M.300; 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

supermastergroup section **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3872 kHz) connecting two supermastergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points) via at least one line link.

Note. – As the frequency band occupied by 15-supergroup assembly No. 3 (8620 to 12 336 kHz) lies within the frequency band occupied by the basic supermastergroup (8516 to 12 388 kHz), the supermastergroup section can transmit one supermastergroup or an assembly of 15 supergroups.

See Figure 3/G.211.

supplementary information **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Any information, except the mode or type of communication identification, access to supplementary services, service identification, function identification, block separation, and end of message identification, which is required to be sent by the subscriber to the exchange for the performance of a control operation. The supplementary information may consist of one or more blocks.

supplementary telephone service **E.165**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

Any service provided by the telephone network in addition to fundamental telephone service.

suppression hangover time **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

The time interval between the instant when defined test signals applied to the send and/or receive input ports are altered in a defined manner, and the instant when the suppression loss is removed from the send path.

suppression loss **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

The specified minimum loss which an echo suppressor introduces into the send path (of the echo suppressor) to reduce the effect of echo currents.

See Figure 1/G.161.

suppression operate time **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

The time interval between the instant when defined test signals, applied to the send and/or receive input ports, are altered in a defined manner and the instant when the suppression loss is introduced into the send path of the echo suppressor.

switched-transit country **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A switched-transit country is a transit country through which traffic is routed by switching in an international transit exchange.

switched transit country **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

A switched transit country is a transit country through which traffic is routed by switching in an international transit exchange.

switched-transit country **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A switched-transit country is a transit country through which traffic is routed by switching in an international transit exchange.

switching
See:
digital switching.

switching and testing
See:
international switching and testing centres.

switching and testing centres (STC) **R.90**

VII – Telegraph technique

Switching centres equipped with measuring equipment for testing telex subscribers' and public station lines and equipment and also telegraph channels.

switching equipment
See:
automatic switching equipment.

switching-equipment-congestion
See:
(national) switching-equipment-congestion signal.

switching-equipment-congestion signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of the call set-up attempt due to congestion encountered at international switching equipment.

switching exchange
See:
data switching exchange.

switching points
See:
virtual switching points.

symbol
See:
information symbol;
procedural symbol.

symbol rate **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The reciprocal of the unit interval in seconds. (This rate is expressed in bauds.)

Note. – This definition is the same as *modulation rate.* The term symbol rate is preferred in the case of line transmission of digital signals.

symbols
See:
diallable symbols;
spacing symbols.

symmetrical binary code **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A pulse code derived from a binary code in which the sign of the quantized value positive or negative, is represented by one digit and in which the remaining digits constitute a binary number representing the magnitude.

Note 1. – In a particular symmetrical binary code, the order of the digits and the use made of the symbls 0 and 1 in the various digit positions must be specified.

Note 2. – This term should not be used for line transmission.

symmetrical channel **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A network parameter used to indicate that the send and receive directions of transmission have the same data signalling rate.

synch signal
See:
start-of-block signal.

synchronization **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The process of adjusting the corresponding significant instants of two signals to obtain the desired phase relationship between these instants.

synchronization (in facsimile telegraphy) **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

The establishment of equal scanning line frequencies at the transmitter and receiver.

synchronization
See:
multi-block synchronization signal unit.

synchronization bit **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A binary digit which is used for frame synchronization.

synchronization signal **Q.255**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in order to establish and maintain synchronization between the two ends of a signalling channel.

synchronization signal unit (SYU) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal unit containing a bit pattern and information designed to facilitate rapid synchronization and which is sent on the signalling channel when synchronizing or when no signal messages are available for transmission.

synchronous **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Two signals are synchronous if their corresponding significant instants have a desired phase relationship.

synchronous
See:
margin of a synchronous receiver.

synchronous data network **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A data network which uses a method of synchronization between data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) and the data switching exchange (DSE) and between DSEs, the data signalling rates being controlled by timing equipment within the network.

synchronous network **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A network in which the *clocks* are controlled so as to run, ideally, at identical rates, or at the same mean rate with limited relative phase displacement.

Note. – Ideally the clocks are synchronous, but they may be mesochronous in practice. By common usage such mesochronous networks are frequently described as synchronous.

system availability information point **M.721**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The system availability information point is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic service associated with one or more international centres. It collects and disseminates information concerning the non-availability of telecommunications systems which affect the international service. The term availability is used here in the broadest sense of the word.

system control signal unit (SCU) **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal unit carrying a signal concerning the operation of the signalling system – e.g. changeover, load-transfer.

T

TA Service **F.41**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The international transferred account telegraph service is a service in which the Administrations concerned agree that the charge for telegraph services be paid by a party that has accepted responsibiliy for payment, instead of being paid by the sender. This service shall be known as the TA Service.

tail
See:
(physical) extension circuit.

tailing **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

A defect in reproduction whereby a sudden variation in luminance (e.g. from black to white) on the original document, is shifted irregularly, in the scanning direction, on the received document.

Note. – In black-and-white facsimile telegraphy, this term does not apply to the reproduction of details which are smaller than the scanned element and which may in some cases be deliberately prolonged at the transmitter.

tariff
See:
binary tariff system.

task **Z.101**

VI.4 – Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges

A task is any action within a transition which is neither a decision nor an output.

telecommunication security X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The protection of telecommunication signals so that their information content can be extracted only by those authorized and equipped to do so.

telegram
See:
document facsimile telegram;
meteorological telegram;
photograph facsimile telegram.

telegram service
See:
public telegram service.

telegrams
See:
Government telegrams;
official franking privilege telegrams;
press telegrams;
private franking privilege telegrams;
service telegrams.

telegraph
See:
international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) system;
margin of a telegraph apparatus.

(telegraph) channel X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The transmission media and intervening apparatus involved in the transmission of telegraph signals in a given direction, between two terminal sets or, more generally, between two intermediate telegraph installations.

A means of one-way transmission of telegraph signals.

A telegraph channel is characterized by the number of significant conditions and by the modulation rate it is designed to transmit.

Example: a 50-baud channel for two-condition modulation.

Notes:

1. Separate telegraph channels can have common constituent parts (e.g. side and phantom circuits) or share a common path (as in the case of a multiplex).

2. When it is a question of a channel between two terminal sets, it can be referred to as a complete telegraph channel.

3. A retransmitter with storage of signals is considered a terminal set and terminates a complete channel.

4. A complete channel may include regenerative repeaters (without storage). A channel not including any regenerative repeater is called an ordinary channel.

telegraph channel
See:
(telegraph) circuit.

(telegraph) circuit X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A means of both-way communication between two points comprising associated "send" and "receive" channels.

The two associated channels may be symmetrical (that is to say, they may offer users the same possibilities in either direction of transmission), or, on the other hand, asymmetrical.

Example of a symmetrical telegraph channel: the two channels together making one standardized voice-frequency telegraph circuit.

Example of an asymmetrical telegraph circuit: for data transmission, a channel offering a rate of 1200 bauds in one direction, associated with a channel offering only 100 bauds in the other direction.

Note 1. – The circuit includes the signal conversion equipment in the case of data transmission.

Note 2. – Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of definition *(telegraph) channel* apply to the definition, *mutatis mutandis.*

telegraph demodulator X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Unit (or group of units) converting a telegraphic modulation product into a signal suitable for processing.

telegraph distortion (of a modulation or a restitution) X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

1. A modulation (or restitution) suffers from telegraph distortion when the significant intervals have not all exactly their theoretical durations.

2. A modulation (or restitution) is affected by telegraph distortion when significant instants do not coincide with the corresponding theoretical instants.

telegraph modulation X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Variation in time of one or more quantized characteristics of an electromagnetic wave, alternating current or direct current according to the telegraph or data signals to be transmitted.

telegraph modulator X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Unit (or group of units) converting a basic signal into a modulation product.

telegraph network
See:
public telegraph network.

telegraph service F

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Denotes the generality of the various kinds of telegraph type services therein comprised, including the telegram and radiotelegram services, the photo-telegraph service, the telex service, the data transmission service, the scheduled radiocommunication service and the leased telegraph circuit service.

telegraph service correspondence **F.1**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Telegraph service correspondence consists of service telegrams, service advices and paid service advices.

telegraph signal **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal representing all or part of one or more telegraph messages.

telegraphy
See:
alphabetic telegraphy;
document facsimile telegraphy;
facsimile telegraphy;
photograph facsimile telegraphy.

telephone
See:
receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system.

telephone call **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The interconnection of two telephone stations.

telephone circuit
See:
sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit.

telephone circuit (international or trunk circuits) **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

1. The whole of the facilities whereby a direct connection is made between two exchanges (manual or automatic) is called a telephone circuit.

2. A circuit is called an "international circuit" when it directly connects two international exchanges in two different countries.

3. The term "trunk circuit" is reserved for the designation of exclusively national circuits.

Note. – The above definitions relate solely to the use of the terms in operational procedures, no matter how the circuits are actually made up.

telephone connection
See:
international telephone connection.

telephone message **E.100**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

An effective call over a connection established between the calling and the called stations.

(telephone) relation **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A (telephone) relation between two terminal countries exists when there is between them an exchange of telephone traffic (and, normally, a settlement of accounts).

(telephone) relation **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

A (telephone) relation between two terminal countries exists when there is between them an exchange of telephone traffic (and, normally, a settlement of accounts).

telephone service
See:
supplementary telephone service.

telephone signal **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

Any signal which pertains to a particular telephone call or to a particular speech circuit.

telephone signal
See:
equivalent r.m.s. sine wave power of the peak of a multiplex telephone signal.

telephony
See:
hypothetical reference circuit for telephony;
points of telephony input and output for the line link.

television
See:
international television transmission;
multiple television transmission.

television centre
See:
international television centre;
national television centre.

television circuit **E.330**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A television circuit is a unidirectional circuit for the transmission of the video component of a television programme.

television circuit
See:
international multiple destination television circuit;
international television circuit.

television circuit section **N.51**

IV.1 – Maintenance

Part of an international television circuit between two stations where the circuit is interconnected at video frequencies.

See Figure 1/N.51.

television circuit section
See:
international multiple destination television circuit section.

television connection
See:
international multiple destination television connection;
international television connection.

television link
See:
international multiple destination television link;
international television link.

television programme centre
See:
international television programme centre.

telewriting **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Telegraphy essentially intended for the immediate preparation at a distance of graphical documents by means of signals which represent progressively the positions of the succeeding elements of the lines to be traced on the document to be produced at the receiver.

telex
See:
international telex position;
subscriber's national telex number.

telex call
See:
chargeable duration of a telex call.

telex calls
See:
Government telex calls;
ordinary private telex calls;
service telex calls.

telex destination code **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A group of digits characterizing, for routing purposes, the subscribers or stations of a country, or of a network in a country.

telex network
See:
prefix giving access to the intercontinental automatic transit telex network;
prefix giving access to the international automatic telex network;
prefix giving access to the long-distance automatic telex network.

telex network identification code **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

Letter or group of two letters serving to identify the subscribers or stations of a country (or a network in a country).

telex network identification code **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

For international purposes, a subscriber's national number should be accompanied by one or two letters called the telex network identification code, characterizing either:

- the subscriber's country, if in that country there is only one telex network; or
- the telex network to which the subscriber belongs in a country where there are several networks operated by different agencies.

(telex) relation **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A (telex) relation between two terminal countries exists when there is between them an exchange of telex traffic (and, normally, a settlement of accounts).

terminal country (or Administration) **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

A terminal country is both a country of origin and a country of destination in a given relation.

terminal country (or Administration) **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A terminal country is both an origin country and a destination country in a given relation.

terminal country (or Administration) **D.302 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

A terminal country is both a country of origin and a country of destination of a telegram.

terminal country (or Administration) **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A terminal country is both a country of origin and a country of destination in a given relation.

terminal echo suppressor **G.161**

III-1 – Line transmission

An echo suppressor designed for operation at one or both terminals of a circuit.

See Figure 2/G.161.

terminal-engaged signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call cannot be completed because the called terminal's access line to the exchange is engaged in another call.

terminal installation for data transmission **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Installation comprising: the data terminal equipment (DTE), the data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE), and any intermediate equipment.

Note. – In some instances, the data terminal equipment may be connected directly to a data-processing machine or may be a part of it.

See Figure 2/X.

terminal international centre **M.1010**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The terminal international centre (TIC) for leased and special circuits is the international centre serving the renter in the country in which the renter's installation is situated. It marks the interface of the international and national lines and is normally located in association with a terminal international centre for international public telephony circuits.

There will be two TICs in a point-to-point international circuit. There may be more in a multiterminal circuit.

See Figure 2/M.1010.

terminal international centre **M.900**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The international centre (for example, an international repeater station) serving the renter in the country in which the renter's installation is situated. There will be two terminal international centres in an international leased group or supergroup link or more in the case of a multiterminal link.

See Figure 1/M.900.

terminal international exchange **F.68**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

An international exchange of this type would not be connected directly to intercontinental transit circuits, but would gain access to the intercontinental transit network through one (or more) intercontinental transit exchanges.

terminal national centre **M.1010**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The national centre (e.g. repeater station, telephone exchange) which is:

- nearest to the renter's installation,
- provided with a circuit test-point, so that transmission measurements can be made by appropriate staff.

See Figure 2/M.1010.

terminal national centre **M.900**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The nearest national installation (for example, a repeater station) to which the renter's equipment is connected by the terminal national section. This centre will normally be staffed and equipped to make transmission measurements.

See Figure 1/M.900.

terminal national section **M.900**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The lines and apparatus between the defined test points at the interface in the renter's premises and corresponding defined test points at the terminal national centre.

See Figure 1/M.900.

terminal national section **M.1010**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The lines and apparatus connecting the renter's installation with the terminal national centre concerned. There may be intermediate installations (e.g. telephone exchanges) in the terminal national section but they are assumed to have no testing facilities normally available.

See Figure 2/M.1010.

terminal quota **D.302 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The terminal quota is that part of the accounting rate which is due to a terminal country.

test **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A direct practical trial in whatever manner it may be made.

test

See:
circuit test access point;
functional test;
limit test;
yes or no test.

test call indicator (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A forward register signal occupying the position of the language digit when the call is originating from test equipment.

test call of the subscriber-to-subscriber type **E.424**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A subscriber-to-subscriber type test call is a test call from a test equipment having the characteristics of an average subscriber line in one national network to a similar equipment in the national network of a distant country.

test call of type 1 **E.424**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A test call conducted between two directly connected international centres to verify that the transmission and signalling on an international circuit of a given group are satisfactory.

test call of type 2 **E.424**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A test call conducted between two international centres not directly connected to verify transit operational facilities of an intermediate international centre.

test call of type 3 **E.424**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A test call from an international centre to a subscriber type number in the national network of the distant country, generally as a result of a particular kind of fault.

testing point – line signalling **M.718**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The testing point – line signalling is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic service at each international centre. It carries out line signalling tests on international circuits.

testing point – switching and interregister signalling **M.719**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The testing point – switching and interregister signalling is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic service at each international centre. It carries out tests concerned with switching and interregister signalling functions associated with international circuits. This should include tests associated with common channel signalling systems.

testing point – transmission **M.717**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The testing point – transmission is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic service at each international centre. It carries out transmission testing on international circuits.

theoretical final route **E.171**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The route followed by an international call from any CT of an originating chain (CT3-CT2-CT1) to any CT of a terminating chain (CT1-CT2-CT3) only via the low loss probability circuit groups of the backbone structure is called the theoretical final route. The theoretical final route has no overflow possibilities.

See Figure 2/E.171.

through-group connection point **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

When a group link is made up of several group sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-group filters at points called through-group connection points.

through-group connection point **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

When a group link is made up of several group sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-group filters at points called through-group connection points.

See Figures 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

through-mastergroup connection point **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

When a mastergroup link is made up of several mastergroup sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-mastergroup filters at points called through-mastergroup connection points.

through-mastergroup connection point **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

When a mastergroup link is made up of several mastergroup sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-mastergroup filters at points called through-mastergroup connection points.

through-15-supergroup assembly connection point **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

When a 15-supergroup assembly link is made up of several 15-supergroup assembly sections, these sections are interconnected in tandem by means of through-15-supergroup assembly filters at points called through-15- supergroup assembly connection points.

Note. - In a country normally using mastergroup and supermastergroup arrangements, a 15-supergroup assembly can be through-connected without difficulty at the supermastergroup distribution frame by means of through-supermastergroup filters. In this case, the 15-supergroup assembly is through-connected to position 3 (8620-12 336 kHz) instead of position 1 (312-4028 kHz) as required by the definition of the through-connection point of such an assembly. The point where this through-connection is made is a supermastergroup through-connection point and not a 15-supergroup assembly through-connection point.

through-15-supergroup assembly connection point **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

When a 15-supergroup assembly link is made up of several 15-supergroup assembly sections, these sections are interconnected in tandem by means of through-15-supergroup assembly filters at points called through-15-supergroup assembly connection points.

As an alternative when the 15-supergroup assembly equipment provides sufficient filtering [corresponding to the definition of through-connection equipments – see Recommendation G.242, f)] through-15-supergroup assembly filters can be dispensed with.

Note. – When a 15-supergroup assembly is connected by means of through-supermastergroup filters, the point of interconnection is the through-supermastergroup connection point and not a through-15-supergroup assembly connection point.

through-supergroup connection point **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

When a supergroup link is made up of several supergroup sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-supergroup filters at points called through-supergroup connection points.

See Figures 2/M.300; 3/M.300; 4/M.300.

through-supergroup connection point **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

When a supergroup link is made up of several supergroup sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-supergroup filters at points called through-supergroup connection points.

through-supermastergroup connection point **M.300**

IV.1 – Maintenance

When a supermastergroup link is made up of several supermastergroup sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-supermastergroup filters at points called through–supermastergroup connection points.

through-supermastergroup connection point **G.211**

III-1 – Line transmission

When a supermastergroup link is made up of several supermastergroup sections they are connected in tandem by means of through-supermastergroup filters at points called through-supermastergroup connection points.

time
See:
answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call;
average operating time;
break-in hangover time;
break-in operate time;
call release time;
call set-up time;
conversation time;
frame alignment recovery time;
holding time of an international circuit;
lost time;
out-of-frame alignment time;
processing (handling) time;
receiver transfer time;
reframing time;
sender transfer time;
setting-up time;
suppression hangover time;
suppression operate time;
total holding time;
transfer time.

time out **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A network parameter related to an enforced event designed to occur at the conclusion of a predetermined elapsed time.

Note. – A time out condition can be cancelled by the receipt of an appropriate time out cancellation signal.

time quantized control **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A synchronization control system is characterized as having time quantized control if the error signal is derived or utilized only at a number of discrete instants which may or may not be equally spaced in time.

time slot **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Any cyclic time interval which can be recognized and defined uniquely.

time slot
See:
channel time slot;
digit time slot;
frame alignment time slot;
justifiable digit time slot;
signalling time slot.

timing extraction
See:
timing recovery.

timing recovery G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

The derivation of a timing signal from a received signal.

timing signal G.702

III-2 – Line transmission

A cyclic signal used to control the timing of operations.

tone
See:
send special information tone.

total holding time E.510

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The number of circuits it is necessary to allocate to an international relation, in order to obtain a given grade of service, should be determined as a function of the total holding time of the group in the busy hour.

total scanning line length T

VII – Telegraph technique

The sum of the usable scanning line length and the product of the scanning speed and the lost time.

track X

VIII.2 – Public data networks

In recording apparatus: that part of a moving recording medium which is influenced by or influences a writing or reading device, e.g.:

- the ring-shaped portion of the surface of a magnetic drum associated with one head;
- the line of positions on a tape which could be perforated by a given punch or read by a given reader.

traffic
See:
amount of traffic carried.

traffic carried
See:
amount of traffic carried.

traffic flow E.100

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The traffic flow (on a group of circuits or a group of switches) equals the amount of traffic divided by the duration of the observation, provided that the period of observation and the holding times are expressed in the same time units. Traffic flow calculated in this way is expressed in erlangs.

traffic offered (to a group of circuits or a group of switches) E.100

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

It is necessary to distinguish between traffic offered and traffic carried. The traffic carried is only equal to the traffic offered if all calls are immediately handled (by the group of circuits or group of switches being measured) without any call being lost or delayed on account of congestion.

The flow of traffic offered, and of traffic carried, is expressed in erlangs. The amount of traffic offered and of traffic carried is expressed in erlang-hours.

traffic-unit price procedure **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

The traffic-unit price procedure is the procedure whereby remuneration of an Administration is based on traffic units.

traffic-unit price procedure **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The traffic-unit price procedure is the procedure whereby remuneration of an Administration is based on traffic units.

transceiver
See:
continuity check transceiver.

transfer-allowed-acknowledgement signal **Q.256**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signalling-network-management signal sent in response to the reception of a transfer-allowed signal.

transfer-allowed signal **Q.256**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signalling-network-management signal sent by a signal transfer point when it is once again ready to transfer signals for the particular group of circuits.

transfer channel **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A voice-frequency channel or a digital channel.

transfer link **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A combination of two transfer channels operating together in a single signalling system.

transfer-prohibited signal **Q.256**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signalling-network-management signal sent by a signal transfer point when it is unable to transfer signals for a particular group of circuits.

transfer time **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

The time that elapses between the initial offering of a unit of the user's data to a network by a transmitting data terminal equipment and the complete delivery of that unit to a receiving data terminal equipment.

Note 1. – A unit of data may be a bit, byte, packet, message, etc.

Note 2. – A specific example of transfer time applied to packet mode operation may be defined as follows: packet transfer time is the time that elapses between the initial offering of a packet to the network by a transmitting data terminal equipment and the complete delivery of that packet to a receiving data terminal equipment.

transit Administration
See:
transit country.

transit Administrations
See:
transit countries.

transit circuit
See:
intercontinental transit circuit.

transit countries (or Administrations) **D.200 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

A transit country is a country through which traffic is routed between two terminal countries.

transit country (or Administration) **F.67**

II.3 – Telegraph operation and tariffs

A transit country is a country through which traffic is routed between two terminal countries.

transit country (or Administration) **E.250**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A transit country is a country through which traffic is routed between two terminal countries.

transit country
See:
direct transit country;
switched transit country.

transit exchange
See:
intercontinental transit exchange;
international transit exchange.

transit quota **D.302 R**

II.1 – General tariff principles – Lease of circuits for private service

The transit quota is that part of the accounting rate which is due to a country through which traffic is routed between two terminal countries.

transit telex network
See:
prefix giving access to the intercontinental automatic transit telex network.

transition **Z.101**

VI.4 – Programming languages for stored-programme control exchanges

A transition is a sequence of actions which occurs when a process changes from one state to another in response to an input.

A process can be either in one of its states or in a transition at any one instant.

transmission
See:
anisochronous transmission;
bit-order of transmission;
byte-serial transmission;
character-serial transmission;
circuit switched data transmission service;
effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission;
international sound-programme transmission;
international television transmission;
isochronous transmission;
leased circuit data transmission service;
multiple television transmission;
packet switched data transmission service;
parallel transmission;
public data transmission service;
serial transmission;
terminal installation for data transmission.

transmission code violation **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Digits which are not in the transmission code and which, when used in small quantities, can give some more information without significantly affecting the spectrum of signal.

transmission definition **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

An indication characterizing the finest detail of the original document that is capable of producing at the transmitter output a signal conforming to certain specifications.

Note 1. – In the case of picture facsimile telegraphy, this signal must indicate the dimensions *and* the effective luminance of the finest detail in question.

Note 2. – In the case of black-and-white facsimile telegraphy, assuming that the contrast of the finest detail is adequate, the transmitted signal must correspond to a nominal black.

Note 3. – The definition is known as "longitudinal" if the dimension of the finest detail is taken in the same direction as the scanning lines, and "transverse" if its dimension is taken at right-angles to them.

transmission loss
See:
nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points.

transmission maintenance points – international line **M.95**

IV.1 – Maintenance

The transmission maintenance points – international line are elements within the general maintenance organization located at the terminals of that part of a leased or special circuit known as the international line.

transmission reference point **G.141**

III-1 – Line transmission

A hypothetical point used as the zero relative level point in the computation of nominal relative levels. Such a point exists at the sending end of each channel of a 4-wire switched circuit preceding the virtual switching point; on an international circuit it is defined as having a level + 3.5 dB above that of the virtual switching point.

With the CCITT transmission plan this point does not necessarily coincide with the 2-wire termination point as was the case with the old plan. The level of transmitted load at this point is the subject of Recommendation G.223.

transmissions
See:
multiple transmissions;
occasional transmissions;
regular transmissions;
simple transmissions.

transmit flow control **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A transmission procedure which controls the rate at which data may be transmitted from one terminal point so that it is equal to the rate at which it can be received by the remote terminal point.

Note 1. – This procedure may apply between a DTE and the adjacent data switching exchange or between two DTEs. In the latter case the transmission rate may be controlled due to network or remote DTE requirements.

Note 2. – This procedure would operate independently in the two directions of data transfer thus permitting different data transfer rates in both directions of transmission.

transmitter
See:
drum transmitter;
flat-bed transmitter.

transmultiplexer **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

An equipment which transforms signals derived from frequency-division-multiplex equipment (such as group or supergroup) to time-division-multiplexed signals having the same structure as those derived from PCM multiplex equipment (such as primary or secondary PCM multiplex signals) and vice versa.

transparency **Q.300**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A transparent state may be said to exist between two defined points when a signal which exists at one point can be transmitted to the second point without any loss or change of information. Signal is understood here in the sense the word has in signalling systems, i.e. a piece or item of information with a standardized meaning.

Transparency of the network of signalling channels would ensure that transfer of signalling information from one link to another is always achieved on a signal-per-signal basis. Thus, laborious analysis of several received signals for deciding which signal to transmit could be avoided.

transverse judder **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

Effect due to irregularity of the scanning pitch resulting in concurrent overlapping and underlapping in the reproduced picture.

transverse voltage of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The transverse voltage of a protector with several gaps is the difference of the residual voltages of the gaps assigned to the two conductors of a telecommunication circuit during the passage of discharge current.

trunk code **E.160**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A digit or combination of digits (not including the trunk prefix) characterizing the called numbering area within a country (or group of countries, included in one integrated numbering plan).

The trunk code has to be dialled before the called subscriber's number where the calling and called subscribers are in different numbering areas.

The trunk code varies from one country to another and is composed of:

a) Either a regional code indicating the geographical zone to which the called subscriber belongs and within which subscribers can call one another by their subscriber numbers (see examples under definition *trunk code* in Recommendation E.160).

b) Or a numbering area code followed by an exchange code when the directory entry of the called subscriber does not include the exchange code (see examples under definition *trunk code* in Recommendation E.160).

trunk-free **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A condition sent forward or backward in the inter-exchange data channel when the circuit has been released by the sending exchange, i.e. when the circuit is considered to be idle (available for a new call) or while waiting for release by the other exchange. This condition appears as the clearing signals at the customer interface as defined in Recommendation X.21 (see also *data channel signalling conditions*).

trunk prefix **E.160**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

A digit or combination of digits to be dialled by a calling subscriber, making a call to a subscriber in his own country but outside his own numbering area. It provides access to the automatic outgoing trunk equipment.

Examples:

0 in Belgium, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom;
1 and 0 in Canada and in the USA;
9 in Finland and Spain;
16 in France.

Note. – In the case where several countries are included in one integrated numbering plan, the trunk prefix is also used for calls from one of these countries to another.

trunk-seized **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A condition sent forward in the inter-exchange data channel when the circuit is seized. This condition appears as the connection in progress state at the called customer interface as defined in Recommendation X.21 (see also *data channel signalling conditions*).

U

unaffected level **G.162**

III-1 – Line transmission

The unaffected level is the absolute level, at a point of zero relative level on the line between the compressor and the expander of a signal at 800 Hz, which remains unchanged whether the circuit is operated with the compressor or not. The unaffected level is defined in this way in order not to impose any particular values of relative level at the input to the compressor or the output of the expander.

unallocated number (Signalling System R2) **Q.400**

VI.3 – Specifications of Signalling Systems R1 and R2

A backward register signal indicating that the number received is not in use (e.g. an unused country code or an unused trunk code or subscriber number that has not been allocated).

unbalance
See:
capacity unbalance, pairs;
capacity unbalance, phantoms.

unblocking-acknowledgement signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in response to an unblocking signal indicating that the speech circuit has been unblocked.

unblocking signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent to the exchange at the other end of a circuit to cancel in that exchange the engaged conditions of that circuit caused by an earlier blocking signal.

underlap **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

A defect in reproduction when the width of the scanning line is less than the scanning pitch.

undetected error-rate
See:
residual error rate.

uniform encoding **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The generation of character signals representing uniformly quantized samples.

uniform quantizing **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Quantizing in which all the intervals are equal.

unilateral control **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

A synchronization control system between exchanges A and B is unilateral if the *clock* at exchange A controls that at exchange B but B does not control A.

unintelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) **G.242**

III-1 – Line transmission

Transferred speech currents which can introduce unintelligible crosstalk into certain channels at the point considered.

unit charge for an international service **E.200**

II.2 – Telephone operation, quality of service and tariffs

The unit charge for a particular international service is the charge for an ordinary private station call of one minute duration, set up during the period of heavy traffic. The minimum charge for a call in manual or semi-automatic operating is three charge units.

unit element error rate for isochronous modulation **R.2**

VII – Telegraph technique

The ratio of the number of incorrectly received elements to the number of emitted elements.

unreasonable message **Q**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A message with an inappropriate signal content, an incorrect signal direction, or an inappropriate place in the signal sequence.

unsuccessful call **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A call attempt which does not result in the establishment of a data connection.

usable scanning line length **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

The maximum length of the scanning line that can be achieved with a particular facsimile telegraph apparatus.

usage
See:
circuit usage for a group of international circuits.

user (of the common channel signalling system) **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Any functional sub-system that uses the message transfer function of the signalling system.

Note. – The functions of such a sub-system that are specified as part of the common channel signalling system form a particular user part.

user-class indicator **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

Information sent in the forward direction indicating the user class of the calling customer according to Recommendation X.1 with additions where applicable.

user class of service **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A category of data transmission service provided in a public data network in which the data signalling rate, the terminal operating mode and the code structure (if any) are standardized.

user classes
See:
interworking between user classes of services.

user group
See:
closed user group;
closed-user-group indicator;
closed user group with outgoing access.

user part **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A functional part of the common channel signalling system which sends signal messages to and receives signal messages from the message transfer part. Different types of user parts exist (e.g. for telephony and data) each of which is specific to a particular use of the signalling system.

user service or facility **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A user service or facility available on demand to a user and provided as part of a public data network transmission service. Some facilities may be available on a per call basis and others may be assigned for an agreed period at the request of the user. On certain assigned facilities per call options may also be available.

V

vacant-national number signal **Q.254**

VI.2 – Specifications of Signalling System No. 6

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the received national number is not in use (for example spare level, spare code, vacant subscriber's number).

virtual call **X**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A user facility in which a call set-up procedure and a call clearing procedure will determine a period of communication between two DTEs in which user's data will be transferred in the network in the packet mode of operation. All the user's data is delivered from the network in the same order in which it is received by the network.

Note 1. – This facility requires end-to-end transfer control of packets within the network.

Note 2. – Data may be delivered to the network before the call set-up has been completed but it will not be delivered to the destination address if the call set-up attempt is unsuccessful.

Note 3. – Multi-access DTEs may have several virtual calls in operation at the same time.

virtual decision value **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

Two hypothetical decision values, used in quantizing or encoding, located at the ends of the working range used, and obtained by extrapolation from the real decision values.

See Figure 3/G.702.

virtual switching points **G.101**

III-1 – Line transmission

A 4-wire circuit is defined by its virtual switching points in an international transit exchange or an international exchange. These are theoretical points with specified relative levels (for further details see Recommendation G.141).

See Figure 2/G.101.

virtual switching points **M.640**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A 4-wire circuit is defined by its virtual switching points in the international centres. These are theoretical points with specified relative levels.

See Figure 2/M.640.

voice-frequency telegraph

See:
international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) system.

voltage/discharge current curve of a protector **K.12**

IX – Protection

The voltage/discharge current curve of a protector for alternating currents of a frequency from 15 Hz to 62 Hz indicates the relationship between the instantaneous values of voltage and current during the passage of discharge current.

W

waiting

See:
DCE waiting;
DTE waiting.

waiting-in-progress signal **X.60**

VIII.2 – Public data networks

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the called customer, having the connect-when-free facility, is busy and that the call has been placed in a queue.

working range **G.702**

III-2 – Line transmission

The permitted range of values of an analogue signal over which a transmitting or other processing equipment can operate.

See Figure 3/G.702.

writing bar (writing edge) **T**

VII – Telegraph technique

A part used in some continuous receivers in conjunction with a helix, comprising a rectilinear rib which defines the position of the scanning line on the recording medium.

writing edge
See:
writing bar.

Y

yes or no test **M.700**

IV.1 – Maintenance

A test made to indicate whether a quantity or magnitude would fall above or below a specified limit or boundary defined to distinguish pass and fail conditions.

B. FIGURES

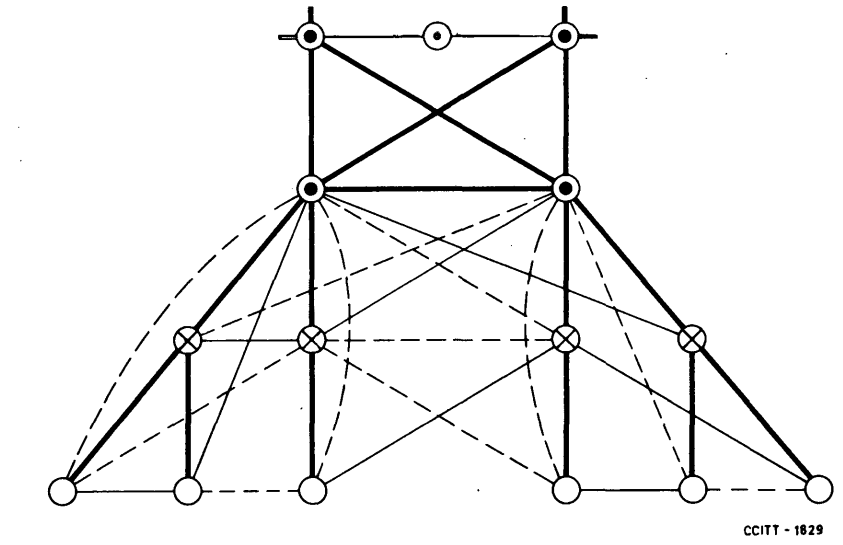


FIGURE 2/E.171 – **Example of actual structure of the international telephone network**

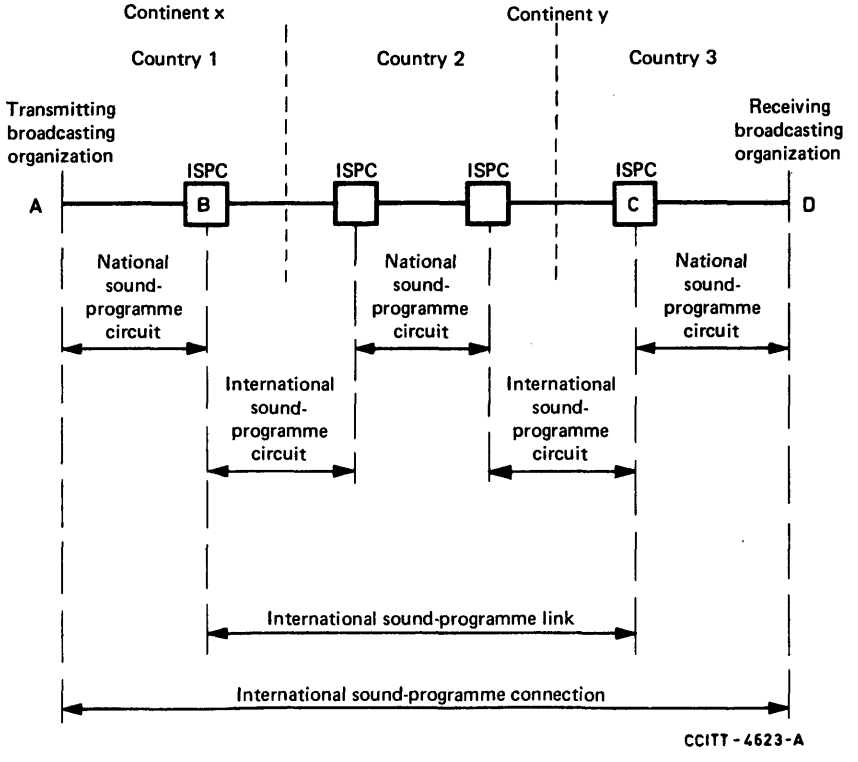


FIGURE 1/E.330 – **Example of an international sound-programme connection**

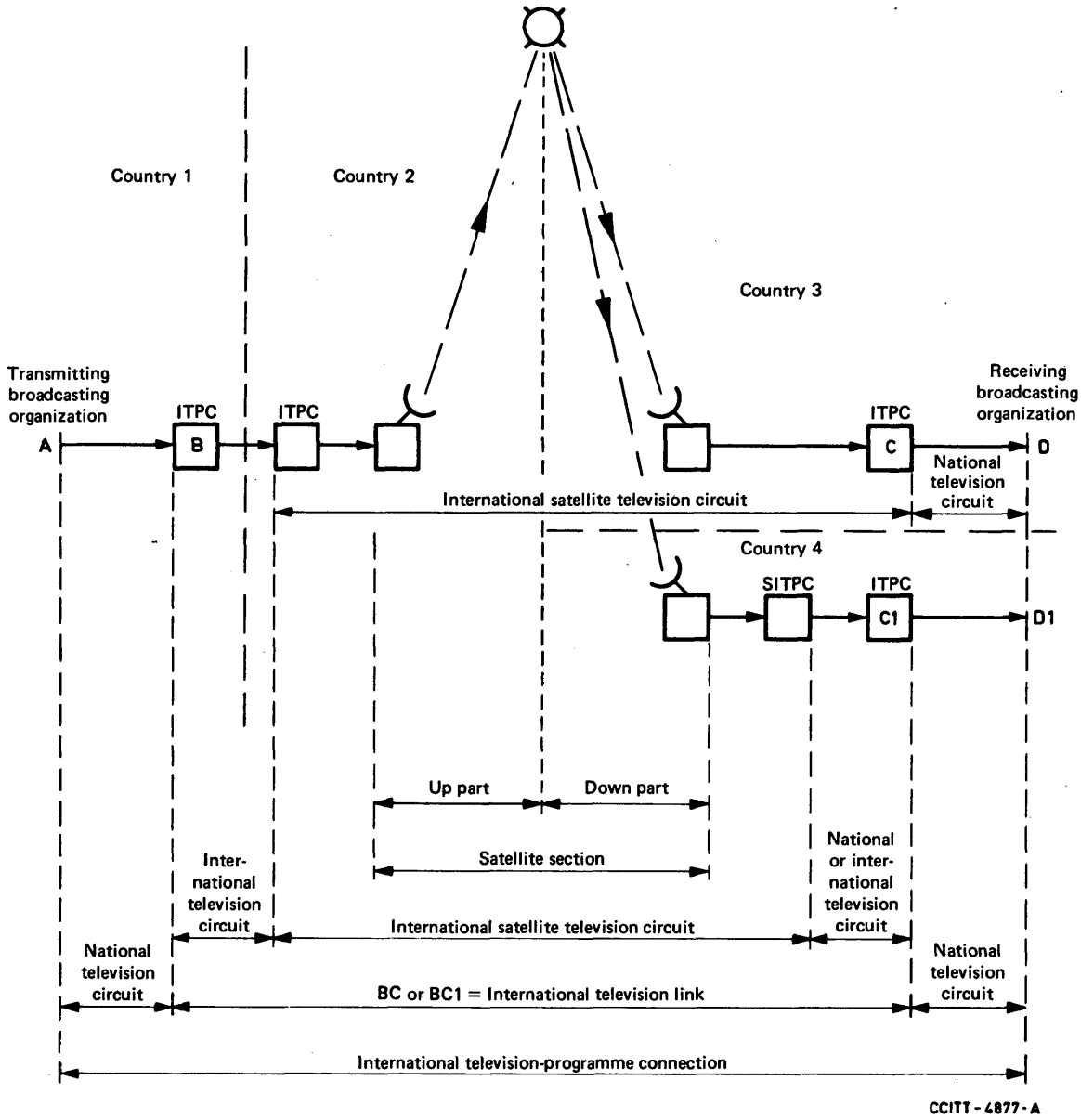


FIGURE 2/E.330 – **Example of an international television-programme connection involving a satellite circuit**

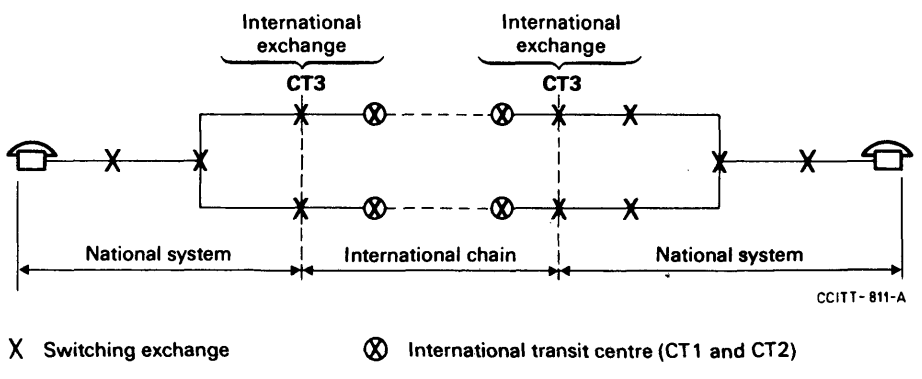


FIGURE 1/G.101 – **Definition of the constituent parts of an international connection**

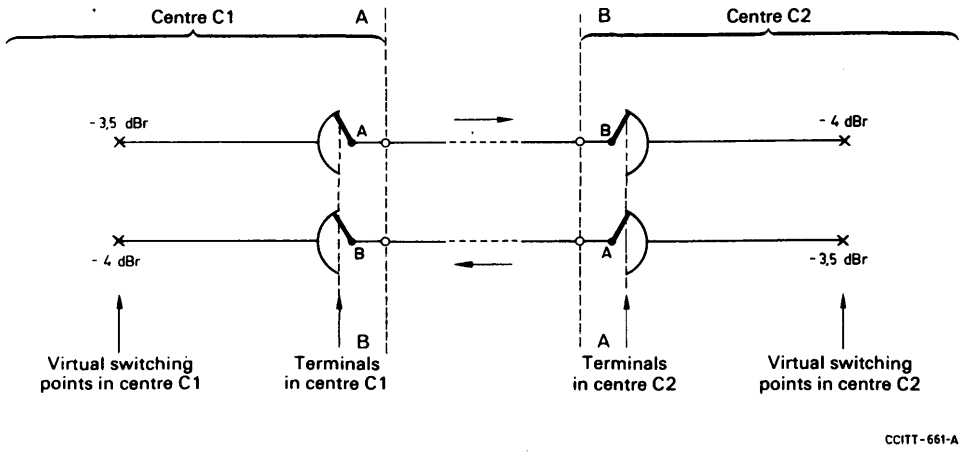
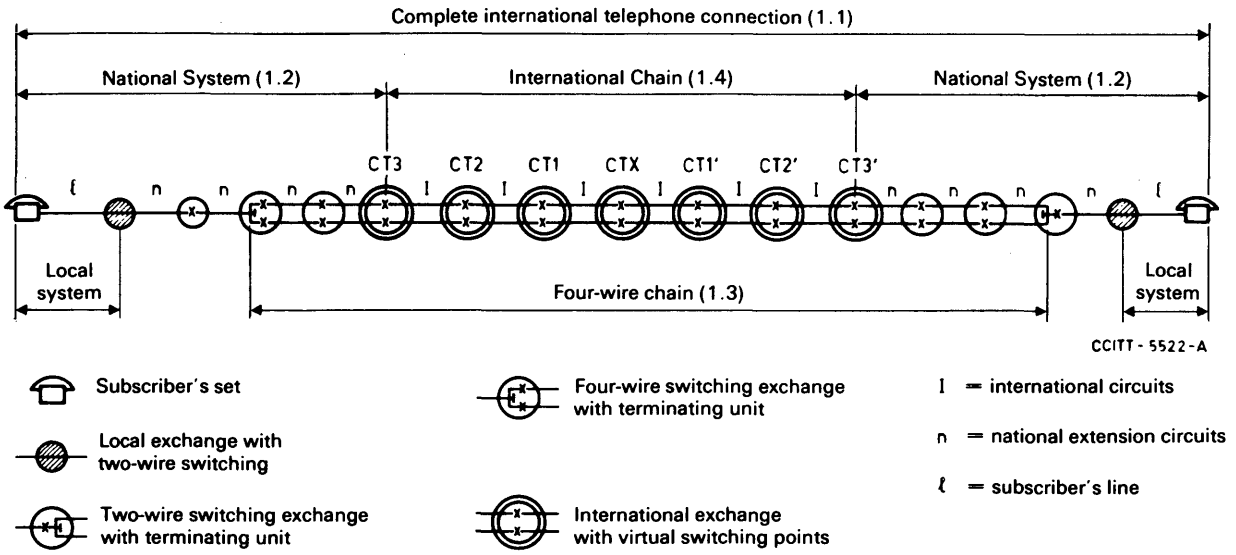
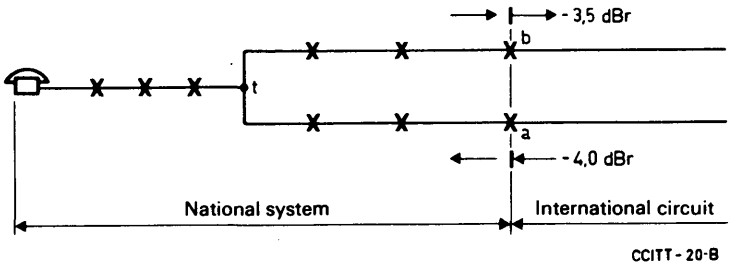


FIGURE 2/G.101 – **Definitions for an international circuit**



Note. – The arrangement shown for the national systems are examples only. The numbers given in brackets refer to the subsections of Section 1 (of Volume III, Part I) in which recommendations may be found relevant to that part of the connection. In addition, the circuits making up this chain must individually meet the requirements of subsection 1.5.

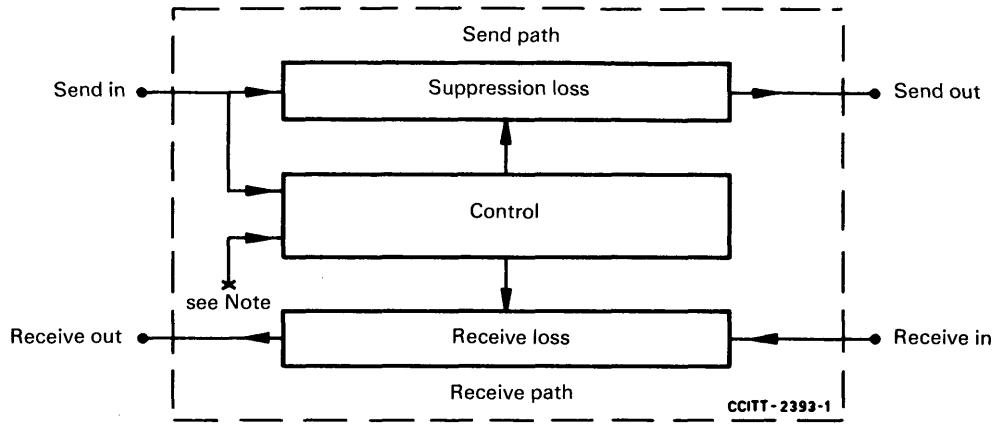
FIGURE 3/G.101 – **An international connection to illustrate the nomenclature adopted**



Virtual switching points of the international circuit

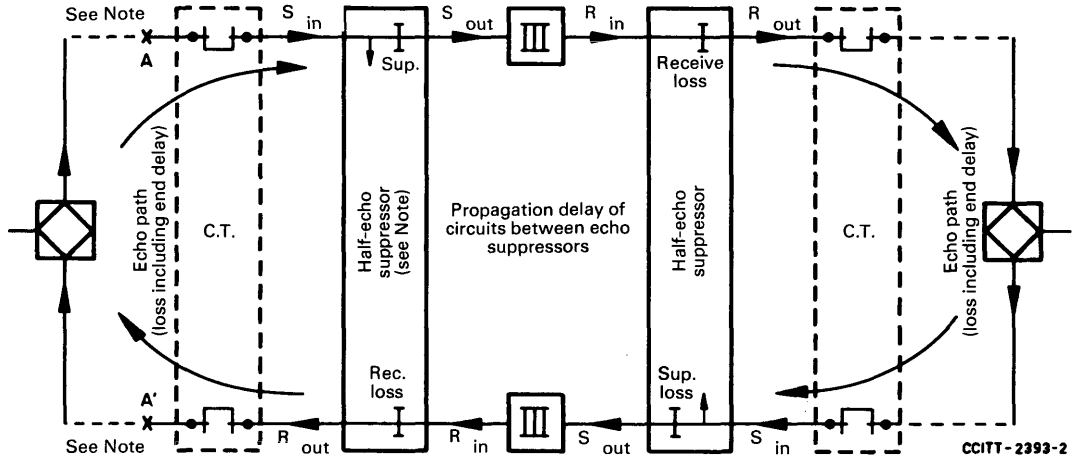
Note. – The values of relative level shown are those of the international circuit. The values of the relative levels of the national circuit are not shown, since they depend on the national transmission plan. The virtual switching points will generally have no physical existence, but are a necessary concept in the planning of national systems.

FIGURE 1/G.111 – **Definition of the virtual switching points**



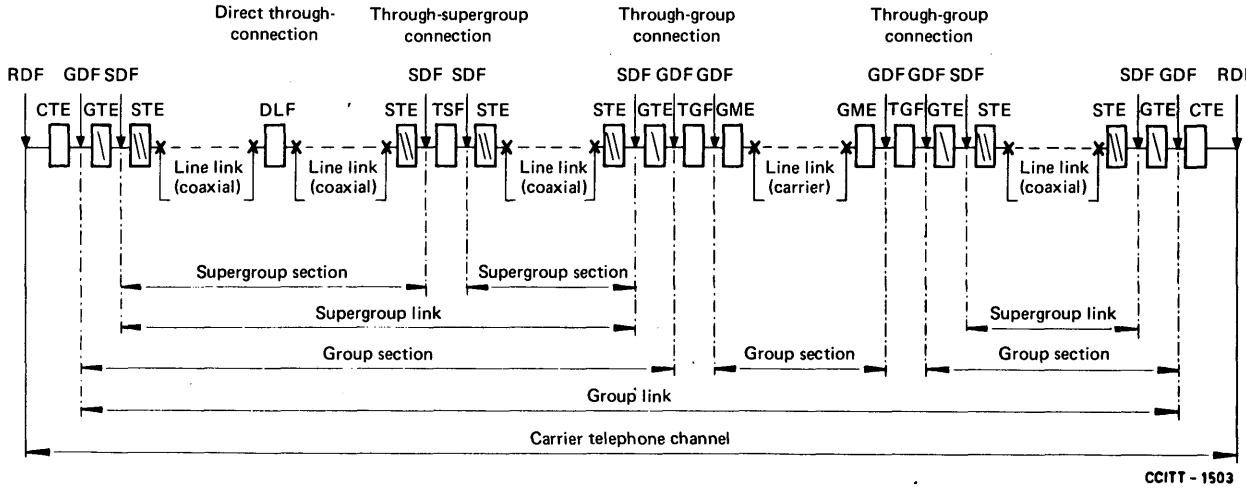
Note. — This input may be connected to either side of the receive loss, depending on the control circuitry.

FIGURE 1/G.161



Note. — In some applications the echo suppressor is inserted at point A, A'.

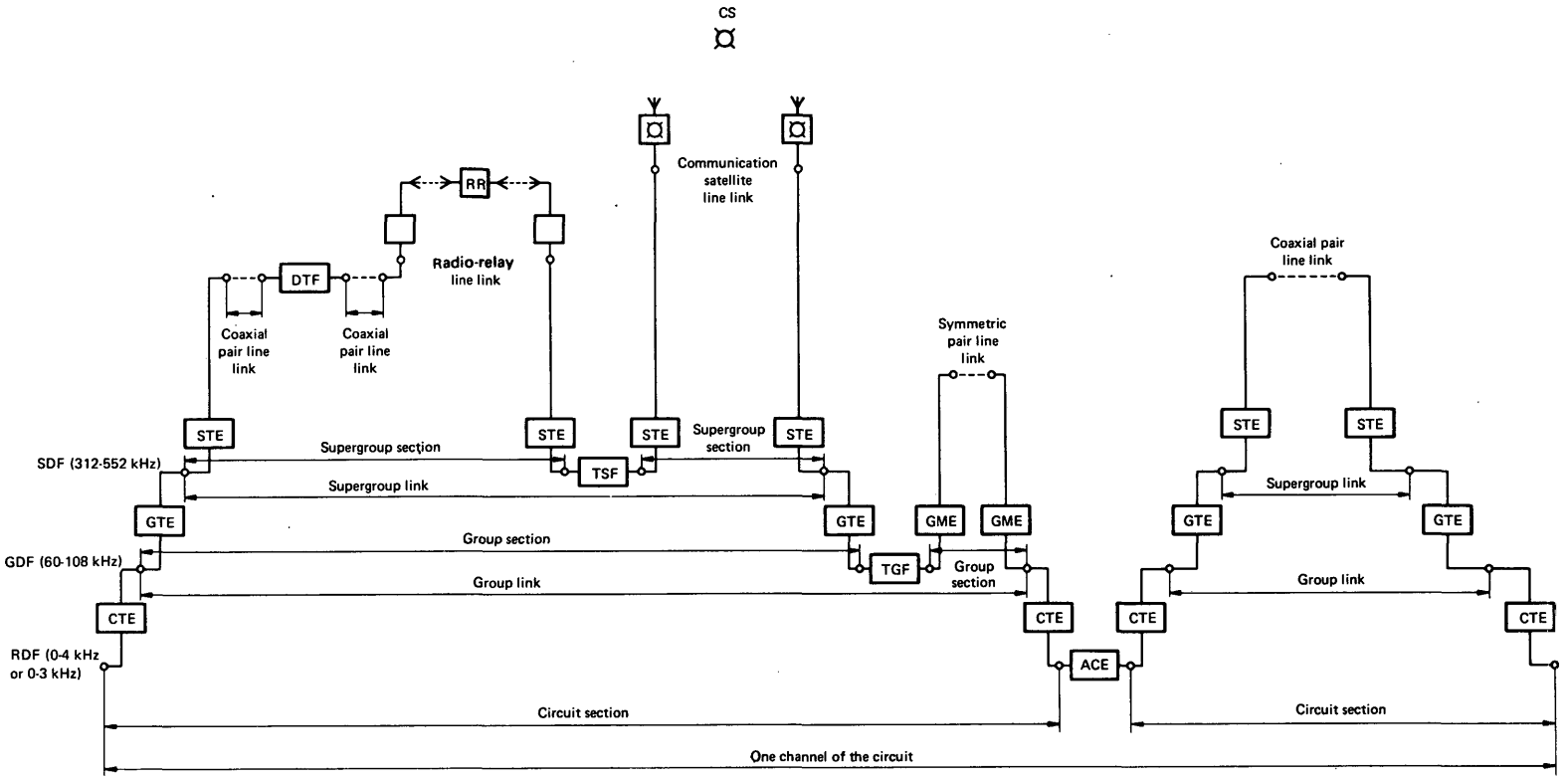
FIGURE 2/G.161



CTE = channel-translating equipment (translation of the audio band into the basic group and vice versa)
GTE = group-translating equipment (translation of the basic group into the basic supergroup and vice versa)
STE = supergroup-translating equipment (translation of the basic supergroup into the line frequency on coaxial cable, and vice versa)
GME = group-modulating equipment
DLF = direct line filter
TSF = through-supergroup filter
TGF = through-group filter
RDF = repeater distribution frame
GDF = group distribution frame
SDF = supergroup distribution frame

Note. – This diagram shows only one direction of transmission.

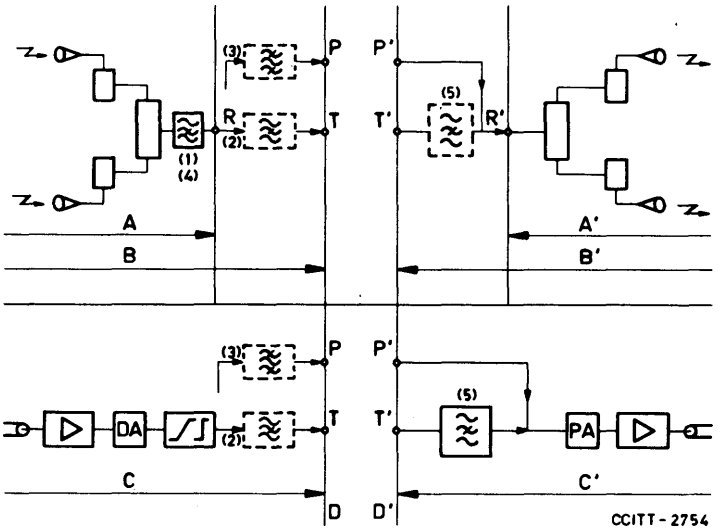
FIGURE 2/G.211



ACE = audio-connecting equipment
CTE = channel-translating equipment (translation of the audio band into the basic group or vice-versa)
GTE = group-translating equipment (translation of the basic group into the basic supergroup or vice-versa)
STE = supergroup-translating equipment (translation of the basic supergroup into the line frequency on coaxial cable, or radio-relay system or vice versa)
CS = communication satellite

GME = group-modulating equipment
TSF = through-supergroup filter
TGF = through-group filter
RDF = repeater distribution frame
GDF = group distribution frame
SDF = supergroup distribution frame
RR = radio-relay system
DTF = direct transfer filter

FIGURE 3/G.211 – **Channel of a group set up on several line links in tandem**



A, A' = radio-relay system
B, B' = line link by means of radio-relay system
C, C' = line link by means of cable system
D, D' = boundary of the high-frequency line equipment
R = radio-relay system output
R' = radio-relay system input
Point P' = provided for possible injection of regulating pilots
Between T and T' = telephony terminating equipment and/or direct through-connection equipment
DA = de-emphasis network
PA = pre-emphasis network

(1) blocking of continuity pilots and, if necessary, of regulating pilots
(2) blocking, if necessary, of regulating pilots, and pilots that must not go beyond the line link
(3) through-connection filter for regulating pilots, if necessary; through-connection filter for telephone groups can, if necessary, be inserted
(4) blocking of unspecified pilots or supervisory signals
(5) filter for blocking any unwanted frequency before injecting a pilot, ensuring with (2) the requisite protection against a pilot (or other) frequency coming from another regulated-line section (B or C, as the case may be)

FIGURE 1/G.213

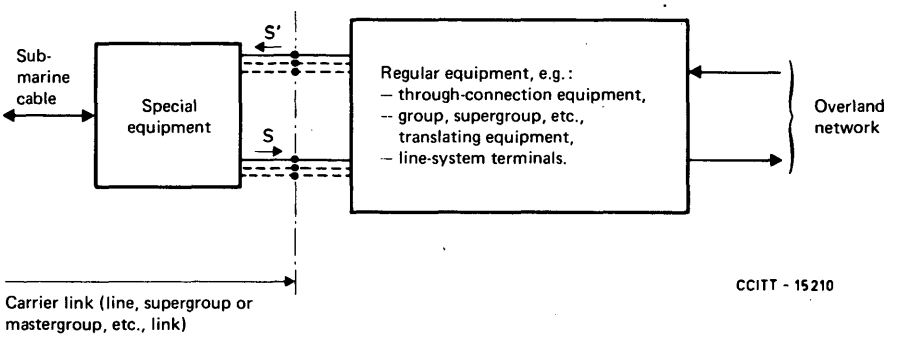


FIGURE 1/G.371 – **Interconnection of a submarine cable system with the overland network**

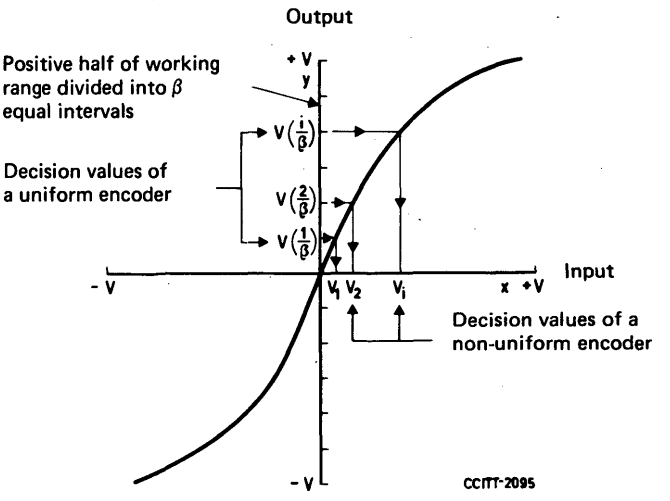
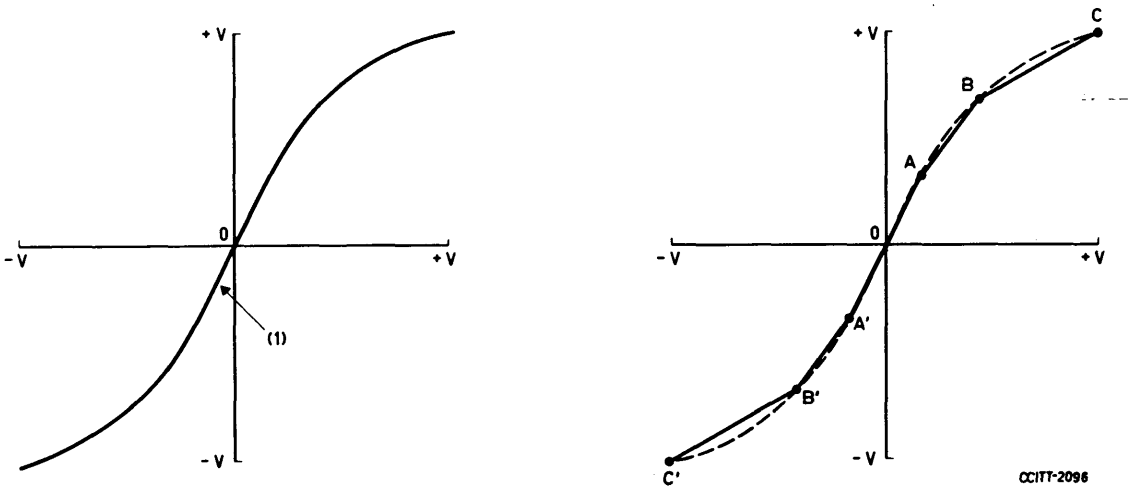


FIGURE 1/G.702 – **Relationship between the decision values of a uniform and a non-uniform encoding law**



a) Smooth characteristic

Note. – A central linear section (1), if present, must tangentially join on to the curved end-section.

b) Segmented characteristic

Note. – This particular characteristic has 5 linear segments: C'B', B'A', A'A, AB, BC.

FIGURE 2/G.702 – **Non-uniform encoding laws**

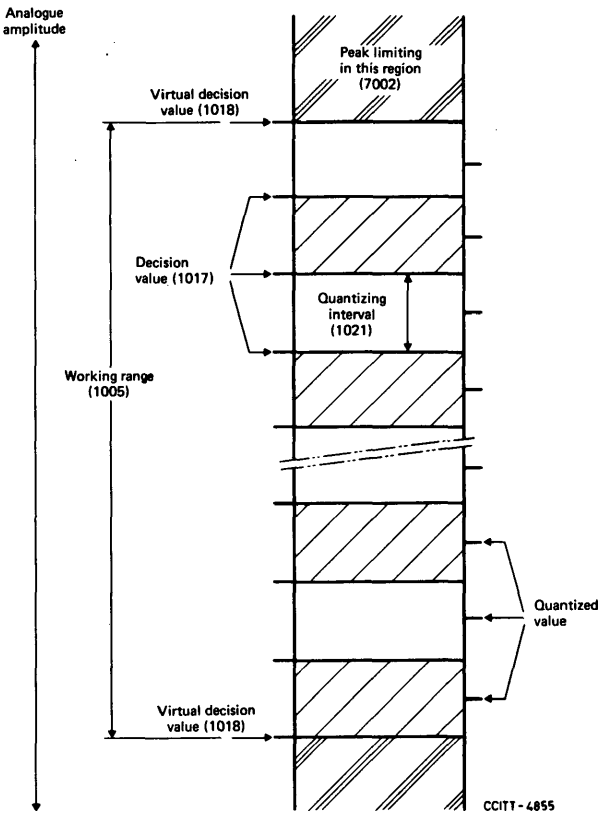
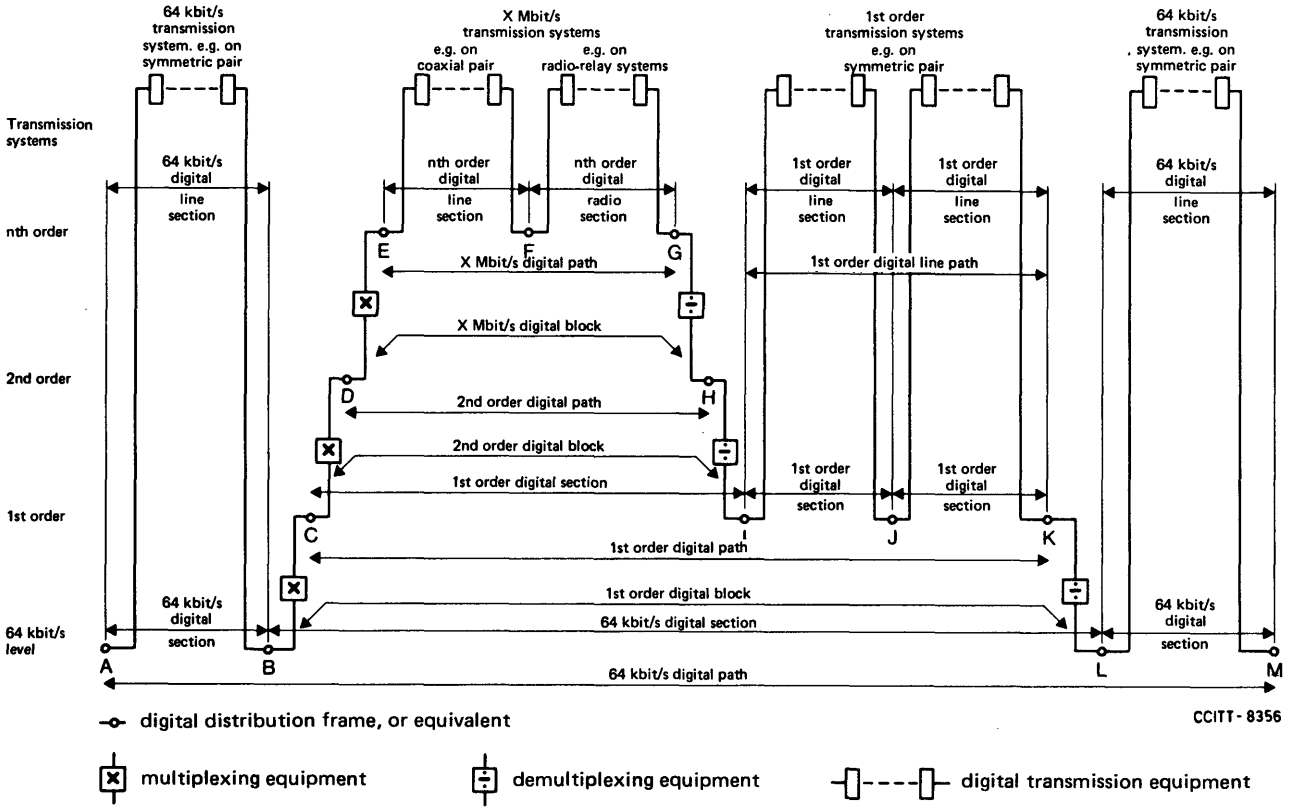


FIGURE 3/G.702 – **Illustration of terms associated with quantizing (1006)**



Note 1. – Digital line and radio sections may be at digit rates which are either hierarchical or non-hierarchical.
Note 2. – A-B is a 64 kbit/s digital line section, which is a particular case of a 64 kbit/s digital section.
Note 3. – A-M is a 64 kbit/s digital path which comprises three 64 kbit/s digital sections, A-B, B-L and L-M.
Note 4. – F-G is an X Mbit/s digital radio section which forms part of an X Mbit/s digital path E-G.
Note 5. – C-I is a 1st order digital section which contains a 2nd order digital path D-H.
Note 6. – I-K is an example of a digital line path.

FIGURE 4/G.702 – **Examples of digital path, digital section, digital line section, etc.**

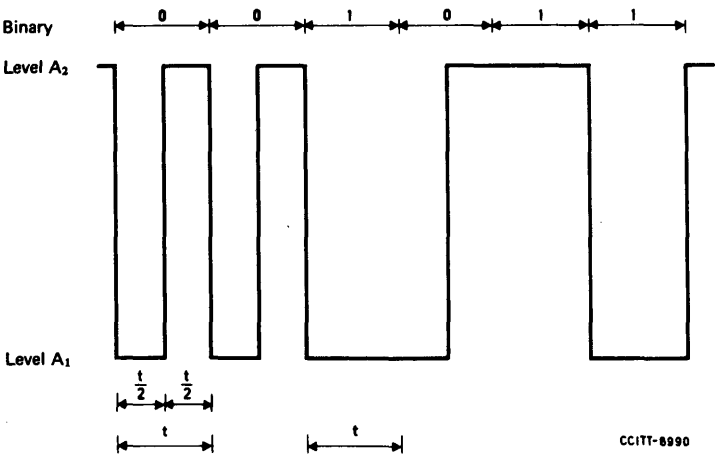
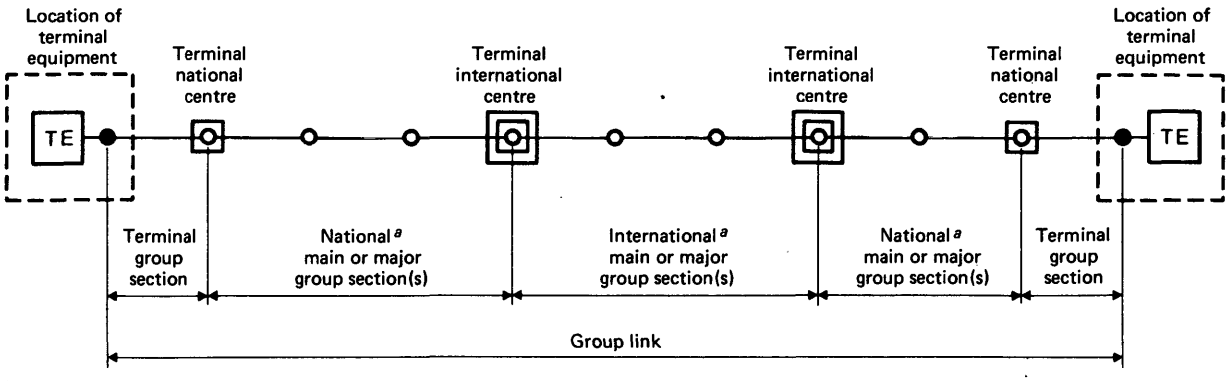


FIGURE 10/G.703 – **Example of CMI coded binary signal**



TE terminal equipment (e.g. data modem, etc.)

● defined test point at the interface between the terminal equipment and the end of the group link

○ a centre (e.g. a repeater station) where there is a defined test point and points at which through-group filters, equalizers, etc., are inserted

[a] These sections are composed of one or more group sections.

FIGURE 1/H.14 – Example of the constitution of a group link for wide-spectrum signal transmission

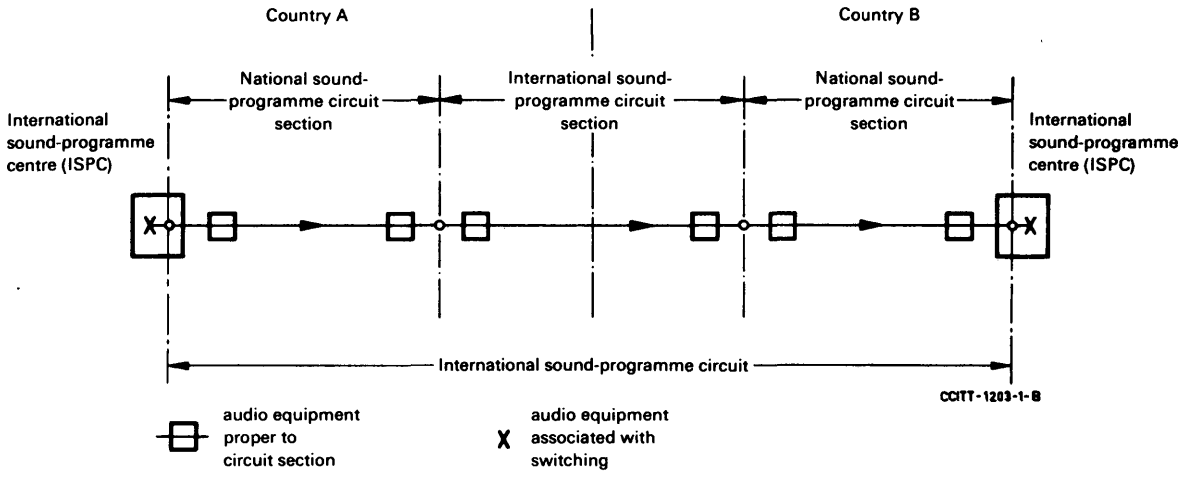


FIGURE 1/J.13 – **An international sound-programme circuit composed of two national and one international sound-programme circuit-section**

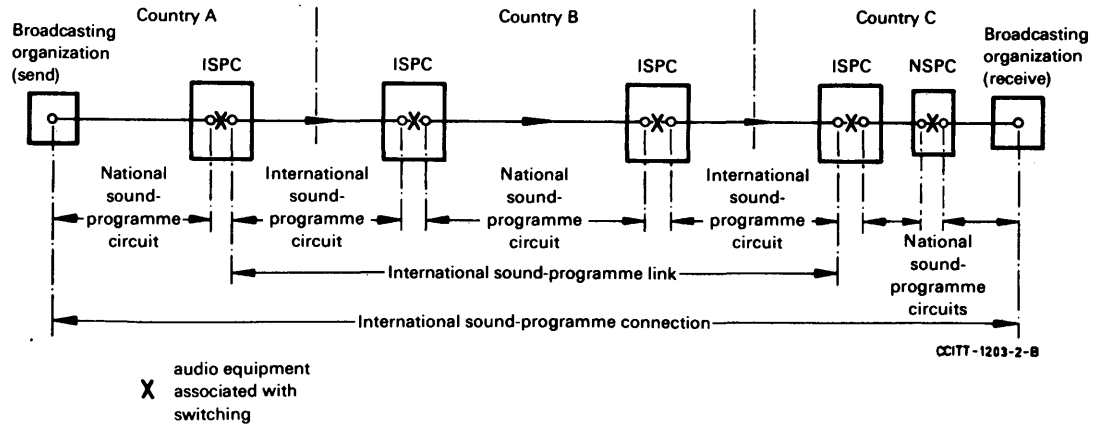
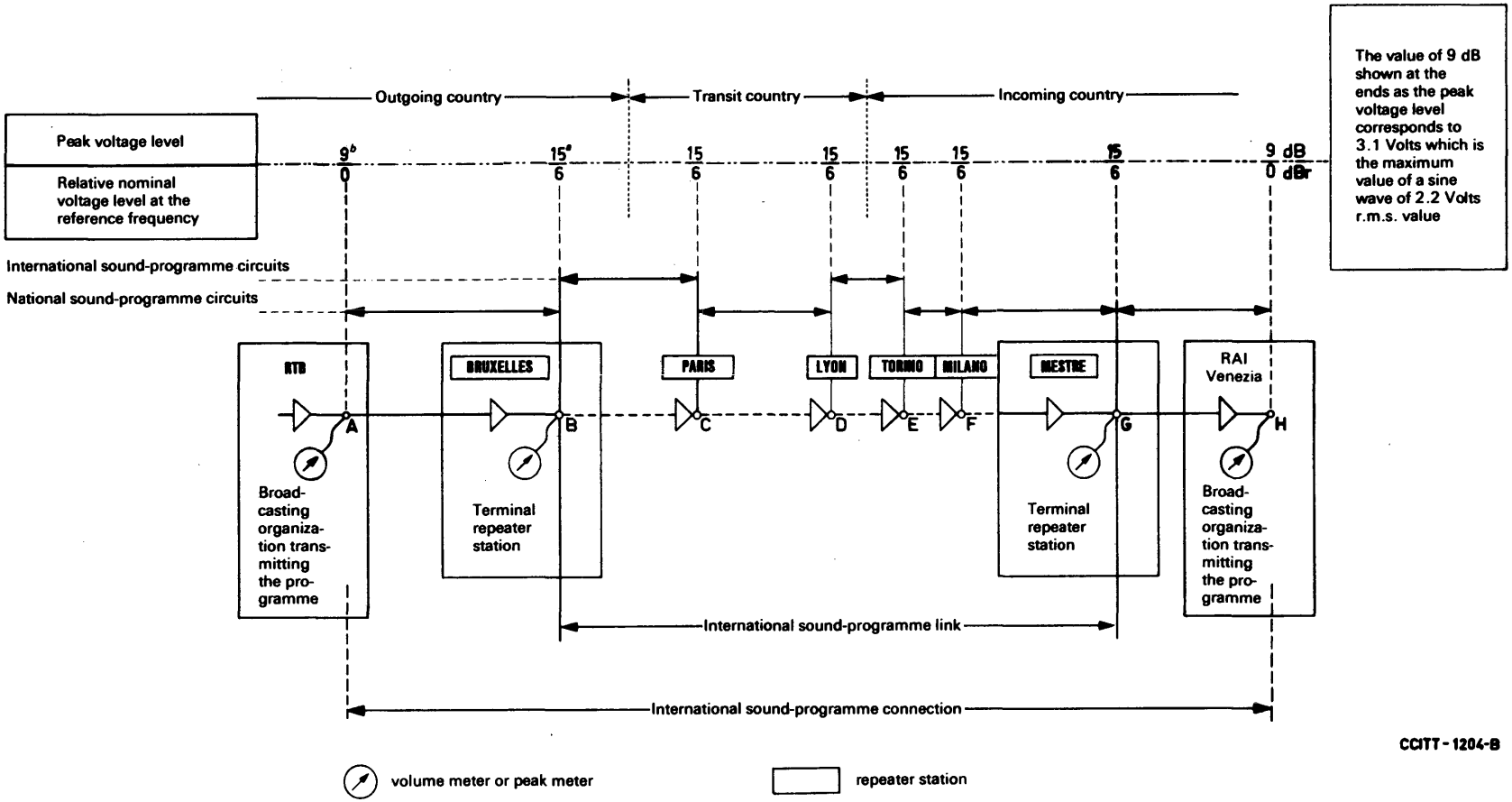


FIGURE 2/J.13 – **An international sound-programme link composed of international and national sound-programme circuits and extended on a national sound-programme circuit at each end to form an international sound-programme connection**



[a] These levels are appropriate to national sound-programme circuits in the countries concerned.

[b] The RTB in fact adopts levels of 15/6 at this point.

FIGURE 3/J.13 – **Diagram of an international sound-programme connection in which all the countries concerned have chosen +6 dBr as the nominal relative level at points at which circuits are interconnected**

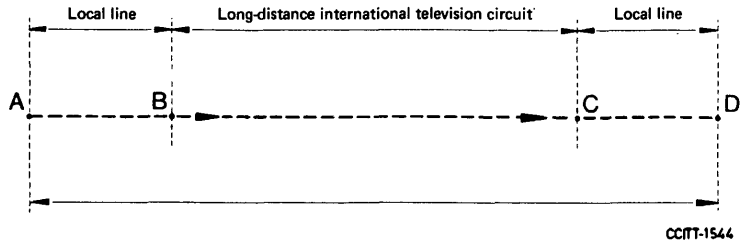


FIGURE 1/J.61 – International television connection

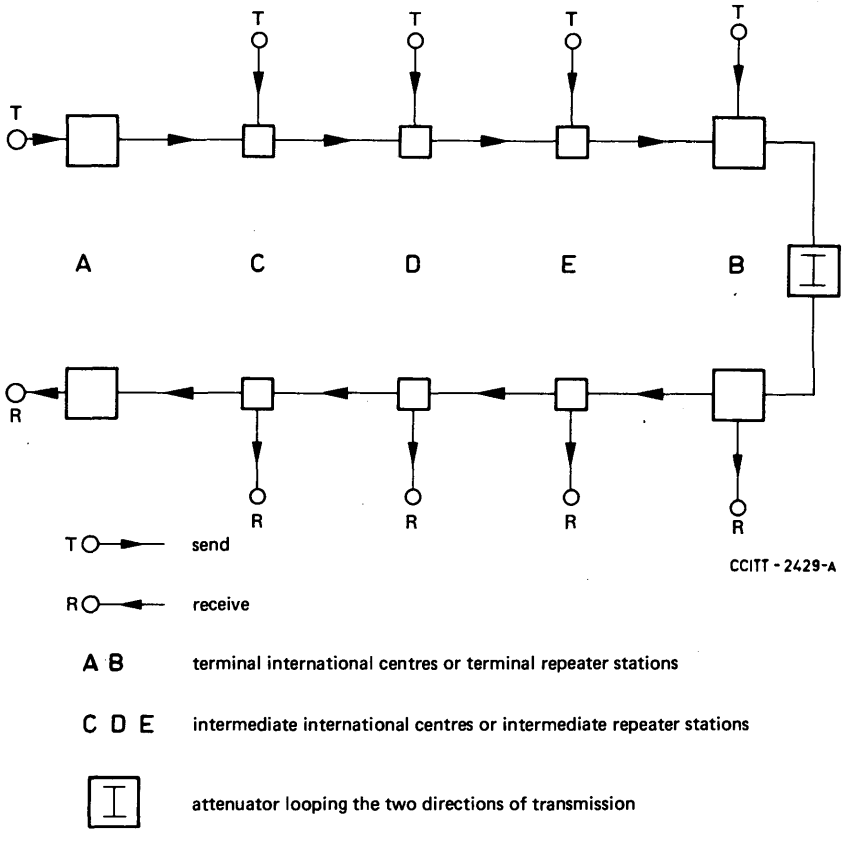
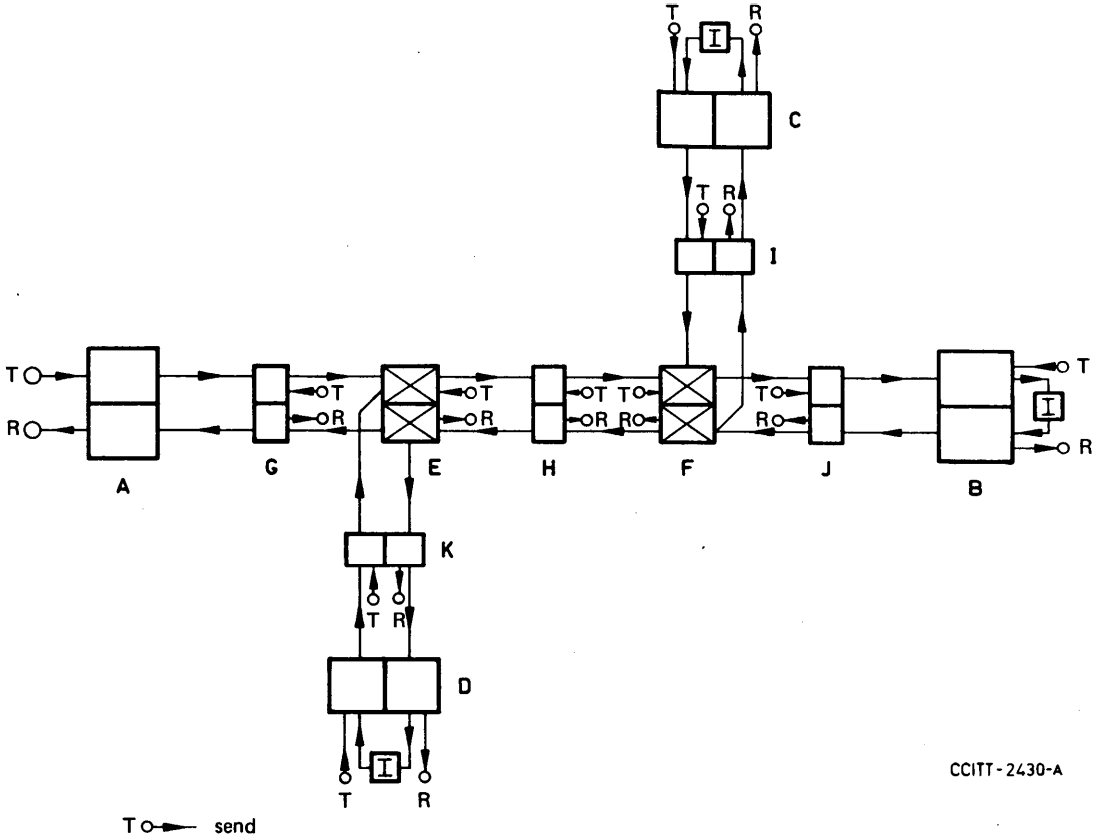


FIGURE 1/M.100 – Example of an omnibus service circuit



T send

R receive

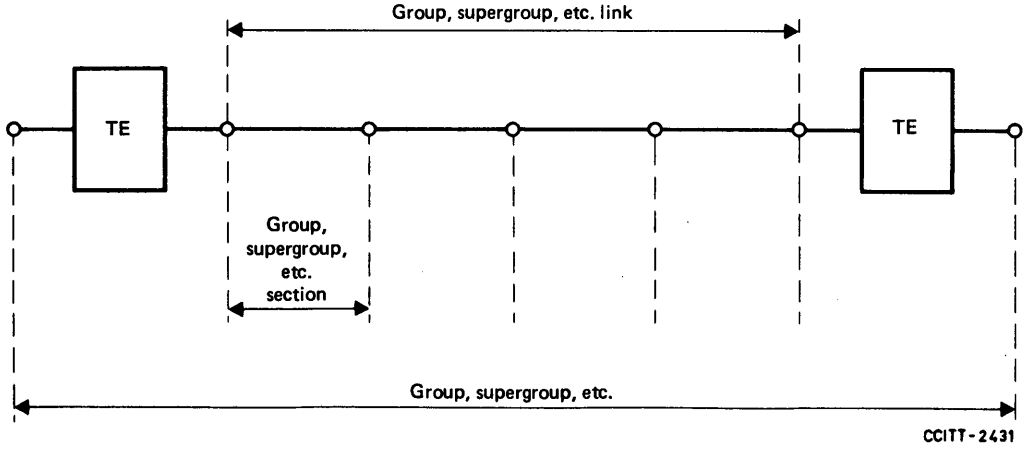
A B C D terminal international centres or terminal repeater stations

E F international centres (or repeater stations) with branching facilities

G H I J K intermediate international centres or intermediate repeater stations

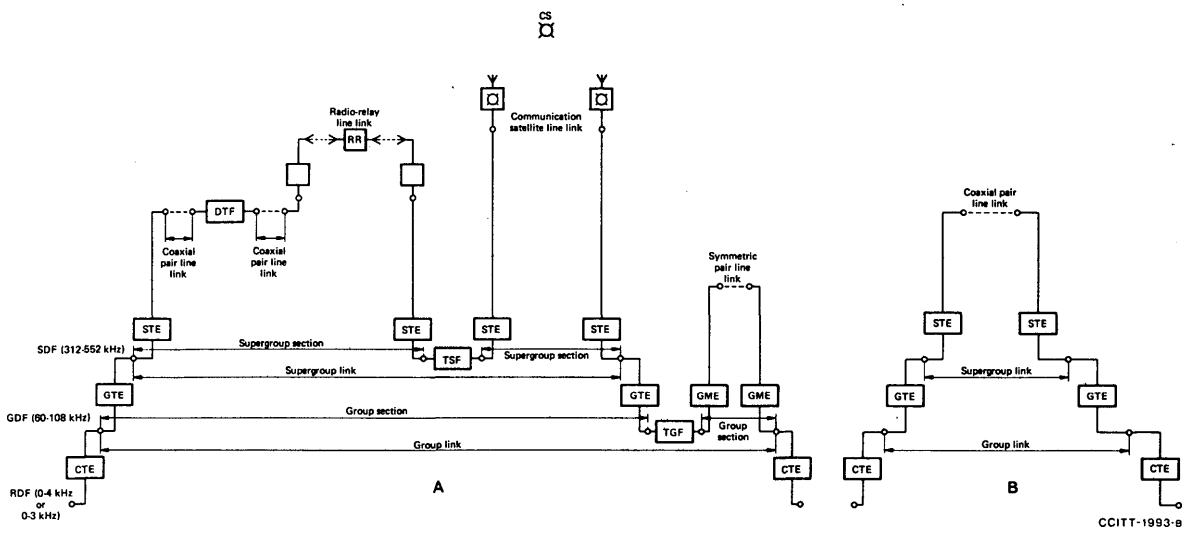
I attenuator looping the two directions of transmission

FIGURE 2/M.100 – **Multi-terminal service circuit**



TE = terminal equipment for telephony, data, facsimile transmission, etc.

FIGURE 1/M.300

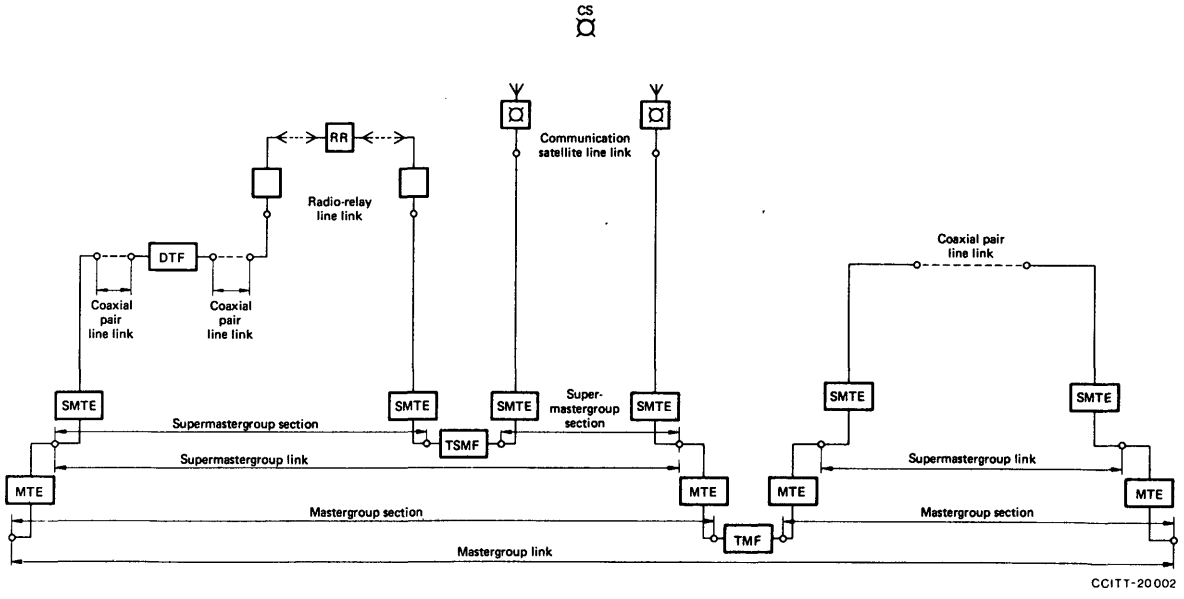


CTE = channel translating equipment
(translation of the audio band into the basic group or vice versa)
GTE = group translating equipment
(translation of the basic group into the basic supergroup)
STE = supergroup translating equipment
(translation of the basic supergroup into the line frequency on coaxial cable, or radio-relay system or vice versa)
GME = group modulating equipment

DTF = direct through-connection filter
TSF = through-supergroup filter
TGF = through-group filter
RDF = repeater distribution frame
GDF = group distribution frame
SDF = supergroup distribution frame
RR = radio-relay station
CS = communication satellite

(The terminology used in this figure is in conformity with the definitions of Recommendation M.300. However, there are small inconsistencies with respect to recommendations giving details of lining-up procedure.)

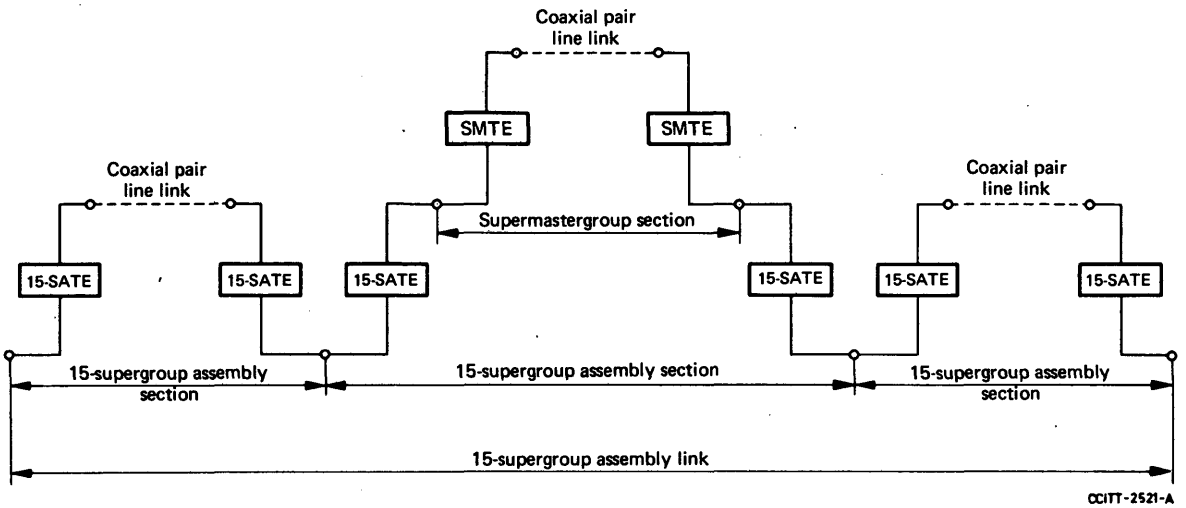
FIGURE 2/M.300 – **Channel of a group set-up on: several line links in tandem (A), a single line link (B)**



MTE = mastergroup translating equipment
SMTE = supermastergroup translating equipment
TMF = through-mastergroup filter
TSMF = through-supermastergroup filter

DTF = direct through-connection filter
RR = radio-relay station
CS = communication satellite

FIGURE 3/M.300 – **Mastergroup link**



SMTE = supermastergroup translating equipment
15-SATE = 15-supergroup assembly translating equipment

FIGURE 4/M.300 – 15-supergroup assembly link

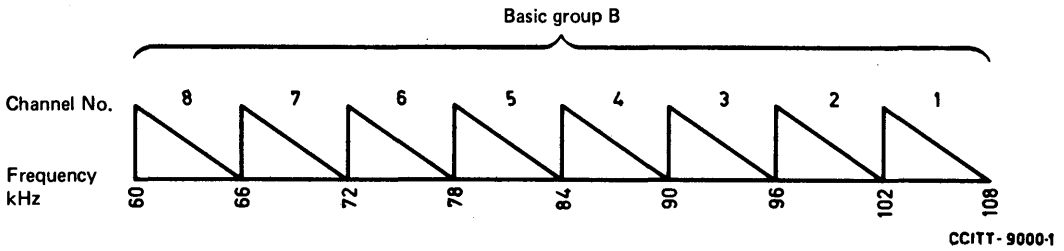


FIGURE 1/M.320 – Numbering of channels in 8 channel group

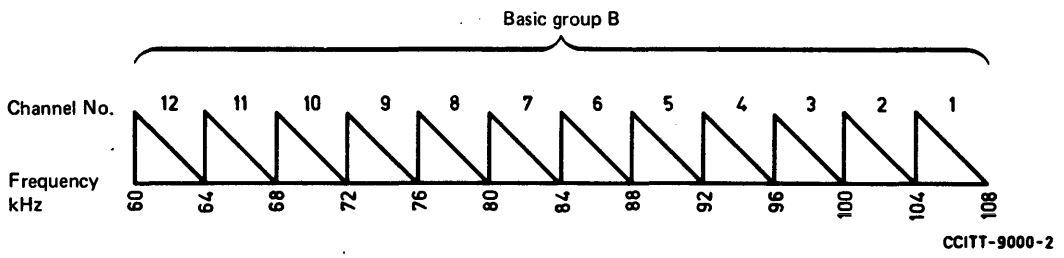


FIGURE 2/M.320 – Numbering of channels in 12 channel group

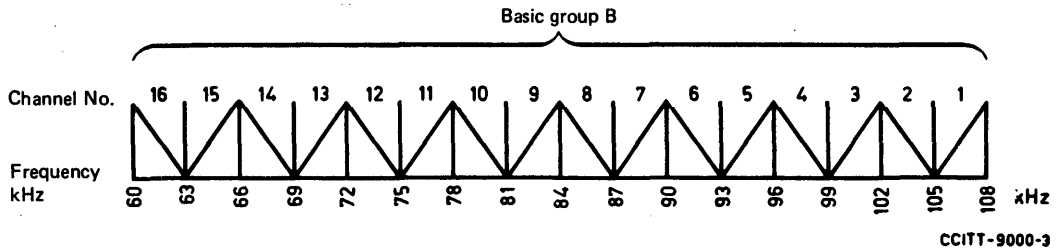


FIGURE 3/M.320 – Numbering of channels in 16 channel group

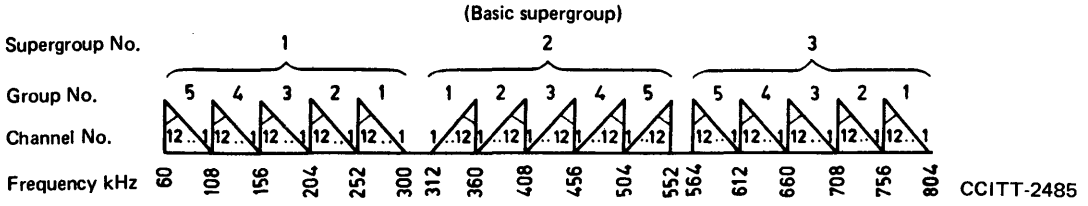


FIGURE 1/M.330 – Numbering of 12 circuit groups and channels in supergroups

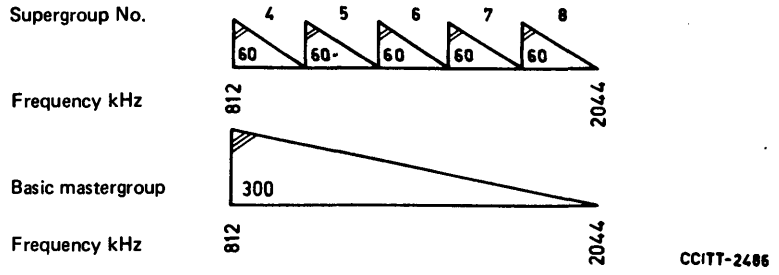


FIGURE 1/M.340 – Numbering of supergroups within the basic mastergroup

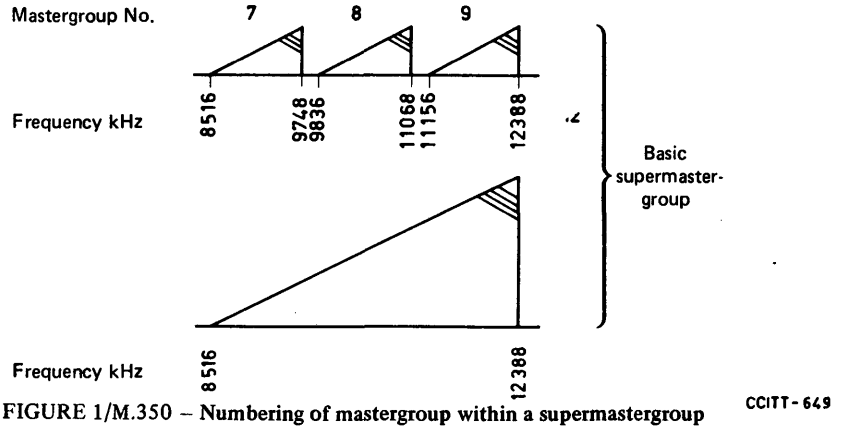


FIGURE 1/M.350 – Numbering of mastergroup within a supermastergroup

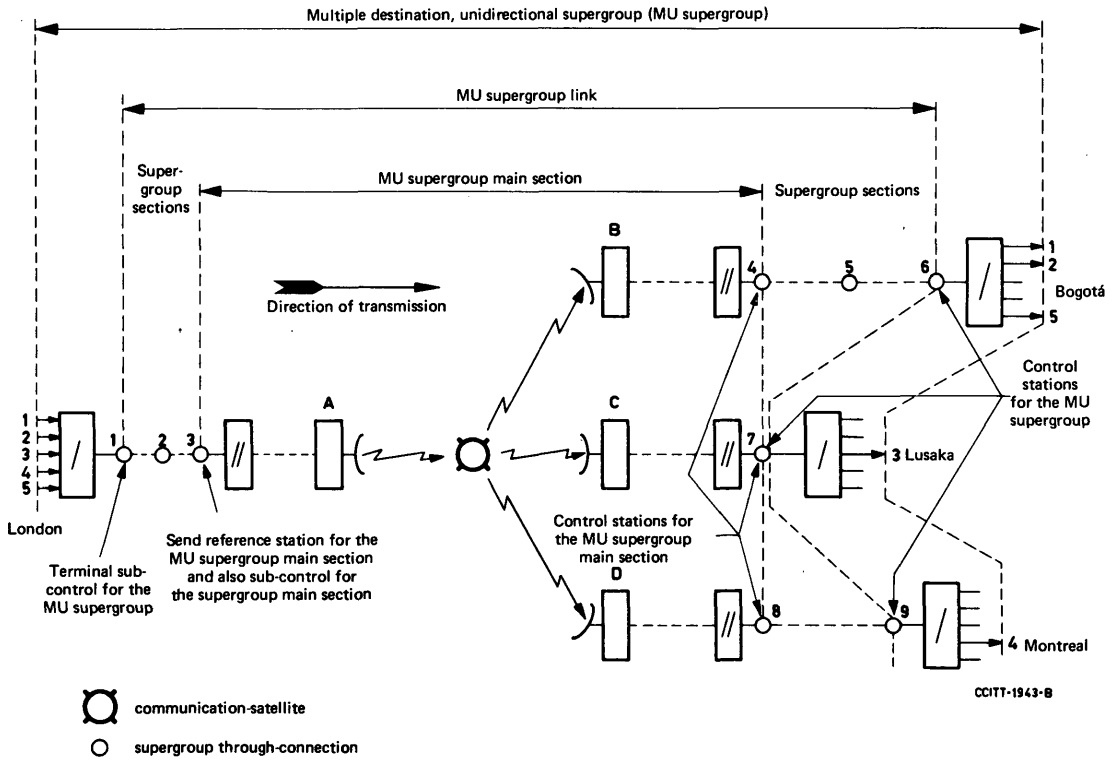


FIGURE 1/M.460 – **Arrangements for a multiple-destination, unidirectional supergroup** (MU supergroup)

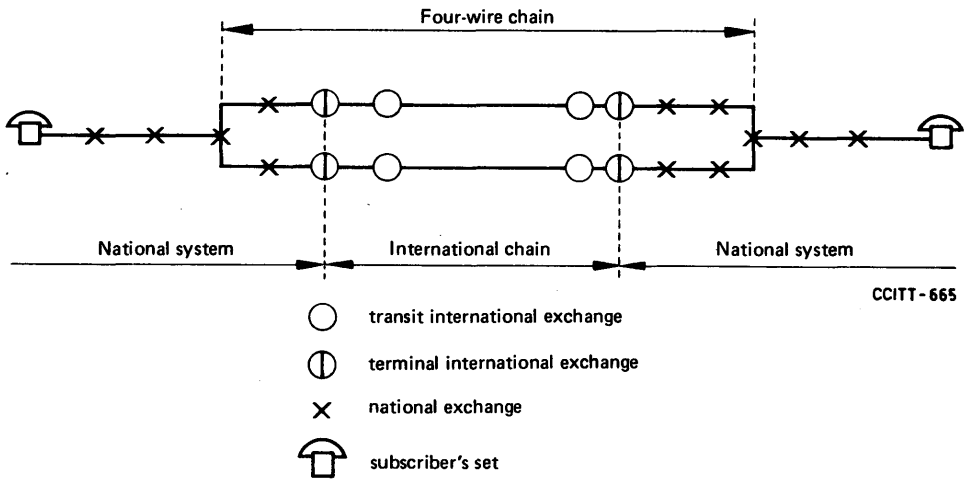


FIGURE 1/M.640 – **Constituent parts of an international telephone connection**

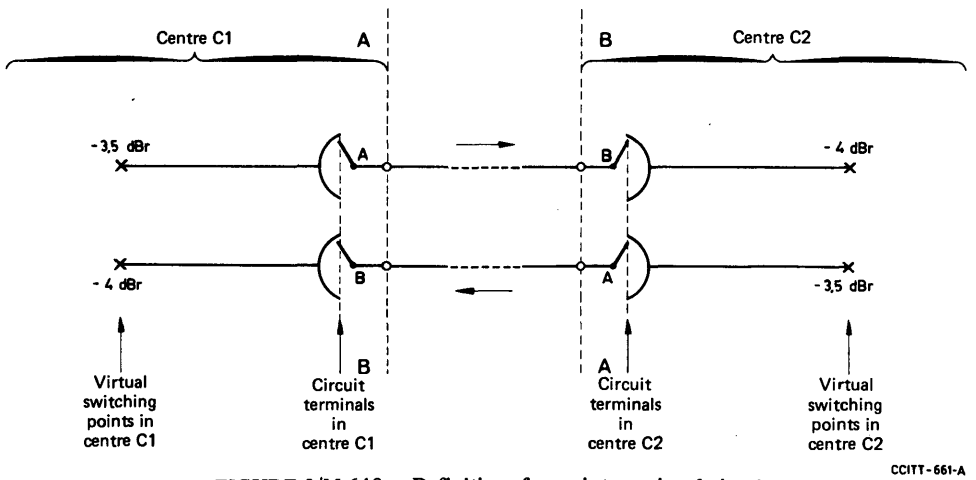


FIGURE 2/M.640 – **Definitions for an international circuit**

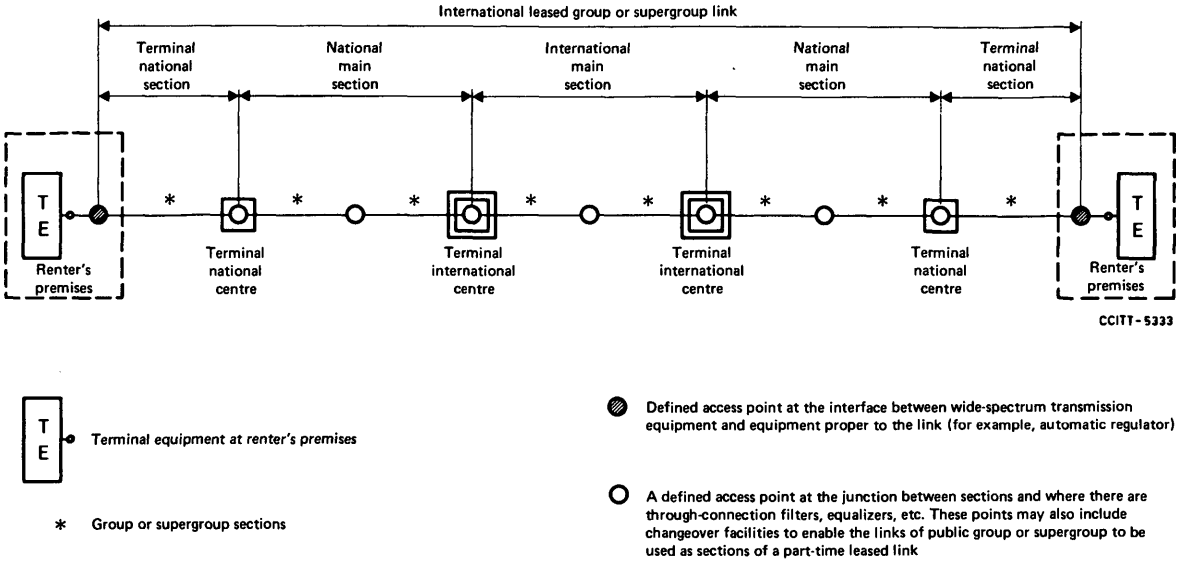


FIGURE 1/M.900 – **Example of the basic constitution of an international leased group or supergroup link for wide-spectrum signal transmission**

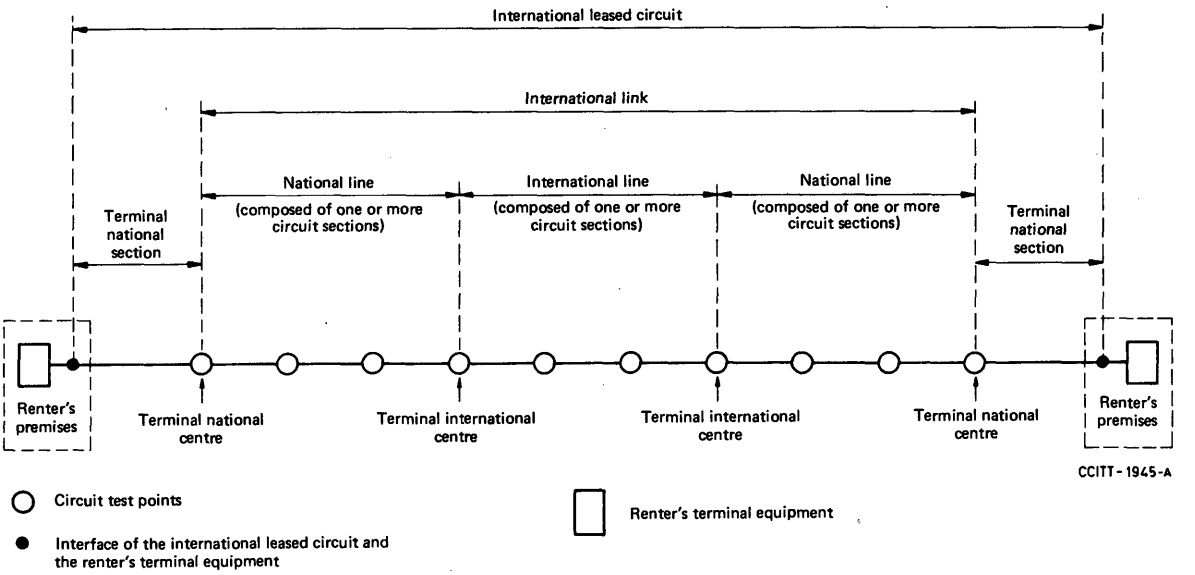


FIGURE 2/M.1010 – **Basic constitution of a point-to-point international leased circuit**

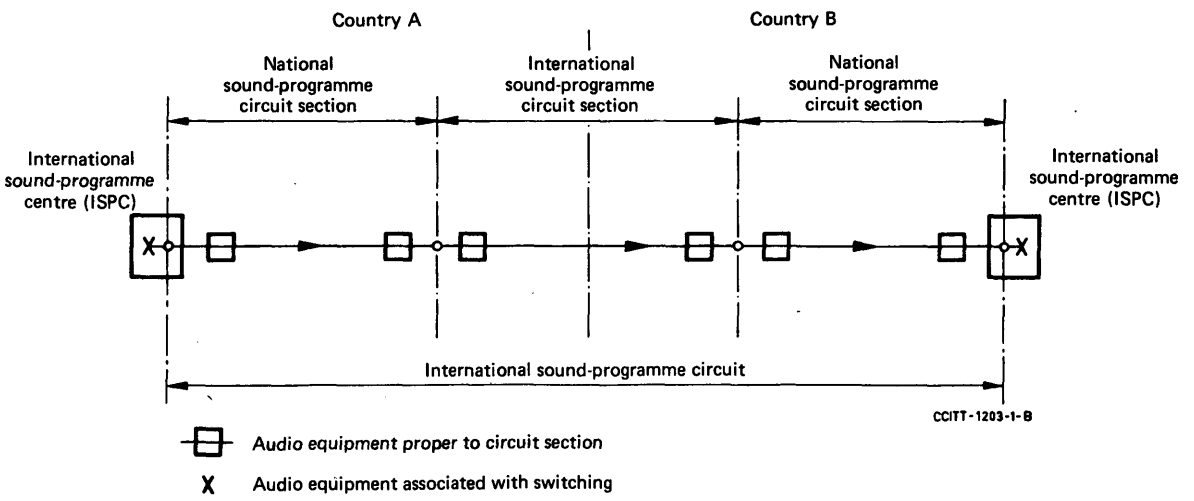
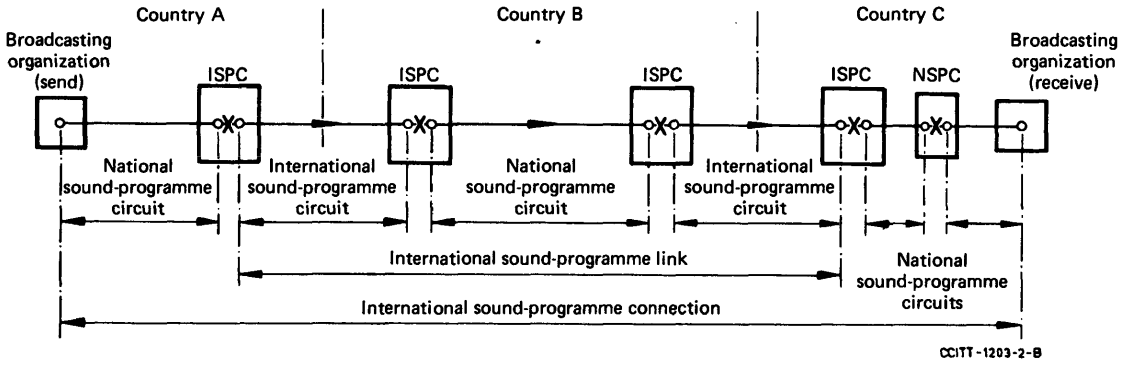
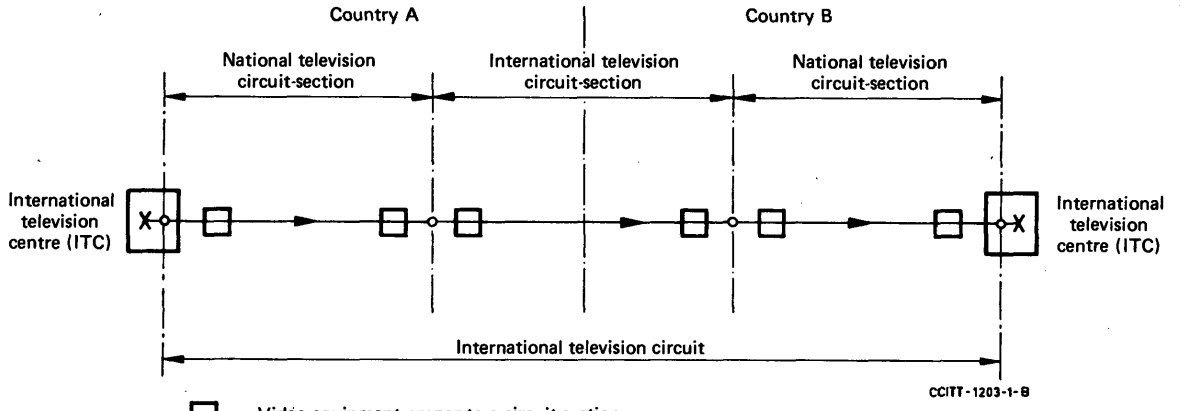


FIGURE 1/N.1 – **An international sound-programme circuit composed of two national and one international sound-programme circuit-sections**



X Audio equipment associated with switching

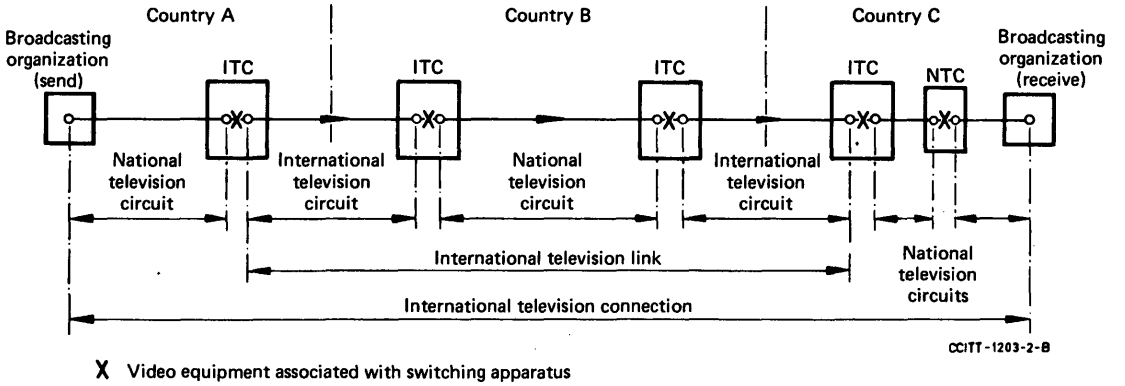
FIGURE 2/N.1 – An international sound-programme link composed of international and national sound-programme circuits and extended on a national sound-programme circuit at each end to form an international sound-programme connection



Video equipment proper to a circuit-section

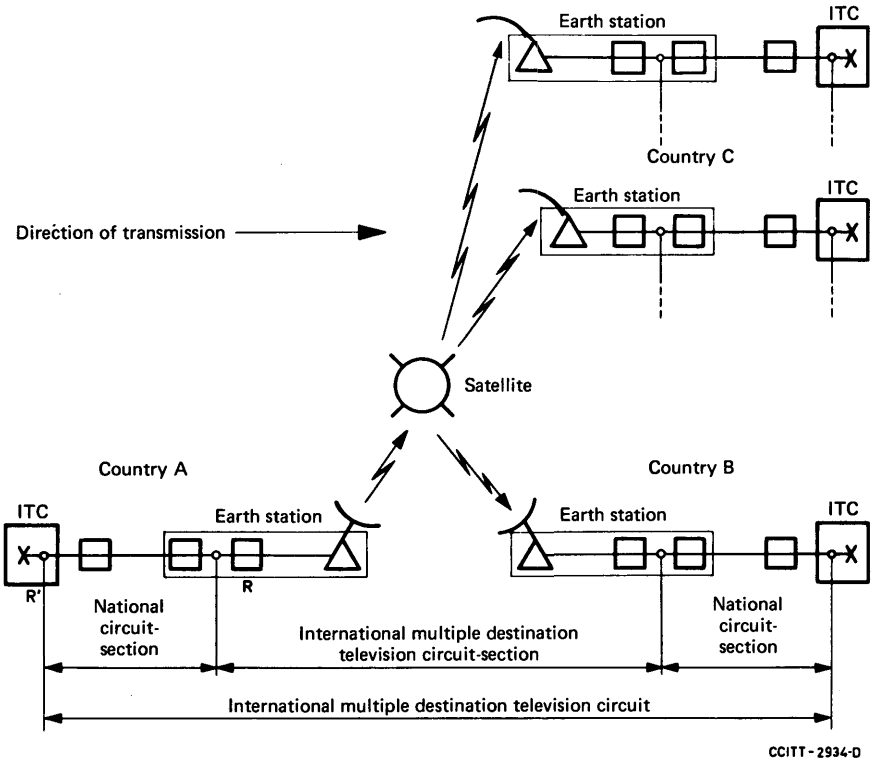
X Video equipment associated with switching apparatus

FIGURE 1/N.51 – An international television circuit composed of two national and one international television circuit-sections



X Video equipment associated with switching apparatus

FIGURE 2/N.51 – An international television link composed of international and national television circuits and extended on national television circuits at each end to form an international television connection



= video equipment proper to a circuit-section

X = video equipment associated with switching apparatus

ITC = international television centre

R = *send reference* station for international circuit section

R' = *send reference* station for international circuit

FIGURE 3/N.51 – **International multiple destination television circuit comprising an international multiple destination satellite circuit-section and national terrestrial circuit-sections**

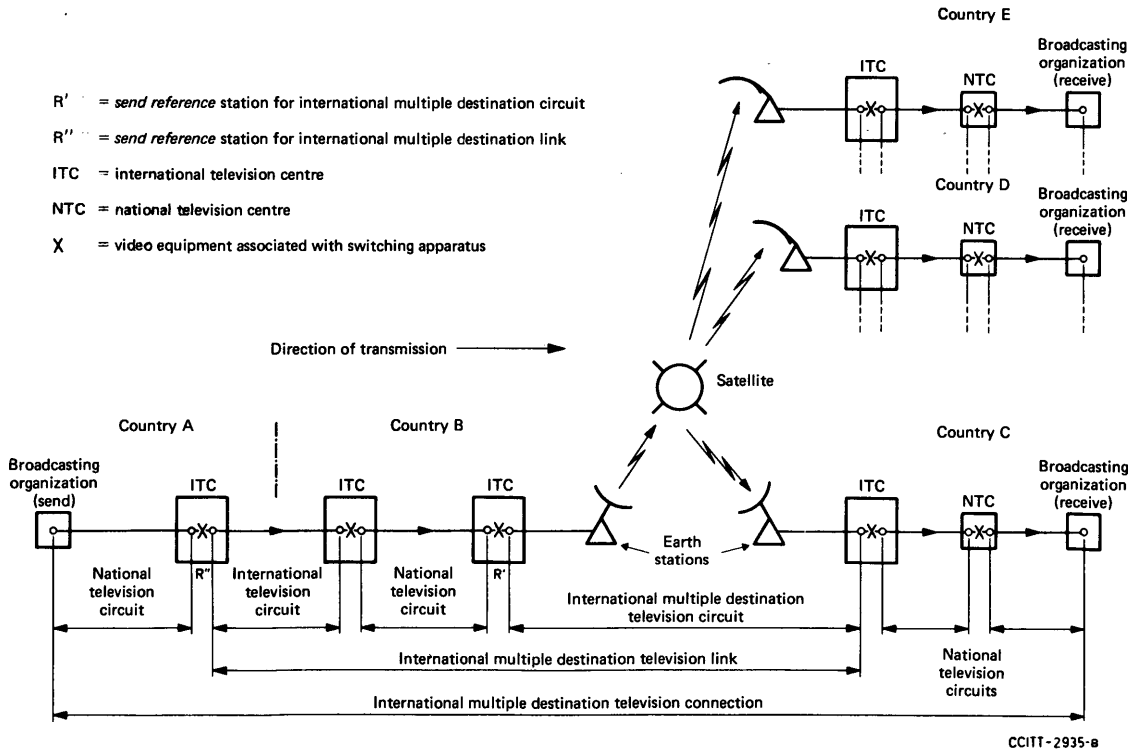


FIGURE 4/N.51 – **An international multiple destination television link composed of an international multiple destination television circuit and national and international television circuits extended on national circuits at each end to form an international multiple destination television connection**

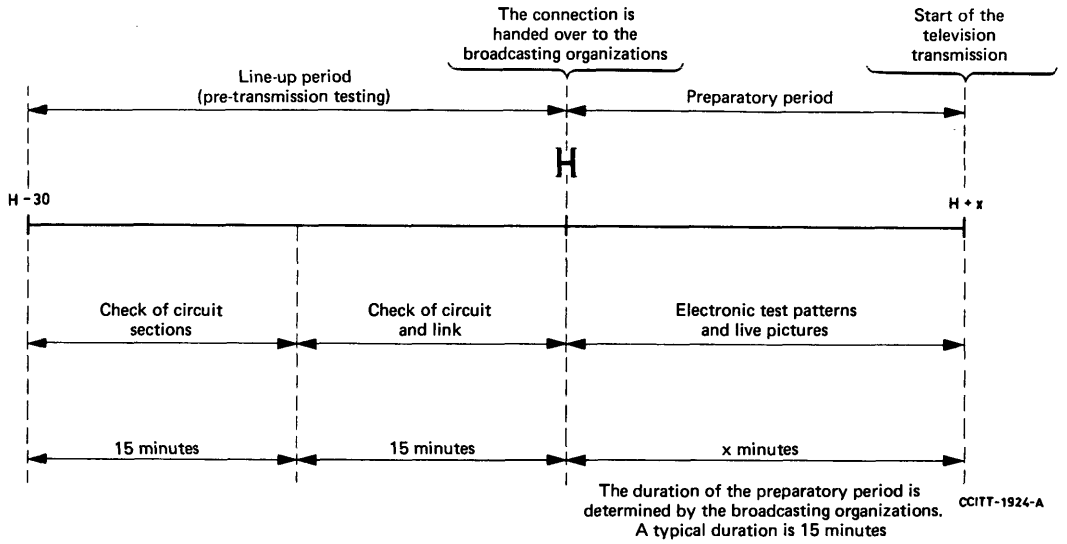


FIGURE 1/N.54 – **Time allocation in the line-up period and the preparatory period in the case of television transmissions**

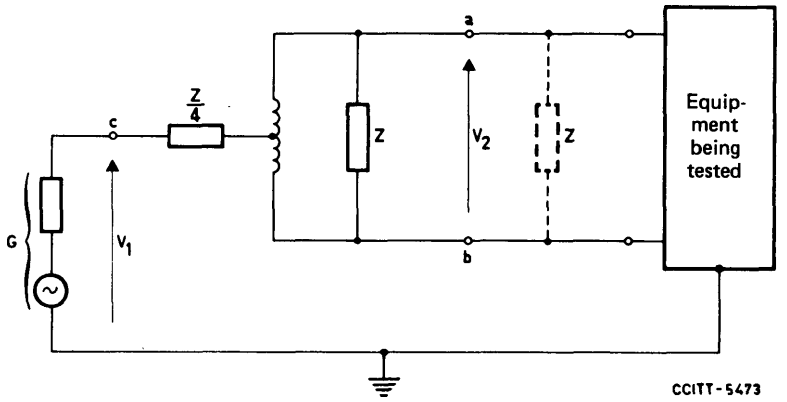


FIGURE 1/O.121 – **Measurement of impedance balance ratio**

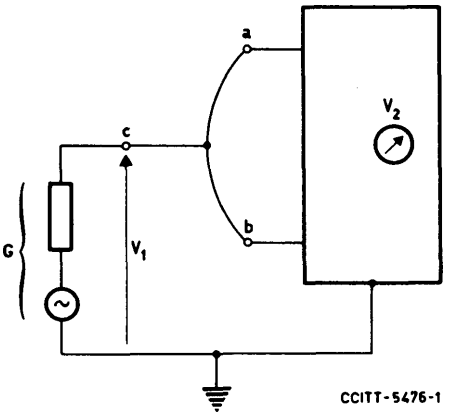


FIGURE 2/O.121 – **Measurement of common mode rejection ratio**

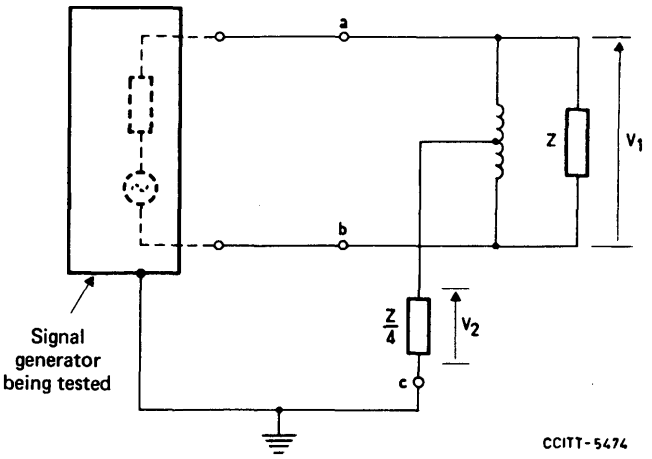


FIGURE 3/O.121 – **Measurement of generator signal balance ratio**

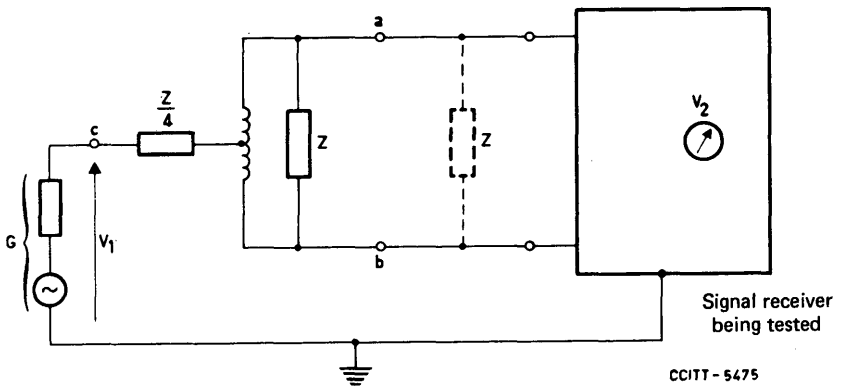
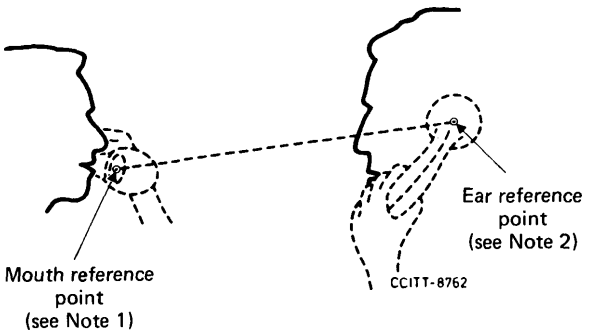


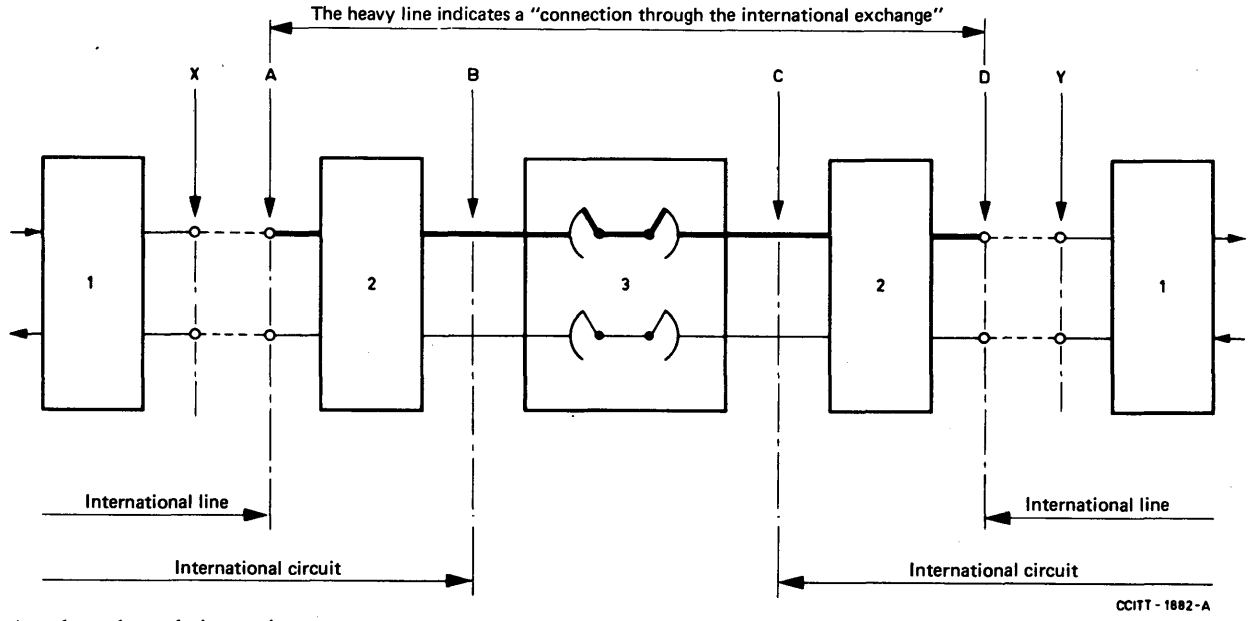
FIGURE 4/O.121 – **Measurement of receiver signal balance ratio**



Note 1. – The mouth reference point is located at a distance of 25 mm in front of the lips on the horizontal axis through the centre of the opening of the mouth. It is defined in the absence of any obstruction.

Note 2. – The ear reference point is located at the entrance to the ear canal of the listener's ear. It is defined as lying at the centre of the plane of a circular concave ear-cap.

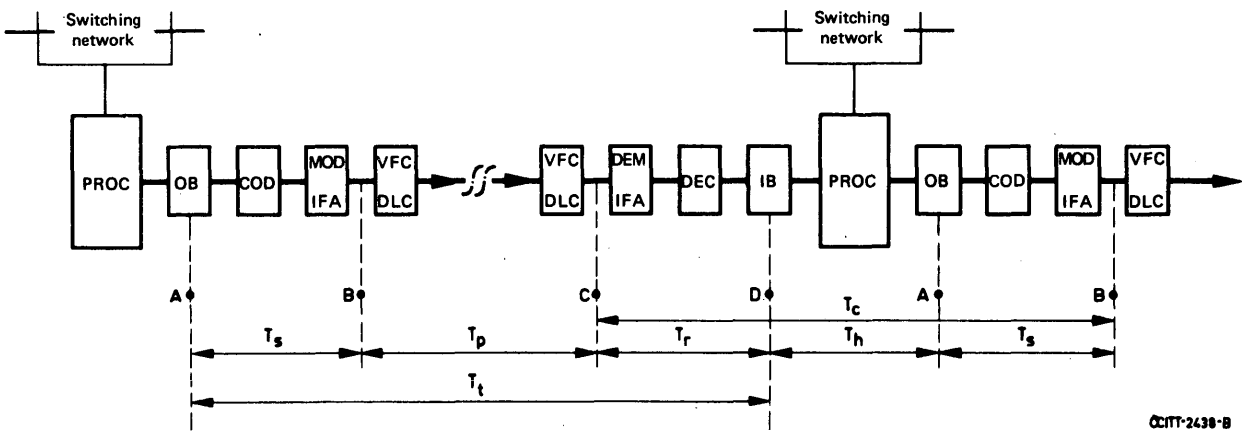
FIGURE 1/P – **Definitions of mouth and ear reference points**



1 = channel translating equipment
2 = incoming and outgoing relay set
3 = automatic switching equipment

Note. – Between points X and A and points D and Y, there may be equipment such as echo suppressors, compandors, equalizers, line signal receivers, etc., in addition to the cabling.

FIGURE 1/Q.45 – **International exchange**



PROC = processor
OB = output buffer
IB = input buffer
COD = coder
DEC = decoder
MOD = modulator
DEM = demodulator
VFC = voice-frequency channel
IFA = interface adaptor
DLC = digital channel

T_c = cross-office transfer time
T_h = processing (handling) time
T_p = voice-frequency or digital channel propagation time
T_r = receiver transfer time
T_s = sender transfer time
T_t = total signal transfer time

FIGURE 3/Q.252 – **Functional signal transfer time diagram**

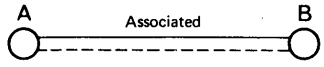


FIGURE 4*a*

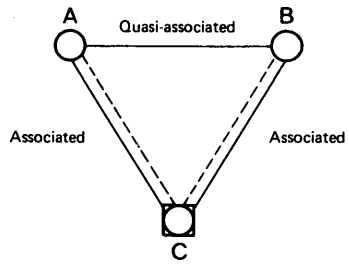


FIGURE 4*b*

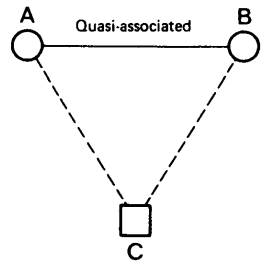


FIGURE 4*c*

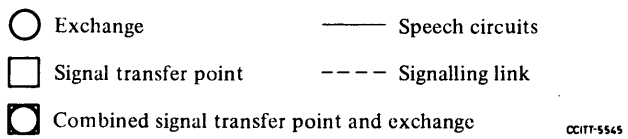


FIGURE 4/Q.253 – **Example of associated and quasi-associated modes of operation**

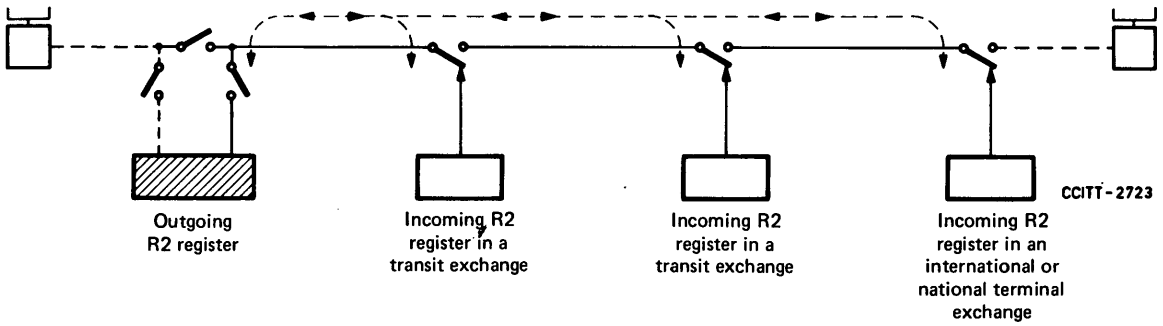
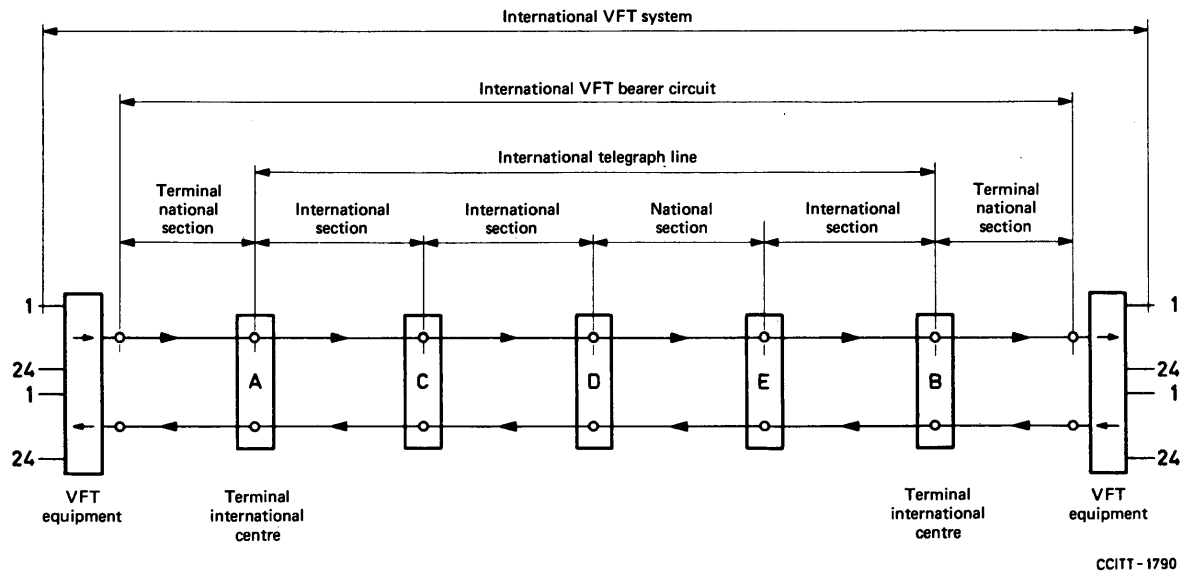
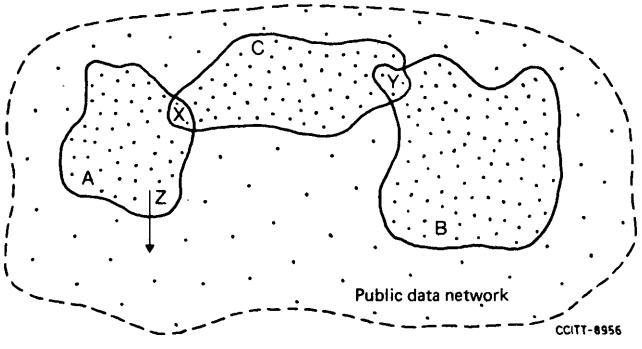


FIGURE 1/Q – **Principle of end-to-end R2 interregister signalling**



Note. – At the intermediate centres C, D and E and at the terminal international centres A and B, the signals transmitted are at audio frequencies. At these points it is possible to make measurements.

FIGURE 1/R.77 – **The components of an international VFT system**



Notes

1. A, B and C are closed user groups
2. Terminal X belongs to closed user groups A and C
3. Terminal Y belongs to closed user groups B and C
4. Terminal Z in closed user group A has outgoing access

FIGURE 1/X – **Diagram associated with the definitions of closed user group and closed user group with outgoing access**

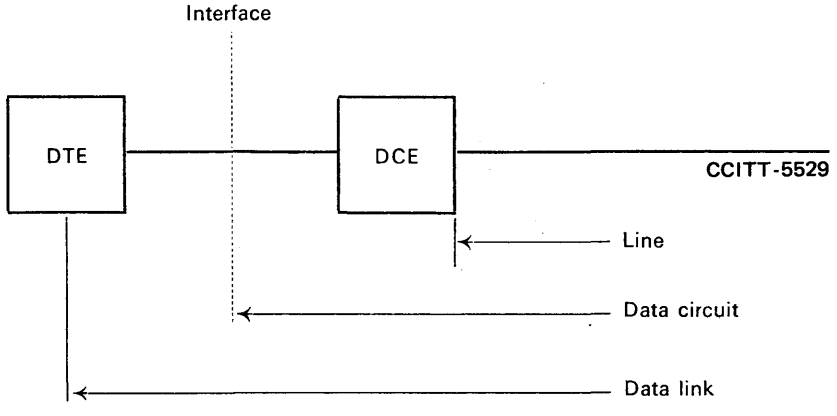
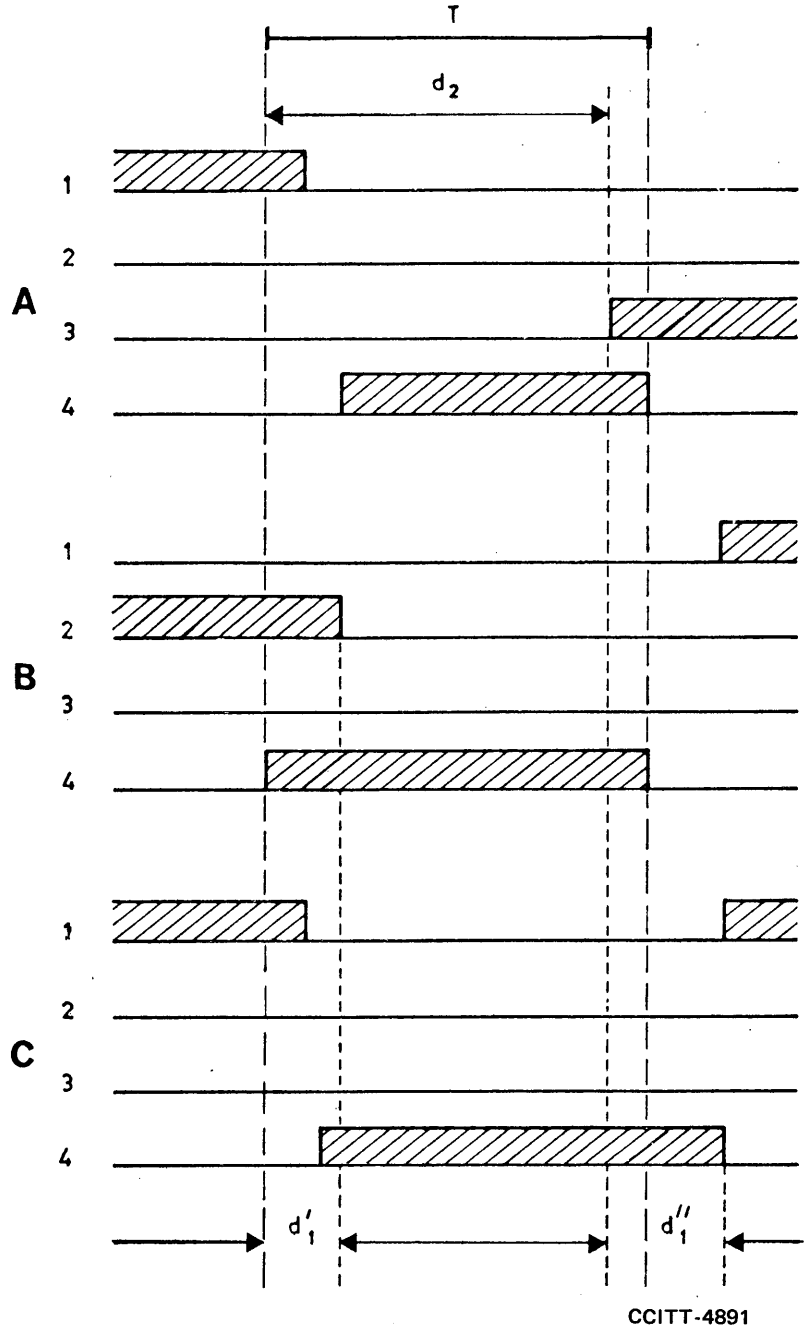


FIGURE 2/X

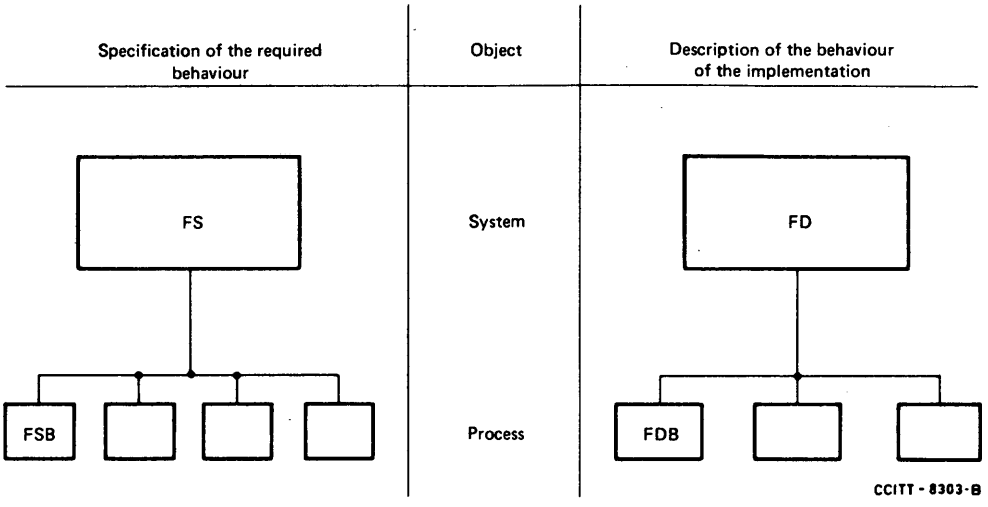


Degree of late distortion: $\delta_l = \frac{d_1 \text{ max}}{T}$

Degree of early distortion: $\delta_e = \frac{T - d_2 \text{ min}}{T} = \frac{(T - d_2) \text{ max}}{T}$

T = theoretical duration of the significant interval

FIGURE 3/X – **Degree of anisochronous parallel distortion**



FS = functional specification
FD = functional description
FSB = functional specification block
FDB = functional description block

Note. – The partitioning of an FS into FSBs for a particular system does not necessarily correspond to the partitioning of the FD into FDBs for the same system.

FIGURE 1/Z.101 – **Partitioning**

C. LIST OF CROSSREFERENCES BETWEEN FIGURES AND TERMS

Figure No.	*Principal term*
2/E.171	actual final route
2/E.171	theoretical final route
1/E.330	international sound-programme connection
2/E.330	international sound-programme connection
1/G.101	international chain
1/G.101	international telephone connection
1/G.101	national systems
2/G.101	circuit terminals
2/G.101	virtual switching points
3/G.101	four-wire chain
1/G.111	reference equivalents of the national systems
1/G.161	echo suppressor
1/G.161	receive loss
1/G.161	suppression loss
2/G.161	terminal echo suppressor
2/G.211	line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, etc.)
3/G.211	fifteen-supergroup assembly link
3/G.211	fifteen-supergroup assembly section
3/G.211	group link
3/G.211	group section
3/G.211	line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, etc.)
3/G.211	mastergroup link
3/G.211	mastergroup section
3/G.211	supergroup link
3/G.211	supergroup section
3/G.211	supermastergroup link
3/G.211	supermastergroup section
1/G.213	points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system
1/G.213	points of telephony input and output for the line link
1/G.371	submarine system/overland system interconnection point
1/G.702	decision value
1/G.702	encoding law
2/G.702	non-uniform encoding
2/G.702	segmented encoding law
3/G.702	decision value
3/G.702	encoding law
3/G.702	peak limiting
3/G.702	quantizing
3/G.702	quantizing interval
3/G.702	virtual decision value
3/G.702	working range
4/G.702	digital block
4/G.702	digital line path
4/G.702	digital line section
4/G.702	digital path
4/G.702	digital radio path
4/G.702	digital radio section
4/G.702	digital section
10/G.703	coded mark inversion (CMI)
1/H.14	group link
1/J.13	international sound-programme circuit
1/J.13	sound-programme circuit-section
2/J.13	international sound-programme connection
2/J.13	international sound-programme link
3/J.13	international sound-programme connection
3/J.13	origin and extremity of an international sound-programme circuit
1/J.61	hypothetical reference circuit
1/J.61	international television connection
1/M.100	omnibus service circuit
2/M.100	multi-terminal service circuit
1/M.300	group
1/M.300	group link
1/M.300	group section
1/M.300	mastergroup
1/M.300	mastergroup link
1/M.300	mastergroup section
1/M.300	supergroup
1/M.300	supergroup link
1/M.300	supergroup section
1/M.300	supermastergroup
1/M.300	supermastergroup link
1/M.300	supermastergroup section
2/M.300	fifteen-supergroup assembly
2/M.300	fifteen-supergroup assembly link
2/M.300	fifteen-supergroup assembly section
2/M.300	group
2/M.300	group link
2/M.300	group section
2/M.300	line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.)
2/M.300	mastergroup
2/M.300	mastergroup link
2/M.300	mastergroup section
2/M.300	supergroup
2/M.300	supergroup link
2/M.300	supergroup section
2/M.300	supermastergroup
2/M.300	supermastergroup link
2/M.300	supermastergroup section
2/M.300	through-group connection point
2/M.300	through-supergroup connection point
3/M.300	fifteen-supergroup assembly
3/M.300	fifteen-supergroup assembly link
3/M.300	fifteen-supergroup assembly section
3/M.300	group
3/M.300	group link
3/M.300	group section
3/M.300	line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.)
3/M.300	mastergroup
3/M.300	mastergroup link
3/M.300	mastergroup section
3/M.300	supergroup
3/M.300	supergroup link
3/M.300	supergroup section
3/M.300	supermastergroup
3/M.300	supermastergroup link
3/M.300	supermastergroup section

3/M.300 through-group connection point
3/M.300 through-supergroup connection point
4/M.300 fifteen-supergroup assembly
4/M.300 fifteen-supergroup assembly link
4/M.300 fifteen-supergroup assembly section
4/M.300 group
4/M.300 group link
4/M.300 group section
4/M.300 line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.)
4/M.300 mastergroup
4/M.300 mastergroup link
4/M.300 mastergroup section
4/M.300 supergroup
4/M.300 supergroup link
4/M.300 supergroup section
4/M.300 supermastergroup
4/M.300 supermastergroup link
4/M.300 supermastergroup section
4/M.300 through-group connection point
4/M.300 through-supergroup connection point
1/M.320 group
2/M.320 group
3/M.320 group
1/M.330 supergroup
1/M.340 mastergroup
1/M.350 supermastergroup
1/M.460 main section
1/M.640 international chain
1/M.640 international telephone connection
1/M.640 national systems
2/M.640 circuit terminals
2/M.640 virtual switching points
1/M.900 international leased group link or supergroup link
1/M.900 international main section
1/M.900 national main section
1/M.900 terminal international centre
1/M.900 terminal national centre
1/M.900 terminal national section
2/M.1010 international leased circuit
2/M.1010 international line
2/M.1010 international link
2/M.1010 national line
2/M.1010 terminal international centre
2/M.1010 terminal national centre
2/M.1010 terminal national section
1/N.1 international sound-programme centre (ISPC)
1/N.1 international sound-programme circuit
1/N.1 sound-programme circuit section
2/N.1 broadcasting organization (receive)
2/N.1 broadcasting organization (send)
2/N.1 international sound-programme centre (ISPC)
2/N.1 international sound-programme connection
2/N.1 international sound-programme link
2/N.1 national sound-programme centre (NSPC)
1/N.51 international television centre (ITC)
1/N.51 international television circuit
1/N.51 television circuit section
2/N.51 broadcasting organization (receive)
2/N.51 broadcasting organization (send)
2/N.51 international television centre (ITC)
2/N.51 international television circuit
2/N.51 international television connection
2/N.51 international television link
2/N.51 national television centre (NTC)
3/N.51 international multiple destination television circuit
3/N.51 international multiple destination television circuit section
3/N.51 send reference station
4/N.51 international multiple destination television connection
4/N.51 international multiple destination television link
4/N.51 send reference station
1/N.54 line-up period
1/N.54 preparatory period
1/O.121 impedance balance ratio
2/O.121 common-mode rejection ratio
3/O.121 signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators
4/O.121 signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers
1/P ear reference point
1/P mouth reference point
1/Q.45 connection through an exchange
1/Q.45 connection through an exchange
3/Q.252 processing (handling) time
3/Q.252 receiver transfer time
3/Q.252 sender transfer time
4/Q.253 associated mode of operation
4/Q.253 non-associated mode of operation
4/Q.253 quasi-associated mode of operation
4/Q.253 signal transfer point
1/Q end-to-end signalling (Signalling System R2)
1/R.77 international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) system
1/X closed user group
1/X closed user group with outgoing access
2/X data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)
2/X data link
2/X terminal installation for data transmission
3/X degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion
3/X degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion
1/Z.101 functional description (FD)
1/Z.101 functional specification (FS)
1/Z.101 functional specification blocks (FSB)

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PART II

TRILINGUAL GLOSSARY

A. ENGLISH TERMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

A

abbreviated address calling
S: llamada con dirección abreviada
F: numérotation abrégée

abbreviated dialling prefix
S: prefijo de marcación abreviada
F: préfixe de numérotation abrégée

abbreviated number
S: número abreviado
F: numéro abrégé

a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector
S: tensión alterna de cebado de un descargador
F: tension alternative d'amorçage d'un parafoudre

accentuated contrast
S: contraste acentuado
F: contraste accentué

access-barred signal
S: señal de acceso prohibido
F: signal d'accès interdit

access to supplementary services
S: acceso a servicios suplementarios
F: accès aux services supplémentaires

accounting rate
S: tasa de distribución
F: taxe de répartition

accounting rate quota
S: parte alícuota de distribución
F: quote-part de répartition

accounting-rate quota
S: parte alícuota de distribución
F: quote-part de répartition

accounting revenue division procedure
S: procedimiento de división de los ingresos de distribución
F: méthode de division des recettes de répartition

acknowledgement indicator
S: indicador de acuse de recibo
F: indicateur d'accusé de réception

acknowledgement signal unit (ACU)
S: unidad de señalización de acuse de recibo (ACU)
F: unité de signalisation d'accusé de réception (ACU)

acoustic coupling (to telephone line)
S: acoplamiento acústico (a la línea telefónica)
F: couplage acoustique (à une ligne téléphonique)

actual final route
S: ruta real de última elección
F: voie réelle de dernier choix

adaptive channel allocation
S: asignación adaptable de canales
F: affectation dynamique adaptable des voies

address
S: dirección
F: adresse

address-complete signal, charge
S: señal de dirección completa, con tasación
F: signal de numéro complet, avec taxation

address-complete signal, coin-box
S: señal de dirección completa, teléfono de previo pago
F: signal de numéro complet, poste à prépaiement

address-complete signal, no charge
S: señal de dirección completa, sin tasación
F: signal de numéro complet, sans taxation

address-complete signals (Signalling System R2)
S: señales de dirección completa (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signaux d'adresse complète (système de signalisation R2)

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, charge
S: señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, con tasación
F: signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, avec taxation

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, coin-box
S: señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, teléfono de previo pago
F: signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, poste à prépaiement

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, no charge
S: señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, sin tasación
F: signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, sans taxation

address-incomplete signal
S: señal de dirección incompleta
F: signal de numéro incomplet

address messages
S: mensaje de dirección
F: message d'adresse

address separator
S: separador de dirección
F: séparateur d'adresses

address signal
S: señal de dirección
F: signal d'adresse

adverse state (scrambling process)
S: estado desfavorable (seudoaleatorización)
F: état défavorable (brouillage)

aligner
S: alineador
F: aligneur

alphabet (telegraph or data)
S: alfabeto (telegráfico o de datos)
F: alphabet (télégraphique ou de données)

alphabetic telegraphy
S: telegrafía alfabética
F: télégraphie alphabétique

alternate mark inversion signal (AMI)
S: señal bipolar (señal AMI)
F: signal bipolaire (alternant) – signal bipolaire (strict)

alternate mark inversion violation
S: violación bipolar (violación AMI)
F: violation de la règle de bipolarité – violation de l'alternance des polarités

alternating discharge current of a protector
S: corriente alterna de descarga de un descargador
F: courant alternatif de décharge d'un parafoudre

alternative routing
S: encaminamiento alternativo
F: acheminement par voie détournée

alternative-routing indicator
S: indicador de encaminamiento alternativo
F: indicateur d'acheminement détourné

amount of traffic carried
S: volumen del tráfico cursado
F: volume du trafic acheminé

amplitude modulation
S: modulación de amplitud
F: modulation d'amplitude

amplitude quantized control
S: control por cuantificación de amplitud
F: mode à quantification d'amplitude

analogue control
S: control analógico
F: mode analogique

anisochronous
S: anisócrono
F: anisochrone

anisochronous transmission
S: transmisión anisócrona
F: transmission anisochrone

annual charge ratio
S: relación de las cargas anuales
F: rapport des charges annuelles

answer-back unit simulator
S: simulador de transmisor automático de distintivo
F: simulateur d'émetteur d'indicatif

answer signal, charge
S: señal de respuesta, con tasación
F: signal de réponse, avec taxation

answer signal, no charge
S: señal de respuesta, sin tasación
F: signal de réponse, sans taxation

answer signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal de réponse (système de signalisation R1)

answer signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de réponse (système de signalisation R2)

answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call
S: demora en contestar de las operadoras; tiempo de transmisión de la petición; demora; tiempo de establecimiento de una comunicación internacional
F: délai de réponse des opératrices; délai de transmission de la demande; délai d'attente; délai d'établissement d'une communication internationale

aperture distortion
S: distorsión de abertura
F: distorsion d'ouverture

applied data bit (scrambling process)
S: bitio de datos aplicado (seudoaleatorización)
F: bit de données appliqué (brouillage)

arc current of a protector
S: corriente de arco de un descargador
F: courant d'arc d'un parafoudre

articulation reference equivalent (AEN)
S: atenuación equivalente para la nitidez (AEN)
F: affaiblissement équivalent pour la netteté (AEN)

artificial ear
S: oído artificial
F: oreille artificielle

associated mode of operation
S: modo de explotación asociado
F: mode d'exploitation associé

associated signalling
S: señalización asociada
F: signalisation associée

automatic alternative routing
S: encaminamiento alternativo automático
F: acheminement automatique sur voie secondaire

automatic answering
S: respuesta automática
F: réponse automatique

automatic calling
S: llamada automática
F: appel automatique

automatic observation of the service quality
S: observación automática de la calidad de servicio
F: observation automatique de la qualité de service

automatic repeat attempt
S: repetición automática de tentativa
F: répétition automatique de tentative

automatic sequential connection
S: conexión automática secuencial
F: connexion automatique en séquence

automatic service
S: servicio automático
F: service automatique

automatic switching equipment
S: equipo de conmutación automática
F: équipement de commutation automatique

average call duration
S: duración media de las conferencias
F: durée moyenne de conversation

average operating time
S: duración de las operaciones
F: durée moyenne des manoeuvres

B

backward channel
S: canal de retorno
F: voie de retour

balance return loss
S: atenuación de equilibrado
F: affaiblissement d'équilibrage

balanced code
S: código equilibrado
F: code à somme bornée

bid
S: tentativa de toma (bid)
F: tentative de prise (bid)

bids per circuit per hour (BCH)
S: tentativas de toma por circuito y por hora
F: tentatives de prise par circuit et par heure

bilateral control
S: control bilateral
F: commande bilatérale

binary digit
S: cifra binaria
F: élément binaire

binary digit
S: dígito binario
F: élément binaire

binary figure
S: cifra binaria
F: chiffre binaire

binary serial signalling rate
S: velocidad de transmisión binaria en serie
F: débit binaire série

binary tariff system
S: sistema binario de tarificación
F: système de tarification binaire

bit error rate
S: proporción de errores en los bits
F: taux d'erreur sur les bits (binons)

bit-order of transmission
S: orden de transmisión de los bitios
F: ordre de transmission des bits

bit sequence independence
S: independencia de la secuencia de bitios
F: indépendance de la séquence des bits

block
S: bloque
F: bloc

block-acknowledged counter
S: contador de bloques de los que se ha acusado recibo
F: compteur des blocs dont il est accusé réception

block check
S: control por bloque
F: contrôle par bloc

block-completed counter
S: contador de bloques completos
F: compteur des blocs terminés

block error rate
S: proporción de errores en los bloques
F: taux d'erreur sur les blocs

block separation
S: separación de bloques
F: séparation des blocs

block separator
S: separador de bloques
F: séparateur de blocs

blocking acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de bloqueo
F: signal d'accusé de réception de blocage

blocking signal
S: señal de bloqueo
F: signal de blocage

break-in hangover time
S: tiempo de bloqueo para la intervención
F: temps de maintien pour l'intervention

break-in operate time
S: tiempo de funcionamiento para la intervención
F: temps de fonctionnement pour l'intervention

broadcasting organization
S: organismo de radiodifusión
F: organisme de radiodiffusion

bunched frame alignment signal
S: señal de alineación de trama concentrada
F: signal de verrouillage de trame concentré

burst isochronous
S: transmisión isócrona en ráfagas
F: isochronisme par paquets (isochronisme interrompu)

busy hour (of a group of circuits, a group of switches, or an exchange, etc.)
S: hora cargada (de un haz de circuitos, de un grupo de órganos de conexión, de una central, etc.)
F: heure chargée (pour un faisceau de circuits, pour un groupe d'organes de connexion, pour un centre, etc.)

byte
S: multibitio
F: multiplet

byte-serial transmission
S: transmisión de multibitios en serie
F: transmission multiplet-série

C

call accepted
S: llamada aceptada
F: acceptation d'appel

call accepted signal
S: señal de llamada aceptada
F: signal d'acceptation de l'appel

call-back when busy terminal installation becomes free
S: repetición de la llamada cuando se libera la instalación terminal ocupada
F: reprise d'un appel lorsqu'une installation terminale occupée redevient libre

call control character
S: carácter de control de la llamada
F: caractère de commande d'appel

call control procedure
S: procedimiento de control de la llamada
F: procédure de commande d'appel

call control signals
S: señales de control de la comunicación
F: signaux de commande des appels

call duration
S: duración de una conferencia
F: durée de conversation

call-failure signal
S: señal de llamada infructuosa
F: signal d'échec de l'appel

call not accepted
S: llamada no aceptada
F: appel non accepté

call progress signal
S: señal de progresión de la llamada
F: signal de progression de l'appel

call release time
S: tiempo de liberación de la comunicación
F: temps de libération

call request
S: petición de comunicación
F: demande de communication

call requests satisfied immediately
S: peticiones inmediatamente atendidas
F: demandes satisfaites immédiatement

call set-up time
S: tiempo de establecimiento de la comunicación
F: temps d'établissement des communications

called line identification facility
S: identificación de la línea llamada
F: identification de la ligne du demandé

called-line-identification-request indicator
S: indicador de petición de identificación de la línea llamada
F: indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne demandée

called line identification signal
S: señal de identificación de la línea llamada
F: signal d'identification de la ligne appelée

called line identity
S: identidad de la línea llamada
F: identification de la ligne demandée

calling line identification facility
S: identificación de la línea que llama
F: identification de la ligne du demandeur

calling-line-identification-request indicator
S: indicador de petición de identificación de la línea que llama
F: indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne appelante

calling line identification signal
S: señal de identificación de la línea que llama
F: signal d'identification de la ligne appelante

calling-line identity
S: identidad de la línea que llama
F: identification de la ligne appelante

calling line identity message
S: mensaje de identificación de la línea que llama
F: message d'identification de la ligne appelante

calling party's category indicator
S: indicador de la categoría del abonado que llama
F: indicateur de la catégorie du demandeur

calling party's category signals (Signalling System R2)
S: señales de categoría del abonado que llama (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal indiquant la catégorie du demandeur (système de signalisation R2)

calls barred
S: llamadas prohibidas
F: appels interdits (spécialisés)

capacity unbalance, pairs
S: desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a pares
F: déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux paires

capacity unbalance, phantoms
S: desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a circuitos fantasma
F: déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux circuits fantômes

centralized control signalling
S: señalización de control centralizada
F: signalisation de commande centralisée

changeback
S: retorno (al enlace normal)
F: retour sur la liaison normale

changed-number signal
S: señal de número cambiado
F: signal de numéro modifié

changeover
S: paso (a un enlace de reserva)
F: passage sur liaison de réserve

changeover signal
S: señal de paso a un enlace de reserva
F: signal de commutation sur liaison de réserve

channel associated signalling
S: señalización asociada al canal
F: signalisation voie par voie

channel gate
S: puerta de canal
F: porte de voie

channel time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo de canal
F: intervalle de temps de voie

character
S: carácter
F: caractère

character check
S: control por carácter
F: contrôle par caractère

character error rate
S: proporción de errores en los caracteres
F: taux d'erreur sur les caractères

character-serial transmission
S: transmisión de caracteres en serie
F: transmission caractère-série

character signal
S: señal de carácter
F: signal de caractère

chargeable duration; charged duration
S: duración tasable; duración tasada
F: durée taxable; durée taxée

chargeable duration of a telex call
S: duración tasable de una comunicación télex
F: durée taxable d'une communication télex

check bit
S: bit de control
F: bit (binon) de contrôle

check loop
S: bucle de pruebas de continuidad
F: boucle pour essais de continuité

circuit access points
S: puntos de acceso al circuito
F: points d'accès au circuit

circuit control station
S: estación directora de circuito
F: station directrice de circuit

circuit-group-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en el haz de circuitos
F: signal d'encombrement du faisceau des circuits

circuit-released-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de liberación de circuito
F: signal d'accusé de réception de libération de circuit

circuit-released signal
S: señal de liberación de circuito
F: signal de libération de circuit

circuit sub-control station
S: estación subdirectora de circuito
F: station sous-directrice de circuit

circuit-switched connection
S: conexión por conmutación de circuitos
F: connexion par commutation de circuits

circuit switched data transmission service
S: servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de circuitos
F: service de transmission de données avec commutation de circuits

circuit terminals
S: terminales (de circuito)
F: bornes terminales

circuit test access point
S: puntos de acceso para las mediciones de circuito
F: point d'accès pour les mesures de circuit

circuit usage for a group of international circuits (or an international circuit)
S: coeficiente de ocupación de un haz de circuitos internacionales (o de un circuito internacional)
F: coefficient d'occupation d'un faisceau de circuits internationaux (ou d'un circuit international)

clear-back signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de raccrochage (système de signalisation R2)

clear-back signals
S: señales de colgar
F: signaux de raccrochage

clear confirmation
S: confirmación de liberación
F: confirmation de libération

clear-forward signal
S: señal de fin (desconexión)
F: signal de fin

clear-forward signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de fin (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de fin (système de signalisation R2)

clear message
S: mensaje de liberación
F: message de libération

clear request
S: petición de liberación
F: demande de libération

clearing
S: liberación
F: libération

clock
S: reloj
F: horloge

closed coupler
S: acoplador cerrado
F: coupleur clos

closed user group
S: grupo cerrado de usuarios
F: groupe fermé d'usagers

closed-user-group indicator
S: indicador de grupo cerrado de usuarios
F: indication de groupe fermé d'usagers

closed user group with outgoing access
S: grupo cerrado de usuarios con acceso de salida
F: groupe fermé d'usagers avec accès sortant

code
S: código
F: code

code conversion
S: conversión de código
F: transcodage

code conversion
S: conversión de código
F: conversion de code

code dependent system
S: sistema dependiente del código
F: système lié au code utilisé

code independent system
S: sistema independiente del código
F: système indépendant du code utilisé

codec
S: códec
F: codec

coded mark inversion (CMI)
S: código CMI
F: code CMI

coherent significant instant
S: instante significativo coherente
F: instant significatif cohérent

collection charge
S: tasa de percepción
F: taxe de perception

command
S: instrucción de control
F: commande

common channel exchange
S: central de canal común
F: centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune

common channel signalling
S: señalización por canal común
F: signalisation sur voie commune (SVC)

common-mode rejection ratio
S: relación de rechazo de modo común
F: rapport d'affaiblissement dans le mode commun

commonality
S: comunidad de diseño
F: communauté de conception

compatibility
S: compatibilidad
F: compatibilité

compression (expansion) of the luminance range
S: compresión (expansión) de la gama de luminancia
F: compression(extension)des luminances

confusion signal
S: señal de confusión
F: signal de confusion

connect signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de toma (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal de prise (système de signalisation R1)

connection in progress
S: conexión en curso
F: communication en cours d'établissement

connection through an exchange
S: conexión a través de una central
F: connexion à travers un central

continental circuit
S: circuito continental
F: circuit continental

continental connection
S: comunicación continental
F: communication continentale

continental exchange
S: central continental
F: centre continental

continuity check
S: prueba de continuidad
F: essai de continuité

continuity check transceiver
S: transmisor-receptor para pruebas de continuidad
F: émetteur-récepteur pour essais de continuité

continuity-failure signal
S: señal de falta de continuidad
F: signal d'essai de continuité négatif

continuity signal
S: señal de continuidad
F: signal de continuité

continuous receiver
S: receptor (de avance) continuo
F: récepteur à déroulement continu

control character
S: carácter de control
F: caractère de commande

control circuit
S: circuito de conversación
F: circuit de conversation

control circuit
S: circuito de control
F: circuit de conversation

control procedure
S: procedimiento de control
F: procédure de commande

control station
S: estación directora
F: station directrice

controlled maintenance
S: mantenimiento controlado
F: maintenance dirigée

controlled-not-ready signal
S: señal de controlado, no preparado
F: signal «commandé non prêt»

controlling exchange
S: central directora
F: centre directeur

controlling operator
S: operadora directora
F: opératrice directrice

conventional degree of distortion
S: grado convencional de distorsión
F: degré conventionnel de distorsion

conversation time
S: duración de conferencia
F: durée de conversation

corrective maintenance
S: mantenimiento correctivo
F: maintenance corrective

country code
S: distintivo de país
F: indicatif du pays

country-code and echo-suppressor indicators (Signalling System R2)
S: indicadores de distintivo de país y de supresor de eco (sistema de señalización R2)
F: indicateurs d'indicatifs de pays et de suppresseur d'écho (système de signalisation R2)

country-code indicator
S: indicador del distintivo de país
F: indicateur d'indicatif de pays

country (or Administration) of destination
S: país (o Administración) de destino
F: pays (ou Administration) de destination

country (or Administration) of origin
S: país (o Administración) de origen
F: pays (ou Administration) d'origine

country-or-network identity
S: identidad del país o de la red
F: identification du pays ou du réseau

cross-office check
S: verificación a través de la central
F: vérification de la voie de conversation dans le central (le centre)

cyclic code
S: código cíclico
F: code cyclique

D

data carrier failure detector
S: detector de interrupción de la portadora de datos
F: détecteur d'interruption de la porteuse de données

data channel, analogue
S: canal de datos, analógico
F: voie de données(analogique)

data channel, digital
S: canal de datos, numérico
F: voie de données(numérique)

data channel failure detector
S: detector de interrupción del canal de datos
F: détecteur d'interruption de la voie de données

data channel signalling conditions
S: condiciones de señalización en el canal de datos
F: conditions de signalisation sur la voie de données

data circuit
S: circuito de datos
F: circuit de transmission de données

data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)
S: equipo de terminación del circuito de datos (ETCD)
F: équipement de terminaison du circuit de données

data collection
S: agrupación de datos
F: collecte de données

data connection
S: conexión de datos
F: communication de données

data link
S: enlace de datos
F: liaison de données

data phase
S: fase de datos
F: phase de données

data security
S: seguridad de los datos
F: sécurité des données

data signal
S: señal de datos
F: signal de données

data signal quality detection
S: detección de la calidad de la señal de datos
F: détection de la qualité du signal de données

data signalling rate
S: velocidad de transmisión de datos
F: débit binaire

data signalling rate transparency
S: transparencia a la velocidad binaria
F: transparence du débit binaire

data sink
S: colector de datos
F: collecteur de données

data source
S: fuente de datos
F: source de données

data switching exchange
S: central de conmutación de datos
F: centre de commutation de données

data terminal equipment
S: equipo terminal de datos
F: équipement terminal de données

data transfer rate
S: velocidad de transferencia de datos
F: rapidité de transfert de données

data transfer requested
S: transferencia de datos pedida
F: transfert de données demandé

dBm
S: dBm
F: dBm

dBm0
S: dBm0
F: dBm0

dBq0ps
S: dBq0ps
F: dBq0ps

dBq0s
S: dBq0s
F: dBq0s

dBr
S: dBr
F: dBr

d.c. spark-over voltage
S: tensión continua de cebado de un descargador
F: tension continue d'amorçage d'un parafoudre

DCE clear indication
S: indicación de liberación por el ETCD
F: indication de libération par l'ETCD

DCE waiting
S: ETCD en espera
F: ETCD en attente

dead sector
S: sector inutilizable
F: secteur mort

decentralized control signalling
S: señalización de control descentralizada
F: signalisation de commande décentralisée

decision
S: decisión
F: décision

decision circuit
S: circuito de decisión
F: circuit de décision

decision instant of a digital signal
S: instante de decisión de una señal numérica
F: instant de décision d'un signal numérique

decision value
S: valor de decisión
F: amplitude de décision

decoder
S: decodificador
F: décodeur

decoding
S: decodificación
F: décodage

degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion
S: grado de la distorsión anisócrona de adelanto en la transmisión en paralelo
F: degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en avance

degree of gross start-stop distortion
S: grado de distorsión arrítmica global
F: degré de distorsion arythmique globale

degree of isochronous distortion
S: grado de distorsión isócrona
F: degré de distorsion isochrone

degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion
S: grado de distorsión anisócrona de retraso en la transmisión en paralelo
F: degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en retard

degree of start-stop distortion
S: grado de distorsión arrítmica
F: degré de distorsion arythmique

delay-dialling signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de demora (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal invitant à différer la numérotation (système de signalisation R1)

delayed delivery
S: entrega diferida
F: remise différée

delivery confirmation
S: confirmación de entrega
F: confirmation de remise

demand operating
S: explotación en servicio rápido
F: exploitation en service rapide

democratic (mutually synchronized) network
S: red democrática (mutuamente sincronizada)
F: réseau démocratique (à synchronisation mutuelle)

despotic (synchronized) network
S: red despótica (sincronizada)
F: réseau (à synchronisation) despotique

destination address
S: dirección de destino
F: adresse de destination

destination-code indicator
S: indicador de distintivo de destino
F: indicateur d'indicatif de destination

destination country (or Administration)
S: país (o Administración) de destino
F: pays (ou Administration) de destination

destination indicator
S: indicador de destino
F: indicateur de destination

destruction characteristic of a protector
S: característica de destrucción de un descargador
F: caractéristique de destruction d'un parafoudre

diallable symbols
S: símbolos de numeración
F: symbole servant à la composition du numéro

difference of capacity
S: diferencia de capacidad
F: écart de capacité

differential echo suppressor
S: supresor de eco diferencial
F: suppresseur d'écho différentiel

differential modulation
S: modulación diferencial
F: modulation différentielle

differential sensitivity
S: sensibilidad diferencial
F: sensibilité différentielle

digit
S: cifra
F: élément numérique

digit
S: dígito
F: élément numérique (digit)

digit position
S: posición de dígito
F: position d'un élément de signal

digit rate
S: velocidad numérica
F: débit numérique

digit time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo de dígito
F: intervalle de temps pour élément numérique

digital block
S: bloque numérico
F: bloc numérique

digital error
S: error numérico
F: erreur numérique

digital filling
S: complementación numérica
F: remplissage numérique

digital line path
S: trayecto de línea numérica
F: conduit de ligne numérique

digital line section
S: sección de línea numérica
F: section de ligne numérique

digital multiplex equipment
S: equipo múltiplex numérico
F: équipement de multiplexage numérique

digital multiplex hierarchy
S: jerarquía de los múltiplex numéricos
F: hiérarchie de multiplexage numérique

digital path
S: trayecto numérico
F: conduit numérique

digital radio path
S: trayecto radionumérico
F: conduit hertzien numérique

digital radio section
S: sección radionumérica
F: section hertzienne numérique

digital section
S: sección numérica
F: section numérique

digital signal
S: señal numérica
F: signal numérique

digital sum
S: suma numérica
F: somme numérique

digital sum variation
S: variación de la suma numérica
F: variation de la somme numérique

digital switching
S: conmutación numérica
F: commutation numérique

direct call
S: llamada directa
F: appel direct

direct service circuit
S: circuito de servicio directo
F: circuit de service direct

direct transit country
S: país de tránsito directo
F: pays de transit direct

direct-transit country
S: país de tránsito directo
F: pays de transit direct

direct transit country
S: país de tránsito directo
F: pays de transit direct

direction of speech
S: dirección de conversación
F: direction de conversation

disconnect signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de fin (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal de fin (système de signalisation R1)

disparity
S: disparidad
F: disparité

distributed frame alignment signal
S: señal de alineación de trama distribuida
F: signal de verrouillage de trame réparti

document facsimile telegram
S: telegrama facsímil
F: télégramme fac-similé

document facsimile telegraphy
S: telegrafía facsímil para documentos
F: télégraphie fac-similé pour documents (télécopie)

double-ended control
S: control biterminal
F: commande locale et distante

double, triple,... error
S: error doble, triple ...
F: erreur double, triple ...

drift compensation
S: compensación de deriva
F: compensation de dérive

drum factor
S: factor de cilindro
F: facteur de cylindre

drum receiver
S: receptor de cilindro
F: récepteur à cylindre

drum transmitter
S: transmisor de cilindro
F: émetteur à cylindre

DTE clear request
S: petición de liberación por el ETD
F: demande de libération émise par l'ETTD

DTE waiting
S: ETD en espera
F: ETTD en attente

duplex operation
S: funcionamiento dúplex
F: exploitation en duplex

duration of a call
S: duración de una conferencia
F: durée de la conversation

E

ear reference point
S: punto de referencia oído
F: point de référence-oreille

earlier transmitted bits (scrambling process)
S: bitios precedentes transmitidos (seudoaleatorización)
F: bits transmis précédemment (brouillage)

echo effect
S: efecto de eco
F: effet d'écho

echo suppressor
S: supresor de eco
F: suppresseur d'écho

echo suppressor indicator
S: indicador de supresor de eco
F: indicateur de suppresseur d'écho

effective capacity
S: capacidad efectiva
F: capacité effective

effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission
S: señales efectivamente transmitidas en las transmisiones radiofónicas
F: signaux effectivement transmis dans les transmissions radiophoniques

element error rate
S: proporción de errores en los elementos
F: taux d'erreur sur les éléments

elementary cable section
S: sección elemental de cable
F: section élémentaire de câble

emergency-load-transfer signal
S: señal de transferencia de tráfico de emergencia
F: signal de transfert d'urgence de la charge

emergency restart
S: restablecimiento de emergencia
F: remise en fonctionnement d'urgence

emergency routes
S: rutas de emergencia
F: voie(s) de secours

en bloc register signalling (Signalling System R2)
S: señalización de registrador en bloque (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signalisation entre enregistreurs en bloc (système de signalisation R2)

encoder
S: codificador
F: codeur

encoding
S: codificación
F: codage

encoding law
S: ley de codificación
F: loi de codage à segments

end-of-block signal
S: señal de término de bloque
F: signal de fin de bloc

end-of-message identification
S: identificación de fin de mensaje
F: identification de fin de message

end-of-pulsing signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de fin de numeración (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de fin de numérotation (système de signalisation R2)

end-of-pulsing (ST) signal
S: señal de fin de numeración (ST)
F: signal de fin de numérotation (ST)

end of selection
S: fin de selección
F: fin de sélection

end-to-end servicing
S: servicio de extremo a extremo
F: service de bout en bout

end-to-end signalling (Signalling System R2)
S: señalización de extremo a extremo (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signalisation de bout en bout (système de signalisation R2)

envelope
S: envolvente
F: enveloppe

equivalent binary content
S: contenido binario equivalente
F: contenu binaire équivalent

equivalent bit rate
S: velocidad binaria equivalente
F: débit binaire équivalent

equivalent resistance error
S: diferencia equivalente
F: écart équivalent

equivalent r.m.s. sine wave power of the peak of a multiplex telephone signal
S: potencia equivalente de cresta de una señal múltiplex telefónica
F: puissance équivalente de crête d'un signal téléphonique multiplex

erroneous bit
S: bit erróneo
F: bit (binon) erroné

erroneous block
S: bloque erróneo
F: bloc erroné

error burst
S: ráfaga de errores
F: paquet d'erreurs

error control loop
S: bucle de protección contra errores
F: boucle de protection contre les erreurs

error-correcting code
S: código corrector de errores
F: code correcteur d'erreurs

error correcting system
S: sistema corrector de errores
F: système de correction d'erreurs

error-correcting system
S: sistema corrector de errores
F: système correcteur d'erreurs

error-detecting code
S: código detector de errores
F: code détecteur d'erreurs

error-detecting system
S: sistema detector de errores sin repetición
F: système détecteur d'erreurs sans répétition

error rate monitor
S: dispositivo de supervisión de la proporción de errores
F: appareil de surveillance du taux d'erreur

even parity check (odd parity check)
S: control de paridad (o de imparidad)
F: contrôle de parité (ou d'imparité)

exposure
S: exposición
F: exposition

F

facility request
S: petición de facilidad
F: demande de service complémentaire

facility request separator
S: separador de petición de facilidad
F: séparateur de demandes de service complémentaire

facsimile telegraphy
S: telegrafía facsímil
F: télégraphie fac-similé

factor of cooperation
S: factor de cooperación
F: facteur de coopération

fault report point – circuit
S: punto de avisos de averías en los circuitos
F: service de signalisation des dérangements sur les circuits

fault report point – network
S: punto de avisos de averías en la red
F: service de signalisation des dérangements dans le réseau

faulty link information
S: información de enlace averiado
F: information de liaison défaillante

field
S: sector
F: domaine

fifteen-supergroup assembly
S: agregado de 15 grupos secundarios
F: assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires

fifteen-supergroup assembly link
S: enlace en agregado de 15 grupos secundarios
F: liaison en assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires

fifteen-supergroup assembly section
S: sección de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios
F: section d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires

first data multiplexer
S: primer multiplexor de datos
F: multiplexeur de données du premier ordre

flat-bed transmitter
S: transmisor de exploración plana
F: émetteur à plat

flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure
S: procedimiento de remuneración a tanto alzado por circuito
F: méthode de rémunération forfaitaire par circuit

flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure
S: procedimiento de remuneración a tanto alzado (por circuito)
F: méthode de rémunération forfaitaire (par circuit)

flow control
S: control de flujo
F: contrôle de flux

follow-on service advices
S: avisos de servicio para hacer seguir
F: avis de service à la suite

forward channel
S: canal de ida
F: voie d'aller

forward-transfer signal
S: señal de intervención
F: signal d'intervention

four-wire chain
S: cadena a cuatro hilos
F: chaîne à quatre fils

frame
S: trama
F: trame

frame alignment
S: alineación de trama
F: verrouillage de trame

frame alignment recovery time
S: tiempo de recuperación de la alineación de trama
F: temps de reprise du verrouillage de trame

frame alignment signal
S: señal de alineación de trama
F: signal de verrouillage de trame

frame alignment time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo de alineación de trama
F: intervalle de temps de verrouillage de trame

framing bit
S: bitio de alineación de trama
F: bit de verrouillage de trame

frequency channel
S: canal de frecuencias
F: canal de fréquences

frequency modulation
S: modulación de frecuencia
F: modulation de fréquence

frequency shift keying (FSK)
S: modulación por deslizamiento de frecuencia
F: modulation par déplacement de fréquence

full echo suppressor
S: supresor de eco completo
F: suppresseur d'écho complet

fully dissociated mode of operation
S: modo de explotación enteramente disociado
F: mode d'exploitation entièrement dissocié

fully dissociated signalling
S: señalización enteramente disociada
F: signalisation entièrement dissociée

function code
S: código de función
F: code de fonction

function identification
S: identificación de función
F: identification de fonction

functional description (FD)
S: descripción funcional (DF)
F: description fonctionnelle (DF)
(functional) signalling link
S: enlace de señalización (funcional)
F: liaison de signalisation (fonctionnelle)
functional specification (FS)
S: especificación funcional (EF)
F: spécification fonctionnelle (SF)
functional specification blocks (FSB)
S: bloque de especificación funcional (BEF)
F: bloc de spécification fonctionnelle (BSF)
functional test
S: prueba de funcionamiento
F: essai de fonctionnement

G

glow current of a protector
S: corriente de efluvio de un descargador
F: courant d'effluve d'un parafoudre
Government telegrams
S: telegramas de Estado
F: télégrammes d'Etat
Government telex calls
S: comunicaciones télex de Estado
F: communications télex d'Etat
grade of service
S: grado de servicio
F: qualité d'écoulement du trafic
group
S: grupo primario
F: groupe primaire
group 1 facsimile apparatus
S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 1
F: appareils de télégraphie fac-similé du groupe 1
group 2 facsimile apparatus
S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 2
F: appareils de télégraphie fac-similé du groupe 2
group 3 facsimile apparatus
S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 3
F: appareils de télégraphie fac-similé du groupe 3
group link
S: enlace en grupo primario
F: liaison en groupe primaire
group section
S: sección de grupo primario
F: section de groupe primaire
Guarantor Administration
S: Administración garante
F: Administration garante
guard-ring
S: anillo de guarda
F: anneau de garde

H

half-echo suppressor
S: semisupresor de eco
F: demi-suppresseur d'écho
Hamming distance
S: distancia Hamming
F: distance de Hamming
hang-up signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal de raccrochage [du demandé] (système de signalisation R1)
harmful out-of-band components (direct through-connection)
S: componentes fuera de banda perjudiciales (transferencia por filtrado directo)
F: composantes extra-bandes nuisibles (transfert par filtrage direct)
harmless out-of-band components (direct through-connection)
S: componentes fuera de banda neutras (transferencia por filtrado directo)
F: composantes extra-bandes neutres (transfert par filtrage direct)
HDB3 code
S: código HDB3
F: code HDB3
head-on-collision
S: colisión frontal
F: collision de front
helix
S: hélice registradora
F: hélice d'inscription
heterochronous
S: heterócrono
F: hétérochrone
heterogeneous multiplex
S: múltiplex heterogéneo
F: multiplex hétérogène
hierarchic (mutually synchronized) network
S: red jerárquica (mutuamente sincronizada)
F: réseau hiérarchisé (à synchronisation mutuelle)
highway
S: canal principal
F: canal
holding time of an international circuit
S: duración de ocupación de un circuito internacional
F: durée d'occupation du circuit international
homochronous
S: homócrono
F: homochrone
homogeneous multiplex
S: múltiplex homogéneo
F: multiplex homogène
homogeneous section
S: sección homogénea
F: section homogène
housekeeping information
S: información de servicio
F: information de service
hypothetical reference circuit
S: circuito ficticio de referencia
F: circuit fictif de référence
hypothetical reference digital path
S: trayecto numérico ficticio de referencia
F: conduit numérique fictif de référence

I

ideal instants of a modulation (or of a restitution)
S: instantes ideales de una modulación
F: instants idéaux d'un sématème
identification-not-provided signal
S: señal de identificación no proporcionada
F: signal d'identification non fournie
idle character
S: carácter no significativo
F: caractère blanc
impedance balance ratio
S: relación de simetría de impedancia
F: rapport d'équilibre d'impédance
impulse discharge current of a protector
S: corriente de choque de descarga de un descargador
F: courant de choc de décharge d'un parafoudre
impulse spark-over voltage of a protector
S: tensión de cebado por choque de un descargador
F: tension d'amorçage au choc d'un parafoudre
impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector
S: curva tensión de cebado por choque/tiempo de un descargador
F: courbe de tension d'amorçage au choc en fonction du temps d'un parafoudre
in-slot signalling
S: señalización dentro del intervalo
F: signalisation dans l'intervalle de temps
incoming R2 register (Signalling System R2)
S: registrador R2 de llegada (sistema de señalización R2)
F: enregistreur R2 d'arrivée (système de signalisation R2)
index of cooperation
S: índice de cooperación
F: module de coopération
information
S: información
F: information
information bearer channel
S: canal soporte de información
F: voie porteuse de l'information
information bits
S: bits de información
F: bits (binons) d'information
information channel
S: canal de transferencia de información
F: voie de transfert des informations
information (inquiry) facility
S: facilidad (de petición) de información
F: service complémentaire des renseignements (enquêtes)
information feedback system
S: sistema corrector de errores con retorno de la información
F: système correcteur d'erreurs par retour de l'information
information security
S: seguridad de la información
F: sécurité de l'information
information symbol
S: símbolos de información
F: symbole d'information
information transfer
S: transferencia de información
F: transfert d'information
initial address message (IAM)
S: mensaje inicial de dirección (IAM)
F: message d'adresse initial (IAM)
initial signal unit (ISU)
S: unidad inicial de señalización (ISU)
F: unité de signalisation initiale (ISU)
input
S: entrada
F: entrée
integrated digital network
S: red numérica integrada
F: réseau numérique intégré
integrated services digital network
S: red numérica de servicios integrados
F: réseau numérique avec intégration des services
intelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)
S: componentes de diafonía inteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo)
F: composantes de diaphonie intelligible (transfert par filtrage direct)
inter-character rest condition
S: condición de reposo entre caracteres
F: condition de repos intercalaire entre les caractères
intercontinental circuit
S: circuito intercontinental
F: circuit intercontinental

intercontinental connection
S: comunicación intercontinental
F: communication intercontinentale

intercontinental transit circuit
S: circuito intercontinental de tránsito
F: circuit intercontinental de transit

intercontinental transit exchange
S: central intercontinental de tránsito
F: centre intercontinental de transit

interface
S: interfaz
F: jonction (interface)

interface adaptor
S: adaptador de interfaces
F: adaptateur de jonctions

interference pattern
S: viso
F: moirage

interlock code
S: código de enclavamiento
F: code de verrouillage

intermediate equipment
S: equipo intermedio
F: équipement intermédiaire

international automatic circuit
S: circuito automático internacional
F: circuit automatique international

international chain
S: cadena internacional
F: chaîne internationale

international circuit
S: circuito internacional
F: circuit international

international-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en la red internacional
F: signal d'encombrement du réseau international

international connection
S: comunicación internacional
F: communication internationale

international exchange
S: central internacional
F: centre international

international leased circuit
S: circuito internacional arrendado
F: circuit international loué

international leased group link or supergroup link
S: enlace internacional arrendado en grupo primario o secundario
F: liaison internationale louée en groupe primaire ou secondaire

international line
S: línea internacional
F: ligne internationale

international link
S: enlace internacional
F: liaison internationale

international main section
S: sección principal internacional
F: section internationale principale

international multiple destination television circuit
S: circuito internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples
F: circuit télévisuel international multiple

international multiple destination television circuit section
S: sección de circuito internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples
F: section internationale de circuit télévisuel multiple

international multiple destination television connection
S: conexión internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples
F: connexion télévisuelle internationale multiple

international multiple destination television link
S: enlace internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples
F: liaison télévisuelle internationale multiple

international number
S: número internacional
F: numéro international

international phototelegraph position (IPP)
S: posición telefotográfica internacional (PTI)
F: position photototélégraphique internationale (PPI)

international prefix
S: prefijo internacional
F: préfixe international

international section
S: sección internacional
F: section internationale

international sound-programme centre (ISPC)
S: centro radiofónico internacional (CRI)
F: centre radiophonique international (CRI)

international sound programme centre (ISPC)
S: centro radiofónico internacional (CRI)
F: centre radiophonique international (CRI)

international sound-programme circuit
S: circuito radiofónico internacional
F: circuit radiophonique international

international sound-programme connection
S: conexión radiofónica internacional
F: connexion radiophonique internationale

international sound-programme connection
S: comunicación radiofónica internacional
F: communication radiophonique internationale

international sound-programme connection
S: conexión radiofónica internacional
F: communication radiophonique internationale

international sound-programme link
S: enlace radiofónico internacional
F: liaison radiophonique internationale

international sound-programme transmission
S: transmisión radiofónica internacional
F: transmission radiophonique internationale

international switching and testing centres (ISTC)
S: centros internacionales de conmutación y de pruebas (CICP)
F: centres de commutation et d'essais internationaux (CCEI)

international telephone connection
S: comunicación telefónica internacional
F: communication téléphonique internationale

international television centre (ITC)
S: centro internacional de televisión (CIT)
F: centre télévisuel international (CTI)

international television circuit
S: circuito internacional de televisión
F: circuit télévisuel international

international television connection
S: enlace internacional de televisión
F: liaison télévisuelle internationale

international television connection
S: conexión (comunicación) internacional de televisión
F: communication télévisuelle internationale

international television link
S: enlace internacional de televisión
F: liaison télévisuelle internationale

international television programme centre (ITPC)
S: centro internacional de televisión (CIT)
F: centre télévisuel international (CTI)

international television transmission
S: transmisión internacional de televisión
F: transmission télévisuelle internationale

international telex position
S: posición télex internacional
F: position télex internationale

international transit exchange
S: central de tránsito internacional
F: centre de transit international

international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) system
S: sistema de telegrafía armónica internacional
F: système de télégraphie harmonique international

interworking between networks
S: interfuncionamiento entre redes
F: interfonctionnement entre réseaux

interworking between user classes of services
S: interfuncionamiento entre clases de servicio de usuario
F: interfonctionnement entre catégories d'usagers du service

isochronous
S: isócrono
F: isochrone

isochronous transmission
S: transmisión isócrona
F: transmission isochrone

J

jitter
S: fluctuación de fase
F: gigue

justifiable digit time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo de dígito justificable (intervalo de tiempo de dígito rellenable)
F: intervalle de temps pour élément numérique justifiable

justification
S: justificación (relleno de impulsos)
F: justification

justification ratio
S: relación de justificación (relación de relleno)
F: taux de justification

justification service digits
S: dígitos de servicio de justificación (dígitos de servicio de relleno)
F: éléments numériques de service de justification

justifying digit
S: dígito de justificación (dígito de relleno)
F: élément numérique de justification

K

KP signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal KP (comienzo de numeración) (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal KP[«Key Pulsing» = début de numérotation] (système de signalisation R1)

L

label
S: etiqueta
F: étiquette

language digit
S: cifra de idioma
F: chiffre de langue

language or discriminating digit (Signalling System R2)
S: cifra de idioma o de discriminación (sistema de señalización R2)
F: chiffre de langue ou de discrimination (système de signalisation R2)

leased circuit data transmission service
S: servicio de transmisión de datos por circuitos arrendados
F: service de location de circuits pour transmission de données

limit test
S: prueba en los límites
F: essai aux limites

limited scanning
S: exploración reducida
F: exploration réduite

line
S: línea
F: ligne

line access points
S: puntos de acceso a la línea
F: points d'accès à la ligne

line code
S: código en línea
F: code en ligne

line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, etc.)
S: enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de pares coaxiales, etc.)
F: liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, etc.)

line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.)
S: enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de pares coaxiales, de radioenlaces, etc.)
F: liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, sur faisceau hertzien, etc.)

line-out-of-service signal
S: señal de línea fuera de servicio
F: signal de ligne hors service

line-up period
S: periodo de ajuste
F: période de réglage

linear analogue control
S: control analógico lineal
F: mode analogique linéaire

linked offices
S: oficinas conectadas
F: bureaux connectés

load capacity
S: nivel de sobrecarga (punto de sobrecarga)
F: capacité de charge

load transfer
S: transferencia de tráfico
F: transfert de la charge

load-transfer-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de transferencia de tráfico
F: signal d'accusé de réception du transfert de la charge

load transfer signal
S: señal de transferencia de tráfico
F: signal de transfert de la charge

local number
S: número local
F: numéro local

localization of faults
S: localización de averías
F: localisation des dérangements

lone signal unit (LSU)
S: unidad aislada de señalización (LSU)
F: unité de signalisation solitaire (LSU)

long circuit
S: circuito largo
F: circuit de grande longueur

longitudinal judder
S: desalineación longitudinal
F: broutage longitudinal

loss of frame alignment detector
S: detector de pérdida de alineación de trama
F: détecteur de perte de verrouillage de trame

lost call
S: llamada perdida
F: appel perdu

lost time
S: tiempo utilizado
F: temps perdu

luminance compensation
S: compensación de luminancia
F: compensation des luminances

M

main repeater station
S: estación principal de repetidores
F: station principale de répéteurs

main section
S: secciones principales
F: section principale

maintenance
S: mantenimiento
F: maintenance

management signals
S: señales de gestión
F: signaux de gestion

manual answering
S: respuesta manual
F: réponse manuelle

manual calling
S: llamada manual
F: appel manuel

manual-changeover-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de paso manual a un enlace de reserva
F: signal d'accusé de réception de commutation manuelle sur liaison de réserve

manual-changeover signal
S: señal de paso manual a un enlace de reserva
F: signal de commutation manuelle sur liaison de réserve

manual observation of the service quality
S: observación manual de la calidad de servicio
F: observation manuelle de la qualité de service

margin of a synchronous receiver
S: margen de un receptor síncrono
F: marge d'un récepteur synchrone

margin of a telegraph apparatus (or of the local end with its termination)
S: margen de un aparato telegráfico
F: marge d'un appareil télégraphique (ou d'un ensemble terminal)

master clock
S: reloj maestro
F: horloge maîtresse

mastergroup
S: grupo terciario
F: groupe tertiaire

mastergroup link
S: enlace en grupo terciario
F: liaison en groupe tertiaire

mastergroup section
S: sección de grupo terciario
F: section de groupe tertiaire

maximum justification rate
S: velocidad máxima de justificación (velocidad máxima de relleno)
F: débit maximal de justification

mean busy hour (of a group of circuits, a group of switches, or an exchange, etc.)
S: hora cargada media (de un haz de circuitos, de un grupo de órganos de conexión, de una central, etc.)
F: heure chargée moyenne (pour un faisceau de circuits, pour un groupe d'organes de connexion, pour un centre, etc.)

measurement
S: medición
F: mesure

mesochronous
S: mesócrono
F: mésochrone

message
S: mensaje
F: message

message alignment indication
S: indicación de alineación de mensaje
F: indication d'alignement de message

message feedback
S: control con retorno de la información
F: contrôle par retour de l'information

message-refusal signal
S: señal de mensaje rechazado
F: signal de refus de message

message suffix
S: sufijo de un mensaje
F: suffixe de message

message transfer part
S: parte «Transferencia de mensajes»
F: partie «Transfert de messages»

meteorological telegram
S: telegramas meteorológicos
F: télégramme météorologique

minimum acceptable interval
S: intervalo mínimo aceptable
F: intervalle minimum acceptable

minimum interval
S: intervalo mínimo
F: intervalle minimum

mode or type of communication identification
S: identificación del tipo o del modo de la comunicación
F: identification du type ou du mode de la communication

modem
S: modem
F: modem

modified alternate mark inversion
S: señal bipolar modificada (AMI modificada)
F: signal bipolaire modifié

modulation coefficient
S: índice de modulación
F: taux de modulation

modulation coherence
S: coherencia de una modulación (o de un sematema)
F: cohérence d'une modulation (ou d'un sématème)

modulation rate
S: velocidad de modulación
F: rapidité de modulation

modulation with a fixed reference
S: modulación con referencia fija
F: modulation avec référence fixe

mouth reference point
S: punto de referencia boca
F: point de référence-bouche

multi-address calling
S: llamada a direcciones múltiples
F: adresses multiples

multi-block
S: multibloque
F: multibloc

multi-block acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de multibloque
F: signal d'accusé de réception des multiblocs

multi-block monitoring signal
S: señal de supervisión de multibloque
F: signal de surveillance des multiblocs

multi-block synchronization signal unit (MBS)
S: unidad de señalización de sincronización de multibloque (MBS)
F: unité de signalisation de synchronisation des multiblocs (MBS)

multiframe
S: multitrama
F: multitrame

multiple lines at the same address
S: líneas múltiples para una misma dirección
F: lignes multiples pour une même adresse

multiple television transmission
S: transmisión múltiple de televisión
F: transmission télévisuelle multiple

multiple transmissions
S: transmisiones múltiples
F: transmissions multiples

multiplex aggregate bit rate
S: velocidad binaria total de multiplaje
F: débit binaire cumulé d'un multiplex

multi-terminal service circuit
S: circuito de servicio multiterminal
F: circuit de service multiterminal

multi-unit message (MUM)
S: mensaje múltiple (MUM)
F: message multiple

mutually synchronized network
S: red mutuamente sincronizada
F: réseau à synchronisation mutuelle

N

n-ary digital signals
S: señales numéricas n-arias
F: signal numérique n-aire

national circuit
S: circuito nacional
F: circuit national

(national) circuit-group-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en un haz de circuitos (nacional)
F: signal d'encombrement du faisceau de circuits (nationaux)

national exchange
S: central nacional
F: centre national

national extension
S: prolongación nacional
F: prolongement national

national line
S: línea nacional
F: ligne nationale

national main section
S: sección principal nacional
F: section nationale principale

national-network-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en la red nacional
F: signal d'encombrement sur le réseau national

national (significant) number
S: número nacional (significativo)
F: numéro national (significatif)

national section
S: sección nacional
F: section nationale

national sound-programme centre (NSPC)
S: centro radiofónico nacional (CRN)
F: centre radiophonique national (CRN)

(national) switching-equipment-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en el equipo de conmutación (nacional)
F: signal d'encombrement de l'équipement de commutation (national)

national systems
S: sistemas nacionales
F: systèmes nationaux

national television centre (NTC)
S: centro nacional de televisión (CNT)
F: centre télévisuel national (CTN)

national/international-call indicator
S: indicador de llamada nacional/internacional
F: indicateur de communication nationale/internationale

nature-of-circuit indicator
S: indicador de la naturaleza del circuito
F: indicateur de la nature du circuit

negative justification
S: justificación negativa (relleno negativo de impulsos)
F: justification négative

net margin
S: margen neto
F: marge nette

network analysis point
S: punto de análisis de la red
F: centre d'analyse du réseau

network control phase
S: fase de control de red
F: phase de commande du réseau

network maintenance signals
S: señales de mantenimiento de red
F: signaux de maintenance du réseau

network management
S: gestión de la red
F: gestion du réseau

network management point
S: punto de gestión de la red
F: centre de gestion du réseau

network-management signals
S: señales de gestión de red
F: signaux de gestion du réseau

network parameter
S: parámetro de red
F: caractéristique du réseau

network selection signals
S: señales de selección de la red
F: signaux de sélection du réseau

next transmitted bit (scrambling process)
S: bitio siguiente transmitido (seudoaleatorización)
F: bit suivant transmis (brouillage)

No. 6 exchange
S: central N.° 6
F: centre n° 6

nominal alternating discharge current of a protector
S: corriente alterna nominal de descarga de un descargador
F: courant alternatif de décharge nominal d'un parafoudre

nominal bandwidth
S: anchura de banda nominal
F: bande passante nominale

nominal black (white)
S: negro (blanco) nominal
F: noir (blanc) nominal

nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector
S: tensión continua nominal de cebado de un descargador
F: tension continue nominale d'amorçage d'un parafoudre

nominal impulse discharge current of a protector
S: corriente nominal de choque de descarga de un descargador
F: courant nominal de choc de décharge d'un parafoudre

nominal justification rate
S: velocidad nominal de justificación (velocidad nominal de relleno)
F: débit nominal de justification

nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points
S: atenuación nominal entre extremos virtuales del circuito a cuatro hilos
F: affaiblissement nominal entre extrémités virtuelles du circuit à quatre fils

non-associated mode of operation
S: modo de explotación no asociado
F: modes d'exploitation non associés

non-associated signalling
S: señalización no asociada
F: signalisation non associée

non-standard facilities equipment
S: equipo con facilidades no normalizadas
F: appareils permettant des facilités non normalisées

non-synchronous network
S: red asíncrona
F: réseau asynchrone

non-uniform encoding
S: codificación no uniforme
F: codage non uniforme

non-uniform quantizing
S: cuantificación no uniforme
F: quantification non uniforme

not-obtainable signal
S: señal de número inaccesible
F: signal d'impossibilité d'accès

not ready
S: no preparado
F: non prêt

O

occasional transmissions
S: transmisiones ocasionales
F: transmissions occasionnelles

octet
S: octeto
F: octet

octet alignment
S: alineación de octeto
F: alignement d'octet

octet timing signal
S: señal de temporización de octetos
F: signal d'horloge des octets

official franking privilege telegrams
S: telegramas oficiales con franquicia
F: télégrammes en franchise officiels

oligarchic (synchronized) network
S: red oligárquica (sincronizada)
F: réseau (à synchronisation) oligarchique

omnibus service circuit
S: circuito de servicio ómnibus
F: circuit de service omnibus

one-unit message
S: mensaje simple
F: message simple

ordinary private telex calls
S: comunicaciones télex privadas ordinarias
F: communications télex privées ordinaires

origin and extremity of an international sound-programme circuit
S: origen y extremo de un circuito radiofónico internacional
F: origine et extrémité d'un circuit radiophonique international

origin country (or Administration)
S: país (o Administración) de origen
F: pays (ou Administration) d'origine

origin indicator
S: indicador de origen
F: indicateur d'origine

out-of-frame alignment time
S: duración de la pérdida de alineación de trama
F: durée de perte du verrouillage de trame

out-of-order signal
S: señal de fuera de servicio
F: signal de ligne hors service

out-slot signalling
S: señalización fuera del intervalo
F: signalisation hors intervalle de temps

outgoing international R2 register (Signalling System R2)
S: registrador internacional R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2)
F: enregistreur international R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2)

outgoing R2 register (Signalling System R2)
S: registrador R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2)
F: enregistreur R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2)

output
S: salida
F: sortie

overflow
S: desbordamiento
F: débordement

overhead bits
S: bits suplementarios
F: bits (binons) supplémentaires

overlap
S: recubrimiento
F: chevauchement

overlap operation (Signalling System R2)
S: explotación con superposición (sistema de señalización R2)
F: fonctionnement avec chevauchement (système de signalisation R2)

overload point
S: nivel de saturación
F: niveau de saturation

P

packet
S: paquete
F: paquet

packet disassembly
S: desempaquetado
F: désassemblage de paquets

packet format
S: formato de los paquetes
F: format de paquet

packet length selection
S: selección de la longitud de los paquetes
F: sélection de longueur des paquets

packet-mode operation
S: funcionamiento según el modo paquetes
F: commutation par paquets (service de paquets)

packet-mode terminal
S: terminal en modo paquetes
F: terminal en mode-paquet

packet switched data transmission service
S: servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de paquetes
F: service de transmission de données avec commutation par paquets

paid service advices
S: avisos de servicio tasados
F: avis de service taxés

paired-disparity code
S: código con disparidad compensada
F: code à disparité compensée

parallel to serial converter
S: convertidor paralelo/serie
F: convertisseur parallèle/série

parallel transmission
S: transmisión en paralelo
F: transmission parallèle (par éléments)

parity digit
S: cifra de paridad
F: élément de parité

PCM binary code
S: código binario MIC
F: code binaire MIC

PCM multiplex equipment
S: equipo múltiplex MIC
F: équipement de multiplexage MIC

peak limiting
S: limitación de cresta
F: limitation de crête

percentage of call requests met
S: porcentaje de peticiones de comunicación atendidas
F: pourcentage des demandes satisfaites

percentage overflow
S: porcentaje de desbordamiento
F: pourcentage de débordement

permanent virtual circuit
S: circuito virtual permanente
F: circuit virtuel permanent

permanently locked envelope
S: envolventes con alineación permanente
F: enveloppes verrouillées en permanence

phase-inversion modulation
S: modulación por inversión de fase
F: modulation par inversion de phase

phase modulation
S: modulación de fase
F: modulation de phase

phasing (in facsimile telegraphy)
S: puesta en fase (en telegrafía facsímil)
F: mise en phase (en télégraphie fac-similé)

phasing signal
S: señal de puesta en fase
F: signal de mise en phase

photograph facsimile telegram
S: telegrama telefotográfico
F: télégramme photottélégraphique

photograph facsimile telegraphy
S: telefotografía facsímil
F: photottélégraphie

(physical) extension circuit
S: sección local
F: section locale

picture black (white)
S: negro (blanco) de la imagen
F: noir (blanc) de l'image

picture element
S: elemento de imagen
F: élément d'image

plain language
S: lenguaje claro
F: langage clair

planning values of the reference equivalents
S: valores de planificación de los equivalentes de referencia
F: valeurs de planification des équivalents de référence

plesiochronous
S: plesiócrono
F: plésiochrone

points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system
S: puntos de interconexión internacional en la banda de base de un sistema de relevadores radioeléctricos
F: points d'interconnexion internationale dans la bande de base d'un faisceau hertzien

points of telephony input and output for the line link
S: puntos de entrada y de salida, para la telefonía, de un enlace en línea
F: points d'entrée et de sortie, pour la téléphonie, d'une liaison en ligne

positive justification
S: justificación positiva (relleno positivo de impulsos)
F: justification positive

positive/negative justification
S: justificación positiva/negativa (relleno positivo/negativo de impulsos)
F: justification positive/négative

positive/zero/negative justification
S: justificación positiva/nula/negativa (relleno positivo/nulo/negativo de impulsos)
F: justification positive/nulle/négative

possible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)
S: componentes posibles de diafonía (transferencia por filtrado directo)
F: composantes possibles de diaphonie (transfert par filtrage direct)

power off condition
S: falta de alimentación
F: alimentation hors service

prefix giving access to the intercontinental automatic transit telex network
S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex intercontinental automática de tránsito
F: préfixe d'accès au réseau télex de transit intercontinental automatique

prefix giving access to the international automatic telex network
S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex internacional automática
F: préfixe d'accès au réseau télex international automatique

prefix giving access to the long-distance automatic telex network
S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex interurbana automática
F: préfixe d'accès au réseau interurbain automatique

preparation operating
S: explotación con preparación
F: exploitation avec préparation

preparatory period
S: periodo preparatorio
F: période préparatoire

press telegrams
S: telegramas de prensa
F: télégrammes de presse

preventive maintenance
S: mantenimiento preventivo
F: maintenance préventive

primary block
S: bloque primario
F: bloc primaire

primary routes
S: rutas primarias
F: voies primaires

priority facility
S: prioridad
F: priorité

private franking privilege telegrams
S: telegramas privados con franquicia
F: télégrammes en franchise privés

procedural symbol
S: símbolos de procedimiento
F: symboles opératoires

proceed-to-select
S: invitación a marcar
F: invitation à numéroter

processing (handling) time
S: tiempo de tratamiento
F: temps de traitement de l'information

programme booking centre (PBC)
S: centro de reserva de programas (CRP)
F: service centralisateur

protection switching
S: conmutación de protección
F: commutation sur liaison de réserve

psophometric power
S: potencia sofométrica
F: puissance psophométrique

public data network
S: red pública de datos
F: réseau public pour données

public data transmission service
S: servicio público de transmisión de datos
F: service public de transmission de données

public telegram service
S: servicio público de telegramas
F: service télégraphique public

public telegraph network
S: red telegráfica pública
F: réseau télégraphique public

pulse code
S: código de impulsos
F: code de modulation d'impulsions

pulse code modulation (PCM)
S: modulación por impulsos codificados (MIC)
F: modulation par impulsions et codage (MIC)

pulse echo attenuation
S: atenuación de eco del impulso de medida
F: affaiblissement d'écho de l'impulsion de mesure

put-back
S: reanudación de transmisión
F: reprise de transmission

Q

quality of an international manual demand service
S: calidad de un servicio internacional rápido manual
F: qualité d'un service international rapide (exploitation manuelle)

quantizing
S: cuantificación
F: quantification

quantizing distortion
S: distorsión de cuantificación
F: distorsion de quantification

quantizing distortion power
S: potencia de la distorsión de cuantificación
F: puissance de distorsion de quantification

quantizing interval
S: intervalo de cuantificación
F: intervalle de quantification

quasi-associated mode of operation
S: modo de explotación cuasiasociado
F: mode d'exploitation quasi associé

quasi-associated signalling
S: señalización cuasiasociada
F: signalisation quasi associée

queueing delay
S: demora de espera
F: retard dû à la formation de queues

R

ratio of compression
S: relación de compresión
F: taux de compression

ratio of expansion
S: relación de expansión
F: taux d'extension

ready
S: preparado
F: prêt

ready-for-data
S: preparado para datos
F: poste prêt pour données

ready for data
S: preparado para datos
F: prêt pour la transmission de données

reanswer signals
S: señales de repetición de respuesta
F: signaux de nouvelle réponse

reasonableness check tables
S: cuadros de prueba de racionalidad
F: tableaux de contrôle de vraisemblance

receive loss
S: atenuación en la recepción
F: affaiblissement à la réception

receiver transfer time
S: tiempo de transferencia del receptor
F: temps de transfert à la réception

receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system
S: sensibilidad en la recepción de un sistema telefónico local
F: efficacité à la réception d'un système téléphonique local

reception congestion
S: congestión en la recepción
F: encombrement de réception

reception definition
S: definición en la recepción
F: définition à la réception

reconstructed sample
S: muestra reconstruida
F: échantillon reconstitué

redirect-to-new-address signal
S: señal de reencaminamiento a nueva dirección
F: signal de réacheminement vers une nouvelle adresse

redirected-call indicator
S: indicador de llamada reencaminada
F: indicateur de communication réacheminée

redirected-to-new-address signal
S: señal de llamada reencaminada a nueva dirección
F: signal de communication réacheminée vers une nouvelle adresse

redirection address
S: dirección de reencaminamiento
F: adresse de réacheminement

redirection of calls
S: reencaminamiento de llamadas
F: réacheminement des communications

redundant code
S: código de redundancia
F: code redondant

redundant n-ary signal
S: señal n-aria redundante
F: signal n-aire redondant

reference clock
S: reloj de referencia
F: horloge de référence

reference equivalents of the national systems
S: equivalentes de referencia de los sistemas nacionales
F: équivalents de référence des systèmes nationaux

reframing time
S: tiempo de recuperación
F: temps de reprise

regeneration
S: regeneración
F: régénération

regenerative repeater
S: repetidor regenerativo
F: répéteur régénérateur

regenerator
S: regenerador
F: régénérateur

regenerator section
S: sección de regeneración
F: section de régénération

register signalling (Signalling System R1)
S: señalización entre registradores (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signalisation entre enregistreurs (système de signalisation R1)

regular transmissions
S: transmisiones regulares
F: transmissions périodiques

regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links)
S: sección de regulación de línea (de pares simétricos o coaxiales, o por radioenlaces, etc.)
F: section de régulation de ligne (à paires symétriques ou coaxiales ou sur faisceau hertzien, etc.)

regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links, etc.)
S: sección de regulación de línea (de pares simétricos o coaxiales, o por radioenlaces, etc.)
F: section de régulation de ligne (à paires symétriques ou coaxiales ou sur faisceau hertzien, etc.)

relation (international public telegram service)
S: relación (servicio público internacional de telegramas)
F: relation (service télégraphique public international)

relative (power) level
S: nivel relativo de potencia
F: niveau relatif de puissance

release-guard signal
S: señal de liberación de guarda
F: signal de libération de garde

remuneration for exclusive use of circuits
S: remuneración por utilización exclusiva de los circuitos
F: rémunération pour utilisation exclusive des circuits

remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment
S: remuneración por utilización compartida de circuitos e instalaciones
F: rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuits et des installations

remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment
S: remuneración por utilización en común de los circuitos y de las instalaciones
F: rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuits et des installations

reproduction ratio
S: relación de reproducción
F: rapport de reproduction

request data transfer
S: petición de transferencia de datos
F: demande de transfert de données

request repeat system
S: sistema detector de errores con pedido de repetición
F: système détecteur d'erreurs avec demande de répétition

rerouting
S: reencaminamiento
F: réacheminement

re-run
S: repetición de transmisión
F: répétition de transmission

residual error rate
S: proporción de errores residuales
F: taux d'erreurs résiduelles

residual voltage of a protector
S: tensión residual de un descargador
F: tension résiduelle d'un parafoudre

response message
S: mensaje de respuesta
F: message de réponse

restitution
S: restitución
F: restitution

restoration control point (RCP)
S: punto de control del restablecimiento (PCR)
F: centre de commande du rétablissement du service (CCR)

retiming
S: reajuste de la temporización
F: réajustement du rythme

return loss
S: pérdida de retorno
F: affaiblissement d'adaptation

return service advices (including paid return service advices)
S: avisos de servicio de retorno (incluidos los avisos de servicio de retorno tasados)
F: avis de service en retour (y compris les avis de service en retour taxés)

ring-forward signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de intervención (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal de rappel [intervention] (système de signalisation R1)

routes
S: rutas
F: voies d'acheminement

routing repetition
S: repetición de oficio
F: répétition d'office

S

sample
S: muestra
F: échantillon

sampling
S: muestreo
F: échantillonnage

sampling rate
S: velocidad de muestreo
F: taux d'échantillonnage

scanning density
S: densidad de exploración
F: finesse d'exploration

scanning field
S: campo explorado
F: champ exploré

scanning line
S: línea de exploración
F: ligne d'exploration

scanning line frequency
S: frecuencia de línea (de exploración)
F: fréquence de ligne

scanning line period
S: periodo de línea (de exploración)
F: période de lignes

scanning pitch
S: paso de exploración
F: pas d'exploration

scanning shift
S: desplazamiento de exploración
F: translation d'exploration

scanning speed
S: velocidad de exploración
F: vitesse d'exploration

scanning spot (at reception)
S: punto de exploración (en la recepción)
F: tache d'exploration (à la réception)

scanning spot (at transmission)
S: punto de exploración (en la transmisión)
F: tache d'exploration (à l'émission)

second data multiplexer
S: segundo multiplexor de datos
F: multiplexeur de données du deuxième ordre

secondary routes
S: rutas secundarias
F: voies secondaires

secret language (telegrams)
S: lenguaje secreto
F: langage secret

security arrangements
S: disposiciones de seguridad
F: sécurité de fonctionnement

segmented encoding law
S: ley de codificación por segmentos
F: loi de codage

seizing-acknowledgement signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de acuse de recibo de toma (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal d'accusé de réception de prise (système de signalisation R2)

seizing signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de toma (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de prise (système de signalisation R2)

seizure
S: tomas
F: prise

selection signals
S: señales de selección
F: signaux de sélection

semi-automatic observation of the service quality
S: observación semiautomática de la calidad de servicio
F: observation semi-automatique de la qualité de service

send reference station
S: estación de referencia para la transmisión
F: station de référence à l'émission

send special information tone (Signalling System R2)
S: tono especial de información (sistema de señalización R2)
F: envoyer la tonalité spéciale d'information (système de signalisation R2)

sender transfer time
S: tiempo de transferencia del transmisor
F: temps de transfert à l'émission

sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit
S: sensibilidad en la emisión de un sistema telefónico local
F: efficacité à l'émission d'un système téléphonique local

sensitivity of the artificial ear
S: sensibilidad del oído artificial
F: efficacité de l'oreille artificielle

serial to parallel converter
S: convertidor serie/paralelo
F: convertisseur série/parallèle

serial transmission
S: transmisión en serie
F: transmission série

service advices
S: avisos de servicio
F: avis de service

service bits
S: bits de servicio
F: bits (binons) de service

service code
S: código de servicio
F: code de service

service code prefix
S: prefijo de código de servicio
F: préfixe de code de service

service digits
S: dígitos de servicio
F: éléments numériques de service

service identification
S: identificación de servicio
F: identification de service

service indication
S: indicación de servicio
F: indication de service

service observation
S: observación de la calidad del servicio
F: observation de la qualité de service

service telegrams
S: telegramas de servicio
F: télégrammes de service

service telex calls
S: comunicaciones télex de servicio
F: communications télex de service

setting-up time
S: tiempo de establecimiento
F: durée d'établissement

shannon
S: shannon
F: shannon

shift register
S: registro de desplazamiento
F: enregistreur à décalage

short circuit
S: circuito corto
F: circuit court

signal
S: señal
F: signal

signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators
S: relación de simetría de las señales de generadores de señales sinusoidales
F: rapport d'équilibre des signaux des générateurs de signaux sinusoïdaux

signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers
S: relación de simetría de las señales de receptores de señales sinusoidales
F: rapport d'équilibre des signaux des récepteurs de signaux sinusoïdaux

signal-conversion equipment
S: equipo de conversión de señales
F: équipement de conversion de signaux

signal element
S: elemento de señal
F: élément de signal

(signal) message
S: mensaje (de señalización)
F: message (de signalisation)

signal transfer point
S: punto de transferencia de las señales
F: point de transfert des signaux

signal unit (SU)
S: unidad de señalización (SU)
F: unité de signalisation (SU)

signal unit indicator
S: indicador de unidad de señalización
F: indicateur d'unité de signalisation

signalling
S: señalización
F: signalisation

signalling channel
S: canal de señalización
F: voie de signalisation

signalling data link
S: enlace de datos para la señalización
F: liaison de données de signalisation

signalling information
S: información de señalización
F: information de signalisation

signalling information field
S: campo de información de señalización
F: domaine affecté à l'information de signalisation

signalling interworking
S: interfuncionamiento de la señalización
F: interfonctionnement de la signalisation

signalling link
S: enlace de señalización
F: liaison de signalisation

signalling-network-management signals
S: señales de gestión de la red de señalización
F: signaux de gestion du réseau de signalisation

signalling system
S: sistema de señalización
F: système de signalisation

signalling time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo de señalización
F: intervalle de temps de signalisation

significant condition of a modulation
S: estado significativo de una modulación (telegráfica)
F: état significatif d'une modulation (télégraphique)

significant instants
S: instantes significativos
F: instants significatifs

significant interval
S: intervalo significativo
F: intervalle significatif

simple transmissions
S: transmisiones simples
F: transmissions simples

single-ended control
S: control uniterminal
F: commande locale

single error
S: error simple
F: erreur simple

skew
S: oblicuidad
F: obliquité

sound-programme circuit
S: circuito radiofónico
F: circuit radiophonique

sound-programme circuit section
S: sección de circuito radiofónico
F: section de circuit radiophonique

sound-programme circuit-section
S: sección de circuito radiofónico
F: section de circuit radiophonique

spacing symbols
S: símbolos de separación
F: symboles d'espacement

spark-over of a protector
S: cebado de un descargador
F: amorçage d'un parafoudre

speech circuit
S: circuito de conversación
F: circuit de conversation

speech digit signalling
S: señalización por dígitos de conversación
F: signalisation par éléments vocaux

ST signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal ST (fin de numeración) (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal ST[«Sending Terminated» = fin de numérotation] (système de signalisation R1)

stability of a circuit
S: estabilidad de un circuito
F: stabilité d'un circuit

standby-ready-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de enlace de reserva preparado
F: signal d'accusé de réception de liaison de réserve prête

standby-ready signal
S: señal de enlace de reserva preparado
F: signal de liaison de réserve prête

start-dialling signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de invitación a transmitir (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal d'invitation à transmettre (système de signalisation R1)

start-of-block signal
S: señal de principio de bloque
F: signal de début de bloc

state
S: estado
F: état

status channel
S: canal de estado
F: voie d'état

stereophonic pair
S: par estereofónico
F: circuits pour transmissions stéréophoniques

storage register
S: memoria
F: mémoire

stuffing character
S: carácter de relleno
F: caractère de bourrage

sub-control station
S: estación subdirectora
F: station sous-directrice

subframe
S: subtrama
F: secteur de trame – sous-trame

submarine system/overland system interconnection point
S: punto de interconexión entre sistema submarino y sistema terrestre
F: point d'interconnexion entre système en câble sous-marin et système terrestre

subscriber-busy signal (electrical)
S: señal (eléctrica) de abonado ocupado
F: signal (électrique) d'abonné occupé

subscriber line busy (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de abonado ocupado (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal d'abonné occupé (système de signalisation R2)

subscriber line free, charge (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de abonado libre, con tasación (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal d'abonné libre, avec taxation (système de signalisation R2)

subscriber line free, no charge (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de abonado libre, sin tasación (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal d'abonné libre, sans taxation (système de signalisation R2)

subscriber line out of order (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de línea de abonado averiada (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de ligne d'abonné en dérangement (système de signalisation R2)

subscriber number
S: número de abonado
F: numéro d'abonné

subscriber-transferred signal (changed number)
S: señal de abonado transferido (cambio de número)
F: signal d'abonné transféré (changement de numéro)

subscriber's national telex number
S: número télex nacional de un abonado
F: numéro télex national d'un abonné

subsequent address message (SAM)
S: mensaje subsiguiente de dirección (SAM)
F: message d'adresse subséquent (SAM)

subsequent signal unit (SSU)
S: unidad subsiguiente de señalización (SSU)
F: unité de signalisation subséquente (SSU)

successive phases of a call
S: fases sucesivas de una comunicación
F: phases successives d'une communication

supergroup
S: grupo secundario
F: groupe secondaire

supergroup link
S: enlace en grupo secundario
F: liaison en groupe secondaire

supergroup section
S: sección de grupo secundario
F: section de groupe secondaire

supermastergroup
S: grupo cuaternario
F: groupe quaternaire

supermastergroup link
S: enlace en grupo cuaternario
F: liaison en groupe quaternaire

supermastergroup section
S: sección de grupo cuaternario
F: section de groupe quaternaire

supplementary information
S: información suplementaria
F: information supplémentaire

supplementary telephone service
S: servicio telefónico suplementario
F: service téléphonique supplémentaire

suppression hangover time
S: tiempo de bloqueo para la supresión
F: temps de maintien pour la suppression

suppression loss
S: atenuación de bloqueo
F: affaiblissement de blocage

suppression operate time
S: tiempo de funcionamiento para la supresión
F: temps de fonctionnement pour la suppression

switched-transit country
S: país de tránsito con conmutación
F: pays de transit en commutation

switched transit country
S: país de tránsito con conmutación
F: pays de transit en commutation

switched-transit country
S: país de tránsito con conmutación
F: pays de transit en commutation

switching and testing centres (STC)
S: centros de conmutación y de pruebas (CCP)
F: centres de commutation et d'essais (CCE)

switching-equipment-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en el equipo de conmutación
F: signal d'encombrement de l'équipement de commutation

symbol rate
S: velocidad de símbolos
F: débit de symboles

symmetrical binary code
S: código binario simétrico
F: code binaire symétrique

symmetrical channel
S: canal simétrico
F: voie symétrique

synchronization
S: sincronización
F: synchronisation

synchronization bit
S: bitio de sincronización
F: bit de synchronisation

synchronization signal
S: señal de sincronización
F: signal de synchronisation

synchronization signal unit (SYU)
S: unidad de señalización de sincronización (SYU)
F: unité de signalisation de synchronisation (SYU)

synchronous
S: síncrono
F: synchrone

synchronous data network
S: red síncrona de datos
F: réseaux pour données synchrones

synchronous network
S: red síncrona
F: réseau synchrone

system availability information point
S: punto de información sobre disponibilidad del sistema
F: service collectant les informations relatives à la disponibilité des systèmes

system control signal unit (SCU)
S: unidad de señalización para el control del sistema (de señalización) (SCU)
F: unité de signalisation pour la commande du système de signalisation (SCU)

T

TA Service
S: servicio TA
F: service TA

tailing
S: arrastre
F: traînage

task
S: tarea
F: tâche

telecommunication security
S: seguridad de las telecomunicaciones
F: sécurité des communications

(telegraph) channel
S: canal (telegráfico)
F: voie de transmission (télégraphique)

(telegraph) circuit
S: circuito (telegráfico) (en ambos sentidos)
F: voie de communication (télégraphique) (bilatérale)

telegraph demodulator
S: demodulador telegráfico
F: démodulateur télégraphique

telegraph distortion (of a modulation or a restitution)
S: distorsión telegráfica (de la modulación)
F: distorsion télégraphique (d'une modulation ou d'une restitution)

telegraph modulation
S: modulación telegráfica
F: modulation télégraphique

telegraph modulator
S: modulador telegráfico
F: modulateur télégraphique

telegraph service
S: servicio telegráfico
F: service télégraphique

telegraph service correspondence
S: correspondencia telegráfica de servicio
F: correspondance télégraphique de service

telegraph signal
S: señal telegráfica
F: signal télégraphique

telephone call
S: comunicación telefónica
F: communication téléphonique

telephone circuit (international or trunk circuits)
S: circuito telefónico (internacional o interurbano)
F: circuit téléphonique (international ou interurbain)

telephone message
S: conferencia telefónica
F: conversation téléphonique

(telephone) relation
S: relación (telefónica)
F: relation (téléphonique)

telephone signal
S: señal telefónica
F: signal téléphonique

television circuit
S: circuito de televisión
F: circuit télévisuel

television circuit section
S: sección de circuito de televisión
F: section de circuit télévisuel

telewriting
S: teleautografía
F: téléautographie

telex destination code
S: código télex de destino
F: code télex de destination

telex network identification code
S: código de identificación de la red télex
F: code d'identification de réseau télex

(telex) relation
S: relación (télex)
F: relation (télex)

terminal country (or Administration)
S: país (o Administración) terminal
F: pays (ou Administration) terminal(e)

terminal echo suppressor
S: supresor de eco terminal
F: suppresseur d'écho terminal

terminal-engaged signal
S: señal de terminal ocupado
F: signal d'occupation de la ligne du terminal demandé

terminal installation for data transmission
S: instalación terminal para transmisión de datos
F: installation terminale pour transmission de données

terminal international centre
S: centro terminal internacional
F: centre terminal international

terminal international exchange
S: central internacional terminal
F: centre international terminal

terminal national centre
S: centro terminal nacional
F: centre terminal national

terminal national section
S: sección terminal nacional
F: section nationale terminale

terminal quota
S: parte alícuota terminal
F: quote-part terminale

test
S: prueba
F: essai

test call indicator (Signalling System R2)
S: indicador de llamada de prueba (sistema de señalización R2)
F: indicateur d'appel d'essai (système de signalisation R2)

test call of the subscriber-to-subscriber type
S: llamadas de prueba del tipo de abonado a abonado
F: appel d'essai du type abonné à abonné

test call of type 1
S: llamada de prueba de tipo 1
F: appel d'essai du type 1

test call of type 2
S: llamada de prueba de tipo 2
F: appel d'essai du type 2

test call of type 3
S: llamada de prueba de tipo 3
F: appel d'essai du type 3

testing point – line signalling
S: punto de pruebas de la señalización de línea
F: centre pour les essais de la signalisation de ligne

testing point – switching and interregister signalling
S: punto de pruebas de conmutación y señalización entre registradores
F: centre pour les essais de la commutation et de la signalisation entre enregistreurs

testing point – transmission
S: punto de pruebas de la transmisión
F: centre pour les essais de la transmission

theoretical final route
S: ruta teórica de última elección
F: voie théorique de dernier choix

through-group connection point
S: punto de transferencia de grupo primario
F: point de transfert de groupe primaire

through-mastergroup connection point
S: punto de transferencia de grupo terciario
F: point de transfert de groupe tertiaire

through-15 supergroup assembly connection point
S: punto de transferencia de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios
F: point de transfert d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires

through 15-supergroup assembly connection point
S: punto de transferencia de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios
F: point de transfert d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires

through-supergroup connection point
S: punto de transferencia de grupo secundario
F: point de transfert de groupe secondaire

through-supermastergroup connection point
S: punto de transferencia de grupo cuaternario
F: point de transfert de groupe quaternaire

time out
S: temporización
F: temporisation (temps limite)

time quantized control
S: control por cuantificación temporal
F: mode à quantification temporelle

time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo
F: intervalle de temps

timing recovery
S: recuperación de la temporización (extracción de la temporización)
F: récupération du rythme

timing signal
S: señal de temporización
F: signal de rythme

total holding time
S: tiempo total de ocupación
F: durée totale d'occupation

total scanning line length
S: longitud total de la línea de exploración
F: longueur totale de ligne

track
S: pista
F: piste

traffic flow
S: intensidad del tráfico cursado
F: intensité du trafic acheminé

traffic offered (to a group of circuits or a group of switches)
S: tráfico ofrecido (a un haz de circuitos o a un grupo de órganos de conexión)
F: trafic offert (à un faisceau de circuits ou à un groupe d'organes de connexion)

traffic-unit price procedure
S: procedimiento de remuneración en función de las unidades de tráfico
F: méthode de rémunération par unité de trafic

traffic-unit price procedure
S: procedimiento de remuneración en función de las unidades de tráfico
F: méthode de rémunération en fonction d'unités de trafic

transfer-allowed-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de autorización de transferencia
F: signal d'accusé de réception d'un signal d'autorisation de transfert

transfer-allowed signal
S: señal de autorización de transferencia
F: signal d'autorisation de transfert

transfer channel
S: canal de transferencia
F: voie de transfert

transfer link
S: enlace de transferencia
F: liaison de transfert

transfer-prohibited signal
S: señal de prohibición de transferencia
F: signal d'interdiction de transfert

transfer time
S: tiempo de transferencia
F: temps de transfert

transit countries (or Administrations)
S: país (o Administración) de tránsito
F: pays (ou Administration) de transit

transit country (or Administration)
S: país (o Administración) de tránsito
F: pays (ou Administration) de transit

transit quota
S: parte alícuota de tránsito
F: quote-part de transit

transition
S: transición
F: transition

transmission code violation
S: violación del código de transmisión
F: violation du code de transmission en boucle

transmission definition
S: definición en la transmisión
F: définition à l'émission

transmission maintenance points – international line
S: centros de mantenimiento de la transmisión-Línea internacional
F: centres de maintenance de la transmission-ligne internationale

transmission reference point
S: punto de referencia para la transmisión
F: point de référence pour la transmission

transmit flow control
S: control del flujo de transmisión
F: contrôle de flux de transmission

transmultiplexer
S: transmultiplexor
F: transmultiplexeur

transparency
S: transparencia
F: transparence

transverse judder
S: desalineación transversal
F: broutage transversal

transverse voltage of a protector
S: tensión transversal de un descargador
F: tension transversale d'un parafoudre

trunk code
S: distintivo interurbano
F: indicatif interurbain

trunk-free
S: circuito interurbano libre
F: circuit interurbain libre

trunk prefix
S: prefijo interurbano
F: préfixe interurbain

trunk-seized
S: circuito interurbano ocupado
F: circuit interurbain pris

uniform quantizing
S: cuantificación uniforme
F: quantification uniforme

unilateral control
S: control unilateral
F: commande unilatérale

unintelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)
S: componentes de diafonía ininteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo)
F: composantes de diaphonie inintelligible (transfert par filtrage direct)

unit charge for an international service
S: unidad de tasación en una relación internacional
F: unité de taxe dans une relation internationale

unit element error rate for isochronous modulation
S: proporción de errores en los elementos unitarios (para los sematemas isócronos)
F: taux d'erreur sur les éléments unitaires (pour les sématèmes isochrones)

unreasonable message
S: mensaje incoherente
F: message irrationnel

unsuccessful call
S: llamada infructuosa
F: appel infructueux

usable scanning line length
S: longitud útil de la línea de exploración
F: longueur utile de ligne

user (of the common channel signalling system)
S: usuario (del sistema de señalización por canal común)
F: usager (du système de signalisation sur voie commune)

user-class indicator
S: indicador de clase de usuario
F: indicateur de la catégorie d'usagers

user class of service
S: clase de servicio de usuario
F: catégorie d'usagers

user part
S: parte «Usuario»
F: partie «Usager»

user service or facility
S: servicio o facilidad de usuario
F: service complémentaire offert aux usagers

U

unaffected level
S: nivel invariable
F: niveau inchangé

unallocated number (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de número no atribuido (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de numéro non utilisé (système de signalisation R2)

unblocking-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de desbloqueo
F: signal d'accusé de réception de déblocage

unblocking signal
S: señal de desbloqueo
F: signal de déblocage

underlap
S: desligamiento
F: interlignage

uniform encoding
S: codificación uniforme
F: codage uniforme

V

vacant-national number signal
S: señal de número nacional vacante
F: signal de numéro non utilisé

virtual call
S: llamada virtual
F: communication virtuelle

virtual decision value
S: valores virtuales de decisión
F: amplitudes virtuelles de décision

virtual switching points
S: extremos virtuales
F: extrémités virtuelles

voltage/discharge current curve of a protector
S: curva tensión/corriente de descarga de un descargador
F: courbe de tension en fonction du courant de décharge d'un parafoudre

W

waiting-in-progress signal
S: señal de espera
F: signal de mise en attente

working range
S: gama de funcionamiento
F: plage de fonctionnement

writing bar (writing edge)
S: lámina registradora
F: lame d'inscription

Y

yes or no test
S: prueba de viabilidad
F: essai par «tout ou rien»

B. SPANISH TERMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

A

acceso a servicios suplementarios
F: accès aux services supplémentaires
E: access to supplementary services

acoplador cerrado
F: coupleur clos
E: closed coupler

acoplamiento acústico (a la línea telefónica)
F: couplage acoustique (à une ligne téléphonique)
E: acoustic coupling (to telephone line)

adaptador de interfaces
F: adaptateur de jonctions
E: interface adaptor

Administración garante
F: Administration garante
E: Guarantor Administration

agregado de 15 grupos secundarios
F: assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires
E: fifteen-supergroup assembly

agrupación de datos
F: collecte de données
E: data collection

alfabeto (telegráfico o de datos)
F: alphabet (télégraphique ou de données)
E: alphabet (telegraph or data)

alineación de octeto
F: alignement d'octet
E: octet alignment

alineación de trama
F: verrouillage de trame
E: frame alignment

alineador
F: aligneur
E: aligner

anchura de banda nominal
F: bande passante nominale
E: nominal bandwidth

anillo de guarda
F: anneau de garde
E: guard-ring

anisócrono
F: anisochrone
E: anisochronous

aparatos facsímil del grupo 1
F: appareils de télégraphie fac-similé du groupe 1
E: group 1 facsimile apparatus

aparatos facsímil del grupo 2
F: appareils de télégraphie fac-similé du groupe 2
E: group 2 facsimile apparatus

aparatos facsímil del grupo 3
F: appareils de télégraphie fac-similé du groupe 3
E: group 3 facsimile apparatus

arrastre
F: traînage
E: tailing

asignación adaptable de canales
F: affectation dynamique adaptable des voies
E: adaptive channel allocation

atenuación de bloqueo
F: affaiblissement de blocage
E: suppression loss

atenuación de eco del impulso de medida
F: affaiblissement d'écho de l'impulsion de mesure
E: pulse echo attenuation

atenuación de equilibrado
F: affaiblissement d'équilibrage
E: balance return loss

atenuación en la recepción
F: affaiblissement à la réception
E: receive loss

atenuación equivalente para la nitidez (AEN)
F: affaiblissement équivalent pour la netteté (AEN)
E: articulation reference equivalent (AEN)

atenuación nominal entre extremos virtuales del circuito a cuatro hilos
F: affaiblissement nominal entre extrémités virtuelles du circuit à quatre fils
E: nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points

avisos de servicio
F: avis de service
E: service advices

avisos de servicio de retorno (incluidos los avisos de servicio de retorno tasados)
F: avis de service en retour (y compris les avis de service en retour taxés)
E: return service advices (including paid return service advices)

avisos de servicio para hacer seguir
F: avis de service à la suite
E: follow-on service advices

avisos de servicio tasados
F: avis de service taxés
E: paid service advices

B

bit de control
F: bit (binon) de contrôle
E: check bit

bit erróneo
F: bit (binon) erroné
E: erroneous bit

bitio de alineación de trama
F: bit de verrouillage de trame
E: framing bit

bitio de datos aplicado (seudoaleatorización)
F: bit de données appliqué (brouillage)
E: applied data bit (scrambling process)

bitio de sincronización
F: bit de synchronisation
E: synchronization bit

bitio siguiente transmitido (seudoaleatorización)
F: bit suivant transmis (brouillage)
E: next transmitted bit (scrambling process)

bitios precedentes transmitidos (seudoaleatorización)
F: bits transmis précédemment (brouillage)
E: earlier transmitted bits (scrambling process)

bits de información
F: bits (binons) d'information
E: information bits

bits de servicio
F: bits (binons) de service
E: service bits

bits suplementarios
F: bits (binons) supplémentaires
E: overhead bits

bloque
F: bloc
E: block

bloque de especificación funcional (BEF)
F: bloc de spécification fonctionnelle (BSF)
E: functional specification blocks (FSB)

bloque erróneo
F: bloc erroné
E: erroneous block

bloque numérico
F: bloc numérique
E: digital block

bloque primario
F: bloc primaire
E: primary block

bucle de protección contra errores
F: boucle de protection contre les erreurs
E: error control loop

bucle de pruebas de continuidad
F: boucle pour essais de continuité
E: check loop

C

cadena a cuatro hilos
F: chaîne à quatre fils
E: four-wire chain

cadena internacional
F: chaîne internationale
E: international chain

calidad de un servicio internacional rápido manual
F: qualité d'un service international rapide (exploitation manuelle)
E: quality of an international manual demand service

campo de información de señalización
F: domaine affecté à l'information de signalisation
E: signalling information field

campo explorado
F: champ exploré
E: scanning field

canal de datos, analógico
F: voie de données(analogique)
E: data channel, analogue

canal de datos, numérico
F: voie de données(numérique)
E: data channel, digital

canal de estado
F: voie d'état
E: status channel

canal de frecuencias
F: canal de fréquences
E: frequency channel

canal de ida
F: voie d'aller
E: forward channel

canal de retorno
F: voie de retour
E: backward channel

canal de señalización
F: voie de signalisation
E: signalling channel

canal de transferencia
F: voie de transfert
E: transfer channel

canal de transferencia de información
F: voie de transfert des informations
E: information channel

canal principal
F: canal
E: highway

canal simétrico
F: voie symétrique
E: symmetrical channel

canal soporte de información
F: voie porteuse de l'information
E: information bearer channel

canal (telegráfico)
F: voie de transmission (télégraphique)
E: (telegraph) channel

capacidad efectiva
F: capacité effective
E: effective capacity

carácter
F: caractère
E: character

carácter de control
F: caractère de commande
E: control character

carácter de control de la llamada
F: caractère de commande d'appel
E: call control character

carácter de relleno
F: caractère de bourrage
E: stuffing character

carácter no significativo
F: caractère blanc
E: idle character

característica de destrucción de un descargador
F: caractéristique de destruction d'un parafoudre
E: destruction characteristic of a protector

cebado de un descargador
F: amorçage d'un parafoudre
E: spark-over of a protector

central continental
F: centre continental
E: continental exchange

central de canal común
F: centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune
E: common channel exchange

central de conmutación de datos
F: centre de commutation de données
E: data switching exchange

central de tránsito internacional
F: centre de transit international
E: international transit exchange

central directora
F: centre directeur
E: controlling exchange

central intercontinental de tránsito
F: centre intercontinental de transit
E: intercontinental transit exchange

central internacional
F: centre international
E: international exchange

central internacional terminal
F: centre international terminal
E: terminal international exchange

central N.° 6
F: centre n° 6
E: No. 6 exchange

central nacional
F: centre national
E: national exchange

centro de reserva de programas (CRP)
F: service centralisateur
E: programme booking centre (PBC)

centro internacional de televisión (CIT)
F: centre télévisuel international (CTI)
E: international television centre (ITC)

centro internacional de televisión (CIT)
F: centre télévisuel international (CTI)
E: international television programme centre (ITPC)

centro nacional de televisión (CNT)
F: centre télévisuel national (CTN)
E: national television centre (NTC)

centro radiofónico internacional (CRI)
F: centre radiophonique international (CRI)
E: international sound-programme centre (ISPC)

centro radiofónico internacional (CRI)
F: centre radiophonique international (CRI)
E: international sound programme centre (ISPC)

centro radiofónico nacional (CRN)
F: centre radiophonique national (CRN)
E: national sound-programme centre (NSPC)

centro terminal internacional
F: centre terminal international
E: terminal international centre

centro terminal nacional
F: centre terminal national
E: terminal national centre

centros de conmutación y de pruebas (CCP)
F: centres de commutation et d'essais (CCE)
E: switching and testing centres (STC)

centros de mantenimiento de la transmisión-Línea internacional
F: centres de maintenance de la transmission-ligne internationale
E: transmission maintenance points – international line

centros internacionales de conmutación y de pruebas (CICP)
F: centres de commutation et d'essais internationaux (CCEI)
E: international switching and testing centres (ISTC)

cifra
F: élément numérique
E: digit

cifra binaria
F: chiffre binaire
E: binary figure

cifra binaria
F: élément binaire
E: binary digit

cifra de idioma
F: chiffre de langue
E: language digit

cifra de idioma o de discriminación (sistema de señalización R2)
F: chiffre de langue ou de discrimination (système de signalisation R2)
E: language or discriminating digit (Signalling System R2)

cifra de paridad
F: élément de parité
E: parity digit

circuito automático internacional
F: circuit automatique international
E: international automatic circuit

circuito continental
F: circuit continental
E: continental circuit

circuito corto
F: circuit court
E: short circuit

circuito de control
F: circuit de conversation
E: control circuit

circuito de conversación
F: circuit de conversation
E: speech circuit

circuito de conversación
F: circuit de conversation
E: control circuit

circuito de datos
F: circuit de transmission de données
E: data circuit

circuito de decisión
F: circuit de décision
E: decision circuit

circuito de servicio directo
F: circuit de service direct
E: direct service circuit

circuito de servicio multiterminal
F: circuit de service multiterminal
E: multi-terminal service circuit

circuito de servicio ómnibus
F: circuit de service omnibus
E: omnibus service circuit

circuito de televisión
F: circuit télévisuel
E: television circuit

circuito ficticio de referencia
F: circuit fictif de référence
E: hypothetical reference circuit

circuito intercontinental
F: circuit intercontinental
E: intercontinental circuit

circuito intercontinental de tránsito
F: circuit intercontinental de transit
E: intercontinental transit circuit

circuito internacional
F: circuit international
E: international circuit

circuito internacional arrendado
F: circuit international loué
E: international leased circuit

circuito internacional de televisión
F: circuit télévisuel international
E: international television circuit

circuito internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples
F: circuit télévisuel international multiple
E: international multiple destination television circuit

circuito interurbano libre
F: circuit interurbain libre
E: trunk-free

circuito interurbano ocupado
F: circuit interurbain pris
E: trunk-seized

circuito largo
F: circuit de grande longueur
E: long circuit

circuito nacional
F: circuit national
E: national circuit

circuito radiofónico
F: circuit radiophonique
E: sound-programme circuit

circuito radiofónico internacional
F: circuit radiophonique international
E: international sound-programme circuit

circuito telefónico (internacional o interurbano)
F: circuit téléphonique (international ou interurbain)
E: telephone circuit (international or trunk circuits)

circuito (telegráfico) (en ambos sentidos)
F: voie de communication (télégraphique) (bilatérale)
E: (telegraph) circuit

circuito virtual permanente
F: circuit virtuel permanent
E: permanent virtual circuit

clase de servicio de usuario
F: catégorie d'usagers
E: user class of service

códec
F: codec
E: codec

codificación
F: codage
E: encoding

codificación no uniforme
F: codage non uniforme
E: non-uniform encoding

codificación uniforme
F: codage uniforme
E: uniform encoding

codificador
F: codeur
E: encoder

código
F: code
E: code

código binario MIC
F: code binaire MIC
E: PCM binary code

código binario simétrico
F: code binaire symétrique
E: symmetrical binary code

código cíclico
F: code cyclique
E: cyclic code

código CMI
F: code CMI
E: coded mark inversion (CMI)

código con disparidad compensada
F: code à disparité compensée
E: paired-disparity code

código corrector de errores
F: code correcteur d'erreurs
E: error-correcting code

código de enclavamiento
F: code de verrouillage
E: interlock code

código de función
F: code de fonction
E: function code

código de identificación de la red télex
F: code d'identification de réseau télex
E: telex network identification code

código de impulsos
F: code de modulation d'impulsions
E: pulse code

código de redundancia
F: code redondant
E: redundant code

código de servicio
F: code de service
E: service code

código detector de errores
F: code détecteur d'erreurs
E: error-detecting code

código en línea
F: code en ligne
E: line code

código equilibrado
F: code à somme bornée
E: balanced code

código HDB3
F: code HDB3
E: HDB3 code

código (telegráfico o de datos)
F: code (télégraphique ou de données)
E: code (telegraph or data)

código télex de destino
F: code télex de destination
E: telex destination code

coeficiente de ocupación de un haz de circuitos internacionales (o de un circuito internacional)
F: coefficient d'occupation d'un faisceau de circuits internationaux (ou d'un circuit international)
E: circuit usage for a group of international circuits (or an international circuit)

coherencia de una modulación (o de un sematema)
F: cohérence d'une modulation (ou d'un sématème)
E: modulation coherence

colector de datos
F: collecteur de données
E: data sink

colisión frontal
F: collision de front
E: head-on-collision

compatibilidad
F: compatibilité
E: compatibility

compensación de deriva
F: compensation de dérive
E: drift compensation

compensación de luminancia
F: compensation des luminances
E: luminance compensation

complementación numérica
F: remplissage numérique
E: digital filling

componentes de diafonía ininteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo)
F: composantes de diaphonie inintelligible (transfert par filtrage direct)
E: unintelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)

componentes de diafonía inteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo)
F: composantes de diaphonie intelligible (transfert par filtrage direct)
E: intelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)

componentes fuera de banda neutras (transferencia por filtrado directo)
F: composantes extra-bandes neutres (transfert par filtrage direct)
E: harmless out-of-band components (direct through-connection)

componentes fuera de banda perjudiciales (transferencia por filtrado directo)
F: composantes extra-bandes nuisibles (transfert par filtrage direct)
E: harmful out-of-band components (direct through-connection)

componentes posibles de diafonía (transferencia por filtrado directo)
F: composantes possibles de diaphonie (transfert par filtrage direct)
E: possible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)

compresión (expansión) de la gama de luminancia
F: compression(extension)des luminances
E: compression (expansion) of the luminance range

comunicación continental
F: communication continentale
E: continental connection

comunicación intercontinental
F: communication intercontinentale
E: intercontinental connection

comunicación internacional
F: communication internationale
E: international connection

comunicación radiofónica internacional
F: communication radiophonique internationale
E: international sound-programme connection

comunicación telefónica
F: communication téléphonique
E: telephone call

comunicación telefónica internacional
F: communication téléphonique internationale
E: international telephone connection

comunicaciones télex de Estado
F: communications télex d'Etat
E: Government telex calls

comunicaciones télex de servicio
F: communications télex de service
E: service telex calls

comunicaciones télex privadas ordinarias
F: communications télex privées ordinaires
E: ordinary private telex calls

comunidad de diseño
F: communauté de conception
E: commonality

condición de reposo entre caracteres
F: condition de repos intercalaire entre les caractères
E: inter-character rest condition

condiciones de señalización en el canal de datos
F: conditions de signalisation sur la voie de données
E: data channel signalling conditions

conexión a través de una central
F: connexion à travers un central
E: connection through an exchange

conexión automática secuencial
F: connexion automatique en séquence
E: automatic sequential connection

conexión de datos
F: communication de données
E: data connection

conexión en curso
F: communication en cours d'établissement
E: connection in progress

conexión (comunicación) internacional de televisión
F: communication télévisuelle internationale
E: international television connection

conexión internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples
F: connexion télévisuelle internationale multiple
E: international multiple destination television connection

conexión por conmutación de circuitos
F: connexion par commutation de circuits
E: circuit-switched connection

conexión radiofónica internacional
F: connexion radiophonique internationale
E: international sound-programme connection

conexión radiofónica internacional
F: communication radiophonique internationale
E: international sound-programme connection

conferencia telefónica
F: conversation téléphonique
E: telephone message

confirmación de entrega
F: confirmation de remise
E: delivery confirmation

confirmación de liberación
F: confirmation de libération
E: clear confirmation

congestión en la recepción
F: encombrement de réception
E: reception congestion

conmutación de protección
F: commutation sur liaison de réserve
E: protection switching

conmutación numérica
F: commutation numérique
E: digital switching

contador de bloques completos
F: compteur des blocs terminés
E: block-completed counter

contador de bloques de los que se ha acusado recibo
F: compteur des blocs dont il est accusé réception
E: block-acknowledged counter

contenido binario equivalente
F: contenu binaire équivalent
E: equivalent binary content

contraste acentuado
F: contraste accentué
E: accentuated contrast

control analógico
F: mode analogique
E: analogue control

control analógico lineal
F: mode analogique linéaire
E: linear analogue control

control bilateral
F: commande bilatérale
E: bilateral control

control biterminal
F: commande locale et distante
E: double-ended control

control con retorno de la información
F: contrôle par retour de l'information
E: message feedback

control de flujo
F: contrôle de flux
E: flow control

control de paridad (o de imparidad)
F: contrôle de parité (ou d'imparité)
E: even parity check (odd parity check)

control del flujo de transmisión
F: contrôle de flux de transmission
E: transmit flow control

control por bloque
F: contrôle par bloc
E: block check

control por carácter
F: contrôle par caractère
E: character check

control por cuantificación de amplitud
F: mode à quantification d'amplitude
E: amplitude quantized control

control por cuantificación temporal
F: mode à quantification temporelle
E: time quantized control

control unilateral
F: commande unilatérale
E: unilateral control

control uniterminal
F: commande locale
E: single-ended control

conversión de código
F: conversion de code
E: code conversion

conversión de código
F: transcodage
E: code conversion

convertidor paralelo/serie
F: convertisseur parallèle/série
E: parallel to serial converter

convertidor serie/paralelo
F: convertisseur série/parallèle
E: serial to parallel converter

correspondencia telegráfica de servicio
F: correspondance télégraphique de service
E: telegraph service correspondence

corriente alterna de descarga de un descargador
F: courant alternatif de décharge d'un parafoudre
E: alternating discharge current of a protector

corriente alterna nominal de descarga de un descargador
F: courant alternatif de décharge nominal d'un parafoudre
E: nominal alternating discharge current of a protector

corriente de arco de un descargador
F: courant d'arc d'un parafoudre
E: arc current of a protector

corriente de choque de descarga de un descargador
F: courant de choc de décharge d'un parafoudre
E: impulse discharge current of a protector

corriente de efluvio de un descargador
F: courant d'effluve d'un parafoudre
E: glow current of a protector

corriente nominal de choque de descarga de un descargador
F: courant nominal de choc de décharge d'un parafoudre
E: nominal impulse discharge current of a protector

cuadros de prueba de racionalidad
F: tableaux de contrôle de vraisemblance
E: reasonableness check tables

cuantificación
F: quantification
E: quantizing

cuantificación no uniforme
F: quantification non uniforme
E: non-uniform quantizing

cuantificación uniforme
F: quantification uniforme
E: uniform quantizing

curva tensión/corriente de descarga de un descargador
F: courbe de tension en fonction du courant de décharge d'un parafoudre
E: voltage/discharge current curve of a protector

curva tensión de cebado por choque/tiempo de un descargador
F: courbe de tension d'amorçage au choc en fonction du temps d'un parafoudre
E: impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector

D

dBm
F: dBm
E: dBm

dBm0
F: dBm0
E: dBm0

dBq0ps
F: dBq0ps
E: dBq0ps

dBq0s
F: dBq0s
E: dBq0s

dBr
F: dBr
E: dBr

decisión
F: décision
E: decision

decodificación
F: décodage
E: decoding

decodificador
F: décodeur
E: decoder

definición en la recepción
F: définition à la réception
E: reception definition

definición en la transmisión
F: définition à l'émission
E: transmission definition

demodulador telegráfico
F: démodulateur télégraphique
E: telegraph demodulator

demora de espera
F: retard dû à la formation de queues
E: queueing delay

demora en contestar de las operadoras; tiempo de transmisión de la petición; demora; tiempo de establecimiento de una comunicación internacional
F: délai de réponse des opératrices; délai de transmission de la demande; délai d'attente; délai d'établissement d'une communication internationale
E: answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call

densidad de exploración
F: finesse d'exploration
E: scanning density

desalineación longitudinal
F: broutage longitudinal
E: longitudinal judder

desalineación transversal
F: broutage transversal
E: transverse judder

desbordamiento
F: débordement
E: overflow

descripción funcional (DF)
F: description fonctionnelle (DF)
E: functional description (FD)

desempaquetado
F: désassemblage de paquets
E: packet disassembly

desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a circuitos fantasma
F: déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux circuits fantômes
E: capacity unbalance, phantoms

desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a pares
F: déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux paires
E: capacity unbalance, pairs

desligamiento
F: interlignage
E: underlap

desplazamiento de exploración
F: translation d'exploration
E: scanning shift

detección de la calidad de la señal de datos
F: détection de la qualité du signal de données
E: data signal quality detection

detector de interrupción de la portadora de datos
F: détecteur d'interruption de la porteuse de données
E: data carrier failure detector

detector de interrupción del canal de datos
F: détecteur d'interruption de la voie de données
E: data channel failure detector

detector de pérdida de alineación de trama
F: détecteur de perte de verrouillage de trame
E: loss of frame alignment detector

diferencia de capacidad
F: écart de capacité
E: difference of capacity

diferencia equivalente
F: écart équivalent
E: equivalent resistance error

dígito
F: élément numérique (digit)
E: digit

dígito binario
F: élément binaire
E: binary digit

dígito de justificación (dígito de relleno)
F: élément numérique de justification
E: justifying digit

dígitos de servicio
F: éléments numériques de service
E: service digits

dígitos de servicio de justificación (dígitos de servicio de relleno)
F: éléments numériques de service de justification
E: justification service digits

dirección
F: adresse
E: address

dirección de conversación
F: direction de conversation
E: direction of speech

dirección de destino
F: adresse de destination
E: destination address

dirección de reencaminamiento
F: adresse de réacheminement
E: redirection address

disparidad
F: disparité
E: disparity

disposiciones de seguridad
F: sécurité de fonctionnement
E: security arrangements

dispositivo de supervisión de la proporción de errores
F: appareil de surveillance du taux d'erreur
E: error rate monitor

distancia Hamming
F: distance de Hamming
E: Hamming distance

distintivo de país
F: indicatif du pays
E: country code

distintivo interurbano
F: indicatif interurbain
E: trunk code

distorsión de abertura
F: distorsion d'ouverture
E: aperture distortion

distorsión de cuantificación
F: distorsion de quantification
E: quantizing distortion

distorsión telegráfica (de la modulación)
F: distorsion télégraphique (d'une modulation ou d'une restitution)
E: telegraph distortion (of a modulation or a restitution)

duración de conferencia
F: durée de conversation
E: conversation time

duración de la pérdida de alineación de trama
F: durée de perte du verrouillage de trame
E: out-of-frame alignment time

duración de las operaciones
F: durée moyenne des manoeuvres
E: average operating time

duración de ocupación de un circuito internacional
F: durée d'occupation du circuit international
E: holding time of an international circuit

duración de una conferencia
F: durée de la conversation
E: duration of a call

duración de una conferencia
F: durée de conversation
E: call duration

duración media de las conferencias
F: durée moyenne de conversation
E: average call duration

duración tasable de una comunicación télex
F: durée taxable d'une communication télex
E: chargeable duration of a telex call

duración tasable; duración tasada
F: durée taxable; durée taxée
E: chargeable duration; charged duration

E

efecto de eco
F: effet d'écho
E: echo effect

elemento de imagen
F: élément d'image
E: picture element

elemento de señal
F: élément de signal
E: signal element

encaminamiento alternativo
F: acheminement par voie détournée
E: alternative routing

encaminamiento alternativo automático
F: acheminement automatique sur voie secondaire
E: automatic alternative routing

enlace de datos
F: liaison de données
E: data link

enlace de datos para la señalización
F: liaison de données de signalisation
E: signalling data link

enlace de señalización
F: liaison de signalisation
E: signalling link

enlace de señalización (funcional)
F: liaison de signalisation (fonctionnelle)
E: (functional) signalling link

enlace de transferencia
F: liaison de transfert
E: transfer link

enlace en agregado de 15 grupos secundarios
F: liaison en assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires
E: fifteen-supergroup assembly link

enlace en grupo cuaternario
F: liaison en groupe quaternaire
E: supermastergroup link

enlace en grupo primario
F: liaison en groupe primaire
E: group link

enlace en grupo secundario
F: liaison en groupe secondaire
E: supergroup link

enlace en grupo terciario
F: liaison en groupe tertiaire
E: mastergroup link

enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de pares coaxiales, de radioenlaces, etc.)
F: liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, sur faisceau hertzien, etc.)
E: line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.)

enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de pares coaxiales, etc.)
F: liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, etc.)
E: line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, etc.)

enlace internacional
F: liaison internationale
E: international link

enlace internacional arrendado en grupo primario o secundario
F: liaison internationale louée en groupe primaire ou secondaire
E: international leased group link or supergroup link

enlace internacional de televisión
F: liaison télévisuelle internationale
E: international television connection

enlace internacional de televisión
F: liaison télévisuelle internationale
E: international television link

enlace internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples
F: liaison télévisuelle internationale multiple
E: international multiple destination television link

enlace radiofónico internacional
F: liaison radiophonique internationale
E: international sound-programme link

entrada
F: entrée
E: input

entrega diferida
F: remise différée
E: delayed delivery

envolvente
F: enveloppe
E: envelope

envolventes con alineación permanente
F: enveloppes verrouillées en permanence
E: permanently locked envelope

equipo con facilidades no normalizadas
F: appareils permettant des facilités non normalisées
E: non-standard facilities equipment

equipo de conmutación automática
F: équipement de commutation automatique
E: automatic switching equipment

equipo de conversión de señales
F: équipement de conversion de signaux
E: signal-conversion equipment

equipo de terminación del circuito de datos (ETCD)
F: équipement de terminaison du circuit de données
E: data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)

equipo intermedio
F: équipement intermédiaire
E: intermediate equipment

equipo múltiplex MIC
F: équipement de multiplexage MIC
E: PCM multiplex equipment

equipo múltiplex numérico
F: équipement de multiplexage numérique
E: digital multiplex equipment

equipo terminal de datos
F: équipement terminal de données
E: data terminal equipment

equivalentes de referencia de los sistemas nacionales
F: équivalents de référence des systèmes nationaux
E: reference equivalents of the national systems

error doble, triple ...
F: erreur double, triple ...
E: double, triple,... error

error numérico
F: erreur numérique
E: digital error

error simple
F: erreur simple
E: single error

especificación funcional (EF)
F: spécification fonctionnelle (SF)
E: functional specification (FS)

estabilidad de un circuito
F: stabilité d'un circuit
E: stability of a circuit

estación de referencia para la transmisión
F: station de référence à l'émission
E: send reference station

estación directora
F: station directrice
E: control station

estación directora de circuito
F: station directrice de circuit
E: circuit control station

estación principal de repetidores
F: station principale de répéteurs
E: main repeater station

estación subdirectora
F: station sous-directrice
E: sub-control station

estación subdirectora de circuito
F: station sous-directrice de circuit
E: circuit sub-control station

estado
F: état
E: state

estado desfavorable (seudoaleatorización)
F: état défavorable (brouillage)
E: adverse state (scrambling process)

estado significativo de una modulación (telegráfica)
F: état significatif d'une modulation (télégraphique)
E: significant condition of a modulation

ETCD en espera
F: ETCD en attente
E: DCE waiting

ETD en espera
F: ETTD en attente
E: DTE waiting

etiqueta
F: étiquette
E: label

exploración reducida
F: exploration réduite
E: limited scanning

explotación con preparación
F: exploitation avec préparation
E: preparation operating

explotación con superposición (sistema de señalización R2)
F: fonctionnement avec chevauchement (système de signalisation R2)
E: overlap operation (Signalling System R2)

explotación en servicio rápido
F: exploitation en service rapide
E: demand operating

exposición
F: exposition
E: exposure

extremos virtuales
F: extrémités virtuelles
E: virtual switching points

F

facilidad (de petición) de información
F: service complémentaire des renseignements (enquêtes)
E: information (inquiry) facility

factor de cilindro
F: facteur de cylindre
E: drum factor

factor de cooperación
F: facteur de coopération
E: factor of cooperation

falta de alimentación
F: alimentation hors service
E: power off condition

fase de control de red
F: phase de commande du réseau
E: network control phase

fase de datos
F: phase de données
E: data phase

fases sucesivas de una comunicación
F: phases successives d'une communication
E: successive phases of a call

fin de selección
F: fin de sélection
E: end of selection

fluctuación de fase
F: gigue
E: jitter

formato de los paquetes
F: format de paquet
E: packet format

frecuencia de línea (de exploración)
F: fréquence de ligne
E: scanning line frequency

fuente de datos
F: source de données
E: data source

funcionamiento dúplex
F: exploitation en duplex
E: duplex operation

funcionamiento según el modo paquetes
F: commutation par paquets (service de paquets)
E: packet-mode operation

G

gama de funcionamiento
F: plage de fonctionnement
E: working range

gestión de la red
F: gestion du réseau
E: network management

grado convencional de distorsión
F: degré conventionnel de distorsion
E: conventional degree of distortion

grado de distorsión anisócrona de retraso en la transmisión en paralelo
F: degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en retard
E: degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion

grado de distorsión arrítmica
F: degré de distorsion arythmique
E: degree of start-stop distortion

grado de distorsión arrítmica global
F: degré de distorsion arythmique globale
E: degree of gross start-stop distortion

grado de distorsión isócrona
F: degré de distorsion isochrone
E: degree of isochronous distortion

grado de la distorsión anisócrona de adelanto en la transmisión en paralelo
F: degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en avance
E: degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion

grado de servicio
F: qualité d'écoulement du trafic
E: grade of service

grupo cerrado de usuarios
F: groupe fermé d'usagers
E: closed user group

grupo cuaternario
F: groupe quaternaire
E: supermastergroup

grupo primario
F: groupe primaire
E: group

grupo secundario
F: groupe secondaire
E: supergroup

grupo terciario
F: groupe tertiaire
E: mastergroup

H

hélice registradora
F: hélice d'inscription
E: helix

heterócrono
F: hétérochrone
E: heterochronous

homócrono
F: homochrone
E: homochronous

hora cargada (de un haz de circuitos, de un grupo de órganos de conexión, de una central, etc.)
F: heure chargée (pour un faisceau de circuits, pour un groupe d'organes de connexion, pour un centre, etc.)
E: busy hour (of a group of circuits, a group of switches, or an exchange, etc.)

hora cargada media (de un haz de circuitos, de un grupo de órganos de conexión, de una central, etc.)
F: heure chargée moyenne (pour un faisceau de circuits, pour un groupe d'organes de connexion, pour un centre, etc.)
E: mean busy hour (of a group of circuits, a group of switches, or an exchange, etc.)

I

identidad de la línea llamada
F: identification de la ligne demandée
E: called line identity

identidad de la línea que llama
F: identification de la ligne appelante
E: calling-line identity

identidad del país o de la red
F: identification du pays ou du réseau
E: country-or-network identity

identificación de fin de mensaje
F: identification de fin de message
E: end-of-message identification

identificación de función
F: identification de fonction
E: function identification

identificación de la línea llamada
F: identification de la ligne du demandé
E: called line identification facility

identificación de la línea que llama
F: identification de la ligne du demandeur
E: calling line identification facility

identificación de servicio
F: identification de service
E: service identification

identificación del tipo o del modo de la comunicación
F: identification du type ou du mode de la communication
E: mode or type of communication identification

independencia de la secuencia de bitios
F: indépendance de la séquence des bits
E: bit sequence independence

indicación de alineación de mensaje
F: indication d'alignement de message
E: message alignment indication

indicación de liberación por el ETCD
F: indication de libération par l'ETCD
E: DCE clear indication

indicación de servicio
F: indication de service
E: service indication

indicador de acuse de recibo
F: indicateur d'accusé de réception
E: acknowledgement indicator

indicador de clase de usuario
F: indicateur de la catégorie d'usagers
E: user-class indicator

indicador de destino
F: indicateur de destination
E: destination indicator

indicador de distintivo de destino
F: indicateur d'indicatif de destination
E: destination-code indicator

indicador de encaminamiento alternativo
F: indicateur d'acheminement détourné
E: alternative-routing indicator

indicador de grupo cerrado de usuarios
F: indication de groupe fermé d'usagers
E: closed-user-group indicator

indicador de la categoría del abonado que llama
F: indicateur de la catégorie du demandeur
E: calling party's category indicator

indicador de la naturaleza del circuito
F: indicateur de la nature du circuit
E: nature-of-circuit indicator

indicador de llamada de prueba (sistema de señalización R2)
F: indicateur d'appel d'essai (système de signalisation R2)
E: test call indicator (Signalling System R2)

indicador de llamada nacional/internacional
F: indicateur de communication nationale/internationale
E: national/international-call indicator

indicador de llamada reencaminada
F: indicateur de communication réacheminée
E: redirected-call indicator

indicador de origen
F: indicateur d'origine
E: origin indicator

indicador de petición de identificación de la línea llamada
F: indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne demandée
E: called-line-identification-request indicator

indicador de petición de identificación de la línea que llama
F: indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne appelante
E: calling-line-identification-request indicator

indicador de supresor de eco
F: indicateur de suppresseur d'écho
E: echo suppressor indicator

indicador de unidad de señalización
F: indicateur d'unité de signalisation
E: signal unit indicator

indicador del distintivo de país
F: indicateur d'indicatif de pays
E: country-code indicator

indicadores de distintivo de país y de supresor de eco (sistema de señalización R2)
F: indicateurs d'indicatifs de pays et de suppresseur d'écho (système de signalisation R2)
E: country-code and echo-suppressor indicators (Signalling System R2)

índice de cooperación
F: module de coopération
E: index of cooperation

índice de modulación
F: taux de modulation
E: modulation coefficient

información
F: information
E: information

información de enlace averiado
F: information de liaison défaillante
E: faulty link information

información de señalización
F: information de signalisation
E: signalling information

información de servicio
F: information de service
E: housekeeping information

información suplementaria
F: information supplémentaire
E: supplementary information

instalación terminal para transmisión de datos
F: installation terminale pour transmission de données
E: terminal installation for data transmission

instante de decisión de una señal numérica
F: instant de décision d'un signal numérique
E: decision instant of a digital signal

instante significativo coherente
F: instant significatif cohérent
E: coherent significant instant

instantes ideales de una modulación
F: instants idéaux d'un sématème
E: ideal instants of a modulation (or of a restitution)

instantes significativos
F: instants significatifs
E: significant instants

instrucción de control
F: commande
E: command

intensidad del tráfico cursado
F: intensité du trafic acheminé
E: traffic flow

interfaz
F: jonction (interface)
E: interface

interfuncionamiento de la señalización
F: interfonctionnement de la signalisation
E: signalling interworking

interfuncionamiento entre clases de servicio de usuario
F: interfonctionnement entre catégories d'usagers du service
E: interworking between user classes of services

interfuncionamiento entre redes
F: interfonctionnement entre réseaux
E: interworking between networks

intervalo de cuantificación
F: intervalle de quantification
E: quantizing interval

intervalo de tiempo
F: intervalle de temps
E: time slot

intervalo de tiempo de alineación de trama
F: intervalle de temps de verrouillage de trame
E: frame alignment time slot

intervalo de tiempo de canal
F: intervalle de temps de voie
E: channel time slot

intervalo de tiempo de dígito
F: intervalle de temps pour élément numérique
E: digit time slot

intervalo de tiempo de dígito justificable (intervalo de tiempo de dígito rellenable)
F: intervalle de temps pour élément numérique justifiable
E: justifiable digit time slot

intervalo de tiempo de señalización
F: intervalle de temps de signalisation
E: signalling time slot

intervalo mínimo
F: intervalle minimum
E: minimum interval

intervalo mínimo aceptable
F: intervalle minimum acceptable
E: minimum acceptable interval

intervalo significativo
F: intervalle significatif
E: significant interval

invitación a marcar
F: invitation à numéroter
E: proceed-to-select

isócrono
F: isochrone
E: isochronous

J

jerarquía de los múltiplex numéricos
F: hiérarchie de multiplexage numérique
E: digital multiplex hierarchy

justificación (relleno de impulsos)
F: justification
E: justification

justificación negativa (relleno negativo de impulsos)
F: justification négative
E: negative justification

justificación positiva (relleno positivo de impulsos)
F: justification positive
E: positive justification

justificación positiva/negativa (relleno positivo/negativo de impulsos)
F: justification positive/négative
E: positive/negative justification

justificación positiva/nula/negativa (relleno positivo/nulo/negativo de impulsos)
F: justification positive/nulle/négative
E: positive/zero/negative justification

L

lámina registradora
F: lame d'inscription
E: writing bar (writing edge)

lenguaje claro
F: langage clair
E: plain language

lenguaje secreto
F: langage secret
E: secret language (telegrams)

ley de codificación
F: loi de codage à segments
E: encoding law

ley de codificación por segmentos
F: loi de codage
E: segmented encoding law

liberación
F: libération
E: clearing

limitación de cresta
F: limitation de crête
E: peak limiting

línea
F: ligne
E: line

línea de exploración
F: ligne d'exploration
E: scanning line

línea internacional
F: ligne internationale
E: international line

línea nacional
F: ligne nationale
E: national line

líneas múltiples para una misma dirección
F: lignes multiples pour une même adresse
E: multiple lines at the same address

localización de averías
F: localisation des dérangements
E: localization of faults

longitud total de la línea de exploración
F: longueur totale de ligne
E: total scanning line length

longitud útil de la línea de exploración
F: longueur utile de ligne
E: usable scanning line length

LL

llamada a direcciones múltiples
F: adresses multiples
E: multi-address calling

llamada aceptada
F: acceptation d'appel
E: call accepted

llamada automática
F: appel automatique
E: automatic calling

llamada con dirección abreviada
F: numérotation abrégée
E: abbreviated address calling

llamada de prueba de tipo 1
F: appel d'essai du type 1
E: test call of type 1

llamada de prueba de tipo 2
F: appel d'essai du type 2
E: test call of type 2

llamada de prueba de tipo 3
F: appel d'essai du type 3
E: test call of type 3

llamada directa
F: appel direct
E: direct call

llamada infructuosa
F: appel infructueux
E: unsuccessful call

llamada manual
F: appel manuel
E: manual calling

llamada no aceptada
F: appel non accepté
E: call not accepted

llamada perdida
F: appel perdu
E: lost call

llamada virtual
F: communication virtuelle
E: virtual call

llamadas de prueba del tipo de abonado a abonado
F: appel d'essai du type abonné à abonné
E: test call of the subscriber-to-subscriber type

llamadas prohibidas
F: appels interdits (spécialisés)
E: calls barred

M

mantenimiento
F: maintenance
E: maintenance

mantenimiento controlado
F: maintenance dirigée
E: controlled maintenance

mantenimiento correctivo
F: maintenance corrective
E: corrective maintenance

mantenimiento preventivo
F: maintenance préventive
E: preventive maintenance

margen de un aparato telegráfico
F: marge d'un appareil télégraphique (ou d'un ensemble terminal)
E: margin of a telegraph apparatus (or of the local end with its termination)

margen de un receptor síncrono
F: marge d'un récepteur synchrone
E: margin of a synchronous receiver

margen neto
F: marge nette
E: net margin

medición
F: mesure
E: measurement

memoria
F: mémoire
E: storage register

mensaje
F: message
E: message

mensaje (de señalización)
F: message (de signalisation)
E: (signal) message

mensaje de dirección
F: message d'adresse
E: address messages

mensaje de identificación de la línea que llama
F: message d'identification de la ligne appelante
E: calling line identity message

mensaje de liberación
F: message de libération
E: clear message

mensaje de respuesta
F: message de réponse
E: response message

mensaje incoherente
F: message irrationnel
E: unreasonable message

mensaje inicial de dirección (IAM)
F: message d'adresse initial (IAM)
E: initial address message (IAM)

mensaje múltiple (MUM)
F: message multiple
E: multi-unit message (MUM)

mensaje simple
F: message simple
E: one-unit message

mensaje subsiguiente de dirección (SAM)
F: message d'adresse subséquent (SAM)
E: subsequent address message (SAM)

mesócrono
F: mésochrone
E: mesochronous

modem
F: modem
E: modem

modo de explotación asociado
F: mode d'exploitation associé
E: associated mode of operation

modo de explotación cuasiasociado
F: mode d'exploitation quasi associé
E: quasi-associated mode of operation

modo de explotación enteramente disociado
F: mode d'exploitation entièrement dissocié
E: fully dissociated mode of operation

modo de explotación no asociado
F: modes d'exploitation non associés
E: non-associated mode of operation

modulación con referencia fija
F: modulation avec référence fixe
E: modulation with a fixed reference

modulación de amplitud
F: modulation d'amplitude
E: amplitude modulation

modulación de fase
F: modulation de phase
E: phase modulation

modulación de frecuencia
F: modulation de fréquence
E: frequency modulation

modulación diferencial
F: modulation différentielle
E: differential modulation

modulación por deslizamiento de frecuencia
F: modulation par déplacement de fréquence
E: frequency shift keying (FSK)

modulación por impulsos codificados (MIC)
F: modulation par impulsions et codage (MIC)
E: pulse code modulation (PCM)

modulación por inversión de fase
F: modulation par inversion de phase
E: phase-inversion modulation

modulación telegráfica
F: modulation télégraphique
E: telegraph modulation

modulador telegráfico
F: modulateur télégraphique
E: telegraph modulator

muestra
F: échantillon
E: sample

muestra reconstruida
F: échantillon reconstitué
E: reconstructed sample

muestreo
F: échantillonnage
E: sampling

multibitio
F: multiplet
E: byte

multibloque
F: multibloc
E: multi-block

múltiplex heterogéneo
F: multiplex hétérogène
E: heterogeneous multiplex

múltiplex homogéneo
F: multiplex homogène
E: homogeneous multiplex

multitrama
F: multitrame
E: multiframe

N

negro (blanco) de la imagen
F: noir (blanc) de l'image
E: picture black (white)

negro (blanco) nominal
F: noir (blanc) nominal
E: nominal black (white)

nivel de saturación
F: niveau de saturation
E: overload point

nivel de sobrecarga (punto de sobrecarga)
F: capacité de charge
E: load capacity

nivel invariable
F: niveau inchangé
E: unaffected level

nivel relativo de potencia
F: niveau relatif de puissance
E: relative (power) level

no preparado
F: non prêt
E: not ready

número abreviado
F: numéro abrégé
E: abbreviated number

número de abonado
F: numéro d'abonné
E: subscriber number

número internacional
F: numéro international
E: international number

número local
F: numéro local
E: local number

número nacional (significativo)
F: numéro national (significatif)
E: national (significant) number

número télex nacional de un abonado
F: numéro télex national d'un abonné
E: subscriber's national telex number

O

oblicuidad
F: obliquité
E: skew

observación automática de la calidad de servicio
F: observation automatique de la qualité de service
E: automatic observation of the service quality

observación de la calidad del servicio
F: observation de la qualité de service
E: service observation

observación manual de la calidad de servicio
F: observation manuelle de la qualité de service
E: manual observation of the service quality

observación semiautomática de la calidad de servicio
F: observation semi-automatique de la qualité de service
E: semi-automatic observation of the service quality

octeto
F: octet
E: octet

oficinas conectadas
F: bureaux connectés
E: linked offices

oído artificial
F: oreille artificielle
E: artificial ear

operadora directora
F: opératrice directrice
E: controlling operator

orden de transmisión de los bitios
F: ordre de transmission des bits
E: bit-order of transmission

organismo de radiodifusión
F: organisme de radiodiffusion
E: broadcasting organization

origen y extremo de un circuito radiofónico internacional
F: origine et extrémité d'un circuit radiophonique international
E: origin and extremity of an international sound-programme circuit

P

país (o Administración) de destino
F: pays (ou Administration) de destination
E: destination country (or Administration)

país (o Administración) de destino
F: pays (ou Administration) de destination
E: country (or Administration) of destination

país (o Administración) de origen
F: pays (ou Administration) d'origine
E: origin country (or Administration)

país (o Administración) de origen
F: pays (ou Administration) d'origine
E: country (or Administration) of origin

país (o Administración) de tránsito
F: pays (ou Administration) de transit
E: transit country (or Administration)

país (o Administración) de tránsito
F: pays (ou Administration) de transit
E: transit countries (or Administrations)

país de tránsito con conmutación
F: pays de transit en commutation
E: switched-transit country

país de tránsito con conmutación
F: pays de transit en commutation
E: switched transit country

país de tránsito directo
F: pays de transit direct
E: direct-transit country

país de tránsito directo
F: pays de transit direct
E: direct transit country

país (o Administración) terminal
F: pays (ou Administration) terminal(e)
E: terminal country (or Administration)

paquete
F: paquet
E: packet

par estereofónico
F: circuits pour transmissions stéréophoniques
E: stereophonic pair

parámetro de red
F: caractéristique du réseau
E: network parameter

parte alícuota de distribución
F: quote-part de répartition
E: accounting rate quota

parte alícuota de distribución
F: quote-part de répartition
E: accounting-rate quota

parte alícuota de tránsito
F: quote-part de transit
E: transit quota

parte alícuota terminal
F: quote-part terminale
E: terminal quota

parte «Transferencia de mensajes»
F: partie «Transfert de messages»
E: message transfer part

parte «Usuario»
F: partie «Usager»
E: user part

paso (a un enlace de reserva)
F: passage sur liaison de réserve
E: changeover

paso de exploración
F: pas d'exploration
E: scanning pitch

pérdida de retorno
F: affaiblissement d'adaptation
E: return loss

periodo de ajuste
F: période de réglage
E: line-up period

periodo de línea (de exploración)
F: période de lignes
E: scanning line period

periodo preparatorio
F: période préparatoire
E: preparatory period

petición de comunicación
F: demande de communication
E: call request

petición de facilidad
F: demande de service complémentaire
E: facility request

petición de liberación
F: demande de libération
E: clear request

petición de liberación por el ETD
F: demande de libération émise par l'ETTD
E: DTE clear request

petición de transferencia de datos
F: demande de transfert de données
E: request data transfer

peticiones inmediatamente atendidas
F: demandes satisfaites immédiatement
E: call requests satisfied immediately

pista
F: piste
E: track

plesiócrono
F: plésiochrone
E: plesiochronous

porcentaje de desbordamiento
F: pourcentage de débordement
E: percentage overflow

porcentaje de peticiones de comunicación atendidas
F: pourcentage des demandes satisfaites
E: percentage of call requests met

posición de dígito
F: position d'un élément de signal
E: digit position

posición telefotográfica internacional (PTI)
F: position phototélégraphique internationale (PPI)
E: international phototelegraph position (IPP)

posición télex internacional
F: position télex internationale
E: international telex position

potencia de la distorsión de cuantificación
F: puissance de distorsion de quantification
E: quantizing distortion power

potencia equivalente de cresta de una señal múltiplex telefónica
F: puissance équivalente de crête d'un signal téléphonique multiplex
E: equivalent r.m.s. sine wave power of the peak of a multiplex telephone signal

potencia sofométrica
F: puissance psophométrique
E: psophometric power

prefijo de acceso a la red télex intercontinental automática de tránsito
F: préfixe d'accès au réseau télex de transit intercontinental automatique
E: prefix giving access to the intercontinental automatic transit telex network

prefijo de acceso a la red télex internacional automática
F: préfixe d'accès au réseau télex international automatique
E: prefix giving access to the international automatic telex network

prefijo de acceso a la red télex interurbana automática
F: préfixe d'accès au réseau interurbain automatique
E: prefix giving access to the long-distance automatic telex network

prefijo de código de servicio
F: préfixe de code de service
E: service code prefix

prefijo de marcación abreviada
F: préfixe de numérotation abrégée
E: abbreviated dialling prefix

prefijo internacional
F: préfixe international
E: international prefix

prefijo interurbano
F: préfixe interurbain
E: trunk prefix

preparado
F: prêt
E: ready

preparado para datos
F: poste prêt pour données
E: ready-for-data

preparado para datos
F: prêt pour la transmission de données
E: ready for data

primer multiplexor de datos
F: multiplexeur de données du premier ordre
E: first data multiplexer

prioridad
F: priorité
E: priority facility

procedimiento de control
F: procédure de commande
E: control procedure

procedimiento de control de la llamada
F: procédure de commande d'appel
E: call control procedure

procedimiento de división de los ingresos de distribución
F: méthode de division des recettes de répartition
E: accounting revenue division procedure

procedimiento de remuneración a tanto alzado (por circuito)
F: méthode de rémunération forfaitaire (par circuit)
E: flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure

procedimiento de remuneración a tanto alzado por circuito
F: méthode de rémunération forfaitaire par circuit
E: flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure

procedimiento de remuneración en función de las unidades de tráfico
F: méthode de rémunération en fonction d'unités de trafic
E: traffic-unit price procedure

procedimiento de remuneración en función de las unidades de tráfico
F: méthode de rémunération par unité de trafic
E: traffic-unit price procedure

prolongación nacional
F: prolongement national
E: national extension

proporción de errores en los bits
F: taux d'erreur sur les bits (binons)
E: bit error rate

proporción de errores en los bloques
F: taux d'erreur sur les blocs
E: block error rate

proporción de errores en los caracteres
F: taux d'erreur sur les caractères
E: character error rate

proporción de errores en los elementos
F: taux d'erreur sur les éléments
E: element error rate

proporción de errores en los elementos unitarios (para los sematemas isócronos)
F: taux d'erreur sur les éléments unitaires (pour les sématèmes isochrones)
E: unit element error rate for isochronous modulation

proporción de errores residuales
F: taux d'erreurs résiduelles
E: residual error rate

prueba
F: essai
E: test

prueba de continuidad
F: essai de continuité
E: continuity check

prueba de funcionamiento
F: essai de fonctionnement
E: functional test

prueba de viabilidad
F: essai par «tout ou rien»
E: yes or no test

prueba en los límites
F: essai aux limites
E: limit test

puerta de canal
F: porte de voie
E: channel gate

puesta en fase (en telegrafía facsímil)
F: mise en phase (en télégraphie fac-similé)
E: phasing (in facsimile telegraphy)

punto de análisis de la red
F: centre d'analyse du réseau
E: network analysis point

punto de avisos de averías en la red
F: service de signalisation des dérangements dans le réseau
E: fault report point – network

punto de avisos de averías en los circuitos
F: service de signalisation des dérangements sur les circuits
E: fault report point – circuit

punto de control del restablecimiento (PCR)
F: centre de commande du rétablissement du service (CCR)
E: restoration control point (RCP)

punto de exploración (en la recepción)
F: tache d'exploration (à la réception)
E: scanning spot (at reception)

punto de exploración (en la transmisión)
F: tache d'exploration (à l'émission)
E: scanning spot (at transmission)

punto de gestión de la red
F: centre de gestion du réseau
E: network management point

punto de información sobre disponibilidad del sistema
F: service collectant les informations relatives à la disponibilité des systèmes
E: system availability information point

punto de interconexión entre sistema submarino y sistema terrestre
F: point d'interconnexion entre système en câble sous-marin et système terrestre
E: submarine system/overland system interconnection point

punto de pruebas de conmutación y señalización entre registradores
F: centre pour les essais de la commutation et de la signalisation entre enregistreurs
E: testing point – switching and interregister signalling

punto de pruebas de la señalización de línea
F: centre pour les essais de la signalisation de ligne
E: testing point – line signalling

punto de pruebas de la transmisión
F: centre pour les essais de la transmission
E: testing point – transmission

punto de referencia boca
F: point de référence-bouche
E: mouth reference point

punto de referencia oído
F: point de référence-oreille
E: ear reference point

punto de referencia para la transmisión
F: point de référence pour la transmission
E: transmission reference point

punto de transferencia de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios
F: point de transfert d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires
E: through-15 supergroup assembly connection point

punto de transferencia de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios
F: point de transfert d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires
E: through 15-supergroup assembly connection point

punto de transferencia de grupo cuaternario
F: point de transfert de groupe quaternaire
E: through-supermastergroup connection point

punto de transferencia de grupo primario
F: point de transfert de groupe primaire
E: through-group connection point

punto de transferencia de grupo secundario
F: point de transfert de groupe secondaire
E: through-supergroup connection point

punto de transferencia de grupo terciario
F: point de transfert de groupe tertiaire
E: through-mastergroup connection point

punto de transferencia de las señales
F: point de transfert des signaux
E: signal transfer point

puntos de acceso a la línea
F: points d'accès à la ligne
E: line access points

puntos de acceso al circuito
F: points d'accès au circuit
E: circuit access points

puntos de acceso para las mediciones de circuito
F: point d'accès pour les mesures de circuit
E: circuit test access point

puntos de entrada y de salida, para la telefonía, de un enlace en línea
F: points d'entrée et de sortie, pour la téléphonie, d'une liaison en ligne
E: points of telephony input and output for the line link

puntos de interconexión internacional en la banda de base de un sistema de relevadores radioeléctricos
F: points d'interconnexion internationale dans la bande de base d'un faisceau hertzien
E: points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system

R

ráfaga de errores
F: paquet d'erreurs
E: error burst

reajuste de la temporización
F: réajustement du rythme
E: retiming

reanudación de transmisión
F: reprise de transmission
E: put-back

receptor (de avance) continuo
F: récepteur à déroulement continu
E: continuous receiver

receptor de cilindro
F: récepteur à cylindre
E: drum receiver

recubrimiento
F: chevauchement
E: overlap

recuperación de la temporización (extracción de la temporización)
F: récupération du rythme
E: timing recovery

red asíncrona
F: réseau asynchrone
E: non-synchronous network

red democrática (mutuamente sincronizada)
F: réseau démocratique (à synchronisation mutuelle)
E: democratic (mutually synchronized) network

red despótica (sincronizada)
F: réseau (à synchronisation) despotique
E: despotic (synchronized) network

red jerárquica (mutuamente sincronizada)
F: réseau hiérarchisé (à synchronisation mutuelle)
E: hierarchic (mutually synchronized) network

red mutuamente sincronizada
F: réseau à synchronisation mutuelle
E: mutually synchronized network

red numérica de servicios integrados
F: réseau numérique avec intégration des services
E: integrated services digital network

red numérica integrada
F: réseau numérique intégré
E: integrated digital network

red oligárquica (sincronizada)
F: réseau (à synchronisation) oligarchique
E: oligarchic (synchronized) network

red pública de datos
F: réseau public pour données
E: public data network

red síncrona
F: réseau synchrone
E: synchronous network

red síncrona de datos
F: réseaux pour données synchrones
E: synchronous data network

red telegráfica pública
F: réseau télégraphique public
E: public telegraph network

reencaminamiento
F: réacheminement
E: rerouting

reencaminamiento de llamadas
F: réacheminement des communications
E: redirection of calls

regeneración
F: régénération
E: regeneration

regenerador
F: régénérateur
E: regenerator

registrador internacional R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2)
F: enregistreur international R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2)
E: outgoing international R2 register (Signalling System R2)

registrador R2 de llegada (sistema de señalización R2)
F: enregistreur R2 d'arrivée (système de signalisation R2)
E: incoming R2 register (Signalling System R2)

registrador R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2)
F: enregistreur R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2)
E: outgoing R2 register (Signalling System R2)

registro de desplazamiento
F: enregistreur à décalage
E: shift register

relación de compresión
F: taux de compression
E: ratio of compression

relación de expansión
F: taux d'extension
E: ratio of expansion

relación de justificación (relación de relleno)
F: taux de justification
E: justification ratio

relación de las cargas anuales
F: rapport des charges annuelles
E: annual charge ratio

relación de rechazo de modo común
F: rapport d'affaiblissement dans le mode commun
E: common-mode rejection ratio

relación de reproducción
F: rapport de reproduction
E: reproduction ratio

relación de simetría de impedancia
F: rapport d'équilibre d'impédance
E: impedance balance ratio

relación de simetría de las señales de generadores de señales sinusoidales
F: rapport d'équilibre des signaux des générateurs de signaux sinusoïdaux
E: signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators

relación de simetría de las señales de receptores de señales sinusoidales
F: rapport d'équilibre des signaux des récepteurs de signaux sinusoïdaux
E: signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers

relación (servicio público internacional de telegramas)
F: relation (service télégraphique public international)
E: relation (international public telegram service)

relación (telefónica)
F: relation (téléphonique)
E: (telephone) relation

relación (télex)
F: relation (télex)
E: (telex) relation

reloj
F: horloge
E: clock

reloj de referencia
F: horloge de référence
E: reference clock

reloj maestro
F: horloge maîtresse
E: master clock

remuneración por utilización compartida de circuitos e instalaciones
F: rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuits et des installations
E: remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment

remuneración por utilización en común de los circuitos y de las instalaciones
F: rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuits et des installations
E: remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment

remuneración por utilización exclusiva de los circuitos
F: rémunération pour utilisation exclusive des circuits
E: remuneration for exclusive use of circuits

repetición automática de tentativa
F: répétition automatique de tentative
E: automatic repeat attempt

repetición de la llamada cuando se libera la instalación terminal ocupada
F: reprise d'un appel lorsqu'une installation terminale occupée redevient libre
E: call-back when busy terminal installation becomes free

repetición de oficio
F: répétition d'office
E: routing repetition

repetición de transmisión
F: répétition de transmission
E: re-run

repetidor regenerativo
F: répéteur régénérateur
E: regenerative repeater

respuesta automática
F: réponse automatique
E: automatic answering

respuesta manual
F: réponse manuelle
E: manual answering

restablecimiento de emergencia
F: remise en fonctionnement d'urgence
E: emergency restart

restitución
F: restitution
E: restitution

retorno (al enlace normal)
F: retour sur la liaison normale
E: changeback

ruta real de última elección
F: voie réelle de dernier choix
E: actual final route

ruta teórica de última elección
F: voie théorique de dernier choix
E: theoretical final route

rutas
F: voies d'acheminement
E: routes

rutas de emergencia
F: voie(s) de secours
E: emergency routes

rutas primarias
F: voies primaires
E: primary routes

rutas secundarias
F: voies secondaires
E: secondary routes

S

salida
F: sortie
E: output

sección de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios
F: section d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires
E: fifteen-supergroup assembly section

sección de circuito de televisión
F: section de circuit télévisuel
E: television circuit section

sección de circuito internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples
F: section internationale de circuit télévisuel multiple
E: international multiple destination television circuit section

sección de circuito radiofónico
F: section de circuit radiophonique
E: sound-programme circuit section

sección de circuito radiofónico
F: section de circuit radiophonique
E: sound-programme circuit-section

sección de grupo cuaternario
F: section de groupe quaternaire
E: supermastergroup section

sección de grupo primario
F: section de groupe primaire
E: group section

sección de grupo secundario
F: section de groupe secondaire
E: supergroup section

sección de grupo terciario
F: section de groupe tertiaire
E: mastergroup section

sección de línea numérica
F: section de ligne numérique
E: digital line section

sección de regeneración
F: section de régénération
E: regenerator section

sección de regulación de línea (de pares simétricos o coaxiales, o por radioenlaces, etc.)
F: section de régulation de ligne (à paires symétriques ou coaxiales ou sur faisceau hertzien, etc.)
E: regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links, etc.)

sección de regulación de línea (de pares simétricos o coaxiales, o por radioenlaces, etc.)
F: section de régulation de ligne (à paires symétriques ou coaxiales ou sur faisceau hertzien, etc.)
E: regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links)

sección elemental de cable
F: section élémentaire de câble
E: elementary cable section

sección homogénea
F: section homogène
E: homogeneous section

sección internacional
F: section internationale
E: international section

sección local
F: section locale
E: (physical) extension circuit

sección nacional
F: section nationale
E: national section

sección numérica
F: section numérique
E: digital section

sección principal internacional
F: section internationale principale
E: international main section

sección principal nacional
F: section nationale principale
E: national main section

sección radionumérica
F: section hertzienne numérique
E: digital radio section

sección terminal nacional
F: section nationale terminale
E: terminal national section

secciones principales
F: section principale
E: main section

sector
F: domaine
E: field

sector inutilizable
F: secteur mort
E: dead sector

segundo multiplexor de datos
F: multiplexeur de données du deuxième ordre
E: second data multiplexer

seguridad de la información
F: sécurité de l'information
E: information security

seguridad de las telecomunicaciones
F: sécurité des communications
E: telecommunication security

seguridad de los datos
F: sécurité des données
E: data security

selección de la longitud de los paquetes
F: sélection de longueur des paquets
E: packet length selection

semisupresor de eco
F: demi-suppresseur d'écho
E: half-echo suppressor

sensibilidad del oído artificial
F: efficacité de l'oreille artificielle
E: sensitivity of the artificial ear

sensibilidad diferencial
F: sensibilité différentielle
E: differential sensitivity

sensibilidad en la emisión de un sistema telefónico local
F: efficacité à l'émission d'un système téléphonique local
E: sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit

sensibilidad en la recepción de un sistema telefónico local
F: efficacité à la réception d'un système téléphonique local
E: receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system

señal
F: signal
E: signal

señal bipolar (señal AMI)
F: signal bipolaire (alternant) – signal bipolaire (strict)
E: alternate mark inversion signal (AMI)

señal bipolar modificada (AMI modificada)
F: signal bipolaire modifié
E: modified alternate mark inversion

señal de abonado libre, con tasación (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal d'abonné libre, avec taxation (système de signalisation R2)
E: subscriber line free, charge (Signalling System R2)

señal de abonado libre, sin tasación (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal d'abonné libre, sans taxation (système de signalisation R2)
E: subscriber line free, no charge (Signalling System R2)

señal (eléctrica) de abonado ocupado
F: signal (électrique) d'abonné occupé
E: subscriber-busy signal (electrical)

señal de abonado ocupado (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal d'abonné occupé (système de signalisation R2)
E: subscriber line busy (Signalling System R2)

señal de abonado transferido (cambio de número)
F: signal d'abonné transféré (changement de numéro)
E: subscriber-transferred signal (changed number)

señal de acceso prohibido
F: signal d'accès interdit
E: access-barred signal

señal de acuse de recibo de autorización de transferencia
F: signal d'accusé de réception d'un signal d'autorisation de transfert
E: transfer-allowed-acknowledgement signal

señal de acuse de recibo de bloqueo
F: signal d'accusé de réception de blocage
E: blocking acknowledgement signal

señal de acuse de recibo de desbloqueo
F: signal d'accusé de réception de déblocage
E: unblocking-acknowledgement signal

señal de acuse de recibo de enlace de reserva preparado
F: signal d'accusé de réception de liaison de réserve prête
E: standby-ready-acknowledgement signal

señal de acuse de recibo de liberación de circuito
F: signal d'accusé de réception de libération de circuit
E: circuit-released-acknowledgement signal

señal de acuse de recibo de multibloque
F: signal d'accusé de réception des multiblocs
E: multi-block acknowledgement signal

señal de acuse de recibo de paso manual a un enlace de reserva
F: signal d'accusé de réception de commutation manuelle sur liaison de réserve
E: manual-changeover-acknowledgement signal

señal de acuse de recibo de toma (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal d'accusé de réception de prise (système de signalisation R2)
E: seizing-acknowledgement signal (Signalling System R2)

señal de acuse de recibo de transferencia de tráfico
F: signal d'accusé de réception du transfert de la charge
E: load-transfer-acknowledgement signal

señal de alineación de trama
F: signal de verrouillage de trame
E: frame alignment signal

señal de alineación de trama concentrada
F: signal de verrouillage de trame concentré
E: bunched frame alignment signal

señal de alineación de trama distribuida
F: signal de verrouillage de trame réparti
E: distributed frame alignment signal

señal de autorización de transferencia
F: signal d'autorisation de transfert
E: transfer-allowed signal

señal de bloqueo
F: signal de blocage
E: blocking signal

señal de carácter
F: signal de caractère
E: character signal

señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal de raccrochage [du demandé] (système de signalisation R1)
E: hang-up signal (Signalling System R1)

señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de raccrochage (système de signalisation R2)
E: clear-back signal (Signalling System R2)

señal de confusión
F: signal de confusion
E: confusion signal

señal de congestión en el equipo de conmutación
F: signal d'encombrement de l'équipement de commutation
E: switching-equipment-congestion signal

señal de congestión en el equipo de conmutación (nacional)
F: signal d'encombrement de l'équipement de commutation (national)
E: (national) switching-equipment-congestion signal

señal de congestión en el haz de circuitos
F: signal d'encombrement du faisceau des circuits
E: circuit-group-congestion signal

señal de congestión en la red internacional
F: signal d'encombrement du réseau international
E: international-congestion signal

señal de congestión en la red nacional
F: signal d'encombrement sur le réseau national
E: national-network-congestion signal

señal de congestión en un haz de circuitos (nacional)
F: signal d'encombrement du faisceau de circuits (nationaux)
E: (national) circuit-group-congestion signal

señal de continuidad
F: signal de continuité
E: continuity signal

señal de controlado, no preparado
F: signal «commandé non prêt»
E: controlled-not-ready signal

señal de datos
F: signal de données
E: data signal

señal de demora (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal invitant à différer la numérotation (système de signalisation R1)
E: delay-dialling signal (Signalling System R1)

señal de desbloqueo
F: signal de déblocage
E: unblocking signal

señal de dirección
F: signal d'adresse
E: address signal

señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, con tasación
F: signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, avec taxation
E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, charge

señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, sin tasación
F: signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, sans taxation
E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, no charge

señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, teléfono de previo pago
F: signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, poste à prépaiement
E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, coin-box

señal de dirección completa, con tasación
F: signal de numéro complet, avec taxation
E: address-complete signal, charge

señal de dirección completa, sin tasación
F: signal de numéro complet, sans taxation
E: address-complete signal, no charge

señal de dirección completa, teléfono de previo pago
F: signal de numéro complet, poste à prépaiement
E: address-complete signal, coin-box

señal de dirección incompleta
F: signal de numéro incomplet
E: address-incomplete signal

señal de enlace de reserva preparado
F: signal de liaison de réserve prête
E: standby-ready signal

señal de espera
F: signal de mise en attente
E: waiting-in-progress signal

señal de falta de continuidad
F: signal d'essai de continuité négatif
E: continuity-failure signal

señal de fin (desconexión)
F: signal de fin
E: clear-forward signal

señal de fin (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal de fin (système de signalisation R1)
E: disconnect signal (Signalling System R1)

señal de fin (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de fin (système de signalisation R2)
E: clear-forward signal (Signalling System R2)

señal de fin de numeración (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de fin de numérotation (système de signalisation R2)
E: end-of-pulsing signal (Signalling System R2)

señal de fin de numeración (ST)
F: signal de fin de numérotation (ST)
E: end-of-pulsing (ST) signal

señal de fuera de servicio
F: signal de ligne hors service
E: out-of-order signal

señal de identificación de la línea llamada
F: signal d'identification de la ligne appelée
E: called line identification signal

señal de identificación de la línea que llama
F: signal d'identification de la ligne appelante
E: calling line identification signal

señal de identificación no proporcionada
F: signal d'identification non fournie
E: identification-not-provided signal

señal de intervención
F: signal d'intervention
E: forward-transfer signal

señal de intervención (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal de rappel [intervention] (système de signalisation R1)
E: ring-forward signal (Signalling System R1)

señal de intervención (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal d'intervention (système de signalisation R2)
E: forward-transfer signal (Signalling System R2)

señal de invitación a transmitir (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal d'invitation à transmettre (système de signalisation R1)
E: start-dialling signal (Signalling System R1)

señal de liberación de circuito
F: signal de libération de circuit
E: circuit-released signal

señal de liberación de guarda
F: signal de libération de garde
E: release-guard signal

señal de línea de abonado averiada (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de ligne d'abonné en dérangement (système de signalisation R2)
E: subscriber line out of order (Signalling System R2)

señal de línea fuera de servicio
F: signal de ligne hors service
E: line-out-of-service signal

señal de llamada aceptada
F: signal d'acceptation de l'appel
E: call accepted signal

señal de llamada infructuosa
F: signal d'échec de l'appel
E: call-failure signal

señal de llamada reencaminada a nueva dirección
F: signal de communication réacheminée vers une nouvelle adresse
E: redirected-to-new-address signal

señal de mensaje rechazado
F: signal de refus de message
E: message-refusal signal

señal de número cambiado
F: signal de numéro modifié
E: changed-number signal

señal de número inaccesible
F: signal d'impossibilité d'accès
E: not-obtainable signal

señal de número nacional vacante
F: signal de numéro non utilisé
E: vacant-national number signal

señal de número no atribuido (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de numéro non utilisé (système de signalisation R2)
E: unallocated number (Signalling System R2)

señal de paso a un enlace de reserva
F: signal de commutation sur liaison de réserve
E: changeover signal

señal de paso manual a un enlace de reserva
F: signal de commutation manuelle sur liaison de réserve
E: manual-changeover signal

señal de principio de bloque
F: signal de début de bloc
E: start-of-block signal

señal de progresión de la llamada
F: signal de progression de l'appel
E: call progress signal

señal de prohibición de transferencia
F: signal d'interdiction de transfert
E: transfer-prohibited signal

señal de puesta en fase
F: signal de mise en phase
E: phasing signal

señal de reencaminamiento a nueva dirección
F: signal de réacheminement vers une nouvelle adresse
E: redirect-to-new-address signal

señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal de réponse (système de signalisation R1)
E: answer signal (Signalling System R1)

señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de réponse (système de signalisation R2)
E: answer signal (Signalling System R2)

señal de respuesta, con tasación
F: signal de réponse, avec taxation
E: answer signal, charge

señal de respuesta, sin tasación
F: signal de réponse, sans taxation
E: answer signal, no charge

señal de sincronización
F: signal de synchronisation
E: synchronization signal

señal de supervisión de multibloque
F: signal de surveillance des multiblocs
E: multi-block monitoring signal

señal de temporización
F: signal de rythme
E: timing signal

señal de temporización de octetos
F: signal d'horloge des octets
E: octet timing signal

señal de terminal ocupado
F: signal d'occupation de la ligne du terminal demandé
E: terminal-engaged signal

señal de término de bloque
F: signal de fin de bloc
E: end-of-block signal

señal de toma (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal de prise (système de signalisation R1)
E: connect signal (Signalling System R1)

señal de toma (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal de prise (système de signalisation R2)
E: seizing signal (Signalling System R2)

señal de transferencia de tráfico
F: signal de transfert de la charge
E: load transfer signal

señal de transferencia de tráfico de emergencia
F: signal de transfert d'urgence de la charge
E: emergency-load-transfer signal

señal KP (comienzo de numeración) (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal KP[«Key Pulsing» = début de numérotation] (système de signalisation R1)
E: KP signal (Signalling System R1)

señal n-aria redundante
F: signal n-aire redondant
E: redundant n-ary signal

señal numérica
F: signal numérique
E: digital signal

señal ST (fin de numeración) (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signal ST[«Sending Terminated» = fin de numérotation] (système de signalisation R1)
E: ST signal (Signalling System R1)

señal telefónica
F: signal téléphonique
E: telephone signal

señal telegráfica
F: signal télégraphique
E: telegraph signal

señales de categoría del abonado que llama (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signal indiquant la catégorie du demandeur (système de signalisation R2)
E: calling party's category signals (Signalling System R2)

señales de colgar
F: signaux de raccrochage
E: clear-back signals

señales de control de la comunicación
F: signaux de commande des appels
E: call control signals

señales de dirección completa (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signaux d'adresse complète (système de signalisation R2)
E: address-complete signals (Signalling System R2)

señales de gestión
F: signaux de gestion
E: management signals

señales de gestión de la red de señalización
F: signaux de gestion du réseau de signalisation
E: signalling-network-management signals

señales de gestión de red
F: signaux de gestion du réseau
E: network-management signals

señales de mantenimiento de red
F: signaux de maintenance du réseau
E: network maintenance signals

señales de repetición de respuesta
F: signaux de nouvelle réponse
E: reanswer signals

señales de selección
F: signaux de sélection
E: selection signals

señales de selección de la red
F: signaux de sélection du réseau
E: network selection signals

señales efectivamente transmitidas en las transmisiones radiofónicas
F: signaux effectivement transmis dans les transmissions radiophoniques
E: effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission

señales numéricas n-arias
F: signal numérique n-aire
E: n-ary digital signals

señalización
F: signalisation
E: signalling

señalización asociada
F: signalisation associée
E: associated signalling

señalización asociada al canal
F: signalisation voie par voie
E: channel associated signalling

señalización cuasiasociada
F: signalisation quasi associée
E: quasi-associated signalling

señalización de control centralizada
F: signalisation de commande centralisée
E: centralized control signalling

señalización de control descentralizada
F: signalisation de commande décentralisée
E: decentralized control signalling

señalización de extremo a extremo (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signalisation de bout en bout (système de signalisation R2)
E: end-to-end signalling (Signalling System R2)

señalización de registrador en bloque (sistema de señalización R2)
F: signalisation entre enregistreurs en bloc (système de signalisation R2)
E: en bloc register signalling (Signalling System R2)

señalización dentro del intervalo
F: signalisation dans l'intervalle de temps
E: in-slot signalling

señalización enteramente disociada
F: signalisation entièrement dissociée
E: fully dissociated signalling

señalización entre registradores (sistema de señalización R1)
F: signalisation entre enregistreurs (système de signalisation R1)
E: register signalling (Signalling System R1)

señalización fuera del intervalo
F: signalisation hors intervalle de temps
E: out-slot signalling

señalización no asociada
F: signalisation non associée
E: non-associated signalling

señalización por canal común
F: signalisation sur voie commune (SVC)
E: common channel signalling

señalización por dígitos de conversación
F: signalisation par éléments vocaux
E: speech digit signalling

separación de bloques
F: séparation des blocs
E: block separation

separador de bloques
F: séparateur de blocs
E: block separator

separador de dirección
F: séparateur d'adresses
E: address separator

separador de petición de facilidad
F: séparateur de demandes de service complémentaire
E: facility request separator

servicio automático
F: service automatique
E: automatic service

servicio de extremo a extremo
F: service de bout en bout
E: end-to-end servicing

servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de circuitos
F: service de transmission de données avec commutation de circuits
E: circuit switched data transmission service

servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de paquetes
F: service de transmission de données avec commutation par paquets
E: packet switched data transmission service

servicio de transmisión de datos por circuitos arrendados
F: service de location de circuits pour transmission de données
E: leased circuit data transmission service

servicio o facilidad de usuario
F: service complémentaire offert aux usagers
E: user service or facility

servicio público de telegramas
F: service télégraphique public
E: public telegram service

servicio público de transmisión de datos
F: service public de transmission de données
E: public data transmission service

servicio TA
F: service TA
E: TA Service

servicio telefónico suplementario
F: service téléphonique supplémentaire
E: supplementary telephone service

servicio telegráfico
F: service télégraphique
E: telegraph service

shannon
F: shannon
E: shannon

símbolos de información
F: symbole d'information
E: information symbol

símbolos de numeración
F: symbole servant à la composition du numéro
E: diallable symbols

símbolos de procedimiento
F: symboles opératoires
E: procedural symbol

símbolos de separación
F: symboles d'espacement
E: spacing symbols

simulador de transmisor automático de distintivo
F: simulateur d'émetteur d'indicatif
E: answer-back unit simulator

sincronización
F: synchronisation
E: synchronization

síncrono
F: synchrone
E: synchronous

sistema binario de tarificación
F: système de tarification binaire
E: binary tariff system

sistema corrector de errores
F: système correcteur d'erreurs
E: error-correcting system

sistema corrector de errores
F: système de correction d'erreurs
E: error correcting system

sistema corrector de errores con retorno de la información
F: système correcteur d'erreurs par retour de l'information
E: information feedback system

sistema de señalización
F: système de signalisation
E: signalling system

sistema de telegrafía armónica internacional
F: système de télégraphie harmonique international
E: international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) system

sistema dependiente del código
F: système lié au code utilisé
E: code dependent system

sistema detector de errores con pedido de repetición
F: système détecteur d'erreurs avec demande de répétition
E: request repeat system

sistema detector de errores sin repetición
F: système détecteur d'erreurs sans répétition
E: error-detecting system

sistema independiente del código
F: système indépendant du code utilisé
E: code independent system

sistemas nacionales
F: systèmes nationaux
E: national systems

subtrama
F: secteur de trame — sous-trame
E: subframe

sufijo de un mensaje
F: suffixe de message
E: message suffix

suma numérica
F: somme numérique
E: digital sum

supresor de eco
F: suppresseur d'écho
E: echo suppressor

supresor de eco completo
F: suppresseur d'écho complet
E: full echo suppressor

supresor de eco diferencial
F: suppresseur d'écho différentiel
E: differential echo suppressor

supresor de eco terminal
F: suppresseur d'écho terminal
E: terminal echo suppressor

T

tarea
F: tâche
E: task

tasa de distribución
F: taxe de répartition
E: accounting rate

tasa de percepción
F: taxe de perception
E: collection charge

teleautografía
F: téléautographie
E: telewriting

telefotografía facsímil
F: photototélégraphie
E: photograph facsimile telegraphy

telegrafía alfabética
F: télégraphie alphabétique
E: alphabetic telegraphy

telegrafía facsímil
F: télégraphie fac-similé
E: facsimile telegraphy

telegrafía facsímil para documentos
F: télégraphie fac-similé pour documents (télécopie)
E: document facsimile telegraphy

telegrama facsímil
F: télégramme fac-similé
E: document facsimile telegram

telegrama telefotográfico
F: télégramme photototélégraphique
E: photograph facsimile telegram

telegramas de Estado
F: télégrammes d'Etat
E: Government telegrams

telegramas de prensa
F: télégrammes de presse
E: press telegrams

telegramas de servicio
F: télégrammes de service
E: service telegrams

telegramas meteorológicos
F: télégramme météorologique
E: meteorological telegram

telegramas oficiales con franquicia
F: télégrammes en franchise officiels
E: official franking privilege telegrams

telegramas privados con franquicia
F: télégrammes en franchise privés
E: private franking privilege telegrams

temporización
F: temporisation (temps limite)
E: time out

tensión alterna de cebado de un descargador
F: tension alternative d'amorçage d'un parafoudre
E: a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector

tensión continua de cebado de un descargador
F: tension continue d'amorçage d'un parafoudre
E: d.c. spark-over voltage

tensión continua nominal de cebado de un descargador
F: tension continue nominale d'amorçage d'un parafoudre
E: nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector

tensión de cebado por choque de un descargador
F: tension d'amorçage au choc d'un parafoudre
E: impulse spark-over voltage of a protector

tensión residual de un descargador
F: tension résiduelle d'un parafoudre
E: residual voltage of a protector

tensión transversal de un descargador
F: tension transversale d'un parafoudre
E: transverse voltage of a protector

tentativa de toma (bid)
F: tentative de prise (bid)
E: bid

tentativas de toma por circuito y por hora
F: tentatives de prise par circuit et par heure
E: bids per circuit per hour (BCH)

terminal en modo paquetes
F: terminal en mode-paquet
E: packet-mode terminal

terminales (de circuito)
F: bornes terminales
E: circuit terminals

tiempo de bloqueo para la intervención
F: temps de maintien pour l'intervention
E: break-in hangover time

tiempo de bloqueo para la supresión
F: temps de maintien pour la suppression
E: suppression hangover time

tiempo de establecimiento
F: durée d'établissement
E: setting-up time

tiempo de establecimiento de la comunicación
F: temps d'établissement des communications
E: call set-up time

tiempo de funcionamiento para la intervención
F: temps de fonctionnement pour l'intervention
E: break-in operate time

tiempo de funcionamiento para la supresión
F: temps de fonctionnement pour la suppression
E: suppression operate time

tiempo de liberación de la comunicación
F: temps de libération
E: call release time

tiempo de recuperación
F: temps de reprise
E: reframing time

tiempo de recuperación de la alineación de trama
F: temps de reprise du verrouillage de trame
E: frame alignment recovery time

tiempo de transferencia
F: temps de transfert
E: transfer time

tiempo de transferencia del receptor
F: temps de transfert à la réception
E: receiver transfer time

tiempo de transferencia del transmisor
F: temps de transfert à l'émission
E: sender transfer time

tiempo de tratamiento
F: temps de traitement de l'information
E: processing (handling) time

tiempo total de ocupación
F: durée totale d'occupation
E: total holding time

tiempo utilizado
F: temps perdu
E: lost time

tomas
F: prise
E: seizure

tono especial de información (sistema de señalización R2)
F: envoyer la tonalité spéciale d'information (système de signalisation R2)
E: send special information tone (Signalling System R2)

tráfico ofrecido (a un haz de circuitos o a un grupo de órganos de conexión)
F: trafic offert (à un faisceau de circuits ou à un groupe d'organes de connexion)
E: traffic offered (to a group of circuits or a group of switches)

trama
F: trame
E: frame

transferencia de datos pedida
F: transfert de données demandé
E: data transfer requested

transferencia de información
F: transfert d'information
E: information transfer

transferencia de tráfico
F: transfert de la charge
E: load transfer

transición
F: transition
E: transition

transmisión anisócrona
F: transmission anisochrone
E: anisochronous transmission

transmisión de caracteres en serie
F: transmission caractère-série
E: character-serial transmission

transmisión de multibitios en serie
F: transmission multiplet-série
E: byte-serial transmission

transmisión en paralelo
F: transmission parallèle (par éléments)
E: parallel transmission

transmisión en serie
F: transmission série
E: serial transmission

transmisión internacional de televisión
F: transmission télévisuelle internationale
E: international television transmission

transmisión isócrona
F: transmission isochrone
E: isochronous transmission

transmisión isócrona en ráfagas
F: isochronisme par paquets (isochronisme interrompu)
E: burst isochronous

transmisión múltiple de televisión
F: transmission télévisuelle multiple
E: multiple television transmission

transmisión radiofónica internacional
F: transmission radiophonique internationale
E: international sound-programme transmission

transmisiones múltiples
F: transmissions multiples
E: multiple transmissions

transmisiones ocasionales
F: transmissions occasionnelles
E: occasional transmissions

transmisiones regulares
F: transmissions périodiques
E: regular transmissions

transmisiones simples
F: transmissions simples
E: simple transmissions

transmisor de cilindro
F: émetteur à cylindre
E: drum transmitter

transmisor de exploración plana
F: émetteur à plat
E: flat-bed transmitter

transmisor-receptor para pruebas de continuidad
F: émetteur-récepteur pour essais de continuité
E: continuity check transceiver

transmultiplexor
F: transmultiplexeur
E: transmultiplexer

transparencia
F: transparence
E: transparency

transparencia a la velocidad binaria
F: transparence du débit binaire
E: data signalling rate transparency

trayecto de línea numérica
F: conduit de ligne numérique
E: digital line path

trayecto numérico
F: conduit numérique
E: digital path
trayecto numérico ficticio de referencia
F: conduit numérique fictif de référence
E: hypothetical reference digital path
trayecto radionumérico
F: conduit hertzien numérique
E: digital radio path

U

unidad aislada de señalización (LSU)
F: unité de signalisation solitaire (LSU)
E: lone signal unit (LSU)
unidad de señalización (SU)
F: unité de signalisation (SU)
E: signal unit (SU)
unidad de señalización de acuse de recibo (ACU)
F: unité de signalisation d'accusé de réception (ACU)
E: acknowledgement signal unit (ACU)
unidad de señalización de sincronización (SYU)
F: unité de signalisation de synchronisation (SYU)
E: synchronization signal unit (SYU)
unidad de señalización de sincronización de multibloque (MBS)
F: unité de signalisation de synchronisation des multiblocs (MBS)
E: multi-block synchronization signal unit (MBS)
unidad de señalización para el control del sistema (de señalización) (SCU)
F: unité de signalisation pour la commande du système de signalisation (SCU)
E: system control signal unit (SCU)
unidad de tasación en una relación internacional
F: unité de taxe dans une relation internationale
E: unit charge for an international service
unidad inicial de señalización (ISU)
F: unité de signalisation initiale (ISU)
E: initial signal unit (ISU)
unidad subsiguiente de señalización (SSU)
F: unité de signalisation subséquente (SSU)
E: subsequent signal unit (SSU)
usuario (del sistema de señalización por canal común)
F: usager (du système de signalisation sur voie commune)
E: user (of the common channel signalling system)

V

valor de decisión
F: amplitude de décision
E: decision value
valores de planificación de los equivalentes de referencia
F: valeurs de planification des équivalents de référence
E: planning values of the reference equivalents
valores virtuales de decisión
F: amplitudes virtuelles de décision
E: virtual decision value
variación de la suma numérica
F: variation de la somme numérique
E: digital sum variation
velocidad binaria equivalente
F: débit binaire équivalent
E: equivalent bit rate
velocidad binaria total de multiplaje
F: débit binaire cumulé d'un multiplex
E: multiplex aggregate bit rate
velocidad de exploración
F: vitesse d'exploration
E: scanning speed
velocidad de modulación
F: rapidité de modulation
E: modulation rate
velocidad de muestreo
F: taux d'échantillonnage
E: sampling rate
velocidad de símbolos
F: débit de symboles
E: symbol rate
velocidad de transferencia de datos
F: rapidité de transfert de données
E: data transfer rate
velocidad de transmisión binaria en serie
F: débit binaire série
E: binary serial signalling rate
velocidad de transmisión de datos
F: débit binaire
E: data signalling rate
velocidad máxima de justificación (velocidad máxima de relleno)
F: débit maximal de justification
E: maximum justification rate
velocidad nominal de justificación (velocidad nominal de relleno)
F: débit nominal de justification
E: nominal justification rate
velocidad numérica
F: débit numérique
E: digit rate
verificación a través de la central
F: vérification de la voie de conversation dans le central (le centre)
E: cross-office check
violación bipolar (violación AMI)
F: violation de la règle de bipolarité – violation de l'alternance des polarités
E: alternate mark inversion violation
violación del código de transmisión
F: violation du code de transmission en boucle
E: transmission code violation
viso
F: moirage
E: interference pattern
volumen del tráfico cursado
F: volume du trafic acheminé
E: amount of traffic carried

C. FRENCH TERMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

A

acceptation d'appel
E: call accepted
S: llamada aceptada

accès aux services supplémentaires
E: access to supplementary services
S: acceso a servicios suplementarios

acheminement automatique sur voie secondaire
E: automatic alternative routing
S: encaminamiento alternativo automático

acheminement par voie détournée
E: alternative routing
S: encaminamiento alternativo

adaptateur de jonctions
E: interface adaptor
S: adaptador de interfaces

Administration garante
E: Guarantor Administration
S: Administración garante

adresse
E: address
S: dirección

adresse de destination
E: destination address
S: dirección de destino

adresse de réacheminement
E: redirection address
S: dirección de reencaminamiento

adresses multiples
E: multi-address calling
S: llamada a direcciones múltiples

affaiblissement à la réception
E: receive loss
S: atenuación en la recepción

affaiblissement d'adaptation
E: return loss
S: pérdida de retorno

affaiblissement d'écho de l'impulsion de mesure
E: pulse echo attenuation
S: atenuación de eco del impulso de medida

affaiblissement d'équilibrage
E: balance return loss
S: atenuación de equilibrado

affaiblissement de blocage
E: suppression loss
S: atenuación de bloqueo

affaiblissement équivalent pour la netteté (AEN)
E: articulation reference equivalent (AEN)
S: atenuación equivalente para la nitidez (AEN)

affaiblissement nominal entre extrémités virtuelles du circuit à quatre fils
E: nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points
S: atenuación nominal entre extremos virtuales del circuito a cuatro hilos

affectation dynamique adaptable des voies
E: adaptive channel allocation
S: asignación adaptable de canales

alignement d'octet
E: octet alignment
S: alineación de octeto

aligneur
E: aligner
S: alineador

alimentation hors service
E: power off condition
S: falta de alimentación

alphabet (télégraphique ou de données)
E: alphabet (telegraph or data)
S: alfabeto (telegráfico o de datos)

amorçage d'un parafoudre
E: spark-over of a protector
S: cebado de un descargador

amplitude de décision
E: decision value
S: valor de decisión

amplitudes virtuelles de décision
E: virtual decision value
S: valores virtuales de decisión

anisochrone
E: anisochronous
S: anisócrono

anneau de garde
E: guard-ring
S: anillo de guarda

appareil de surveillance du taux d'erreur
E: error rate monitor
S: dispositivo de supervisión de la proporción de errores

appareils de télégraphie fac-similé du groupe 1
E: group 1 facsimile apparatus
S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 1

appareils de télégraphie fac-similé du groupe 2
E: group 2 facsimile apparatus
S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 2

appareils de télégraphie fac-similé du groupe 3
E: group 3 facsimile apparatus
S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 3

appareils permettant des facilités non normalisées
E: non-standard facilities equipment
S: equipo con facilidades no normalizadas

appel automatique
E: automatic calling
S: llamada automática

appel d'essai du type 1
E: test call of type 1
S: llamada de prueba de tipo 1

appel d'essai du type 2
E: test call of type 2
S: llamada de prueba de tipo 2

appel d'essai du type 3
E: test call of type 3
S: llamada de prueba de tipo 3

appel d'essai du type abonné à abonné
E: test call of the subscriber-to-subscriber type
S: llamadas de prueba del tipo de abonado a abonado

appel direct
E: direct call
S: llamada directa

appel infructueux
E: unsuccessful call
S: llamada infructuosa

appel manuel
E: manual calling
S: llamada manual

appel non accepté
E: call not accepted
S: llamada no aceptada

appel perdu
E: lost call
S: llamada perdida

appels interdits (spécialisés)
E: calls barred
S: llamadas prohibidas

assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires
E: fifteen-supergroup assembly
S: agregado de 15 grupos secundarios

avis de service
E: service advices
S: avisos de servicio

avis de service à la suite
E: follow-on service advices
S: avisos de servicio para hacer seguir

avis de service en retour (y compris les avis de service en retour taxés)
E: return service advices (including paid return service advices)
S: avisos de servicio de retorno (incluidos los avisos de servicio de retorno tasados)

avis de service taxés
E: paid service advices
S: avisos de servicio tasados

B

bande passante nominale
E: nominal bandwidth
S: anchura de banda nominal

bit (binon) de contrôle
E: check bit
S: bit de control

bit de données appliqué (brouillage)
E: applied data bit (scrambling process)
S: bitio de datos aplicado (seudoaleatorización)

bit de synchronisation
E: synchronization bit
S: bitio de sincronización

bit de verrouillage de trame
E: framing bit
S: bitio de alineación de trama

bit (binon) erroné
E: erroneous bit
S: bit erróneo

bit suivant transmis (brouillage)
E: next transmitted bit (scrambling process)
S: bitio siguiente transmitido (seudoaleatorización)

bits (binons) d'information
E: information bits
S: bits de información

bits (binons) de service
E: service bits
S: bits de servicio

bits (binons) supplémentaires
E: overhead bits
S: bits suplementarios

bits transmis précédemment (brouillage)
E: earlier transmitted bits (scrambling process)
S: bitios precedentes transmitidos (seudoaleatorización)

bloc
E: block
S: bloque

bloc de spécification fonctionnelle (BSF)
E: functional specification blocks (FSB)
S: bloque de especificación funcional (BEF)

bloc erroné
E: erroneous block
S: bloque erróneo

bloc numérique
E: digital block
S: bloque numérico

bloc primaire
E: primary block
S: bloque primario

bornes terminales
E: circuit terminals
S: terminales (de circuito)

boucle de protection contre les erreurs
E: error control loop
S: bucle de protección contra errores

boucle pour essais de continuité
E: check loop
S: bucle de pruebas de continuidad

broutage longitudinal
E: longitudinal judder
S: desalineación longitudinal

broutage transversal
E: transverse judder
S: desalineación transversal

bureaux connectés
E: linked offices
S: oficinas conectadas

C

canal
E: highway
S: canal principal

canal de fréquences
E: frequency channel
S: canal de frecuencias

capacité de charge
E: load capacity
S: nivel de sobrecarga (punto de sobrecarga)

capacité effective
E: effective capacity
S: capacidad efectiva

caractère
E: character
S: carácter

caractère blanc
E: idle character
S: carácter no significativo

caractère de bourrage
E: stuffing character
S: carácter de relleno

caractère de commande
E: control character
S: carácter de control

caractère de commande d'appel
E: call control character
S: carácter de control de la llamada

caractéristique de destruction d'un parafoudre
E: destruction characteristic of a protector
S: característica de destrucción de un descargador

caractéristique du réseau
E: network parameter
S: parámetro de red

catégorie d'usagers
E: user class of service
S: clase de servicio de usuario

centre continental
E: continental exchange
S: central continental

centre d'analyse du réseau
E: network analysis point
S: punto de análisis de la red

centre de commande du rétablissement du service (CCR)
E: restoration control point (RCP)
S: punto de control del restablecimiento (PCR)

centre de commutation de données
E: data switching exchange
S: central de conmutación de datos

centre de gestion du réseau
E: network management point
S: punto de gestión de la red

centre de transit international
E: international transit exchange
S: central de tránsito internacional

centre directeur
E: controlling exchange
S: central directora

centre intercontinental de transit
E: intercontinental transit exchange
S: central intercontinental de tránsito

centre international
E: international exchange
S: central internacional

centre international terminal
E: terminal international exchange
S: central internacional terminal

centre n° 6
E: No. 6 exchange
S: central N.° 6

centre national
E: national exchange
S: central nacional

centre pour les essais de la commutation et de la signalisation entre enregistreurs
E: testing point – switching and interregister signalling
S: punto de pruebas de conmutación y señalización entre registradores

centre pour les essais de la signalisation de ligne
E: testing point – line signalling
S: punto de pruebas de la señalización de línea

centre pour les essais de la transmission
E: testing point – transmission
S: punto de pruebas de la transmisión

centre radiophonique international (CRI)
E: international sound-programme centre (ISPC)
S: centro radiofónico internacional (CRI)

centre radiophonique international (CRI)
E: international sound programme centre (ISPC)
S: centro radiofónico internacional (CRI)

centre radiophonique national (CRN)
E: national sound-programme centre (NSPC)
S: centro radiofónico nacional (CRN)

centre télévisuel international (CTI)
E: international television programme centre (ITPC)
S: centro internacional de televisión (CIT)

centre télévisuel international (CTI)
E: international television centre (ITC)
S: centro internacional de televisión (CIT)

centre télévisuel national (CTN)
E: national television centre (NTC)
S: centro nacional de televisión (CNT)

centre terminal international
E: terminal international centre
S: centro terminal internacional

centre terminal national
E: terminal national centre
S: centro terminal nacional

centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune
E: common channel exchange
S: central de canal común

centres de commutation et d'essais (CCE)
E: switching and testing centres (STC)
S: centros de conmutación y de pruebas (CCP)

centres de commutation et d'essais internationaux (CCEI)
E: international switching and testing centres (ISTC)
S: centros internacionales de conmutación y de pruebas (CICP)

centres de maintenance de la transmission-ligne internationale
E: transmission maintenance points – international line
S: centros de mantenimiento de la transmisión-Línea internacional

chaîne à quatre fils
E: four-wire chain
S: cadena a cuatro hilos

chaîne internationale
E: international chain
S: cadena internacional

champ exploré
E: scanning field
S: campo explorado

chevauchement
E: overlap
S: recubrimiento

chiffre binaire
E: binary figure
S: cifra binaria

chiffre de langue
E: language digit
S: cifra de idioma

chiffre de langue ou de discrimination (système de signalisation R2)
E: language or discriminating digit (Signalling System R2)
S: cifra de idioma o de discriminación (sistema de señalización R2)

circuit automatique international
E: international automatic circuit
S: circuito automático internacional

circuit continental
E: continental circuit
S: circuito continental

circuit court
E: short circuit
S: circuito corto

circuit de conversation
E: control circuit
S: circuito de conversación

circuit de conversation
E: speech circuit
S: circuito de conversación

circuit de conversation
E: control circuit
S: circuito de control

circuit de décision
E: decision circuit
S: circuito de decisión

circuit de grande longueur
E: long circuit
S: circuito largo

circuit de service direct
E: direct service circuit
S: circuito de servicio directo

circuit de service multiterminal
E: multi-terminal service circuit
S: circuito de servicio multiterminal

circuit de service omnibus
E: omnibus service circuit
S: circuito de servicio ómnibus

circuit de transmission de données
E: data circuit
S: circuito de datos

circuit fictif de référence
E: hypothetical reference circuit
S: circuito ficticio de referencia

circuit intercontinental
E: intercontinental circuit
S: circuito intercontinental

circuit intercontinental de transit
E: intercontinental transit circuit
S: circuito intercontinental de tránsito

circuit international
E: international circuit
S: circuito internacional

circuit international loué
E: international leased circuit
S: circuito internacional arrendado

circuit interurbain libre
E: trunk-free
S: circuito interurbano libre

circuit interurbain pris
E: trunk-seized
S: circuito interurbano ocupado

circuit national
E: national circuit
S: circuito nacional

circuit radiophonique
E: sound-programme circuit
S: circuito radiofónico

circuit radiophonique international
E: international sound-programme circuit
S: circuito radiofónico internacional

circuit téléphonique (international ou interurbain)
E: telephone circuit (international or trunk circuits)
S: circuito telefónico (internacional o interurbano)

circuit télévisuel
E: television circuit
S: circuito de televisión

circuit télévisuel international
E: international television circuit
S: circuito internacional de televisión

circuit télévisuel international multiple
E: international multiple destination television circuit
S: circuito internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples

circuit virtuel permanent
E: permanent virtual circuit
S: circuito virtual permanente

circuits pour transmissions stéréophoniques
E: stereophonic pair
S: par estereofónico

codage
E: encoding
S: codificación

codage non uniforme
E: non-uniform encoding
S: codificación no uniforme

codage uniforme
E: uniform encoding
S: codificación uniforme

code
E: code
S: código

code à disparité compensée
E: paired-disparity code
S: código con disparidad compensada

code à somme bornée
E: balanced code
S: código equilibrado

code binaire MIC
E: PCM binary code
S: código binario MIC

code binaire symétrique
E: symmetrical binary code
S: código binario simétrico

code CMI
E: coded mark inversion (CMI)
S: código CMI

code correcteur d'erreurs
E: error-correcting code
S: código corrector de errores

code cyclique
E: cyclic code
S: código cíclico

code d'identification de réseau télex
E: telex network identification code
S: código de identificación de la red télex

code de fonction
E: function code
S: código de función

code de modulation d'impulsions
E: pulse code
S: código de impulsos

code de service
E: service code
S: código de servicio

code de verrouillage
E: interlock code
S: código de enclavamiento

code détecteur d'erreurs
E: error-detecting code
S: código detector de errores

code en ligne
E: line code
S: código en línea

code HDB3
E: HDB3 code
S: código HDB3

code redondant
E: redundant code
S: código de redundancia

code télex de destination
E: telex destination code
S: código télex de destino

codec
E: codec
S: códec

codeur
E: encoder
S: codificador

coefficient d'occupation d'un faisceau de circuits internationaux (ou d'un circuit international)
E: circuit usage for a group of international circuits (or an international circuit)
S: coeficiente de ocupación de un haz de circuitos internacionales (o de un circuito internacional)

cohérence d'une modulation (ou d'un sématème)
E: modulation coherence
S: coherencia de una modulación (o de un sematema)

collecte de données
E: data collection
S: agrupación de datos

collecteur de données
E: data sink
S: colector de datos

collision de front
E: head-on-collision
S: colisión frontal

commande
E: command
S: instrucción de control

commande bilatérale
E: bilateral control
S: control bilateral

commande locale
E: single-ended control
S: control uniterminal

commande locale et distante
E: double-ended control
S: control biterminal

commande unilatérale
E: unilateral control
S: control unilateral

communauté de conception
E: commonality
S: comunidad de diseño

communication continentale
E: continental connection
S: comunicación continental

communication de données
E: data connection
S: conexión de datos

communication en cours d'établissement
E: connection in progress
S: conexión en curso

communication intercontinentale
E: intercontinental connection
S: comunicación intercontinental

communication internationale
E: international connection
S: comunicación internacional

communication radiophonique internationale
E: international sound-programme connection
S: conexión radiofónica internacional

communication radiophonique internationale
E: international sound-programme connection
S: comunicación radiofónica internacional

communication téléphonique
E: telephone call
S: comunicación telefónica

communication téléphonique internationale
E: international telephone connection
S: comunicación telefónica internacional

communication télévisuelle internationale
E: international television connection
S: conexión (comunicación) internacional de televisión

communication virtuelle
E: virtual call
S: llamada virtual

communications télex d'Etat
E: Government telex calls
S: comunicaciones télex de Estado

communications télex de service
E: service telex calls
S: comunicaciones télex de servicio

communications télex privées ordinaires
E: ordinary private telex calls
S: comunicaciones télex privadas ordinarias

commutation numérique
E: digital switching
S: conmutación numérica

commutation par paquets (service de paquets)
E: packet-mode operation
S: funcionamiento según el modo paquetes

commutation sur liaison de réserve
E: protection switching
S: conmutación de protección

compatibilité
E: compatibility
S: compatibilidad

compensation de dérive
E: drift compensation
S: compensación de deriva

compensation des luminances
E: luminance compensation
S: compensación de luminancia

composantes de diaphonie inintelligible (transfert par filtrage direct)
E: unintelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)
S: componentes de diafonía ininteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo)

composantes de diaphonie intelligible (transfert par filtrage direct)
E: intelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)
S: componentes de diafonía inteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo)

composantes extra-bandes neutres (transfert par filtrage direct)
E: harmless out-of-band components (direct through-connection)
S: componentes fuera de banda neutras (transferencia por filtrado directo)

composantes extra-bandes nuisibles (transfert par filtrage direct)
E: harmful out-of-band components (direct through-connection)
S: componentes fuera de banda perjudiciales (transferencia por filtrado directo)

composantes possibles de diaphonie (transfert par filtrage direct)
E: possible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)
S: componentes posibles de diafonía (transferencia por filtrado directo)

compression(extension)des luminances
E: compression (expansion) of the luminance range
S: compresión (expansión) de la gama de luminancia

compteur des blocs dont il est accusé réception
E: block-acknowledged counter
S: contador de bloques de los que se ha acusado recibo

compteur des blocs terminés
E: block-completed counter
S: contador de bloques completos

condition de repos intercalaire entre les caractères
E: inter-character rest condition
S: condición de reposo entre caracteres

conditions de signalisation sur la voie de données
E: data channel signalling conditions
S: condiciones de señalización en el canal de datos

conduit de ligne numérique
E: digital line path
S: trayecto de línea numérica

conduit hertzien numérique
E: digital radio path
S: trayecto radionumérico

conduit numérique
E: digital path
S: trayecto numérico

conduit numérique fictif de référence
E: hypothetical reference digital path
S: trayecto numérico ficticio de referencia

confirmation de libération
E: clear confirmation
S: confirmación de liberación

confirmation de remise
E: delivery confirmation
S: confirmación de entrega

connexion à travers un central
E: connection through an exchange
S: conexión a través de una central

connexion automatique en séquence
E: automatic sequential connection
S: conexión automática secuencial

connexion par commutation de circuits
E: circuit-switched connection
S: conexión por conmutación de circuitos

connexion radiophonique internationale
E: international sound-programme connection
S: conexión radiofónica internacional

connexion télévisuelle internationale multiple
E: international multiple destination television connection
S: conexión internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples

contenu binaire équivalent
E: equivalent binary content
S: contenido binario equivalente

contraste accentué
E: accentuated contrast
S: contraste acentuado

contrôle de flux
E: flow control
S: control de flujo

contrôle de flux de transmission
E: transmit flow control
S: control del flujo de transmisión

contrôle de parité (ou d'imparité)
E: even parity check (odd parity check)
S: control de paridad (o de imparidad)

contrôle par bloc
E: block check
S: control por bloque

contrôle par caractère
E: character check
S: control por carácter

contrôle par retour de l'information
E: message feedback
S: control con retorno de la información

conversation téléphonique
E: telephone message
S: conferencia telefónica

conversion de code
E: code conversion
S: conversión de código

convertisseur parallèle/série
E: parallel to serial converter
S: convertidor paralelo/serie

convertisseur série/parallèle
E: serial to parallel converter
S: convertidor serie/paralelo

correspondance télégraphique de service
E: telegraph service correspondence
S: correspondencia telegráfica de servicio

couplage acoustique (à une ligne téléphonique)
E: acoustic coupling (to telephone line)
S: acoplamiento acústico (a la línea telefónica)

coupleur clos
E: closed coupler
S: acoplador cerrado

courant alternatif de décharge d'un parafoudre
E: alternating discharge current of a protector
S: corriente alterna de descarga de un descargador

courant alternatif de décharge nominal d'un parafoudre
E: nominal alternating discharge current of a protector
S: corriente alterna nominal de descarga de un descargador

courant d'arc d'un parafoudre
E: arc current of a protector
S: corriente de arco de un descargador

courant d'effluve d'un parafoudre
E: glow current of a protector
S: corriente de efluvio de un descargador

courant de choc de décharge d'un parafoudre
E: impulse discharge current of a protector
S: corriente de choque de descarga de un descargador

courant nominal de choc de décharge d'un parafoudre
E: nominal impulse discharge current of a protector
S: corriente nominal de choque de descarga de un descargador

courbe de tension d'amorçage au choc en fonction du temps d'un parafoudre
E: impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector
S: curva tensión de cebado por choque/tiempo de un descargador

courbe de tension en fonction du courant de décharge d'un parafoudre
E: voltage/discharge current curve of a protector
S: curva tensión/corriente de descarga de un descargador

D

dBm
E: dBm
S: dBm

dBm0
E: dBm0
S: dBm0

dBq0ps
E: dBq0ps
S: dBq0ps

dBq0s
E: dBq0s
S: dBq0s

dBr
E: dBr
S: dBr

débit binaire
E: data signalling rate
S: velocidad de transmisión de datos

débit binaire cumulé d'un multiplex
E: multiplex aggregate bit rate
S: velocidad binaria total de multiplaje

débit binaire équivalent
E: equivalent bit rate
S: velocidad binaria equivalente

débit binaire série
E: binary serial signalling rate
S: velocidad de transmisión binaria en serie

débit de symboles
E: symbol rate
S: velocidad de símbolos

débit maximal de justification
E: maximum justification rate
S: velocidad máxima de justificación (velocidad máxima de relleno)

débit nominal de justification
E: nominal justification rate
S: velocidad nominal de justificación (velocidad nominal de relleno)

débit numérique
E: digit rate
S: velocidad numérica

débordement
E: overflow
S: desbordamiento

décision
E: decision
S: decisión

décodage
E: decoding
S: decodificación

décodeur
E: decoder
S: decodificador

définition à l'émission
E: transmission definition
S: definición en la transmisión

définition à la réception
E: reception definition
S: definición en la recepción

degré conventionnel de distorsion
E: conventional degree of distortion
S: grado convencional de distorsión

degré de distorsion arythmique
E: degree of start-stop distortion
S: grado de distorsión arrítmica

degré de distorsion arythmique globale
E: degree of gross start-stop distortion
S: grado de distorsión arrítmica global

degré de distorsion isochrone
E: degree of isochronous distortion
S: grado de distorsión isócrona

degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en avance
E: degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion
S: grado de la distorsión anisócrona de adelanto en la transmisión en paralelo

degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en retard
E: degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion
S: grado de distorsión anisócrona de retraso en la transmisión en paralelo

délai de réponse des opératrices; délai de transmission de la demande; délai d'attente; délai d'établissement d'une communication internationale
E: answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call
S: demora en contestar de las operadoras; tiempo de transmisión de la petición; demora; tiempo de establecimiento de una comunicación internacional

demande de communication
E: call request
S: petición de comunicación

demande de libération
E: clear request
S: petición de liberación

demande de libération émise par l'ETTD
E: DTE clear request
S: petición de liberación por el ETD

demande de service complémentaire
E: facility request
S: petición de facilidad

demande de transfert de données
E: request data transfer
S: petición de transferencia de datos

demandes satisfaites immédiatement
E: call requests satisfied immediately
S: peticiones inmediatamente atendidas

demi-suppresseur d'écho
E: half-echo suppressor
S: semisupresor de eco

démodulateur télégraphique
E: telegraph demodulator
S: demodulador telegráfico

désassemblage de paquets
E: packet disassembly
S: desempaquetado

description fonctionnelle (DF)
E: functional description (FD)
S: descripción funcional (DF)

déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux circuits fantômes
E: capacity unbalance, phantoms
S: desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a circuitos fantasma

déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux paires
E: capacity unbalance, pairs
S: desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a pares

détecteur d'interruption de la porteuse de données
E: data carrier failure detector
S: detector de interrupción de la portadora de datos

détecteur d'interruption de la voie de données
E: data channel failure detector
S: detector de interrupción del canal de datos

détecteur de perte de verrouillage de trame
E: loss of frame alignment detector
S: detector de pérdida de alineación de trama

détection de la qualité du signal de données
E: data signal quality detection
S: detección de la calidad de la señal de datos

direction de conversation
E: direction of speech
S: dirección de conversación

disparité
E: disparity
S: disparidad

distance de Hamming
E: Hamming distance
S: distancia Hamming

distorsion d'ouverture
E: aperture distortion
S: distorsión de abertura

distorsion de quantification
E: quantizing distortion
S: distorsión de cuantificación

distorsion télégraphique (d'une modulation ou d'une restitution)
E: telegraph distortion (of a modulation or a restitution)
S: distorsión telegráfica (de la modulación)

domaine
E: field
S: sector

domaine affecté à l'information de signalisation
E: signalling information field
S: campo de información de señalización

durée d'établissement
E: setting-up time
S: tiempo de establecimiento

durée d'occupation du circuit international
E: holding time of an international circuit
S: duración de ocupación de un circuito internacional

durée de conversation
E: conversation time
S: duración de conferencia

durée de conversation
E: call duration
S: duración de una conferencia

durée de conversation
E: conversation time
S: duración de conferencia

durée de la conversation
E: duration of a call
S: duración de una conferencia

durée de perte du verrouillage de trame
E: out-of-frame alignment time
S: duración de la pérdida de alineación de trama

durée moyenne de conversation
E: average call duration
S: duración media de las conferencias

durée moyenne des manoeuvres
E: average operating time
S: duración de las operaciones

durée taxable d'une communication télex
E: chargeable duration of a telex call
S: duración tasable de una comunicación télex

durée taxable; durée taxée
E: chargeable duration; charged duration
S: duración tasable; duración tasada

durée totale d'occupation
E: total holding time
S: tiempo total de ocupación

E

écart de capacité
E: difference of capacity
S: diferencia de capacidad

écart équivalent
E: equivalent resistance error
S: diferencia equivalente

échantillon
E: sample
S: muestra

échantillon reconstitué
E: reconstructed sample
S: muestra reconstruida

échantillonnage
E: sampling
S: muestreo

effet d'écho
E: echo effect
S: efecto de eco

efficacité à l'émission d'un système téléphonique local
E: sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit
S: sensibilidad en la emisión de un sistema telefónico local

efficacité à la réception d'un système téléphonique local
E: receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system
S: sensibilidad en la recepción de un sistema telefónico local

efficacité de l'oreille artificielle
E: sensitivity of the artificial ear
S: sensibilidad del oído artificial

élément binaire
E: binary digit
S: dígito binario

élément binaire
E: binary digit
S: cifra binaria

élément d'image
E: picture element
S: elemento de imagen

élément de parité
E: parity digit
S: cifra de paridad

élément de signal
E: signal element
S: elemento de señal

élément numérique
E: digit
S: cifra

élément numérique (digit)
E: digit
S: dígito

élément numérique de justification
E: justifying digit
S: dígito de justificación (dígito de relleno)

éléments numériques de service
E: service digits
S: dígitos de servicio

éléments numériques de service de justification
E: justification service digits
S: dígitos de servicio de justificación (dígitos de servicio de relleno)

émetteur à cylindre
E: drum transmitter
S: transmisor de cilindro

émetteur à plat
E: flat-bed transmitter
S: transmisor de exploración plana

émetteur-récepteur pour essais de continuité
E: continuity check transceiver
S: transmisor-receptor para pruebas de continuidad

encombrement de réception
E: reception congestion
S: congestión en la recepción

enregistreur à décalage
E: shift register
S: registro de desplazamiento

enregistreur international R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2)
E: outgoing international R2 register (Signalling System R2)
S: registrador internacional R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2)

enregistreur R2 d'arrivée (système de signalisation R2)
E: incoming R2 register (Signalling System R2)
S: registrador R2 de llegada (sistema de señalización R2)

enregistreur R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2)
E: outgoing R2 register (Signalling System R2)
S: registrador R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2)

entrée
E: input
S: entrada

enveloppe
E: envelope
S: envolvente

enveloppes verrouillées en permanence
E: permanently locked envelope
S: envolventes con alineación permanente

envoyer la tonalité spéciale d'information (système de signalisation R2)
E: send special information tone (Signalling System R2)
S: tono especial de información (sistema de señalización R2)

équipement de commutation automatique
E: automatic switching equipment
S: equipo de conmutación automática

équipement de conversion de signaux
E: signal-conversion equipment
S: equipo de conversión de señales

équipement de multiplexage MIC
E: PCM multiplex equipment
S: equipo múltiplex MIC

équipement de multiplexage numérique
E: digital multiplex equipment
S: equipo múltiplex numérico

équipement de terminaison du circuit de données
E: data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)
S: equipo de terminación del circuito de datos (ETCD)

équipement intermédiaire
E: intermediate equipment
S: equipo intermedio

équipement terminal de données
E: data terminal equipment
S: equipo terminal de datos

équivalents de référence des systèmes nationaux
E: reference equivalents of the national systems
S: equivalentes de referencia de los sistemas nacionales

erreur double, triple ...
E: double, triple,... error
S: error doble, triple ...

erreur numérique
E: digital error
S: error numérico

erreur simple
E: single error
S: error simple

essai
E: test
S: prueba

essai aux limites
E: limit test
S: prueba en los límites

essai de continuité
E: continuity check
S: prueba de continuidad

essai de fonctionnement
E: functional test
S: prueba de funcionamiento

essai par «tout ou rien»
E: yes or no test
S: prueba de viabilidad

état
E: state
S: estado

état défavorable (brouillage)
E: adverse state (scrambling process)
S: estado desfavorable (seudoaleatorización)

état significatif d'une modulation (télégraphique)
E: significant condition of a modulation
S: estado significativo de una modulación (telegráfica)

ETCD en attente
E: DCE waiting
S: ETCD en espera

étiquette
E: label
S: etiqueta

ETTD en attente
E: DTE waiting
S: ETD en espera

exploitation avec préparation
E: preparation operating
S: explotación con preparación

exploitation en duplex
E: duplex operation
S: funcionamiento dúplex

exploitation en service rapide
E: demand operating
S: explotación en servicio rápido

exploration réduite
E: limited scanning
S: exploración reducida

exposition
E: exposure
S: exposición

extrémités virtuelles
E: virtual switching points
S: extremos virtuales

F

facteur de coopération
E: factor of cooperation
S: factor de cooperación

facteur de cylindre
E: drum factor
S: factor de cilindro

fin de sélection
E: end of selection
S: fin de selección

finesse d'exploration
E: scanning density
S: densidad de exploración

fonctionnement avec chevauchement (système de signalisation R2)
E: overlap operation (Signalling System R2)
S: explotación con superposición (sistema de señalización R2)

format de paquet
E: packet format
S: formato de los paquetes

fréquence de ligne
E: scanning line frequency
S: frecuencia de línea (de exploración)

G

gestion du réseau
E: network management
S: gestión de la red

gigue
E: jitter
S: fluctuación de fase

groupe fermé d'usagers
E: closed user group
S: grupo cerrado de usuarios

groupe primaire
E: group
S: grupo primario

groupe quaternaire
E: supermastergroup
S: grupo cuaternario

groupe secondaire
E: supergroup
S: grupo secundario

groupe tertiaire
E: mastergroup
S: grupo terciario

H

hélice d'inscription
E: helix
S: hélice registradora

hétérochrone
E: heterochronous
S: heterócrono

heure chargée (pour un faisceau de circuits, pour un groupe d'organes de connexion, pour un centre, etc.)
E: busy hour (of a group of circuits, a group of switches, or an exchange, etc.)
S: hora cargada (de un haz de circuitos, de un grupo de órganos de conexión, de una central, etc.)

heure chargée moyenne (pour un faisceau de circuits, pour un groupe d'organes de connexion, pour un centre, etc.)
E: mean busy hour (of a group of circuits, a group of switches, or an exchange, etc.)
S: hora cargada media (de un haz de circuitos, de un grupo de órganos de conexión, de una central, etc.)

hiérarchie de multiplexage numérique
E: digital multiplex hierarchy
S: jerarquía de los múltiplex numéricos

homochrone
E: homochronous
S: homócrono

horloge
E: clock
S: reloj

horloge de référence
E: reference clock
S: reloj de referencia

horloge maîtresse
E: master clock
S: reloj maestro

I

identification de fin de message
E: end-of-message identification
S: identificación de fin de mensaje

identification de fonction
E: function identification
S: identificación de función

identification de la ligne appelante
E: calling-line identity
S: identidad de la línea que llama

identification de la ligne demandée
E: called line identity
S: identidad de la línea llamada

identification de la ligne du demandé
E: called line identification facility
S: identificación de la línea llamada

identification de la ligne du demandeur
E: calling line identification facility
S: identificación de la línea que llama

identification de service
E: service identification
S: identificación de servicio

identification du pays ou du réseau
E: country-or-network identity
S: identidad del país o de la red

identification du type ou du mode de la communication
E: mode or type of communication identification
S: identificación del tipo o del modo de la comunicación

indépendance de la séquence des bits
E: bit sequence independence
S: independencia de la secuencia de bitios

indicateur d'accusé de réception
E: acknowledgement indicator
S: indicador de acuse de recibo

indicateur d'acheminement détourné
E: alternative-routing indicator
S: indicador de encaminamiento alternativo

indicateur d'appel d'essai (système de signalisation R2)
E: test call indicator (Signalling System R2)
S: indicador de llamada de prueba (sistema de señalización R2)

indicateur d'indicatif de destination
E: destination-code indicator
S: indicador de distintivo de destino

indicateur d'indicatif de pays
E: country-code indicator
S: indicador del distintivo de país

indicateur d'origine
E: origin indicator
S: indicador de origen

indicateur d'unité de signalisation
E: signal unit indicator
S: indicador de unidad de señalización

indicateur de communication nationale/internationale
E: national/international-call indicator
S: indicador de llamada nacional/internacional

indicateur de communication réacheminée
E: redirected-call indicator
S: indicador de llamada reencaminada

indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne appelante
E: calling-line-identification-request indicator
S: indicador de petición de identificación de la línea que llama

indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne demandée
E: called-line-identification-request indicator
S: indicador de petición de identificación de la línea llamada

indicateur de destination
E: destination indicator
S: indicador de destino

indicateur de la catégorie d'usagers
E: user-class indicator
S: indicador de clase de usuario

indicateur de la catégorie du demandeur
E: calling party's category indicator
S: indicador de la categoría del abonado que llama

indicateur de la nature du circuit
E: nature-of-circuit indicator
S: indicador de la naturaleza del circuito

indicateur de suppresseur d'écho
E: echo suppressor indicator
S: indicador de supresor de eco

indicateurs d'indicatifs de pays et de suppresseur d'écho (système de signalisation R2)
E: country-code and echo-suppressor indicators (Signalling System R2)
S: indicadores de distintivo de país y de supresor de eco (sistema de señalización R2)

indicatif du pays
E: country code
S: distintivo de país

indicatif interurbain
E: trunk code
S: distintivo interurbano

indication d'alignement de message
E: message alignment indication
S: indicación de alineación de mensaje

indication de groupe fermé d'usagers
E: closed-user-group indicator
S: indicador de grupo cerrado de usuarios

indication de libération par l'ETCD
E: DCE clear indication
S: indicación de liberación por el ETCD

indication de service
E: service indication
S: indicación de servicio

information
E: information
S: información

information de liaison défaillante
E: faulty link information
S: información de enlace averiado

information de service
E: housekeeping information
S: información de servicio

information de signalisation
E: signalling information
S: información de señalización

information supplémentaire
E: supplementary information
S: información suplementaria

installation terminale pour transmission de données
E: terminal installation for data transmission
S: instalación terminal para transmisión de datos

instant de décision d'un signal numérique
E: decision instant of a digital signal
S: instante de decisión de una señal numérica

instant significatif cohérent
E: coherent significant instant
S: instante significativo coherente

instants idéaux d'un sématème
E: ideal instants of a modulation (or of a restitution)
S: instantes ideales de una modulación

instants significatifs
E: significant instants
S: instantes significativos

intensité du trafic acheminé
E: traffic flow
S: intensidad del tráfico cursado

interfonctionnement de la signalisation
E: signalling interworking
S: interfuncionamiento de la señalización

interfonctionnement entre catégories d'usagers du service
E: interworking between user classes of services
S: interfuncionamiento entre clases de servicio de usuario

interfonctionnement entre réseaux
E: interworking between networks
S: interfuncionamiento entre redes

interlignage
E: underlap
S: desligamiento

intervalle de quantification
E: quantizing interval
S: intervalo de cuantificación

intervalle de temps
E: time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo

intervalle de temps de signalisation
E: signalling time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo de señalización

intervalle de temps de verrouillage de trame
E: frame alignment time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo de alineación de trama

intervalle de temps de voie
E: channel time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo de canal

intervalle de temps pour élément numérique
E: digit time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo de dígito

intervalle de temps pour élément numérique justifiable
E: justifiable digit time slot
S: intervalo de tiempo de dígito justificable (intervalo de tiempo de dígito rellenable)

intervalle minimum
E: minimum interval
S: intervalo mínimo

intervalle minimum acceptable
E: minimum acceptable interval
S: intervalo mínimo aceptable

intervalle significatif
E: significant interval
S: intervalo significativo

invitation à numéroter
E: proceed-to-select
S: invitación a marcar

isochrone
E: isochronous
S: isócrono

isochronisme par paquets (isochronisme interrompu)
E: burst isochronous
S: transmisión isócrona en ráfagas

J

jonction (interface)
E: interface
S: interfaz

justification
E: justification
S: justificación (relleno de impulsos)

justification négative
E: negative justification
S: justificación negativa (relleno negativo de impulsos)

justification positive
E: positive justification
S: justificación positiva (relleno positivo de impulsos)

justification positive/négative
E: positive/negative justification
S: justificación positiva/negativa (relleno positivo/negativo de impulsos)

justification positive/nulle/négative
E: positive/zero/negative justification
S: justificación positiva/nula/negativa (relleno positivo/nulo/negativo de impulsos)

L

lame d'inscription
E: writing bar (writing edge)
S: lámina registradora

langage clair
E: plain language
S: lenguaje claro

langage secret
E: secret language (telegrams)
S: lenguaje secreto

liaison de données
E: data link
S: enlace de datos

liaison de données de signalisation
E: signalling data link
S: enlace de datos para la señalización

liaison de signalisation
E: signalling link
S: enlace de señalización

liaison de signalisation (fonctionnelle)
E: (functional) signalling link
S: enlace de señalización (funcional)

liaison de transfert
E: transfer link
S: enlace de transferencia

liaison en assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires
E: fifteen-supergroup assembly link
S: enlace en agregado de 15 grupos secundarios

liaison en groupe primaire
E: group link
S: enlace en grupo primario

liaison en groupe quaternaire
E: supermastergroup link
S: enlace en grupo cuaternario

liaison en groupe secondaire
E: supergroup link
S: enlace en grupo secundario

liaison en groupe tertiaire
E: mastergroup link
S: enlace en grupo terciario

liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, sur faisceau hertzien, etc.)
E: line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.)
S: enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de pares coaxiales, de radioenlaces, etc.)

liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, etc.)
E: line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, etc.)
S: enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de pares coaxiales, etc.)

liaison internationale
E: international link
S: enlace internacional

liaison internationale louée en groupe primaire ou secondaire
E: international leased group link or supergroup link
S: enlace internacional arrendado en grupo primario o secundario

liaison radiophonique internationale
E: international sound-programme link
S: enlace radiofónico internacional

liaison télévisuelle internationale
E: international television link
S: enlace internacional de televisión

liaison télévisuelle internationale
E: international television connection
S: enlace internacional de televisión

liaison télévisuelle internationale multiple
E: international multiple destination television link
S: enlace internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples

libération
E: clearing
S: liberación

ligne
E: line
S: línea

ligne d'exploration
E: scanning line
S: línea de exploración

ligne internationale
E: international line
S: línea internacional

ligne nationale
E: national line
S: línea nacional

lignes multiples pour une même adresse
E: multiple lines at the same address
S: líneas múltiples para una misma dirección

limitation de crête
E: peak limiting
S: limitación de cresta

localisation des dérangements
E: localization of faults
S: localización de averías

loi de codage
E: segmented encoding law
S: ley de codificación por segmentos

loi de codage à segments
E: encoding law
S: ley de codificación

longueur totale de ligne
E: total scanning line length
S: longitud total de la línea de exploración

longueur utile de ligne
E: usable scanning line length
S: longitud útil de la línea de exploración

M

maintenance
E: maintenance
S: mantenimiento

maintenance corrective
E: corrective maintenance
S: mantenimiento correctivo

maintenance dirigée
E: controlled maintenance
S: mantenimiento controlado

maintenance préventive
E: preventive maintenance
S: mantenimiento preventivo

marge d'un appareil télégraphique (ou d'un ensemble terminal)
E: margin of a telegraph apparatus (or of the local end with its termination)
S: margen de un aparato telegráfico

marge d'un récepteur synchrone
E: margin of a synchronous receiver
S: margen de un receptor síncrono

marge nette
E: net margin
S: margen neto

mémoire
E: storage register
S: memoria

mésochrone
E: mesochronous
S: mesócrono

message
E: message
S: mensaje

message (de signalisation)
E: (signal) message
S: mensaje (de señalización)

message d'adresse
E: address messages
S: mensaje de dirección

message d'adresse initial (IAM)
E: initial address message (IAM)
S: mensaje inicial de dirección (IAM)

message d'adresse subséquent (SAM)
E: subsequent address message (SAM)
S: mensaje subsiguiente de dirección (SAM)

message d'identification de la ligne appelante
E: calling line identity message
S: mensaje de identificación de la línea que llama

message de libération
E: clear message
S: mensaje de liberación

message de réponse
E: response message
S: mensaje de respuesta

message irrationnel
E: unreasonable message
S: mensaje incoherente

message multiple
E: multi-unit message (MUM)
S: mensaje múltiple (MUM)

message simple
E: one-unit message
S: mensaje simple

mesure
E: measurement
S: medición

méthode de division des recettes de répartition
E: accounting revenue division procedure
S: procedimiento de división de los ingresos de distribución

méthode de rémunération en fonction d'unités de trafic
E: traffic-unit price procedure
S: procedimiento de remuneración en función de las unidades de tráfico

méthode de rémunération forfaitaire par circuit
E: flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure
S: procedimiento de remuneración a tanto alzado por circuito

méthode de rémunération forfaitaire (par circuit)
E: flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure
S: procedimiento de remuneración a tanto alzado (por circuito)

méthode de rémunération par unité de trafic
E: traffic-unit price procedure
S: procedimiento de remuneración en función de las unidades de tráfico

mise en phase (en télégraphie fac-similé)
E: phasing (in facsimile telegraphy)
S: puesta en fase (en telegrafía facsímil)

mode à quantification d'amplitude
E: amplitude quantized control
S: control por cuantificación de amplitud

mode à quantification temporelle
E: time quantized control
S: control por cuantificación temporal

mode analogique
E: analogue control
S: control analógico

mode analogique linéaire
E: linear analogue control
S: control analógico lineal

mode d'exploitation associé
E: associated mode of operation
S: modo de explotación asociado

mode d'exploitation entièrement dissocié
E: fully dissociated mode of operation
S: modo de explotación enteramente disociado

mode d'exploitation quasi associé
E: quasi-associated mode of operation
S: modo de explotación cuasiasociado

modem
E: modem
S: modem

modes d'exploitation non associés
E: non-associated mode of operation
S: modo de explotación no asociado

modulateur télégraphique
E: telegraph modulator
S: modulador telegráfico

modulation avec référence fixe
E: modulation with a fixed reference
S: modulación con referencia fija

modulation d'amplitude
E: amplitude modulation
S: modulación de amplitud

modulation de fréquence
E: frequency modulation
S: modulación de frecuencia

modulation de phase
E: phase modulation
S: modulación de fase

modulation différentielle
E: differential modulation
S: modulación diferencial

modulation par déplacement de fréquence
E: frequency shift keying (FSK)
S: modulación por deslizamiento de frecuencia

modulation par impulsions et codage (MIC)
E: pulse code modulation (PCM)
S: modulación por impulsos codificados (MIC)

modulation par inversion de phase
E: phase-inversion modulation
S: modulación por inversión de fase

modulation télégraphique
E: telegraph modulation
S: modulación telegráfica

module de coopération
E: index of cooperation
S: índice de cooperación

moirage
E: interference pattern
S: viso

multibloc
E: multi-block
S: multibloque

multiplet
E: byte
S: multibitio

multiplex hétérogène
E: heterogeneous multiplex
S: múltiplex heterogéneo

multiplex homogène
E: homogeneous multiplex
S: múltiplex homogéneo

multiplexeur de données du deuxième ordre
E: second data multiplexer
S: segundo multiplexor de datos

multiplexeur de données du premier ordre
E: first data multiplexer
S: primer multiplexor de datos

multitrame
E: multiframe
S: multitrama

N

niveau de saturation
E: overload point
S: nivel de saturación

niveau inchangé
E: unaffected level
S: nivel invariable

niveau relatif de puissance
E: relative (power) level
S: nivel relativo de potencia

noir (blanc) de l'image
E: picture black (white)
S: negro (blanco) de la imagen

noir (blanc) nominal
E: nominal black (white)
S: negro (blanco) nominal

non prêt
E: not ready
S: no preparado

numéro abrégé
E: abbreviated number
S: número abreviado

numéro d'abonné
E: subscriber number
S: número de abonado

numéro international
E: international number
S: número internacional

numéro local
E: local number
S: número local

numéro national (significatif)
E: national (significant) number
S: número nacional (significativo)

numéro télex national d'un abonné
E: subscriber's national telex number
S: número télex nacional de un abonado

numérotation abrégée
E: abbreviated address calling
S: llamada con dirección abreviada

O

obliquité
E: skew
S: oblicuidad

observation automatique de la qualité de service
E: automatic observation of the service quality
S: observación automática de la calidad de servicio

observation de la qualité de service
E: service observation
S: observación de la calidad del servicio

observation manuelle de la qualité de service
E: manual observation of the service quality
S: observación manual de la calidad de servicio

observation semi-automatique de la qualité de service
E: semi-automatic observation of the service quality
S: observación semiautomática de la calidad de servicio

octet
E: octet
S: octeto

opératrice directrice
E: controlling operator
S: operadora directora

ordre de transmission des bits
E: bit-order of transmission
S: orden de transmisión de los bitios

oreille artificielle
E: artificial ear
S: oído artificial

organisme de radiodiffusion
E: broadcasting organization
S: organismo de radiodifusión

origine et extrémité d'un circuit radiophonique international
E: origin and extremity of an international sound-programme circuit
S: origen y extremo de un circuito radiofónico internacional

P

paquet
E: packet
S: paquete

paquet d'erreurs
E: error burst
S: ráfaga de errores

partie «Transfert de messages»
E: message transfer part
S: parte «Transferencia de mensajes»

partie «Usager»
E: user part
S: parte «Usuario»

pas d'exploration
E: scanning pitch
S: paso de exploración

passage sur liaison de réserve
E: changeover
S: paso (a un enlace de reserva)

pays (ou Administration) d'origine
E: country (or Administration) of origin
S: país (o Administración) de origen

pays (ou Administration) de destination
E: destination country (or Administration)
S: país (o Administración) de destino

pays (ou Administration) de destination
E: country (or Administration) of destination
S: país (o Administración) de destino

pays (ou Administration) de transit
E: transit country (or Administration)
S: país (o Administración) de tránsito

pays (ou Administration) de transit
E: transit countries (or Administrations)
S: país (o Administración) de tránsito

pays de transit direct
E: direct-transit country
S: país de tránsito directo

pays de transit direct
E: direct transit country
S: país de tránsito directo

pays de transit en commutation
E: switched-transit country
S: país de tránsito con conmutación

pays de transit en commutation
E: switched transit country
S: país de tránsito con conmutación

pays (ou Administration) d'origine
E: origin country (or Administration)
S: país (o Administración) de origen

pays (ou Administration) terminal(e)
E: terminal country (or Administration)
S: país (o Administración) terminal

période de lignes
E: scanning line period
S: periodo de línea (de exploración)

période de réglage
E: line-up period
S: periodo de ajuste

période préparatoire
E: preparatory period
S: periodo preparatorio

phase de commande du réseau
E: network control phase
S: fase de control de red

phase de données
E: data phase
S: fase de datos

phases successives d'une communication
E: successive phases of a call
S: fases sucesivas de una comunicación

phototélégraphie
E: photograph facsimile telegraphy
S: telefotografía facsímil

piste
E: track
S: pista

plage de fonctionnement
E: working range
S: gama de funcionamiento

plésiochrone
E: plesiochronous
S: plesiócrono

point d'accès pour les mesures de circuit
E: circuit test access point
S: puntos de acceso para las mediciones de circuito

point d'interconnexion entre système en câble sous-marin et système terrestre
E: submarine system/overland system interconnection point
S: punto de interconexión entre sistema submarino y sistema terrestre

point de référence-bouche
E: mouth reference point
S: punto de referencia boca

point de référence-oreille
E: ear reference point
S: punto de referencia oído

point de référence pour la transmission
E: transmission reference point
S: punto de referencia para la transmisión

point de transfert d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires
E: through 15-supergroup assembly connection point
S: punto de transferencia de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios

point de transfert d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires
E: through-15 supergroup assembly connection point
S: punto de transferencia de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios

point de transfert de groupe primaire
E: through-group connection point
S: punto de transferencia de grupo primario

point de transfert de groupe quaternaire
E: through-supermastergroup connection point
S: punto de transferencia de grupo cuaternario

point de transfert de groupe secondaire
E: through-supergroup connection point
S: punto de transferencia de grupo secundario

point de transfert de groupe tertiaire
E: through-mastergroup connection point
S: punto de transferencia de grupo terciario

point de transfert des signaux
E: signal transfer point
S: punto de transferencia de las señales

points d'accès à la ligne
E: line access points
S: puntos de acceso a la línea

points d'accès au circuit
E: circuit access points
S: puntos de acceso al circuito

points d'entrée et de sortie, pour la téléphonie, d'une liaison en ligne
E: points of telephony input and output for the line link
S: puntos de entrada y de salida, para la telefonía, de un enlace en línea

points d'interconnexion internationale dans la bande de base d'un faisceau hertzien
E: points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system
S: puntos de interconexión internacional en la banda de base de un sistema de relevadores radioeléctricos

porte de voie
E: channel gate
S: puerta de canal

position d'un élément de signal
E: digit position
S: posición de dígito

position phototélégraphique internationale (PPI)
E: international phototelegraph position (IPP)
S: posición telefotográfica internacional (PTI)

position télex internationale
E: international telex position
S: posición télex internacional

poste prêt pour données
E: ready-for-data
S: preparado para datos

pourcentage de débordement
E: percentage overflow
S: porcentaje de desbordamiento

pourcentage des demandes satisfaites
E: percentage of call requests met
S: porcentaje de peticiones de comunicación atendidas

préfixe d'accès au réseau interurbain automatique
E: prefix giving access to the long-distance automatic telex network
S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex interurbana automática

préfixe d'accès au réseau télex de transit intercontinental automatique
E: prefix giving access to the intercontinental automatic transit telex network
S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex intercontinental automática de tránsito

préfixe d'accès au réseau télex international automatique
E: prefix giving access to the international automatic telex network
S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex internacional automática

préfixe de code de service
E: service code prefix
S: prefijo de código de servicio

préfixe de numérotation abrégée
E: abbreviated dialling prefix
S: prefijo de marcación abreviada

préfixe international
E: international prefix
S: prefijo internacional

préfixe interurbain
E: trunk prefix
S: prefijo interurbano

prêt
E: ready
S: preparado

priorité
E: priority facility
S: prioridad

prise
E: seizure
S: tomas

procédure de commande
E: control procedure
S: procedimiento de control

procédure de commande d'appel
E: call control procedure
S: procedimiento de control de la llamada

prolongement national
E: national extension
S: prolongación nacional

puissance de distorsion de quantification
E: quantizing distortion power
S: potencia de la distorsión de cuantificación

puissance équivalente de crête d'un signal téléphonique multiplex
E: equivalent r.m.s. sine wave power of the peak of a multiplex telephone signal
S: potencia equivalente de cresta de una señal múltiplex telefónica

puissance psophométrique
E: psophometric power
S: potencia sofométrica

Q

qualité d'écoulement du trafic
E: grade of service
S: grado de servicio

qualité d'un service international rapide (exploitation manuelle)
E: quality of an international manual demand service
S: calidad de un servicio internacional rápido manual

quantification
E: quantizing
S: cuantificación

quantification non uniforme
E: non-uniform quantizing
S: cuantificación no uniforme

quantification uniforme
E: uniform quantizing
S: cuantificación uniforme

quote-part de répartition
E: accounting rate quota
S: parte alícuota de distribución

quote-part de répartition
E: accounting-rate quota
S: parte alícuota de distribución

quote-part de transit
E: transit quota
S: parte alícuota de tránsito

quote-part terminale
E: terminal quota
S: parte alícuota terminal

R

rapidité de modulation
E: modulation rate
S: velocidad de modulación

rapidité de transfert de données
E: data transfer rate
S: velocidad de transferencia de datos

rapport d'affaiblissement dans le mode commun
E: common-mode rejection ratio
S: relación de rechazo de modo común

rapport d'équilibre d'impédance
E: impedance balance ratio
S: relación de simetría de impedancia

rapport d'équilibre des signaux des générateurs de signaux sinusoïdaux
E: signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators
S: relación de simetría de las señales de generadores de señales sinusoidales

rapport d'équilibre des signaux des récepteurs de signaux sinusoïdaux
E: signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers
S: relación de simetría de las señales de receptores de señales sinusoidales

rapport de reproduction
E: reproduction ratio
S: relación de reproducción

rapport des charges annuelles
E: annual charge ratio
S: relación de las cargas anuales

réacheminement
E: rerouting
S: reencaminamiento

réacheminement des communications
E: redirection of calls
S: reencaminamiento de llamadas

réajustement du rythme
E: retiming
S: reajuste de la temporización

récepteur à cylindre
E: drum receiver
S: receptor de cilindro

récepteur à déroulement continu
E: continuous receiver
S: receptor (de avance) continuo

récupération du rythme
E: timing recovery
S: recuperación de la temporización (extracción de la temporización)

régénérateur
E: regenerator
S: regenerador

régénération
E: regeneration
S: regeneración

relation (service télégraphique public international)
E: relation (international public telegram service)
S: relación (servicio público internacional de telegramas)

relation (téléphonique)
E: (telephone) relation
S: relación (telefónica)

relation (télex)
E: (telex) relation
S: relación (télex)

remise différée
E: delayed delivery
S: entrega diferida

remise en fonctionnement d'urgence
E: emergency restart
S: restablecimiento de emergencia

remplissage numérique
E: digital filling
S: complementación numérica

rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuits et des installations
E: remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment
S: remuneración por utilización en común de los circuitos y de las instalaciones

rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuits et des installations
E: remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment
S: remuneración por utilización compartida de circuitos e instalaciones

rémunération pour utilisation exclusive des circuits
E: remuneration for exclusive use of circuits
S: remuneración por utilización exclusiva de los circuitos

répéteur régénérateur
E: regenerative repeater
S: repetidor regenerativo

répétition automatique de tentative
E: automatic repeat attempt
S: repetición automática de tentativa

répétition d'office
E: routing repetition
S: repetición de oficio

répétition de transmission
E: re-run
S: repetición de transmisión

réponse automatique
E: automatic answering
S: respuesta automática

réponse manuelle
E: manual answering
S: respuesta manual

reprise d'un appel lorsqu'une installation terminale occupée redevient libre
E: call-back when busy terminal installation becomes free
S: repetición de la llamada cuando se libera la instalación terminal ocupada

reprise de transmission
E: put-back
S: reanudación de transmisión

réseau (à synchronisation) despotique
E: despotic (synchronized) network
S: red despótica (sincronizada)

réseau à synchronisation mutuelle
E: mutually synchronized network
S: red mutuamente sincronizada

réseau (à synchronisation) oligarchique
E: oligarchic (synchronized) network
S: red oligárquica (sincronizada)

réseau asynchrone
E: non-synchronous network
S: red asíncrona

réseau démocratique (à synchronisation mutuelle)
E: democratic (mutually synchronized) network
S: red democrática (mutuamente sincronizada)

réseau hiérarchisé (à synchronisation mutuelle)
E: hierarchic (mutually synchronized) network
S: red jerárquica (mutuamente sincronizada)

réseau numérique avec intégration des services
E: integrated services digital network
S: red numérica de servicios integrados

réseau numérique intégré
E: integrated digital network
S: red numérica integrada

réseau public pour données
E: public data network
S: red pública de datos

réseau synchrone
E: synchronous network
S: red síncrona

réseau télégraphique public
E: public telegraph network
S: red telegráfica pública

réseaux pour données synchrones
E: synchronous data network
S: red síncrona de datos

restitution
E: restitution
S: restitución

retard dû à la formation de queues
E: queueing delay
S: demora de espera

retour sur la liaison normale
E: changeback
S: retorno (al enlace normal)

S

secteur de trame — sous-trame
E: subframe
S: subtrama

secteur mort
E: dead sector
S: sector inutilizable

section d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires
E: fifteen-supergroup assembly section
S: sección de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios

section de circuit radiophonique
E: sound-programme circuit section
S: sección de circuito radiofónico

section de circuit radiophonique
E: sound-programme circuit-section
S: sección de circuito radiofónico

section de circuit télévisuel
E: television circuit section
S: sección de circuito de televisión

section de groupe primaire
E: group section
S: sección de grupo primario

section de groupe quaternaire
E: supermastergroup section
S: sección de grupo cuaternario

section de groupe secondaire
E: supergroup section
S: sección de grupo secundario

section de groupe tertiaire
E: mastergroup section
S: sección de grupo terciario

section de ligne numérique
E: digital line section
S: sección de línea numérica

section de régénération
E: regenerator section
S: sección de regeneración

section de régulation de ligne (à paires symétriques ou coaxiales ou sur faisceau hertzien, etc.)
E: regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links, etc.)
S: sección de regulación de línea (de pares simétricos o coaxiales, o por radioenlaces, etc.)

section de régulation de ligne (à paires symétriques ou coaxiales ou sur faisceau hertzien, etc.)
E: regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links)
S: sección de regulación de línea (de pares simétricos o coaxiales, o por radioenlaces, etc.)

section élémentaire de câble
E: elementary cable section
S: sección elemental de cable

section hertzienne numérique
E: digital radio section
S: sección radionumérica

section homogène
E: homogeneous section
S: sección homogénea

section internationale
E: international section
S: sección internacional

section internationale de circuit télévisuel multiple
E: international multiple destination television circuit section
S: sección de circuito internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples

section internationale principale
E: international main section
S: sección principal internacional

section locale
E: (physical) extension circuit
S: sección local

section nationale
E: national section
S: sección nacional

section nationale principale
E: national main section
S: sección principal nacional

section nationale terminale
E: terminal national section
S: sección terminal nacional

section numérique
E: digital section
S: sección numérica

section principale
E: main section
S: secciones principales

sécurité de fonctionnement
E: security arrangements
S: disposiciones de seguridad

sécurité de l'information
E: information security
S: seguridad de la información

sécurité des communications
E: telecommunication security
S: seguridad de las telecomunicaciones

sécurité des données
E: data security
S: seguridad de los datos

sélection de longueur des paquets
E: packet length selection
S: selección de la longitud de los paquetes

sensibilité différentielle
E: differential sensitivity
S: sensibilidad diferencial

séparateur d'adresses
E: address separator
S: separador de dirección

séparateur de blocs
E: block separator
S: separador de bloques

séparateur de demandes de service complémentaire
E: facility request separator
S: separador de petición de facilidad

séparation des blocs
E: block separation
S: separación de bloques

service automatique
E: automatic service
S: servicio automático

service centralisateur
E: programme booking centre (PBC)
S: centro de reserva de programas (CRP)

service collectant les informations relatives à la disponibilité des systèmes
E: system availability information point
S: punto de información sobre disponibilidad del sistema

service complémentaire des renseignements (enquêtes)
E: information (inquiry) facility
S: facilidad (de petición) de información

service complémentaire offert aux usagers
E: user service or facility
S: servicio o facilidad de usuario

service de bout en bout
E: end-to-end servicing
S: servicio de extremo a extremo

service de location de circuits pour transmission de données
E: leased circuit data transmission service
S: servicio de transmisión de datos por circuitos arrendados

service de signalisation des dérangements dans le réseau
E: fault report point – network
S: punto de avisos de averías en la red

service de signalisation des dérangements sur les circuits
E: fault report point – circuit
S: punto de avisos de averías en los circuitos

service de transmission de données avec commutation de circuits
E: circuit switched data transmission service
S: servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de circuitos

service de transmission de données avec commutation par paquets
E: packet switched data transmission service
S: servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de paquetes

service public de transmission de données
E: public data transmission service
S: servicio público de transmisión de datos

service TA
E: TA Service
S: servicio TA

service télégraphique
E: telegraph service
S: servicio telegráfico

service télégraphique public
E: public telegram service
S: servicio público de telegramas

service téléphonique supplémentaire
E: supplementary telephone service
S: servicio telefónico suplementario

shannon
E: shannon
S: shannon

signal
E: signal
S: señal

signal bipolaire (alternant) – signal bipolaire (strict)
E: alternate mark inversion signal (AMI)
S: señal bipolar (señal AMI)

signal bipolaire modifié
E: modified alternate mark inversion
S: señal bipolar modificada (AMI modificada)

signal «commandé non prêt»
E: controlled-not-ready signal
S: señal de controlado, no preparado

signal d'abonné libre, avec taxation (système de signalisation R2)
E: subscriber line free, charge (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de abonado libre, con tasación (sistema de señalización R2)

signal d'abonné libre, sans taxation (système de signalisation R2)
E: subscriber line free, no charge (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de abonado libre, sin tasación (sistema de señalización R2)

signal (électrique) d'abonné occupé
E: subscriber-busy signal (electrical)
S: señal (eléctrica) de abonado ocupado

signal d'abonné occupé (système de signalisation R2)
E: subscriber line busy (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de abonado ocupado (sistema de señalización R2)

signal d'abonné transféré (changement de numéro)
E: subscriber-transferred signal (changed number)
S: señal de abonado transferido (cambio de número)

signal d'acceptation de l'appel
E: call accepted signal
S: señal de llamada aceptada

signal d'accès interdit
E: access-barred signal
S: señal de acceso prohibido

signal d'accusé de réception d'un signal d'autorisation de transfert
E: transfer-allowed-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de autorización de transferencia

signal d'accusé de réception de blocage
E: blocking acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de bloqueo

signal d'accusé de réception de commutation manuelle sur liaison de réserve
E: manual-changeover-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de paso manual a un enlace de reserva

signal d'accusé de réception de déblocage
E: unblocking-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de desbloqueo

signal d'accusé de réception de liaison de réserve prête
E: standby-ready-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de enlace de reserva preparado

signal d'accusé de réception de libération de circuit
E: circuit-released-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de liberación de circuito

signal d'accusé de réception de prise (système de signalisation R2)
E: seizing-acknowledgement signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de acuse de recibo de toma (sistema de señalización R2)

signal d'accusé de réception des multiblocs
E: multi-block acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de multibloque

signal d'accusé de réception du transfert de la charge
E: load-transfer-acknowledgement signal
S: señal de acuse de recibo de transferencia de tráfico

signal d'adresse
E: address signal
S: señal de dirección

signal d'autorisation de transfert
E: transfer-allowed signal
S: señal de autorización de transferencia

signal d'échec de l'appel
E: call-failure signal
S: señal de llamada infructuosa

signal d'encombrement de l'équipement de commutation
E: switching-equipment-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en el equipo de conmutación

signal d'encombrement de l'équipement de commutation (national)
E: (national) switching-equipment-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en el equipo de conmutación (nacional)

signal d'encombrement du faisceau de circuits (nationaux)
E: (national) circuit-group-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en un haz de circuitos (nacional)

signal d'encombrement du faisceau des circuits
E: circuit-group-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en el haz de circuitos

signal d'encombrement du réseau international
E: international-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en la red internacional

signal d'encombrement sur le réseau national
E: national-network-congestion signal
S: señal de congestión en la red nacional

signal d'essai de continuité négatif
E: continuity-failure signal
S: señal de falta de continuidad

signal d'horloge des octets
E: octet timing signal
S: señal de temporización de octetos

signal d'identification de la ligne appelante
E: calling line identification signal
S: señal de identificación de la línea que llama

signal d'identification de la ligne appelée
E: called line identification signal
S: señal de identificación de la línea llamada

signal d'identification non fournie
E: identification-not-provided signal
S: señal de identificación no proporcionada

signal d'impossibilité d'accès
E: not-obtainable signal
S: señal de número inaccesible

signal d'interdiction de transfert
E: transfer-prohibited signal
S: señal de prohibición de transferencia

signal d'intervention
E: forward-transfer signal
S: señal de intervención

signal d'invitation à transmettre (système de signalisation R1)
E: start-dialling signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de invitación a transmitir (sistema de señalización R1)

signal d'occupation de la ligne du terminal demandé
E: terminal-engaged signal
S: señal de terminal ocupado

signal de blocage
E: blocking signal
S: señal de bloqueo

signal de caractère
E: character signal
S: señal de carácter

signal de communication réacheminée vers une nouvelle adresse
E: redirected-to-new-address signal
S: señal de llamada reencaminada a nueva dirección

signal de commutation manuelle sur liaison de réserve
E: manual-changeover signal
S: señal de paso manual a un enlace de reserva

signal de commutation sur liaison de réserve
E: changeover signal
S: señal de paso a un enlace de reserva

signal de confusion
E: confusion signal
S: señal de confusión

signal de continuité
E: continuity signal
S: señal de continuidad

signal de déblocage
E: unblocking signal
S: señal de desbloqueo

signal de début de bloc
E: start-of-block signal
S: señal de principio de bloque

signal de données
E: data signal
S: señal de datos

signal de fin
E: clear-forward signal
S: señal de fin (desconexión)

signal de fin (système de signalisation R1)
E: disconnect signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de fin (sistema de señalización R1)

signal de fin (système de signalisation R2)
E: clear-forward signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de fin (sistema de señalización R2)

signal de fin de bloc
E: end-of-block signal
S: señal de término de bloque

signal de fin de numérotation (ST)
E: end-of-pulsing (ST) signal
S: señal de fin de numeración (ST)

signal de fin de numérotation (système de signalisation R2)
E: end-of-pulsing signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de fin de numeración (sistema de señalización R2)

signal de liaison de réserve prête
E: standby-ready signal
S: señal de enlace de reserva preparado

signal de libération de circuit
E: circuit-released signal
S: señal de liberación de circuito

signal de libération de garde
E: release-guard signal
S: señal de liberación de guarda

signal de ligne d'abonné en dérangement (système de signalisation R2)
E: subscriber line out of order (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de línea de abonado averiada (sistema de señalización R2)

signal de ligne hors service
E: line-out-of-service signal
S: señal de línea fuera de servicio

signal de ligne hors service
E: out-of-order signal
S: señal de fuera de servicio

signal de mise en attente
E: waiting-in-progress signal
S: señal de espera

signal de mise en phase
E: phasing signal
S: señal de puesta en fase

signal de numéro complet, avec taxation
E: address-complete signal, charge
S: señal de dirección completa, con tasación

signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, avec taxation
E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, charge
S: señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, con tasación

signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, poste à prépaiement
E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, coin-box
S: señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, teléfono de previo pago

signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, sans taxation
E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, no charge
S: señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, sin tasación

signal de numéro complet, poste à prépaiement
E: address-complete signal, coin-box
S: señal de dirección completa, teléfono de previo pago

signal de numéro complet, sans taxation
E: address-complete signal, no charge
S: señal de dirección completa, sin tasación

signal de numéro incomplet
E: address-incomplete signal
S: señal de dirección incompleta

signal de numéro modifié
E: changed-number signal
S: señal de número cambiado

signal de numéro non utilisé
E: vacant-national number signal
S: señal de número nacional vacante

signal de numéro non utilisé (système de signalisation R2)
E: unallocated number (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de número no atribuido (sistema de señalización R2)

signal de prise (système de signalisation R1)
E: connect signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de toma (sistema de señalización R1)

signal de prise (système de signalisation R2)
E: seizing signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de toma (sistema de señalización R2)

signal de progression de l'appel
E: call progress signal
S: señal de progresión de la llamada

signal de raccrochage [du demandé] (système de signalisation R1)
E: hang-up signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R1)

signal de raccrochage (système de signalisation R2)
E: clear-back signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R2)

signal de rappel [intervention] (système de signalisation R1)
E: ring-forward signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de intervención (sistema de señalización R1)

signal de réacheminement vers une nouvelle adresse
E: redirect-to-new-address signal
S: señal de reencaminamiento a nueva dirección

signal de refus de message
E: message-refusal signal
S: señal de mensaje rechazado

signal de réponse (système de signalisation R1)
E: answer signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R1)

signal de réponse (système de signalisation R2)
E: answer signal (Signalling System R2)
S: señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R2)

signal de réponse, avec taxation
E: answer signal, charge
S: señal de respuesta, con tasación

signal de réponse, sans taxation
E: answer signal, no charge
S: señal de respuesta, sin tasación

signal de rythme
E: timing signal
S: señal de temporización

signal de surveillance des multiblocs
E: multi-block monitoring signal
S: señal de supervisión de multibloque

signal de synchronisation
E: synchronization signal
S: señal de sincronización

signal de transfert d'urgence de la charge
E: emergency-load-transfer signal
S: señal de transferencia de tráfico de emergencia

signal de transfert de la charge
E: load transfer signal
S: señal de transferencia de tráfico

signal de verrouillage de trame
E: frame alignment signal
S: señal de alineación de trama

signal de verrouillage de trame concentré
E: bunched frame alignment signal
S: señal de alineación de trama concentrada

signal de verrouillage de trame réparti
E: distributed frame alignment signal
S: señal de alineación de trama distribuida

signal indiquant la catégorie du demandeur (système de signalisation R2)
E: calling party's category signals (Signalling System R2)
S: señales de categoría del abonado que llama (sistema de señalización R2)

signal invitant à différer la numérotation (système de signalisation R1)
E: delay-dialling signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal de demora (sistema de señalización R1)

signal KP[«Key Pulsing» = début de numérotation] (système de signalisation R1)
E: KP signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal KP (comienzo de numeración) (sistema de señalización R1)

signal n-aire redondant
E: redundant n-ary signal
S: señal n-aria redundante

signal numérique
E: digital signal
S: señal numérica

signal numérique n-aire
E: n-ary digital signals
S: señales numéricas n-arias

signal ST[«Sending Terminated» = fin de numérotation] (système de signalisation R1)
E: ST signal (Signalling System R1)
S: señal ST (fin de numeración) (sistema de señalización R1)

signal télégraphique
E: telegraph signal
S: señal telegráfica

signal téléphonique
E: telephone signal
S: señal telefónica

signalisation
E: signalling
S: señalización

signalisation associée
E: associated signalling
S: señalización asociada

signalisation dans l'intervalle de temps
E: in-slot signalling
S: señalización dentro del intervalo

signalisation de bout en bout (système de signalisation R2)
E: end-to-end signalling (Signalling System R2)
S: señalización de extremo a extremo (sistema de señalización R2)

signalisation de commande centralisée
E: centralized control signalling
S: señalización de control centralizada

signalisation de commande décentralisée
E: decentralized control signalling
S: señalización de control descentralizada

signalisation entièrement dissociée
E: fully dissociated signalling
S: señalización enteramente disociada

signalisation entre enregistreurs (système de signalisation R1)
E: register signalling (Signalling System R1)
S: señalización entre registradores (sistema de señalización R1)

signalisation entre enregistreurs en bloc (système de signalisation R2)
E: en bloc register signalling (Signalling System R2)
S: señalización de registrador en bloque (sistema de señalización R2)

signalisation hors intervalle de temps
E: out-slot signalling
S: señalización fuera del intervalo

signalisation non associée
E: non-associated signalling
S: señalización no asociada

signalisation par éléments vocaux
E: speech digit signalling
S: señalización por dígitos de conversación

signalisation quasi associée
E: quasi-associated signalling
S: señalización cuasiasociada

signalisation sur voie commune (SVC)
E: common channel signalling
S: señalización por canal común

signalisation voie par voie
E: channel associated signalling
S: señalización asociada al canal

signaux d'adresse complète (système de signalisation R2)
E: address-complete signals (Signalling System R2)
S: señales de dirección completa (sistema de señalización R2)

signaux de commande des appels
E: call control signals
S: señales de control de la comunicación

signaux de gestion
E: management signals
S: señales de gestión

signaux de gestion du réseau
E: network-management signals
S: señales de gestión de red

signaux de gestion du réseau de signalisation
E: signalling-network-management signals
S: señales de gestión de la red de señalización

signaux de maintenance du réseau
E: network maintenance signals
S: señales de mantenimiento de red

signaux de nouvelle réponse
E: reanswer signals
S: señales de repetición de respuesta

signaux de raccrochage
E: clear-back signals
S: señales de colgar

signaux de sélection
E: selection signals
S: señales de selección

signaux de sélection du réseau
E: network selection signals
S: señales de selección de la red

signaux effectivement transmis dans les transmissions radiophoniques
E: effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission
S: señales efectivamente transmitidas en las transmisiones radiofónicas

simulateur d'émetteur d'indicatif
E: answer-back unit simulator
S: simulador de transmisor automático de distintivo

somme numérique
E: digital sum
S: suma numérica

sortie
E: output
S: salida

source de données
E: data source
S: fuente de datos

spécification fonctionnelle (SF)
E: functional specification (FS)
S: especificación funcional (EF)

stabilité d'un circuit
E: stability of a circuit
S: estabilidad de un circuito

station de référence à l'émission
E: send reference station
S: estación de referencia para la transmisión

station directrice
E: control station
S: estación directora

station directrice de circuit
E: circuit control station
S: estación directora de circuito

station principale de répéteurs
E: main repeater station
S: estación principal de repetidores

station sous-directrice
E: sub-control station
S: estación subdirectora

station sous-directrice de circuit
E: circuit sub-control station
S: estación subdirectora de circuito

suffixe de message
E: message suffix
S: sufijo de un mensaje

suppresseur d'écho
E: echo suppressor
S: supresor de eco

suppresseur d'écho complet
E: full echo suppressor
S: supresor de eco completo

suppresseur d'écho différentiel
E: differential echo suppressor
S: supresor de eco diferencial

suppresseur d'écho terminal
E: terminal echo suppressor
S: supresor de eco terminal

symbole d'information
E: information symbol
S: símbolos de información

symbole servant à la composition du numéro
E: diallable symbols
S: símbolos de numeración

symboles d'espacement
E: spacing symbols
S: símbolos de separación

symboles opératoires
E: procedural symbol
S: símbolos de procedimiento

synchrone
E: synchronous
S: síncrono

synchronisation
E: synchronization
S: sincronización

système correcteur d'erreurs
E: error-correcting system
S: sistema corrector de errores

système correcteur d'erreurs par retour de l'information
E: information feedback system
S: sistema corrector de errores con retorno de la información

système de correction d'erreurs
E: error correcting system
S: sistema corrector de errores

système de signalisation
E: signalling system
S: sistema de señalización

système de tarification binaire
E: binary tariff system
S: sistema binario de tarificación

système de télégraphie harmonique international
E: international voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) system
S: sistema de telegrafía armónica internacional

système détecteur d'erreurs avec demande de répétition
E: request repeat system
S: sistema detector de errores con pedido de repetición

système détecteur d'erreurs sans répétition
E: error-detecting system
S: sistema detector de errores sin repetición

système indépendant du code utilisé
E: code independent system
S: sistema independiente del código

système lié au code utilisé
E: code dependent system
S: sistema dependiente del código

systèmes nationaux
E: national systems
S: sistemas nacionales

T

tableaux de contrôle de vraisemblance
E: reasonableness check tables
S: cuadros de prueba de racionalidad

tâche
E: task
S: tarea

tache d'exploration (à l'émission)
E: scanning spot (at transmission)
S: punto de exploración (en la transmisión)

tache d'exploration (à la réception)
E: scanning spot (at reception)
S: punto de exploración (en la recepción)

taux d'échantillonnage
E: sampling rate
S: velocidad de muestreo

taux d'erreur sur les bits (binons)
E: bit error rate
S: proporción de errores en los bits

taux d'erreur sur les blocs
E: block error rate
S: proporción de errores en los bloques

taux d'erreur sur les caractères
E: character error rate
S: proporción de errores en los caracteres

taux d'erreur sur les éléments
E: element error rate
S: proporción de errores en los elementos

taux d'erreur sur les éléments unitaires (pour les sématèmes isochrones)
E: unit element error rate for isochronous modulation
S: proporción de errores en los elementos unitarios (para los sematemas isócronos)

taux d'erreurs résiduelles
E: residual error rate
S: proporción de errores residuales

taux d'extension
E: ratio of expansion
S: relación de expansión

taux de compression
E: ratio of compression
S: relación de compresión

taux de justification
E: justification ratio
S: relación de justificación (relación de relleno)

taux de modulation
E: modulation coefficient
S: índice de modulación

taxe de perception
E: collection charge
S: tasa de percepción

taxe de répartition
E: accounting rate
S: tasa de distribución

téléautographie
E: telewriting
S: teleautografía

télégramme fac-similé
E: document facsimile telegram
S: telegrama facsímil

télégramme météorologique
E: meteorological telegram
S: telegramas meteorológicos

télégramme phototélégraphique
E: photograph facsimile telegram
S: telegrama telefotográfico

télégrammes d'Etat
E: Government telegrams
S: telegramas de Estado

télégrammes de presse
E: press telegrams
S: telegramas de prensa

télégrammes de service
E: service telegrams
S: telegramas de servicio

télégrammes en franchise officiels
E: official franking privilege telegrams
S: telegramas oficiales con franquicia

télégrammes en franchise privés
E: private franking privilege telegrams
S: telegramas privados con franquicia

télégraphie alphabétique
E: alphabetic telegraphy
S: telegrafía alfabética

télégraphie fac-similé
E: facsimile telegraphy
S: telegrafía facsímil

télégraphie fac-similé pour documents (télécopie)
E: document facsimile telegraphy
S: telegrafía facsímil para documentos

temporisation (temps limite)
E: time out
S: temporización

temps d'établissement des communications
E: call set-up time
S: tiempo de establecimiento de la comunicación

temps de fonctionnement pour l'intervention
E: break-in operate time
S: tiempo de funcionamiento para la intervención

temps de fonctionnement pour la suppression
E: suppression operate time
S: tiempo de funcionamiento para la supresión

temps de libération
E: call release time
S: tiempo de liberación de la comunicación

temps de maintien pour l'intervention
E: break-in hangover time
S: tiempo de bloqueo para la intervención

temps de maintien pour la suppression
E: suppression hangover time
S: tiempo de bloqueo para la supresión

temps de reprise
E: reframing time
S: tiempo de recuperación

temps de reprise du verrouillage de trame
E: frame alignment recovery time
S: tiempo de recuperación de la alineación de trama

temps de traitement de l'information
E: processing (handling) time
S: tiempo de tratamiento

temps de transfert
E: transfer time
S: tiempo de transferencia

temps de transfert à l'émission
E: sender transfer time
S: tiempo de transferencia del transmisor

temps de transfert à la réception
E: receiver transfer time
S: tiempo de transferencia del receptor

temps perdu
E: lost time
S: tiempo utilizado

tension alternative d'amorçage d'un parafoudre
E: a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector
S: tensión alterna de cebado de un descargador

tension continue d'amorçage d'un parafoudre
E: d.c. spark-over voltage
S: tensión continua de cebado de un descargador

tension continue nominale d'amorçage d'un parafoudre
E: nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector
S: tensión continua nominal de cebado de un descargador

tension d'amorçage au choc d'un parafoudre
E: impulse spark-over voltage of a protector
S: tensión de cebado por choque de un descargador

tension résiduelle d'un parafoudre
E: residual voltage of a protector
S: tensión residual de un descargador

tension transversale d'un parafoudre
E: transverse voltage of a protector
S: tensión transversal de un descargador

tentative de prise (bid)
E: bid
S: tentativa de toma (bid)

tentatives de prise par circuit et par heure
E: bids per circuit per hour (BCH)
S: tentativas de toma por circuito y por hora

terminal en mode-paquet
E: packet-mode terminal
S: terminal en modo paquetes

trafic offert (à un faisceau de circuits ou à un groupe d'organes de connexion)
E: traffic offered (to a group of circuits or a group of switches)
S: tráfico ofrecido (a un haz de circuitos o a un grupo de órganos de conexión)

traînage
E: tailing
S: arrastre

trame
E: frame
S: trama

transcodage
E: code conversion
S: conversión de código

transfert d'information
E: information transfer
S: transferencia de información

transfert de données demandé
E: data transfer requested
S: transferencia de datos pedida

transfert de la charge
E: load transfer
S: transferencia de tráfico

transition
E: transition
S: transición

translation d'exploration
E: scanning shift
S: desplazamiento de exploración

transmission anisochrone
E: anisochronous transmission
S: transmisión anisócrona

transmission caractère-série
E: character-serial transmission
S: transmisión de caracteres en serie

transmission isochrone
E: isochronous transmission
S: transmisión isócrona

transmission multiplet-série
E: byte-serial transmission
S: transmisión de multibitios en serie

transmission parallèle (par éléments)
E: parallel transmission
S: transmisión en paralelo

transmission radiophonique internationale
E: international sound-programme transmission
S: transmisión radiofónica internacional

transmission série
E: serial transmission
S: transmisión en serie

transmission télévisuelle internationale
E: international television transmission
S: transmisión internacional de televisión

transmission télévisuelle multiple
E: multiple television transmission
S: transmisión múltiple de televisión

transmissions multiples
E: multiple transmissions
S: transmisiones múltiples

transmissions occasionnelles
E: occasional transmissions
S: transmisiones ocasionales

transmissions périodiques
E: regular transmissions
S: transmisiones regulares

transmissions simples
E: simple transmissions
S: transmisiones simples

transmultiplexeur
E: transmultiplexer
S: transmultiplexor

transparence
E: transparency
S: transparencia

transparence du débit binaire
E: data signalling rate transparency
S: transparencia a la velocidad binaria

U

unité de signalisation (SU)
E: signal unit (SU)
S: unidad de señalización (SU)

unité de signalisation d'accusé de réception (ACU)
E: acknowledgement signal unit (ACU)
S: unidad de señalización de acuse de recibo (ACU)

unité de signalisation de synchronisation (SYU)
E: synchronization signal unit (SYU)
S: unidad de señalización de sincronización (SYU)

unité de signalisation de synchronisation des multiblocs (MBS)
E: multi-block synchronization signal unit (MBS)
S: unidad de señalización de sincronización de multibloque (MBS)

unité de signalisation initiale (ISU)
E: initial signal unit (ISU)
S: unidad inicial de señalización (ISU)

unité de signalisation pour la commande du système de signalisation (SCU)
E: system control signal unit (SCU)
S: unidad de señalización para el control del sistema (de señalización) (SCU)

unité de signalisation solitaire (LSU)
E: lone signal unit (LSU)
S: unidad aislada de señalización (LSU)

unité de signalisation subséquente (SSU)
E: subsequent signal unit (SSU)
S: unidad subsiguiente de señalización (SSU)

unité de taxe dans une relation internationale
E: unit charge for an international service
S: unidad de tasación en una relación internacional

usager (du système de signalisation sur voie commune)
E: user (of the common channel signalling system)
S: usuario (del sistema de señalización por canal común)

V

valeurs de planification des équivalents de référence
E: planning values of the reference equivalents
S: valores de planificación de los equivalentes de referencia

variation de la somme numérique
E: digital sum variation
S: variación de la suma numérica

vérification de la voie de conversation dans le central (le centre)
E: cross-office check
S: verificación a través de la central

verrouillage de trame
E: frame alignment
S: alineación de trama

violation de la règle de bipolarité – violation de l'alternance des polarités
E: alternate mark inversion violation
S: violación bipolar (violación AMI)

violation du code de transmission en boucle
E: transmission code violation
S: violación del código de transmisión

vitesse d'exploration
E: scanning speed
S: velocidad de exploración

voie d'aller
E: forward channel
S: canal de ida

voie d'état
E: status channel
S: canal de estado

voie de communication (télégraphique) (bilatérale)
E: (telegraph) circuit
S: circuito (telegráfico) (en ambos sentidos)

voie de données(analogique)
E: data channel, analogue
S: canal de datos, analógico

voie de données(numérique)
E: data channel, digital
S: canal de datos, numérico

voie de retour
E: backward channel
S: canal de retorno

voie(s) de secours
E: emergency routes
S: rutas de emergencia

voie de signalisation
E: signalling channel
S: canal de señalización

voie de transfert
E: transfer channel
S: canal de transferencia

voie de transfert des informations
E: information channel
S: canal de transferencia de información

voie de transmission (télégraphique)
E: (telegraph) channel
S: canal (telegráfico)

voie porteuse de l'information
E: information bearer channel
S: canal soporte de información

voie réelle de dernier choix
E: actual final route
S: ruta real de última elección

voie symétrique
E: symmetrical channel
S: canal simétrico

voie théorique de dernier choix
E: theoretical final route
S: ruta teórica de última elección

voies d'acheminement
E: routes
S: rutas

voies primaires
E: primary routes
S: rutas primarias

voies secondaires
E: secondary routes
S: rutas secundarias

volume du trafic acheminé
E: amount of traffic carried
S: volumen del tráfico cursado

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