INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T R.50

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

TELEGRAPHY

TELEGRAPH TRANSMISSION

TOLERABLE LIMITS FOR THE DEGREE OF ISOCHRONOUS DISTORTION OF CODE - INDEPENDENT 50-BAUD TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS

ITU-T Recommendation R.50

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation R.50 was published in Fascicle VII.1 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 R.50

TOLERABLE LIMITS FOR THE DEGREE OF ISOCHRONOUS DISTORTION OF CODE-INDEPENDENT 50-BAUD TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS

(former CCIT Recommendation B.24, Arnhem, 1953; amended at Geneva, 1976 and 1980)

The CCITT,

considering

(a) that, to facilitate the study of plans for the establishment of international telegraph circuits, it is convenient to set limits for the degree of isochronous distortion of the telegraph circuits and channels;

(b) that, for whatever purpose normally used, these circuits should be capable of use with start-stop equipment;

(c) that, in certain cases, limits have been set by Recommendations R.57 and R.58 for the isochronous distortions of the trunk sections of circuits and for that of voice-frequency telegraph channels;

(d) that the limits laid down are those that should be evident in service conditions on telegraph circuits, excluding the local lines and terminal equipment,

unanimously declares the view

(1) that circuits (excluding local lines and terminal equipment) should be established and maintained in such a manner that the degree of isochronous distortion will not exceed 28% whether they are equipped with regenerative repeaters or not;

(2) that the degree of isochronous distortion of each channel that may form part of a circuit should be as small as possible, and should not in any case exceed 10 %.