



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

Q.152

SPECIFICATIONS OF SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 5

**END-OF-PULSING CONDITIONS - REGISTER
ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING ST (END-OF-
PULSING) SIGNAL**

ITU-T Recommendation Q.152

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation Q.152 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.

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3.2 END-OF-PULSING CONDITIONS - REGISTER ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING ST (END-OF-PULSING) SIGNAL

3.2.1 The register signalling arrangements provide for the sending of a ST signal for both semi-automatic and automatic operation; the arrangements in the outgoing international register for recognizing the ST end-of-pulsing condition will vary as follows:

a) *Semi-automatic operation*

The ST condition is determined by the receipt of the "sending-finished" signal from the operator (see Recommendation Q.106).

b) *Automatic operation*

- 1) Where the ST condition is determined by the originating national network and an ST signal is produced and transmitted to the outgoing international register, no further arrangements are necessary in that register for this purpose.
- 2) Where the ST condition is not received from the originating national network, the outgoing international register will be required to determine the ST condition. This ST condition is determined when the cessation of numerical information input to the register exceeds a period of 4 seconds (5 ± 1 seconds) in either of the following two circumstances, as preferred by the Administration:
 - i) after the minimum number of digits in the world numbering plan; or
 - ii) after the minimum number of digits of the destination country numbering plan.

In i) and ii), prolonged cessation of the numerical information input before the minimum number of digits should result in time-out of the register without the production of the ST condition.

An immediate ST condition may be produced by a digit count to avoid the 4-second delay ST condition in the following circumstances:

- i) when the destination country numbering plan has a fixed number of digits;
- ii) when the maximum number of digits in the numbering plan of the destination country has been received.

3.2.2 Under all conditions, the outgoing international circuit should not be seized until the ST end-of-pulsing condition is available in the outgoing international register.