INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T M.320

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

MAINTENANCE:

INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS (ANALOGUE)

NUMBERING OF THE CHANNELS IN A GROUP

ITU-T Recommendation M.320

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation M.320 was published in Fascicle IV.1 of the *Blue Book*. This file is an extract from the *Blue Book*. While the presentation and layout of the text might be slightly different from the *Blue Book* version, the contents of the file are identical to the *Blue Book* version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).

2 In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Recommendation M.320

NUMBERING OF THE CHANNELS IN A GROUP

1 General

The position of a channel within a group is identified by a number starting from 1, the numbers of the different channels being taken in order of frequency in the basic group frequency band.

A channel is said to be *erect* within a group when the frequencies in the group-frequency band corresponding to the audio-frequencies in the channels *ascend* in the same relative order as those in the channels forming the group.

Similarly, a channel is said to be *inverted* within a group when the frequencies in the group-frequency band descend in the same relative order as the ascending order of the frequencies in the channels.

A group, supergroup, etc., is said to be *erect* when all of its channels are *erect* and is said to be *inverted* when all of its channels are *inverted*.

1.1 *8 channel group*

Basic group B is *inverted*. The channels will be numbered from 1 to 8 in descending order of frequency within the group-frequency range. (See the recommended arrangement in Recommendation G.234 [1].)

The numbering is as shown in Figure 1/M.320.

1.2 *12 channel group*

Basic group B is *inverted*. The channels will be numbered from 1 to 12 in descending order of frequency within the group-frequency range.

The numbering is as shown in Figure 2/M.320.

1.3 *16 channel group*

Channels of a 16 channel group are normally assembled in the basic group B frequency range. The channels are numbered from 1 to 16 in descending order of frequency within the basic group B frequency band, the odd-numbered channels being *erect* and the even-numbered channels being *inverted*. It is therefore not possible in this case to speak of an *erect* or *inverted* group.

The numbering is as shown in Figure 3/M.320.

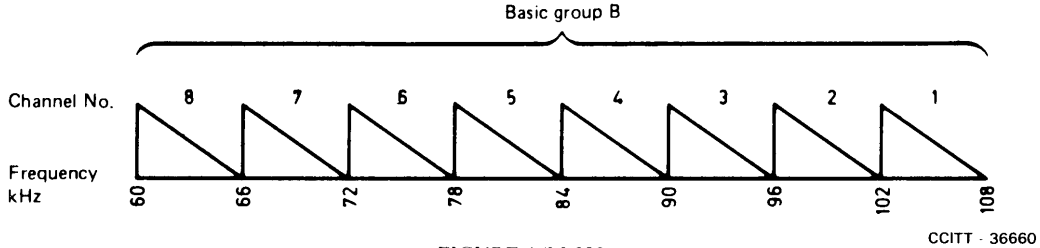

FIGURE 1/M.320

Numbering of channels in 8 channel group

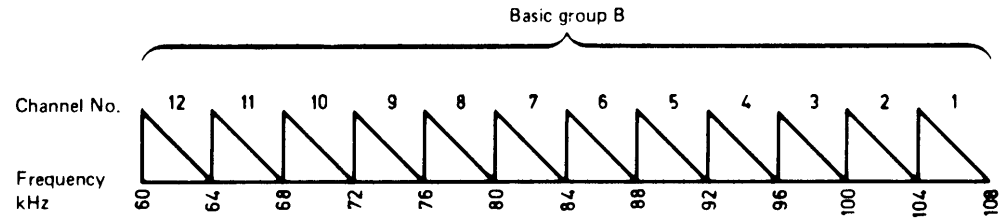

FIGURE 2/M.320

Numbering of channels in 12 channel group

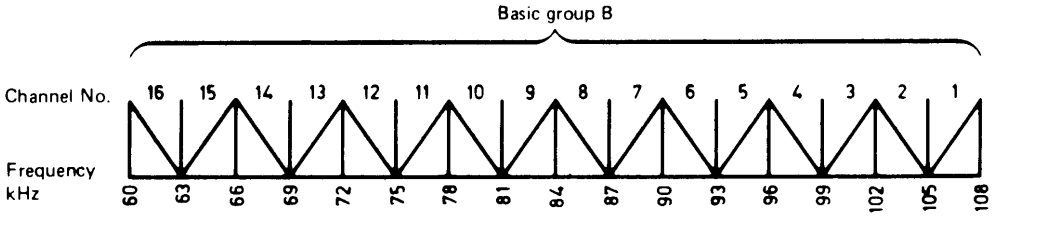

FIGURE 3/M.320

Numbering of channels in 16 channel group

Reference

[1] CCITT Recommendation *8-channel terminal equipments*, Orange Book, Vol. III-1, Rec. G.234, ITU, Geneva, 1977.