



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

Q.135

SPECIFICATIONS OF SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 4

**PRINCIPLES OF RAPID TRANSMISSION
TESTING EQUIPMENT**

ITU-T Recommendation Q.135

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation Q.135 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.

5.3 PRINCIPLES OF RAPID TRANSMISSION TESTING EQUIPMENT

Rapid transmission tests can be made by two methods:

- a) The first method consists of a loop measurement of the GO and RETURN paths of an international circuit, these paths being looped at the incoming end of a circuit when it is free.
- b) The second method consists of sending a special code on the international circuit to be tested so as to obtain access to an automatic testing equipment in the incoming exchange.

The first method requires that the incoming end of all circuits should be equipped as described later in Recommendation Q.136.

The second method assumes the existence of rapid transmission testing equipment in all exchanges between which this method is used. This testing equipment must be designed in accordance with Recommendation Q.137.

Note - The first method provides overall testing on the GO and RETURN paths without being able to differentiate between the conditions of each of the two directions of transmission. The second method enables separate transmission tests in the two directions. (A situation can occur, however, when it is not possible to determine whether a transmission fault is on the GO path or on the RETURN path of the circuit.) Since the second method requires that for access to the incoming testing apparatus signals must be passed over the circuit, there is some check of good signalling conditions.