INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T Q.130

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

SPECIFICATIONS OF SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 4

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN CASE OF FAILURES IN THE SEQUENCE OF SIGNALS

ITU-T Recommendation Q.130

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation Q.130 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.

4.7 SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN CASE OF FAILURES IN THE SEQUENCE OF SIGNALS

4.7.1 *Blocking an outgoing circuit*

Installations should provide the following facilities for blocking outgoing circuits. These facilities will be used or not according to the maintenance instructions which will be promulgated.

1) If, after sending a seizing signal, a proceed-to-send signal is not received within 10 to 30 s, the outgoing circuit should be blocked and an alarm given.[1)]

2) The outgoing circuit should be blocked and an alarm given[1)] if a proceed-to-send signal or a busy-flash signal is not received within 15 to 30 s of the sending to a transit exchange of the digits necessary to determine the routing.

3) If, after sending a clear-forward signal, a release-guard signal is not received within 5 to 10 s, the outgoing end of the circuit should be blocked and an alarm given.[1)]

At the incoming end of the circuit, the clear-forward signal should be recognized at any time even if the circuit is in the idle state; the incoming line circuit must therefore be able to recognize a clear-forward signal and to return a release-guard signal even of the clear-forward signal has not been preceded by a seizing signal.

4.7.2 *Abnormal recognition of a release-guard signal at an international transit exchange*

In the case where a release-guard signal is recognized at an international transit exchange without a clear-forward signal having been recognized, arrangements should be made at the transit exchange to:

- send a blocking signal in the backward direction, to busy the outgoing end of the incoming circuit at the transit exchange;
- immediately release the circuit outgoing from the transit exchange.

This prevents the receipt of the release-guard signal from giving a wrong indication that the circuit to the transit exchange is cleared.

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1) The alarm may be immediate or delayed depending upon the desire of the Administration concerned.