INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T Q.265

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

SPECIFICATIONS OF SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 6

SIGNALLING PROCEDURES

SPEED OF SWITCHING AND SIGNAL TRANSFER IN INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

ITU-T Recommendation Q.265

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation Q.265 was published in Fascicle VI.3 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.265

4.5 SPEED OF SWITCHING AND SIGNAL TRANSFER IN INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

4.5.1 *General*

It is recommended that the equipment in the international exchanges (terminal or transit) shall have a high switching speed so as not to lose the advantage of the high speed of System No. 6.

Although the speech path of circuits served by System No. 6 is not split, the speech path of circuits using in-band line signalling is split during the transmission of line signals (see Recommendation Q.27). To avoid clipping the initial verbal response of the called party, it is necessary to remove splits inserted during transmission of the answer signal as rapidly as possible. Consequently, the answer signal should be transferred across the System No. 6 exchange as rapidly as possible to avoid delaying removal of the splits in any interconnected circuits which utilize in-band line signalling.

The operation of switching devices to attach and disconnect continuity-check equipment must be as rapid as possible to minimize post-dialling delay.

The signals switching-equipment congestion or circuit-group congestion should be returned as soon as practicable following receipt of the information necessary to determine the routing.

4.5.2 *Outgoing international exchange*

At the outgoing international exchange:

- if overlap operation is used, the sending of the initial address message shall take place as soon as sufficient digits are received (normally a minimum of 4) and analyzed to permit the selection of an outgoing circuit;
- if *en bloc* operation is used, the initial address message should be sent as soon as all the digits of the address including the end-of-pulsing (ST) signal are available and the outgoing circuit has been chosen.

4.5.3 *International transit exchange*

At the international transit exchange, the selection of an outgoing circuit should begin as soon as the digits necessary to determine the routing have been received and analyzed.

4.5.4 *Incoming international exchange*

At the incoming international exchange:

- if overlap operation is used in the national network, the setting-up of the national part of the connection should start as soon as a sufficient number of digits has been received for routing;
- if *en bloc* operation is used in the national network, the setting-up of the national part of the connection should start as soon as all of the digits have been received (including signal ST).