



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

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SPECIFICATIONS OF SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 5

RELEASE OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTERS

ITU-T Recommendation Q.156

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation Q.156 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.

3.6 RELEASE OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTERS

3.6.1 Normal release conditions

- a) An outgoing international register shall be released when it has transmitted the ST signal.
- b) An incoming international register shall be released in either one of the following two cases:
 - 1) Depending on the arrangements adopted by the Administration concerned at the incoming international exchange.

For example: release on transmission of the ST signal, release on receipt of a number-received condition from the national network, etc.

- 2) When the busy-flash signal is returned. The return of the busy-flash signal in the case of congestion at the incoming exchange should take place as soon as practicable, but in any case within a maximum delay of 10 seconds following the receipt, at the incoming exchange, of the digits necessary to determine the routing.
- c) A transit international register shall be released in either one of the following two cases:
 1. When it has transmitted the ST signal.
 2. When the busy-flash signal is returned. The return of the busy-flash signal in the case of congestion at the transit exchange should take place as soon as possible, but in any case within a maximum delay of 10 seconds following the receipt, at the transit exchange, of the digits necessary to determine the routing.

3.6.2 Abnormal release conditions

- a) An outgoing international register shall be released in either one of the following two cases:
 1. Proceed-to-send signal not received.

To release after the maximum delay of 10 to 20 seconds indicated by the time-out of the seizing signal. Register release after this delay will depend upon the arrangements preferred by the Administrations concerned, but release should preferably take place as quickly as possible after the time-out of the seizing line signal. On the affected incoming circuit, the preferred action is to return a congestion signal.

2. Proceed-to-send signal received.

This case assumes that the proceed-to-send signal has ceased at the incoming end in the normal way but owing to a fault condition the outgoing register has not pulsed out. The outgoing register will be released by the clear-forward/release-guard sequence prompted by the busy-flash signal sent from the incoming end on non-receipt of register signals within the appropriate time. This assumes that the busy-flash signal is received at the outgoing end before the termination of any forced release delay that Administrations may wish to incorporate in the outgoing register.

- b) An incoming international register shall be released in either one of the following two cases:
 1. The ST signal not received within a certain time after commencement of the transmission of the proceed-to-send signal from the incoming end.
 2. On return of the busy-flash signal, transmitted from the incoming end when an error is detected in the receipt of the register multifrequency signals.
- c) A transit international register shall be released in any one of the cases stated for the release of the outgoing and incoming registers in §§ a) and b) above.