



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

Q.125

SPECIFICATIONS OF SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 4

**SPEED OF SWITCHING IN INTERNATIONAL
EXCHANGES**

ITU-T Recommendation Q.125

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation Q.125 was published in Fascicle VI.2 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 Q.125

4.2 SPEED OF SWITCHING IN INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

4.2.1 It is recommended that the equipment in international exchanges (terminal or transit) shall have a high switching speed so that the switching time may be as short as possible.

4.2.2 It is also recommended that the incoming register at the incoming international exchange should begin to set up the national part of the connection as soon as the register has received a sufficient number of digits and without waiting to receive the complete number of the called subscriber.

4.2.3 At the outgoing international exchange:

- with semi-automatic operation it may be desirable for the outgoing register to start sending numerical signals to line without waiting to receive all the digits of the called subscriber's number. However, this may depend on national conditions,
- with automatic operation, it is evident that the sending of numerical signals must begin without waiting for the receipt of all the digits of the called subscriber's number because the outgoing register will not generally know how many digits there are going to be.

4.2.4 At international exchanges, use may be made of the advantages of continuous hunting (of circuits or common equipment), i.e. economy in the number of outgoing circuits to be provided or improvement in the quality of service for a given number of circuits. However, at incoming and transit exchanges, the return of a busy-flash signal must take place within the following delay times, specified in particular so that the release conditions of registers can be laid down:

- a maximum delay of 5 s following recognition of a seizing signal at an incoming or transit exchange if a free register and/or link circuit is not found;
- a maximum delay of 10 s following receipt, at an incoming exchange, of the information necessary for determining the required route, if congestion is encountered;
- a maximum delay of 10 s following receipt of the digits necessary to determine the routing at a transit exchange, if congestion is encountered.