INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T M.715

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

MAINTENANCE:
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CIRCUITS

FAULT REPORT POINT (CIRCUIT)

ITU-T Recommendation M.715

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation M.715 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.715

FAULT REPORT POINT (CIRCUIT)

1 Definition of fault report point (circuit)

The fault report point (circuit) is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic telephone 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 localization and clearing operations.

The fault report point (circuit) will undertake its given responsibilities and functions for circuits provided by wholly analogue transmission and switching systems, and those provided by a mixture of analogue and digital systems.

2 Responsibilities and functions

The fault report point (circuit) is responsible for the following set of functions:

2.1 Receiving fault reports from:

- similar fault report points of other Administrations;
- fault report point (network);
- fault indication functions in repeater stations and the various testing points (e.g. transmission, line signalling, switching and interregister signalling). This can be done manually by the staff, or automatically by automatic supervision functions built into the switching and/or transmission system.

2.2 Recording the fault reports and keeping fault records up to date.

2.3 Performing preliminary diagnosis to determine to which maintenance unit the fault has to be assigned for clearance.

2.4 Initiating detailed fault location and subsequent clearing.

2.5 Sending fault reports as appropriate to:

- circuit control station in its own country in case of controlling end;
- the distant end fault report point (circuit) in case of non controlling end;
- the fault report point (network).

2.6 Providing the information and cooperation needed to deal with inquiries by traffic and maintenance staff or by the fault report point (circuit) at the distant end.

2.7 Advising the fault report point (network), the network analysis point, the system availability information point and the network management (implementation and control point) (see Recommendation E.413 [1]) of faults affecting the automatic telephone service as required.

2.8 Requesting the circuit control station within its own country, if controlling end, to arrange for the withdrawal from service of circuits reported faulty.

2.9 Keeping informed of the progress of fault clearance.

2.10 Receiving the information about the cause of the faults.

2.11 Notifying details of fault clearance to the point of origin of a fault report when the fault has been cleared.

2.12 Requesting the circuit control station to arrange for the return of the circuit of service, if controlling end.

2.13 Making or arranging for an analysis of faults as may be necessary.

2.14 Identifying repeated faults and advising the circuit control station.

2.15 Forwarding details of faults found or faults the causes of which could not be found to the network analysis point for analysis to detect long-term trends.

3 Facilities

The fault report point (circuit) should be provided with the following facilities:

3.1 *Service circuits*

Access to various kinds of service circuits, e.g.:

- direct telephone service circuits to relevant contact points within its Administration or to other Administrations in the home country, or in other countries;
- teleprinter circuits;
- telex, teletex, telefax, etc.

3.2 Access to information concerning circuits in service, for instance, by means of data terminals.

3.3 Access to information from the internal and, where provided, external supervisory functions of stored-program control (SPC) exchanges and/or transmission systems, for instance, by means of data terminals.

3.4 Access to manual and automatic maintenance access lines as described in Recommendation O.11 [2].

References

[1] CCITT Recommendation *International network management–Planning*, Vol. II, Rec. E.413.

[2] CCITT Recommendation *Maintenance access lines*, Vol. IV, Rec. O.11.