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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

YELLOW BOOK

VOLUME X - FASCICLE X.1

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS



VIITH PLENARY ASSEMBLY GENEVA, 10-21 NOVEMBER 1980

Geneva 1981



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION



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VIITH PLENARY ASSEMBLY GENEVA, 10-21 NOVEMBER 1980



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1) "Telematic services" is used provisionally.

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^{1) &}quot;Telematic services" is used provisionally.

PRELIMINARY NOTES

1. Section 1 of Part I contains the terms and their definitions as found in the Yellow Book, and some definitions from the Orange Book (1976) which are not cited in the Yellow Book.

2. Each definition in Section 1 is accompanied by information giving its source.

The definition can be from:

- a) a Recommendation, e.g. Rec. G. 702;
- b) Supplement No. 1 to Fascicle II.1, i.e. Sup. No. 1 (II.1);
- c) the Glossary to Signalling System No. 6 in Fascicle VI.3, i.e. Glos. (VI.3);
- d) a Recommendation Series, e.g. Series Q, when the definition does not fall into the cases of a), b) or c).

If the same definition is found in several places in the Yellow Book, it is listed only once in Part I, but its various sources are given, e.g. Recs. G.702, M.640, Sup. No. 1 (II.1).

The Orange Book definitions not quoted in the Yellow Book have their source information asterisked. The source refers to the Orange Book Recommendation or, if the term does not appear in a Recommendation, the Recommendation Series in which it appears or is quoted, e.g. Rec. E.200 or Series X*.

3. The figures which are referred to in the definitions are given in alphanumerical order in Section 2 of Part I.

4. Part II contains a list of abbreviations as found in the Yellow Book. Each entry is accompanied by source information within parentheses giving the Recommendation Series in which the entry was found. For abbreviations originating in Signalling System No. 6 and No. 7 (Fascicles VI.3 and VI.7) in Series Q, additional source information is added to distinguish the Signalling System from which the entry originates, e.g. Series Q [S.S. No. 6] for System No. 6 or Series Q [S.S. No. 7] for System No. 7.

5. The specialized computer language definitions from the CCITT High Level Language (CHILL) are not reproduced here, but can be found in Fascicle VI.8.

6. Definitions in Signalling Systems 4 and 5 (Fascicle VI.2) are presently under study and are not reproduced here.

7. Part III is a trilingual glossary of principal terms, which consists of an English (E) section, a Spanish (S) section and a French (F) section. In each section, the terms are arranged in alphabetical order for the language of that section. Against each term are given the equivalents in the other two languages.

8. In this fascicle, the expression "Administration" is used for shortness to indicate both a telecommunication Administration and a recognized private operating agency.

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PART I

LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Section 1

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

A

abbreviated address calling

Series X *

A facility which enables a user to employ an address having fewer characters than the full address when initiating a call.

Note. – Networks may allow a user to designate up to Y abbreviated address codes. The allocation of abbreviated address codes to a destination or group of destinations may be changed as required by means of a suitable procedure.

abbreviated dialling prefix

Rec. E.131

The non-numerical code indicating that the information following is an abbreviated number.

abbreviated dialling services

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

The possibility for a subscriber to make a call by dialling a short code instead of the full telephone number.

abbreviated number

Rec. E.131

The numerical code sent by a caller using the Abbreviated Dialling Service which identifies the telephone number of the party to whom he wishes to be connected.

absent subscriber service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for a subscriber who cannot answer his calls, because he is absent, to divert these calls to:

- a manual answering service,
- another subscriber's number or
- an announcement.

absolute address

Rec. Q.9

An address in a computer language that identifies a storage or a device without the use of any intermediate reference.

a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector

Rec. K.12

The r.m.s. value of the sinusoidal voltage at a frequency of 15 Hz to 62 Hz, the rise of which causes the protector to spark over when the voltage is slowly increased.

1

It is essentially used to indicate the range of application of a protector in case of direct contact with, or magnetic induction from, a.c. power distribution lines.

accentuated contrast

Series T *

A process whereby all the picture elements of the original document which have a luminance less than a specified intermediate value are transmitted as nominal black, and all those with a luminance greater than that value as nominal white.

acceptance input

Rec. Z.341

An *input* used to allow the *system* to *output* an announced high priority *output*, shown by a *message* waiting indication.

acceptance output

Rec. Z.341

An *output* message indicating that an *input* to the system is syntactically correct and complete and that the appropriate system actions will be initiated, or have already been carried out. In the latter case, this indication may take the form of the actual result.

access barred

Rec. X.15

The state in which the calling DTE is not permitted to make a call to the DTE identified by the *selection* signals.

access barred signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the call cannot be completed because a user facility prevents connection of the call to the called user, e.g. as a result of failure of a closed user group validation check. At the originating exchange, it results in sending an *access barred* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

access to supplementary services

Rec. E.131

Information used to instruct the switching equipment that the associated information relates to a supplementary service.

accounting authority

Recs. D.90, F.111

The Administration of the country that has issued the licence for a mobile station (or the recognized private operating agency or other entity/entities designated by the Administration in accordance with L1 to L6) to whom maritime accounts in respect of mobile stations licensed by that country may be sent.

accounting authority identification code (AAIC)

Recs. D.90, F.111

The discrete identification code of accounting authority responsible for the settlement of maritime accounts (see Recommendation D.90, Annex A).

accounting rate

Recs. D.150, D.200 R, F.67

The accounting rate is the rate per traffic unit agreed between the Administrations in a given relation, which is used for the establishment of international accounts.

Rec. D.40

The accounting rate is composed of the terminal shares and the transit share(s), if any.

In the per word tariff system, the accounting rate is the rate per word purely and simply of an ordinary private telegram without any special service.

In the binary tariff system, the accounting rate has the two components described in the definition of *binary tariff system*. In this system, no minimum rate for a certain number of words is applied.

accounting rate (in gold francs)

Rec. D.302 R

In the per word tariff system the accounting rate is the rate per word *purely and simply* of an ordinary private telegram, without any special service, agreed between the Administrations in a given relation, and used for the establishment of international accounts.

In the binary tariff system the accounting rate is the fixed rate per ordinary private telegram without any special service plus the rate per word of such a telegram, both rates being agreed between Administrations in a given relation and being used for the establishment of international accounts.

accounting rate share

Rec. D.200 R

The accounting rate share is that part of the total accounting rate per traffic unit (minute of telephone call) corresponding to the facilities made available in each country; this share is fixed by agreement among the Administrations.

accounting rate share (in gold francs)

Rec. D.302 R

The accounting rate share is that part of the accounting rate corresponding to the facilities made available in each country; this share is fixed by agreement among the Administrations.

accounting revenue division procedure

Rec. D.150

The accounting revenue division procedure is the procedure whereby accounting revenue is shared only between terminal Administrations.

acknowledgement indicator

Rec. Q.255

Information indicating whether or not an error has been detected in a received signal unit.

acknowledgement signal unit (ACU)

Glos. (VI.3)

The twelfth signal unit of a block, which carries information as to whether or not the signal units in the block indicated were received correctly.

acknowledgement window

Rec. S.62

The maximum number or check points that a sender can transmit without receiving an acknowledgement from the receiver.

acoustic coupling (to telephone line)

Series X *

A method of coupling a data terminal equipment or similar device to a telephone line by means of transducers which utilize sound waves to or from a telephone handset or equivalent.

acoustic shock (only in telephony)

Rec. P.10

Any temporary or permanent disturbance of the functioning of the ear, or of the nervous system, which may be caused to the user of a telephone receiver by a sudden sharp rise in the acoustic pressure produced by it.

Note – An acoustic shock usually results from the occurrence, in abnormal circumstances, of high short-lived voltages at the terminals of a telephone apparatus.

action

Rec. Z.104

An action is either a decision, a task or an output. A transition is composed of a sequence of actions.

active corrective maintenance time; active repair time

Rec. G.106

That part of the active maintenance time in which corrective maintenance actions are performed on an item either automatically or manually, including the time due to delays inherent in the repair operation.

Note l – The inherent delays could for example include those due to design or to prescribed maintenance procedures.

Note 2 - Active corrective maintenance time does not include any time taken to repair an item which has been replaced as part of the corrective maintenance action under consideration.

active maintenance time

Rec. G.106

That part of the maintenance time during which maintenance actions are performed on an item, either automatically or manually, including the time due to delays inherent in the maintenance operation.

Note – Active maintenance may be carried out while the item is performing a required function.

active position

Rec. S.61

The character position where the next character would appear if it were presented.

active position addressing (APA)

Rec. S.100

This code is followed by two characters. If these both range from 3/0 to 3/9, they represent in decimal form respectively the tens and units of the row address of the first character to be displayed. This first character will be displayed on the first character position of the addressed row. If they both range from 4/0 to 7/14, they represent respectively the row address and the column address, in binary form with 6 useful bits, of the first characters to be displayed.

active preventive maintenance time

Rec. G.106

That part of the preventive maintenance time, including technical delays inherent in the actions, during which preventive maintenance actions are performed on an item either manually or automatically.

active redundancy

Rec. G.106

That redundancy wherein all means for performing a required function are operating simultaneously.

active repair time

See:

active corrective maintenance time; active repair time.

active signalling link

Glos. (VI.6)

A signalling link which has successfully completed the initial alignment procedures and carries (or is ready to carry) signalling traffic.

actual relative level

Recs. G.101, Q.43

The actual relative level at a point on a circuit is the expression $10 \log_{10} (P/P_0)$ dBr, where P represents the power of a sinusoidal test signal at the point concerned and P_0 the power of that signal at the transmission reference point. This quantity is independent of the value of P_0 , it is a level difference indicating a circuit gain.

adaptive attenuation

Rec. G.164

Controlled attenuation a_x in the receive control path of the logic circuitry for effecting the break-in function, automatically matched to the attenuation of the echo path.

adaptive break-in echo suppressor

Rec. G.164

An echo suppressor in which the break-in sensitivity is automatically adjusted according to the attenuation of the echo path.

adaptive channel allocation

Series X *

A method of multiplexing where the information capacities of channels are not predetermined but are assigned on demand.

additional information

Rec. Z.341

Provides information supplementary to the actual *output*, such as type of *output*, e.g. maintenance, traffic data or *output* recipient identification.

additional header information

Rec. Z.341

Provides information supplementary to the actual *output header*, such as sequence number, processor number, *output* device, or day of the week.

address

Rec. Q.9

A character or group of characters that identifies a storage or a device without the use of any intermediate reference.

address

Series X *

The part of the selection signals which indicates the destination of a call.

address-complete signal, charge

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called party have been received, that no called-party's-line-condition signals (electrical) will be sent, and that the call should be charged on answer.

5

address-complete signal, coin-box

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called party have been received, that no called-party's-line-condition signals (electrical) will be sent, that the call should be charged on answer, and that the called number is a coin (box) station.

address-complete signal, no charge

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called party have been received, that no called-party's-line-condition signals (electrical) will be sent, and that the call should not be charged on answer.

address-complete signals (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

Signals indicating that it is no longer necessary to send another address signal, and

- either cause immediate passage to the speech position to enable the calling subscriber to hear a tone or a recorded announcement of the national incoming network;
- or announce the transmission of a signal indicating the condition of the called subscriber's line.

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, charge

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction as an alternative to the address-complete, charge signal indicating that the called party's line is free, and that the call should be charged on answer.

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, coin-box

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction as an alternative to the address-complete, coin-box signal indicating that the called party's line is free, that the call should be charged on answer, and that the called number is a coin (box) station.

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, no charge

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction as an alternative to the address-complete, no charge signal indicating that the called party's line is free, and that the call should not be charged on answer.

address-incomplete signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the number of address signals received is not sufficient for setting up the call. This condition may be determined in the incoming international exchange (or in the national destination network):

- immediately after the reception of an ST signal, or
- on time-out after the latest digit received.

address-incomplete signal

Rec. Q.9

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the number of address signals received is not sufficient for setting up the call.

address message

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A message sent in the forward direction, containing signalling information required to route and connect the call to the called user. This message contains address information, class of service information, etc., and may also contain additional information such as, for example, calling line identity.

address separator

Rec. Q.9; Series X *

The character which separates the different addresses in the selection signals.

address signal

Rec. Q.9

A signal containing one element of the part of the selection signals which indicate the destination of a call initiated by a customer, network facility, etc.

address signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal containing an element of a Data Country Code (DCC), Data Network Identification Code (DNIC) or a data number.

address signal (Signalling System No. 6)

Rec. Q.254

A call set-up signal sent in the forward direction containing one element of information (digit 1, 2, \dots 9 or 0, code 11 or code 12) about the called party's number or the end-of-pulsing (ST) signal.

For each call, a succession of address signals is sent.

address signal complete

Rec. 0.9

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that signals required for routing the call to the called party have been received and that no called party's line condition signals will be sent.

address signal (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.310

This register signal is sent (in the forward direction) to indicate one decimal element of information (digit 1, 2, ..., 9 or 0) about the called party's number. For each call a succession of address signals is sent.

address signal (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A forward register signal containing one element of information (digit 1, 2...9 or 0, code 11, code 12 or code 13) about the called or calling party's number or the end of pulsing indication (code 15).

For each call a series of address signals is sent (see Recommendations Q.101 and Q.107).

adjacent signalling points

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

Two signalling points that are directly interconnected by (a) signalling link(s).

Administration of destination

See:

country (or Administration) of destination.

Administration of origin

See:

country (or Administration) of origin.

administrative processor

Recs. Q.9; Z.341

A centralized processor for administrative purposes, e.g. billing, which serves several switching centres.

administrative time for corrective maintenance

Rec. G.106

The period of time during which an item has failed and during which corrective maintenance actions are pending or prepared but not yet initiated.

advance preparation operating

See :

preparation operating.

adverse state (scrambling process)

Recs. V.35, V.36, V.37

The presence of any one of certain repetitive patterns in the earlier transmitted bits.

alarm call services

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

The possibility for a user to cause an alarm call or calls to be made to his line at a time or times specified in advance by him, and to hear an appropriate announcement when the call is answered.

alarm indication signal

Rec. G.702

A signal that is used to replace the normal traffic signal when a maintenance alarm indication has been activated.

alarm statement

Rec. Z.341

A statement providing information concerning an alarm condition, such as the degree (level) of alarm or the source of the alarm.

algorithm

Rec. Q.9

A prescribed finite set of well-defined rules or processes for the solution of a problem in a finite number of steps.

aligner

Series X *

A device used to align the elements of one data structure to particular elements of another structure and, in some cases, also to change between the two structures.

alignment error rate monitoring

Glos. (VI.6)

A procedure by which the error rate of a signalling link is measured during the initial alignment.

alphabet (telegraph or data)

Series X *

A table of correspondence between an agreed set of characters and the signals which represent them.

alphabetic signal

Rec. R.140

Group of signal elements serving to distinguish amongst particular characters or functions in a telegraph alphabet.

Note – An alphabetic signal may be accompanied by auxiliary signals such as the start and stop signal in a start-stop system.

alphabetic telegraphy

Series F *

System of telegraphy for the transmission of written or printed information, whereby coded signals are used, each signal or group of signals corresponding to a letter, figure, punctuation mark, etc. or a group of such components.

alternate mark inversion signal (AMI)

Rec. G.702

A pseudo-ternary signal, conveying binary digits, in which successive "marks" are normally of alternating, positive and negative polarity but equal in amplitude, and in which "space" is of zero amplitude.

alternate mark inversion violation

Rec. G.702

A "mark" which has the same polarity as the previous "mark" in the transmission of AMI signals.

alternate route

See : alternative.

alternating code

See :

paired-disparity code.

alternating discharge current of a protector

Rec. K.12

The r.m.s. value of an approximately sinusoidal alternating current flowing through the protector.

alternative (alternate) route

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A second, or subsequent choice route between two reference points usually consisting of two or more circuit groups in tandem.

alternative code

See:

paired-disparity code.

alternative routing

Rec. E.170

When the group of circuits over which the overflow traffic is routed involves at least one exchange not involved in the previous choice route, the process is called alternative routing.

alternative routing indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction indicating that the call has been subjected to an alternative routing and which may be used to prevent the call being set up over an alternative route more than once.

Note – This signal is provided provisionally, and will be subject to change when the necessary network capabilities for routing have been determined.

alternative routing (of signalling)

Glos. (VI.6)

The routing of a given signalling traffic flow in case of failures affecting the signalling links, or routes, involved in the normal routing of that signalling traffic flow.

amplitude- and phase-corrected echo

Rec. G.601

An echo observed, after processing has been made to correct the propagation effects on the amplitude and shape of the echo.

amplitude-corrected echo

Rec. G.601

An echo observed, after processing to carry out at least partial correction of propagation effects.

amplitude modulation

Rec. R.140

A telegraph signalling method in which the modulating conditions of the telegraph code are represented by currents alternating or direct of different amplitude.

amplitude modulation

Series X *

i) Modulation in which the amplitude of an alternating current is the characteristic varied.

ii) Modulation in which the significant conditions are represented by currents of different amplitude.

amplitude quantized control

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Synchronization control in which the functional relationship between actual phase error and derived error signal includes discontinuities.

Note – In practice this implies that the working range of phase errors is divided into a finite number of subranges and that a unique signal is derived for each subrange whenever the error falls within a subrange.

analogue control

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Synchronization control in which the relationship between the actual phase error between clocks (see definition of *clock*) and the error signal device is a continuous function, at least over a limited range.

analogue error detector

See :

data signal quality detection.

analogue repeater; analog repeater

Rec. G.601

A repeater for amplifying analogue signals or digital signals and capable of other functions, but excluding regeneration of digital signals.

anisochronous

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A signal is anisochronous if the time interval separating any two significant instants is not necessarily related to the time interval separating any other two significant instants. The word *signal* is taken with the general meaning of the definition whose source is Rec. G.702.

anisochronous transmission

Series X *

A transmission process such that between any two significant instants in the same group (in data transmission this group is a block or a character; in telegraphy this group is a character), there is always an integral number of unit intervals. Between two significant instants located in different groups, there is not always an integral number of unit intervals.

annotation

Rec. Z.104

An annotation is either a signal line or a comment.

annotation symbol

Rec. Z.341

A symbol (- - - [n where n is a number referencing a note) used in the *meta-language* to add descriptive comments or explanatory notes as clarification.

annual charge ratio

Rec. E.522

The annual charge ratio is defined as:

 $R = \frac{\text{annual charge of one additional circuit on the alternative route}}{\text{annual charge of one additional circuit on the high-usage route}}$

The annual charge of one additional circuit on the alternative route is calculated by summing:

- the annual charge per circuit of each link comprising the alternative route; and
- the annual charge of switching one circuit at each intermediate switching centre.

answer-back unit simulator

Series X *

A device or programme routine, not a part of a teleprinter, but which performs the same function as the answer-back unit on receipt of a specific "who are you" signal.

answer seizure ratio (ASR)

Rec. E.410

The answer seizure ratio (ASR) gives the relationship between the number of seizures that result in an answer signal and the total number of seizures. This is a direct measure of the effectiveness of the service being offered and is usually expressed as a percentage as follows:

$$ASR = \frac{Seizures resulting in answer signal}{Total seizures} \times 100$$

Measurement of ASR may be made on a route or on a destination code basis.

Note - ASR is the same as "efficiency rate".

answer seizure ratio See:

completion ratio.

answer signal

Rec. E.410

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call is answered. (Based on Recommendation Q. 254.)

answer signal, charge

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call is answered and subject to charge.

In semi-automatic working, this signal has a supervisory function. In automatic working, the signal is used:

- to start metering the charge to the calling subscriber (Recommendation Q.28), and
- to start the measurement of call duration for international accounting purposes (Recommendation Q.50).

answer signal, no charge

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call is answered but is not subject to charge. It is used for calls to particular destinations only.

In semi-automatic working, this signal has a supervisory function. In automatic working, the reception of this signal shall not start the metering to the calling subscriber.

answer signal (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.310

This line signal is sent to the outgoing exchange to indicate that the called party has answered.

In semi-automatic working, the signal has a supervisory function.

In automatic working it is used:

- to start metering the charge to the calling subscriber;
- to start the measurement of call duration for international accounting purposes, if this is desired.

answer signal (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal sent to the outgoing international exchange to indicate that the called party has answered the call (see Recommendation Q.27). In semi-automatic working this signal has a supervisory function.

In automatic working this signal is used:

- to start metering the charge to the calling subscriber, unless the register signal indicating no charge has been sent previously;
- to start measurement of the call duration for international accounting purposes.

answering delay

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

Time interval between the setting-up of an end-to-end connection between the calling and called stations, and the detection of an answer signal.

answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an

international call

Rec. E.100

1. At the outgoing international exchange, the *answering time of operators* is the interval between the end of the transmission of the calling signal and its answer by an operator at the distant international exchange.

At the incoming international exchange, the answering time of operators is the interval between the appearance of a calling signal on a position or group of positions at that exchange and its answer by an operator.

2. The request transmission time is the time interval $(t_1 - t_0)$ taken in passing the call request to the controlling operator.

3. The time interval $(t_2 - t_1)$ is the delay to which the call is subject at the controlling exchange.

The caller is generally informed of this delay.

4. The setting-up time of a station call is the time interval $(t_3 - t_1)$. The total setting-up time of a personal call is the time interval $(t_4 - t_1)$. These times include any delay at the outgoing international exchange.

(For an explanation of the different time instants see successive phases of a call.)

anti-shock device

Rec. P.10

An expression sometimes used to designate a device or arrangements applied to a telephone apparatus and intended to prevent *acoustic shocks*, by setting an upper limit to the absolute value of the instantaneous electrical voltage that can be applied to the receiver terminal.

aperture distortion

Series T *

An effect due to the finite dimensions of the scanning spot at transmission and reception; contours are blurred and details smaller than the scanning spot are suppressed.

applied data bit (scrambling process)

Recs. V.35, V.36, V.37

The data bit which has been applied to the scrambler but has not affected the transmission at the time of consideration.

arc current of a protector

Rec. K.12

The current which flows after spark-over when the gap of the protector is bridged by an arc.

arithmetic delimiters

Rec. Z.341

A symbol used to denote the arithmetic operation(s) to be performed in an *arithmetic expression*. Allowed delimiters are: + (plus sign), - (hyphen), / (solidus), * (asterisk), () (left and right parentheses).

arithmetic expression (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A combination of arithmetic delimiters, numerals (decimal, hexadecimal, octal or binary) and identifiers enclosed by parentheses.

ARQ system

See: request repeat system.

artificial ear

Rec. P.41

A device for presenting to a telephone receiver an acoustical load equivalent to that of a human ear, and permitting the measurement of sound pressure at a specified point therein by means of a probe-tube microphone.

artificial ear

Rec. P.51

The artificial ear is a device at the entry of which the acoustic impedance is the same as the acoustic impedance of the average external human ear, as given in Recommendation P.51 Annex A. The artificial ear comprises an acoustic network and a measurement microphone which permit calibration of earphones used in audiometry and telephonometry.

to assemble

Rec. Q.9

To translate a program expressed in an assembly language and perhaps to link subroutines.

assembler; assembly program

Rec. Q.9

A program used to assemble.

assembly language

Rec. Q.9

A low level language whose instructions are usually in one-to-one correspondence with computer instructions and that may provide facilities such as the use of macroinstructions.

assembly program

See:

assembler; assembly program.

associated connectors

Rec. Z.104

A flow line may be broken by a pair of associated connectors, with the flow assumed to be from the out-connector to its associated in-connector.

associated mode (of signalling)

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (V1.6)

The mode where messages for a signalling relation involving two adjacent signalling points are conveyed over a directly interconnecting signalling link.

associated mode of operation

Rec. Q.253

In the associated mode of operation, the signals are transferred between the two exchanges over a common signalling link which terminates at the same exchanges as the group of speech circuits to which the signalling link has been assigned.

See Figure 4/Q.253.

associated signalling

Glos. (VI.3)

A mode of operation of System No. 6 in which the signals carried by the system relate to a group of speech circuits which terminate in the same System No. 6 exchanges as the signalling system.

asymmetrical distortion

Rec. R.140

Distortion affecting a two-condition (or binary) modulation (or restitution) in which all the significant intervals corresponding to one of the two significant conditions have longer or shorter durations than the corresponding theoretical durations.

asymptotic availability (unavailability)

Rec. G.106

The limit of the instantaneous availability (unavailability) function when the time tends to infinity, if such a limit exists.

Note – Asymptotic availability (unavailability) can be estimated on the basis of continuous observation or a sampling technique (scanning).

asymptotic unavailability

See:

asymptotic availability.

attenuation

Rec. G.651

The attenuation $A(\lambda)$ at wavelength λ between two cross-sections 1 and 2 separated by distance L of a fibre is defined as:

$$A(\lambda) = 10 \log_{10} P1/P2$$

where

P1 is the optical power traversing the cross-section 1 and

P2 is the optical power traversing the cross-section 2.

For a uniform fibre under equilibrium condition, it is possible to define an attenuation per unit length, or an attenuation coefficient

$$\alpha(\lambda) = \frac{A(\lambda)}{L} dB/unit length,$$

which is independent of the chosen length of the fibre.

audible indication

Rec. E.182

An audible indication is understood to be a sound composed of frequencies within the range 300 - 3400 Hz which is used to inform the user about the state of a telephone call or supplementary service.

automatic alternative routing

Rec. F.68

A facility whereby a call, which cannot find a free circuit on the primary route at an international outgoing exchange, is automatically diverted to a secondary route.

automatic answering

Series X *

A facility by which the called DTE automatically responds to the calling signal and the call may be established whether or not the called DTE is attended.

automatic booked call

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

With prior information from a subscriber, a call may be made automatically from his telephone termination, to a particular number or service (excluding the alarm call service) at a specific date and time.

automatic calling

Series X *

A facility by which selection signals must be entered contiguously at the full character rate. The address characters will be generated in the DTE.

Note. - A limit may be imposed by the Administration to prevent more than a permitted number of ineffective call attempts to the same address within a specified period.

automatic credit card service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

Payment of call charges is made by placing a credit card in a specially adapted telephone or by calling the credit number. A telephone bill will be sent to the credit card holder later.

automatic observation of the service quality

Rec. E.421

Monitoring of telephone calls without an observer.

automatic personal call

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

With prior indication from a subscriber, an operator may be associated with an automatically dialled call at the appropriate stage to determine if the wanted person is available.

The subscriber gives this indication as part of his call set-up procedure.

Implementation requires special equipment in the long-distance switching equipment and associated operator positions.

automatic recall

See :

call-back when busy terminal installation becomes free.

automatic repeat attempt

Rec. E.170

When a difficulty is encountered in the setting up of a connection - such as double seizure on both-way circuits or error detection - arrangements can be provided to make another attempt to set up the connection for that call from the point where the first attempt took place. This process is called automatic repeat attempt.

An automatic repeat attempt may take place:

- on the same circuit, or
- on another circuit of the same group of circuits, or
- on a circuit in another group of circuits.

automatic repetition

Rec. R.140

A system in which each signal is automatically sent more than once, the duplicated signal being separated from the initial transmission by a constant delay.

automatic sequential connection

Series X *

A facility provided by a public data service to automatically connect in a predetermined sequence, the DTEs at each of a set of specified addresses to a single DTE at a specified address.

automatic service

Rec. E.100

In the automatic service, the calling subscriber himself dials (or operates the key-set for) the number necessary for connection with the called station.

automatic switching equipment

Rec. Q.9

Equipment in which *switching* operations are performed by electrically controlled apparatus without the intervention of operators.

automatic switching equipment

Rec. M.700

That part of an international exchange concerned with switching operations for routing the call in the desired direction.

automatic system

Rec. Q.9

A system in which the *switching* operations are performed by electrically controlled devices without the intervention of operators.

automatic transferred charge call

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

With prior indication and mutual agreement between the two parties, the automatic debiting to a called subscriber's account of relevant charges for a call made to his telephone number.

automatic transferred debiting of charges

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The automatic debiting to a subscriber's account of charges for calls made from any telephone by persons nominated by that subscriber and identified by the use of a secret code.

This is similar to the existing credit card service but does not involve an operator. It must be provided for throughout the network.

automatic verbal announcement of charges applied service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for a user to request a verbal announcement of either total or individual call charges.

auxiliary conditions of a modulation

Rec. R.140

Conditions, other than the significant conditions, that the appropriate device of the transmitting apparatus is caused to assume in order to facilitate the passage of the appropriate device in the receiving apparatus to the correct significant conditions and possibly to maintain it there.

availability

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

Probability that a system, or a resource is not in a state of congestion or failure at any given point in time. Note – Availability is generally associated to failures only.

availability (unavailability)

Rec. G.106

The probability that an item can (cannot) perform its required function under stated conditions for a stated condition of time.

availability of a connection to be established

Rec. G.106

The probability that a switched connection can be established, within specified transmission tolerances, to the correct destination, within some specified interval of time, when requested by the customer.

Note 1 – For subscriber-originated calls, availability of a switched connection could express the probability of a successful call establishment on the first attempt. For operator-handled calls, availability of a switched connection could represent the probability of having a satisfactory connection established within a specified time interval, for example 1 minute, 3 minutes or 10 minutes.

Note 2 – In general, the tolerances should correspond to an amount of transmission impairment which makes the connection unsatisfactory for service; for example, such that a substantial percentage of customers would not use the connection.

availability of a leased circuit

Rec. G.106

The probability that, under stated operating conditions, a leased circuit can perform its required function when requested by the subscriber.

availability performance

Rec. G.106

The ability of an item - under combined aspects of its reliability performance, maintainability performance and of the maintenance support performance - to perform or to be in a state to perform a required function for a stated condition of time.

Note - Stated condition of time refers to a stated instant of time or to a stated interval of time.

average call duration

Rec. E.510

The average call duration will be obtained by dividing the total number of minutes of conversation recorded by the recorded number of effective calls.

average cladding diameter (D_{CLav})

Rec. G.651

The arithmetic mean of the length of two chords, one D_{CLmax} , the longest straight line passing through the cladding centre and joining two points on the cladding surface, the other D_{CLmin} , the shortest straight line passing through the cladding centre and joining the two points on the cladding surface, i.e.:

$$D_{CL\,\mathrm{av}} = \frac{D_{CL\,\mathrm{max}} + D_{CL\,\mathrm{min}}}{2}$$

average core diameter

Rec. G.651

The arithmetic mean of the length of two chords, one D_{Comax} , the longest straight line passing through the core centre and joining the two points on the core/cladding interface (n_3 locus), the other D_{Comin} , the shortest straight line passing through the core centre and joining the two points on the core/cladding interface (n_3 locus), i.e.:

$$D_{Coav} = \frac{D_{Comax} + D_{Comin}}{2}$$

average delay See: mean waiting time.

average operating time

Rec. E.510

The average operating time will be obtained by dividing the total number of minutes given to operating (including ineffective calls) by the number of effective calls recorded.

average reference surface diameter (D_{Rav})

Rec. G.651

The arithmetic mean of the lengths of two chords, one $D_{R\max}$, the longest straight line passing through the reference surface centre and joining two points on the reference surface, the other $D_{R\min}$, the shortest straight line passing through the reference surface centre and joining the two points on the reference surface, i.e.:

$$D_{Rav} = \frac{D_{Rmax} + D_{Rmin}}{2}$$

B

babyphone

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

A service providing for a call to be made to a telephone in the "off hook" condition for the purpose of audible supervision at the called subscriber's premises.

backward channel

Series X *

A data-transmission channel used for supervisory and/or error-control signals and associated with the forward channel, but with a direction of transmission opposite to that in which information is being transferred.

Note. - In case of simultaneous transfer of information in both directions, this definition applies with respect to the data source under consideration.

backward echo

Rec. G.601

An echo arriving at a defined point and having a direction of transmission opposite to that of the direct signal.

backward indicator bit

Glos. (VI.6)

A bit in a signal unit requesting, by its status change, retransmission at the remote end when a signal unit is received out of sequence.

backward sequence number

Glos. (VI.6)

A field in a signal unit sent which contains the forward sequence number of a correctly received signal unit being acknowledged.

Rec. G.122

The balance return loss exhibited at a terminating set is that portion of the total transmission loss introduced by the terminating set between the receive and the send channels which is attributable to the degree of impedance match between the impedances closing the 2-wire line terminals and the balance terminals of the terminating set, Z_2 and Z_B respectively. It is given approximately by the expression in transmission units of the reciprocal of the reflection coefficient (current or voltage) between these two impedances:

Coefficient of reflection =
$$\left| \frac{Z_2 - Z_B}{Z_2 + Z_B} \right|$$

This expression is exact when the impedances closing the 4-wire send and receive terminals of the terminating unit are also equal to Z_B and when the transformers are ideal.

balanced code

Rec. G.702

A code that has no d.c. component in its frequency spectrum.

band number

Rec. Q.9

A subdivision of the address label, containing the most significant bits, used for routing the signal message and possibly for identifying the circuit group containing the traffic circuit concerned.

base address

Rec. Q.9

A numeric value that is used as a reference in the calculation of addresses in the execution of a computer program.

baseband response

Rec. G.651

The baseband response can be expressed in either the time domain or frequency domain.

(i) *Time domain (impulse response)*

The impulse response g(t) is defined to be the function which, when convolved with the optical power input to the fibre, gives the optical power output.

ii) Frequency domain

The frequency response $G(\omega)$ is defined to be the function given by:

$$G(\omega) = \frac{P2(\omega)}{P1(\omega)}$$

where

 $P1(\omega)$ is the spectrum of the modulation signal at the cross-section 1 and

 $P2(\omega)$ is the spectrum of the modulation signal at the cross-section 2.

The amplitude and phase responses are respectively the absolute value and the argument of $G(\omega)$.

Note – The baseband responses in the time and frequency domain in a linear system are related by:

$$G(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(t) \exp(-j\omega t) dt.$$

basic (error correction) method

Glos. (VI.6)

A non-compelled, positive/negative acknowledgement, retransmission error control system.

basic session reference

Rec. S.62

The basic session reference is used to identify a session. It consists of:

- a) called terminal's identifier;
- b) calling terminal's identifier;
- c) date and time.

baud

Rec. R.140

The unit of modulation rate. It corresponds to a rate of one unit interval per second. Example: if the duration of the unit interval is 20 milliseconds, the modulation rate is 50 bauds.

bearer channel

Rec. R.140

A channel used for the transmission of the aggregate signal generated by multi-channel transmission equipment.

bearer identification code

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information identifying the 64-kbit/s bearer among those interconnecting the destination point and originating point.

bid

Rec. E.410

An attempt to obtain a circuit in a route. A bid may be successful or unsuccessful in seizing a circuit in that route.

bid

Sup.No.7 (II.3)

A single attempt to obtain the service of a resource.

bidirectional

Recs. Q.9; Sup. No. 7 (II.3)

A qualification which implies that the transmission of information occurs in both directions.

bids per circuit per hour (BCH)

Rec. E.410

Bids per circuit per hour (BCH) is an indication of the average number of bids per circuit, in a specified time interval. It will therefore identify the demand and, when measured at each end of a both-way operated route, will identify the direction of greater demand.

$$BCH = \frac{Bids \text{ per hour}}{Quantity \text{ of circuits available for service}}$$

It is not necessary to accumulate data for an hour to compute BCH.

Rec. X.15

A facility that allows communication between two users who have bilaterally agreed to communicate with one another, but prevents communication with other users. Communication is authorized by address registration in the network between the pair of users who have agreed to communicate. The individual user has responsibility for, and authority over, establishment of this communication partnership in conjunction with this facility. A user can belong to more than one bilateral group and also to one or more ordinary closed user groups.

bilateral closed user group call indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction, indicating whether or not the call is a call within a bilateral closed user group.

bilateral control

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Control between two synchronization nodes such that the frequency of the clock (see definition of *clock*) of each of these nodes is influenced by timing information derived from the clock of the other node.

binary digit

Rec. G.702; Series X *

A member selected from a binary set.

Note 1 - Bit is an abbreviation for binary digit.

Note 2 - In the interest of clarity, it is recommended that the term "bit" should not be used in two-condition start-stop modulation instead of "unit element".

binary figure

Rec. G.702

One of the two figures (i.e. 0 or 1) used in the representation of numbers in binary notation.

binary numeral

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A numeral in the binary (base 2) numbering system, represented by the characters 0 (zero), 1 (one) and optionally preceded by B' (B apostrophe).

binary serial signalling rate

Series X *

In the particular case of a serial two-state transmission this is expressed as the reciprocal of the unit interval measured in seconds and expressed in bits per second.

binary tariff system

Recs. D.40, D.302 R

The binary tariff system has two components:

- a) a fixed component representing the costs involved in the acceptance and delivery of a telegram (fixed charge); and
- b) a component proportional to the length of the telegram representing the costs involved in transmitting and receiving the telegram and the cost of using the telegraph network (charge per word).

bipolar signal

See :

alternate mark inversion signal.

bipolar violation

See:

alternate mark inversion violation.

bit

See : shannon.

bit combination

Rec. S.61

An ordered set of bits that represents a character.

bit error rate

Series X *

The ratio of the number of bits incorrectly received to the total number of bits sent.

bit-order of transmission

Series X *

The property of a serial transfer of data which concerns the arrangement of digits, e.g. most significant digit first, least significant digit first, or any other desired order.

bit sequence independence

Rec. G.702

A digital path or digital section is bit sequence independent at its specified bit rate when its design objectives permit any sequence of bits at that rate, or their equivalent, to be transmitted.

Note – Practical transmission systems that are not completely bit sequence independent may be described as quasi bit sequence independent. In such cases the limitations should be clearly stated.

bit sequence independence

Series X *

A facility which enables the transfer of digital data in the form of a sequence of binary digits from one user to another without placing any restriction upon the sequence of the binary digits.

Note. – This implies that an indefinitely long string of consecutive binary ones or zeros is admitted in the data signal.

block

Series X *

A group of bits, or *n*-ary digits, transmitted as a unit over which an encoding procedure is generally applied for error-control purposes.

block (data)

Rec. Q.9

A group of bits, or *n*-ary digits, transmitted as a unit over which an encoding procedure is generally applied for error-control purposes.

block (Signalling System No. 6)

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.3)

A group of 12 signal units on the signalling channel.

block-acknowledged counter

Glos. (VI.3)

A cyclic counter provided within the signalling terminal to count the number of blocks acknowledged as received at the distant end.

block check

Series X *

A system of error-control based on the check that some preset rules for the formation of blocks are observed.

block-completed counter

Glos. (VI.3)

A cyclic counter provided within the signalling terminal to count the number of completed blocks transmitted.

block error rate

Series X *

The ratio of the number of blocks incorrectly received to the total number of blocks sent.

block of parameters

Rec. Z.341

A set of interrelated *parameters* containing information necessary for the *system* to perform the action or function specified in the *command*.

block separation

Rec. E.131

Information indicating that the next character is the first character of a block of supplementary information.

block separator

Rec. E.131

The character indicating that the next character is the first of a block of supplementary information.

blocking (congestion)

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The state when the immediate establishment of a new connection is impossible owing to the inaccessibility of any of the resources of the system being considered.

Note l – When blocking or congestion is used as an abbreviation for probability of blocking or probability of congestion, it should always be made clear whether it refers to time congestion or call congestion probabilities.

Note 2 - Blocking does not necessarily result in the loss of a call attempt, because it may be possible to establish the connection after a certain delay or by using alternative resources.

blocking acknowledgement signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in response to a blocking signal indicating that the speech circuit has been blocked.

blocking acknowledgement signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in response to a *blocking* signal indicating that the interexchange data circuit has been blocked.

blocking signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent for maintenance purposes to the exchange at the other end of a circuit to cause engaged conditions of that circuit for subsequent calls outgoing from that exchange. An exchange receiving the blocking signal must be capable of accepting incoming calls on that circuit unless it also has sent a blocking signal. Under conditions covered later, a blocking signal is also a proper response to a reset-circuit signal.

blocking signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent for maintenance purposes indicating to the exchange at the other end of the interexchange data circuit that the circuit has to be blocked for outgoing calls.

blocking signal (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal sent on an idle circuit to the outgoing exchange to cause engaged conditions (blocking) to be applied to this circuit, guarding it against subsequent seizure.

both way

Rec. Q.9; Sup. No. 7 (II.3)

A qualification applying to traffic, which implies that the call set-up occurs in both directions.

Note – The amount of the traffic flowing in the two directions are not necessarily equal either in the short term or in the long term.

bouncing busy hour

See: peak busy hour.

break-in hangover time

Rec. G.164

The time interval between the instant when defined test signals, applied to the send- and/or receive-in ports, are altered in a defined manner such as to restore suppression and the instant when suppression is restored. The hangover time for removal of loss in the receive path may be longer than that for restoration of suppression.

broadcast repeater

Rec. R.140

A repeater connecting several channels, one incoming and the others outgoing.

broadcasting organization

Rec. D.180

A broadcasting organization is an organization which is concerned with either or both sound and television broadcasting.

Most of the customers ordering facilities for sound- and for television-programme transmissions are broadcasting organizations, and for convenience, the term *broadcasting organization* is used in Recommendation D.180 to denote activity of any user or customer, and where so used, is equally applicable to any other customer requiring sound- or television-programme transmissions.

broadcasting organization

Recs. N.1, N.51

A broadcasting organization is an organization which is concerned with either or both sound and television broadcasting. Most of the customers ordering facilities for sound-programme and television transmission are broadcasting organizations; for convenience, the term broadcasting organization is used to denote the activity of any user or customer and, where so used, it is equally applicable to any other customer requiring sound-programme or television transmissions.

broadcasting organization (receive)

Rec. J.13

The broadcasting organization at the receiving end of the sound programme being transmitted over the international sound-programme connection.

broadcasting organization (receive)

Rec. N.1

The broadcasting organization at the receiving end of an international sound-programme transmission. (See Figure 2/N.1.)

broadcasting organization (receive)

Rec. N.51

The broadcasting organization at the receiving end of an international television transmission. (See Figure 2/N.51.)

broadcasting organization (send)

Rec. J.13

The broadcasting organization at the sending end of the sound programme being transmitted over the international sound-programme connection.

broadcasting organization (send)

Rec. N.I

The broadcasting organization at the sending end of an international sound-programme transmission. (See Figure 2/N.1.)

broadcasting organization (send)

Rec. N.51

The broadcasting organization at the sending end of an international television transmission. (See Figure 2/N.51.)

bunched frame alignment signal

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A frame alignment signal in which the signal elements occupy consecutive digit time slots.

burst isochronous

Series X *

A transmission process which may be used where the information bearer channel rate is higher than the input data signalling rate. The binary digits being transferred are signalled at the digit rate of the information bearer channel and the transfer is interrupted at intervals in order to produce the required mean data signalling rate. The interruption is always for an integral number of digit periods.

Note. – E.g. this has particular application where envelopes are being transmitted and received by the data circuit-terminating equipment but only the bytes contained within the envelopes are transferred between the data circuit-terminating equipment and the data terminal equipment.

bus

See: (time division) highway; highway.

busy

Rec. Q.9; Sup. No. 7 (II.3)

Condition of a resource which is in use, following its seizure.

busy hour

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The busy hour refers to the traffic volume or number of call attempts, and is the 60 consecutive minutes of a given time period for which the traffic volume or number of call attempts, respectively, of an exchange or a circuit group has been highest.

busy period

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The time interval between the seizure of the last available resource in a pool of resources and the next release and resultant idle state of a resource in that pool.

busy test

Rec. Q.9

A procedure for determining whether a traffic carrying device is free and available for use.

busy test

See:

engaged test; busy test.

busy tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising the caller that the telephone number is busy.

byte

Series X *

A group of binary digits normally operated upon as an entity.

byte-serial transmission

Series X *

Transmission in which successive bytes follow one another in sequence.

Note. – The individual bits of each byte may be transmitted serially (described as serial by bit and byte) or simultaneously (described as parallel by bit, serial by byte).

С

cable code

Rec. R.140

A variation of the Morse code, commonly used on submarine cables, in which cable code dots, dashes and letter spaces all have equal durations in time.

call

Rec. Q.9

In an automatic system, the action performed by a calling party in order to obtain the called party and by extension, the operations necessary in making a call.

call

Rec. Q.9

The setting-up of a connection between two stations.

call (in software)

Rec. Q.9

The use of a procedure name in an expression or statement which causes the execution of the procedure when encountered.

call accepted

Series X *

A call control signal sent by the called DTE to indicate that it accepts the incoming call.

call accepted condition

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A condition appearing in the backward interexchange data channel, indicating that all the succeeding exchanges involved in the connection have connected through. This condition is sent by the called user and corresponds to the *call accepted* state at the DTE/DCE interface.

call accepted message

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A message sent in the backward direction, containing information to indicate that connection of the call is allowed by the destination exchange. It may also contain additional information such as, for example, called line identity.

call accepted signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the call can be completed. At the originating exchange, it results in preparing for data path through-connect and charging.

call attempt

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A call attempt by a caller/device is a single unsuccessful bid, or a successful bid, and subsequent bids, related to the establishment of a telephone call from that caller/device, ending not later that the freeing of the resource seized.

call attempt, abandoned

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A call attempt aborted by the calling party.

call attempt, completed (call attempt, effective)

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A call attempt answered by a called station; in international service this should always be followed by an answer signal.

Note – The station reached might not be the one wanted by the caller, due to dialling error or network malfunction.

call attempt effective

See:

call attempt, completed.

call attempt, lost

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A call attempt that is rejected due to an equipment shortage, malfunction or failure in the network.
call attempt, successful

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A call attempt, in which the calling station is either switched through to the exchange line terminating unit of the dialled number, or receives busy tone when the dialled number is busy.

Note - A successful call attempt does not necessarily result in a successful call.

call-back when busy terminal installation becomes free

Series X *

A facility which enables the originator of a call attempt to a busy terminal installation to request the network to establish the call when the busy terminal installation becomes free.

call clear-down time

See :

call release time.

call collision at the DTE/DCE interface

Rec. X.15

The occurrence of the simultaneous transmission of a *call request* signal from the DTE and an *incoming call* signal from the DCE so that neither equipment receives the expected responses.

call congestion (probability of loss; loss)

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The probability that a call attempt encounters congestion. It is estimated by the call congestion ratio.

call control character

Series X *

A character of an alphabet, or a part of it, which is used for call control. It may be used in conjunction with defined signal conditions on other interchange circuits.

call control procedure

Series X *

The entire set of interactive signals necessary to establish, maintain and release a data call.

call control signals

Series X *

The entire set of signals necessary to establish, maintain and release a call.

call establishment

Rec. X.15

The sequence of events for the establishment of a data connection.

call-failure signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of a call set-up attempt due to the lapse of a time-out or a fault not covered by specific signals and where the congestion tone is the appropriate tone to be returned to the calling party.

call-failure signal

Rec. Q.9

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of a call set-up attempt due to the lapse of a time-out or a fault not covered by specific signals.

call identifier

Rec. X.15

A network utility which is an identifying name assigned by the originating network for each established or partially established virtual call and, when used in conjunction with the calling DTE address, uniquely identifies the virtual call over a period of time.

call information

Rec. E.182

Call information includes normal address information, control codes for supplementary services, and other information dialled or keyed by the subscriber.

call information service signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the called terminal is not available for reasons which have been indicated to the information service, and which are not covered by another specific signal. At the originating exchange, it results in sending a *call information service* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

call intensity

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The number of call attempts observed during a period divided by the duration of the period.

call intent

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The desire to establish a call. It is manifested by one or more successive call attempts.

Note – As far as the outgoing international exchange is concerned, this definition is more restrictive than that of the call request defined in Recommendation E.100, § 2. If a call intent cannot be observed, it is however manifested at any point on the communication path by the initial call attempt observed. It may actually be the first call attempt made by the calling party. It may also be a subsequent call attempt.

call not accepted

Series X *

A call control signal sent by the called DTE to indicate that it does not accept the incoming call.

call phases

Rec. F.200

The five phases of a Teletex call that cover the activities between the calling terminal's call request signal and the disconnection of the terminals are:

- a) call set-up;
- b) pre-information sequence;
- c) information transmission;
- d) post-information sequence;
- e) call clearing.

call progress signal

Rec. X.15

A *call control* signal transmitted from the DCE to the calling DTE to inform it about the progression of a call or the reason why the connection could not be established or any other network condition.

Additionally for packet services, a control signal

for the virtual call service to inform the calling and called DTEs the reason why the call has been cleared;

- for the permanent virtual circuit service, to inform the DTEs the reason why the permanent virtual circuit has been reset;
- for the datagram service, to inform the source DTE about the delivery or nondelivery of a specific datagram, or general operation of the DTE/DCE datagram interface or service.

Note – Definitions of specific call progress signals can be found in Recommendation X.96.

call rejected message

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A message sent in the backward direction containing a signal to indicate the cause of the failure of the call set-up as the response to the address message and initiating clearing of the call. The call rejected message will be sent as either the first response, or the second response after sending the call accepted message when the call fails to be completed at the destination exchange, e.g. because no call accepted signal was received from the called user.

call release time

Series X *

The time from the initiation of a clearing signal by a terminal installation until the free circuit condition appears on the originating data terminal equipment.

call request

Rec. E.100

The first application made by the caller for a telephone call is called the call request.

In automatic service, the operation of the dial (or key-set) by the caller to obtain a call with his correspondent is comparable to the call request.

call request signal

Rec. X.15

A signal in the call establishment phase which alerts the DCE that the DTE wishes to make a call.

call requests satisfied immediately

Rec. E.510

By call requests satisfied immediately are meant those for which the call is established by the same operator who received the call, and within a period of two minutes from receipt of that call, whether the operator (when she does not immediately find a free circuit) continues observation of the group of circuits, or whether she makes several attempts in the course of this period.

call set-up time

Series X *

The overall length of time required to establish a circuit switched call between data terminal equipments. It is the summation of:

- a) Call request time = the time from the initiation of a calling signal to the delivery to the caller of a "proceed-to-select" signal.
- b) Selection time = the time from the delivery of the proceed-to-select signal until all the selection signals have been transmitted.
- c) Post selection time = the time from the end of the transmission of the selection signals until the delivery of the call-connected signal to the originating data terminal equipment.

Note l. – The selection time may be minimized by the use of the direct call or abbreviated address facility.

Note 2. — The call set-up time for a given connection depends upon the network topology, user data rate, mode of working, grade of service, distance between users and the procedure employed (e.g. direct call).

call string

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

All the call attempts related to a single call intent.

call waiting services

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

A subscriber engaged on an existing call is given an indication that a caller is attempting to obtain connection to his number.

call waiting tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising the user of the call waiting supplementary service who is engaged on a call that someone is attempting to call his number.

called line identification facility

Series X *

A facility provided by the network which enables a calling terminal to be notified by the network of the address to which the call has been connected.

called line identification request indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction, indicating whether or not the called line identity should be returned.

called line identification signal

Series X *

A sequence of characters transmitted to the calling DTE to permit identification of the called line.

called line identity

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the backward direction, consisting of a number of address signals indicating the (international) data number of the called user.

called line identity indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the backward direction, indicating whether, and what form of, the called line identity is included in the message.

called terminal

Recs. F.200; S.62

That terminal to which a call is made.

calling line identification facility

Series X *

A facility provided by the network which enables a called terminal to be notified by the network of the address from which the call has originated.

calling line identification request indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the backward direction, indicating whether or not the calling line identity should be sent forward.

calling line identification signal

Series X *

A sequence of characters transmitted to the called DTE to permit identification of the calling line.

calling line identity

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction, consisting of a number of address signals indicating the (international) data number of the calling user.

calling line identity indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction, indicating whether, and what form of, a calling line identity is included in the message.

calling line identity message

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A message sent in the forward direction, containing the calling line identity or the originating network identity. This message is sent subsequently to an address message, which does not contain the calling line identity, when requested by the destination network.

calling number indication

Sup. No. 1 (11.2)

A service whereby the calling subscriber's number can be identified by means of a visual or verbal indication at the called terminal.

calling party's category indicator

Rec. Q.254

Information sent in the forward direction about the category of the calling party and, in case of semi-automatic calls, about the service language to be spoken by the incoming, delay and assistance operators.

The following categories are provided:

- operator,
- ordinary calling subscriber,
- calling subscriber with priority,
- data call,
- test call.

calling party's category indicator

Rec. Q.9

Information sent in the forward direction denoting the category of the calling party which is used together with other call set-up information to select the appropriate call treatment.

calling party's category signals (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A special group of signals providing, in addition to the information contained in the language or discrimination digit, supplementary information concerning the nature of the call (i.e. whether national or international) and its origin.

Typical categories are:

- operator capable of sending the forward-transfer signal;
- ordinary subscriber or operator with no forward-transfer facility;
- subscriber with priority;
- data transmission call;
- maintenance call.

calling terminal

Recs. F.200; S.62

The terminal that initiates the procedures to establish a call.

calls barred

Series X *

A facility which permits a terminal installation to make outgoing or to receive incoming calls only (but not both).

cancellation (A_{CANC})

Rec. G.165

The attenuation of the echo signal as it passes through the send path of an echo canceller. This definition specifically excludes any nonlinear processing on the output of the canceller to provide for further attenuation. See also Figure 5/G.165.

cancellation completed signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that facility cancellation is completed at the destination exchange. At the originating exchange it results in sending a *registration/cancellation confirmed* call progress signal to the calling user.

cancellation request signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the forward direction, indicating that facility cancellation is required.

capacity unbalance, pairs

Rec. G.541 *

The capacity unbalance of a side circuit of a quad with respect to the other side circuit of the same quad is the value of the capacity which, when connected between a wire of a pair and a wire of the other pair of this quad, corrects the unbalance.

The capacity unbalance of a pair with respect to a pair of a different quad is the value of the capacity which, when connected between a wire of one pair and a wire of the other pair, corrects this unbalance.

The capacity unbalance of a side circuit with respect to earth is the value of the capacity which, when connected between one of the wires of the pair and all the other conductors of the cable joined to the earthed sheath, corrects this unbalance, the two other wires of the quad being joined to the middle point of the ratio arms.

The sheath unbalance of a side circuit (or pair) in a quad in the outer layer is the value of the capacity which, when connected between one of the wires of the pair and the earthed sheath, corrects this unbalance, all conductors in other pairs being at the same potential as the two conductors of the circuit under test.

capacity unbalance, phantoms

Rec. G.541 *

The capacity unbalance of a phantom circuit with respect to any one of the side circuits of the same quad is the value of the capacity which, when connected between a wire of this pair and the two short-circuited wires of the other pair of this quad, corrects the unbalance. The capacity unbalance of a phantom circuit with respect to either of the pairs of another quad is the value of the capacity which, when connected between one of the pairs of the phantom circuit and one of the wires of the pair in question, corrects this unbalance.

The capacity unbalance between two phantom circuits is the value of the capacity which, when connected between a pair of the first phantom circuit and a pair of the second phantom circuit, corrects this unbalance.

The capacity unbalance of a phantom circuit with respect to earth is the value of the capacity which, when connected between one of the two pairs of the phantom circuit and all the conductors of all the other quads of the cable joined to the earthed sheath, corrects this unbalance.

The sheath unbalance of a phantom circuit formed by a quad in the outer layer is the value of the capacity which, when connected between one of the pairs of the phantom circuit and the sheath, corrects this unbalance, the conductors of all quads in the cable being connected together and being at the same potential as the wires of the quad under test.

carrier current telegraphy

Rec. R.140

A method of transmission in which the signals from a telegraph transmitter modulate an alternating current.

carrier wave

Rec. R.140

A wave, usually sinusoidal, which is modulated to transmit signals.

The frequency of the wave is called the "carrier frequency".

CCITT MML

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

The man-machine language (MML) for stored program controlled switching systems developed by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT).

centralized control signalling

Series X *

The system of exchanging call control signals relating to a group of data transmission circuits by means of a transmission channel (or channels) dedicated to control signalling.

centralized multipoint facility

Rec. X.15

A multipoint facility which enables a central DTE to transmit data simultaneously to two or more remote DTEs, and to receive data transmitted by the remote DTEs one at a time. Data transmitted by a remote DTE is not delivered to other remote DTEs.

centre clipping

Rec. G.165

A nonlinear process used to increase the effective combined loss by forcing all signals which fall below a defined threshold to some minimum level.

centrex service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The provision to subscribers, by means of a specially equipped public telephone exchange, of services normally available only in PABXs (e.g. automatic internal dialling, operators' desk, client access to network, direct dialling-in, transfer of calls).

chaining search

Rec. 0.9

A search in which each item contains means for locating the next item to be considered in the search.

changeback

Glos: (VI.3)

The procedure of transferring signalling traffic from a reserve signalling link to the regular signalling link, when the regular link is again serviceable.

changeback

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

The procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one or more alternative signalling links to a signalling link which has become available.

changeback code

Glos. (VI.6)

A field in the signalling network management messages used in the changeback procedure; it is used to discriminate messages relating to different changeback procedures performed at the same time towards the same signalling link.

changed number signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the call cannot be completed because the called number has been changed recently. At the originating exchange, it results in sending a changed number call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

changeover

Glos. (VI.3)

The procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one signalling link to another, when the link in use fails or is required to be cleared of traffic.

changeover

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

The procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one signalling link to one or more different signalling links, when the link in use fails or is required to be cleared of traffic.

changeover signal

Rec. Q.255

A system-control signal sent to indicate a failure on a synchronized signalling link. If this signal is sent on a link carrying signalling information, it also indicates that a changeover to the next reserve signalling link is required.

channel

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A means of unidirectional communication.

channel

Rec. 0.9

A means of one-way transmission.

Several channels may share a common path as in carrier systems; in this case each channel is allotted a particular frequency band which is reserved to it.

channel

Rec. Q.9

A means of unidirectional communication.

Note – Several channels may share a common carrier as in frequency division and time division systems; in these cases, each channel is allocated a particular frequency band or a particular time slot which is reserved for it.

channel

Rec. R.140

A means of oneway transmission.

Several channels may share a common path as in multi-channel systems; in this case each channel is allotted a particular frequency band or time slot which is reserved to it.

Note – See also the definition *telegraph channel*.

channel associated signalling

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A signalling method in which the signals necessary for the traffic carried by a single channel are transmitted in the channel itself or in a signalling channel permanently associated with it.

channel gate

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A device for connecting a channel to a highway, or a highway to a channel, at specified times.

channel switching

Rec. Q.9

The switching of single channels for the exclusive use of the connection for the duration of a call.

channel time slot

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A time slot starting at a particular phase in a frame and allocated to a channel for transmitting a character signal and possibly in-slot signalling or other information.

Note – Where appropriate a description may be added, for example "telephone channel time slot".

character

Rec. E.131

A single specific symbol, number or letter used to designate the diallable signal caused by a command.

character

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A member of the character set which is used for the organization, control or representation of data.

character

Rec. R.140

Letter, figure, punctuation or other sign contained in a text to be transmitted by alphabetic telegraphy.

character

Rec. S.61

A member of a set of elements that is used for the organization control or representation of data. A character repertoire contains two types of elements: graphic characters and control functions.

character

Series X *

1. A printed symbol such as a letter, figure, punctuation sign and, by extension, a non-printing function such as a space shift, carriage return or line feed contained in a message.

2. Information corresponding to such a symbol or function.

character alignment

Rec. X.15

The identification of groups of contiguous bits which constitute characters.

character check

Series X *

A system of error-control based on a check that some preset rules for the formation of characters are observed.

character error rate

Series X *

The ratio of the number of characters incorrectly received to the total number of characters sent.

character-serial transmission

Series X *

Transmission in which successive characters follow one another in sequence.

Note. – The elements (bits) of each character may be transmitted serially (described as serial by bit and character) or simultaneously (described as parallel by bit, serial by character).

character set (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

The finite set of different characters used in CCITT MML.

character signal

Recs. G.702, Q.9; Series X *

A set of signal elements representing a character, or in PCM representing the quantized value of a sample. Note - In PCM, the term "PCM word" may be used in this sense.

characteristic distortion

Rec. R.140

Distortion caused by transients that, as a result of the modulation, are present in the transmission channel and depend on its transmission qualities.

chargeable duration; charged duration

Rec. E.100

1. The time interval on which the charge for a call is based is called the chargeable duration.

2. The chargeable duration is equal to the duration of the call reduced in manual or semiautomatic service, if necessary, to make allowance for any interruptions or other difficulties which might have occurred during the call.

3. The duration of a call for which the charge is paid by the calling subscriber (or the called subscriber in the case of a collect call) in the case of manual or semiautomatic operation, is the chargeable duration rounded upwards:

a) either to a 3-minute charge, if the chargeable duration of the conversation is less than 3 minutes; or

b) to the whole number of minutes if the chargeable duration is greater than 3 minutes.

chargeable duration of a telex call

Rec. F.61

The chargeable duration of a telex call begins at the moment the connection is established between the calling and the called subscribers. It ends at the moment when the clearing signal given by the calling or called subscriber is transmitted over the international circuit.

charged duration

See :

chargeable duration; charged duration.

charge/no charge indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information (for national use only) sent in the backward direction that may be used to indicate that the call should not be charged at the originating exchange.

charging in progress PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element () indicating that charging is currently taking place.

charging information

Rec. X.15

A facility which gives a user, after completion of a call, information about the charge for that call or other information which makes it possible for the user to calculate the charge.

check bit

Series X *; Glos. (VI.6)

A bit associated with a character or block for the purpose of checking the absence of error within the character or block.

check loop

Glos. (VI.3), Glos. (VI.6)

A device which is attached to interconnect the Go and Return paths of a circuit at the incoming end of a circuit to permit the outgoing end to make a continuity check on a loop basis.

check-out time

Rec. G.106

That part of active corrective maintenance time during which function check-out is performed.

check point

Rec. S.62

A check point is a numbered mark inserted by the sender in the text stream to provide a reference point for error recovery.

CHILL

Rec. Q.9

A high level programming language for programming SPC telephone exchanges, developed by CCITT and fully described in Recommendation Z.200.

Note – For details of the individual terms and definitions used in CHILL see Appendix 6 to Recommendation Z.200.

chopper bar See: writing bar.

circuit

Rec. E.410

A circuit connects two switching centres. A national circuit connects two switching centres in the same country. An international circuit connects two international switching centres situated in different countries. (Based on Recommendation D.150 and Recommendation F.68.)

circuit

Rec. 0.9

A pair of complementary channels with associated equipments terminating in two exchanges. A "pair of complementary channels" is defined as: two channels, one in each direction, which provide bidirectional communication.

(telecommunication) circuit

Rec. Q.9

A means of both-way communication between two points, comprising associated "go" and "return" channels.

telecommunication circuit

Rec. Q.9

A means of bidirectional communication between two points comprising associated "go" and "return" channels.

Note - The "go" and "return" channels:

- a) may be permanently associated together,
- b) may be selected from separate sets for association together throughout a call,
- may be selected from time to time during a call and then released, the selecting and releasing c) processes being determined, separately in the two directions, by the varying characteristics of the information being transmitted over the circuit.

(electric) circuit

Rec. 0.9

A region of electrical action where such action takes place essentially along a path and can be uniquely specified in terms of time and a single dimension.

Note - In contradistinction, an "electric field" implies action which can only be specified uniquely in terms of time and two or three dimensions.

... circuit

Rec. 0.9

Part of an installation forming (or able to form part of) an electric circuit traversed by a current having a definite function, specified in each case, (example: calling, speaking, feeding, etc. . .).

circuit access points

Rec. M.640

Four-wire test access points so located that as much as possible of the international circuit is included between corresponding pairs of these access points at the two centres concerned. These points, and their relative level (with reference to the transmission reference point) are determined in each case by the Administration concerned. They are taken as the basic practical reference points of known relative level to which other transmission measurements will be related. In other words, for measurement and lining-up purposes, the level at the appropriate circuit test access point is the relative level with respect to which other levels are adjusted.

circuit control station

Rec. M.723

The circuit control station is the point within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semiautomatic service that fulfils the control responsibilities for the automatic circuits assigned to it.

circuit control station

Rec. M.82

The circuit control station is that point within the general maintenance organization which fulfils the control responsibilities for leased and special circuits assigned to it such as voice-frequency telegraph, facsimile and phototelegraph.

circuit group

Rec. Q.9; Sup. No. 7 (II.3)

A group of circuits which are traffic-engineered as a unit.

circuit-group-congestion signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of the call set-up attempt due to congestion encountered on an international circuit group.

circuit released acknowledgement signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in either direction in response to the *circuit released* signal and indicating that the interexchange data circuit has been released.

circuit released signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in either direction indicating that the interexchange data circuit has been released.

circuit state message

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A message sent in either direction, containing signals to control and supervise a circuit.

circuit sub-control station

Rec. M.92

The circuit sub-control station is a point within the general maintenance organization that assists the circuit control station for international leased and special circuits with which it is concerned and fulfils the control responsibilities for one or more circuit sections assigned to it.

circuit sub-control station

Rec. M.724

The circuit sub-control station is a point within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semiautomatic service that assists the circuit control station and fulfils the control responsibilities for a circuit section assigned to it.

circuit sub-group

Rec. Q.9; Sup. No. 7 (II.3)

A number of circuits with similar characteristics (e.g. type of signalling, type of transmission path, etc.).

It is not engineered as a unit, but as a part of a circuit group. Circuit sub-groups are provided for reasons of service, protection, equipment limitation, maintenance, etc.

circuit-switched connection

Series X *

A connection which is established on demand between two or more DTEs giving the exclusive use of a data circuit and which is maintained until the connection is released.

circuit-switched data transmission service

Rec. D.20; Series X *

A service requiring the establishment of a circuit switched data connection before data can be transferred between data terminal equipments.

circuit switching

Rec. Q.9

The switching of circuits for the exclusive use of the connection for the duration of a call.

circuit terminals

Rec. G.101

The virtual analogue switching points may not be the same as the points at which the circuit terminates physically in the switching equipment. These latter points are known as the circuit terminals; the exact position of these terminals is decided in each case by the Administration concerned.

See Figure 2/G.101.

circuit terminals

Rec. M.640

The virtual switching points may not be the same as the points at which the circuit terminates physically in a switching equipment. These latter points are known as the circuit terminals; the exact position of the terminals is decided in each case by the Administration concerned (see Figure 2/M.640).

Note – It should not be assumed that the actual switching points are the same as the circuit terminals.

circuit test access points

Rec. G.101

The CCITT has defined circuit test access points as being "4-wire test-access points so located that as much as possible of the international circuit is included between corresponding pairs of these access points at the two centres concerned". These points, and their relative level (with reference to the transmission point), are determined in each case by the Administration cencerned. They are used in practise as points of known relative level to which other transmission measurements will be related. In other words, for measurement and lining-up purposes, the relative level at the appropriate circuit test access point is the relative level with respect to which other levels are adjusted.

cladding

Rec. G.651

All the optical material of an optical fibre except the core.

cladding centre

Rec. G.651

The centre of the smallest circle within which the whole of the cladding can be contained.

cladding diameter (D_{CL})

Rec. G.651

The diameter of the circle defining the cladding centre.

cladding surface diameter deviation (ΔD_{CL})

Rec. G.651

The difference between the ratio actual cladding surface diameter D_{CL} /recommended nominal cladding surface diameter D_{CLr} and unity, expressed as a percentage, i.e.:

$$\Delta D_{CL} = \left(\frac{D_{CL}}{D_{CLr}} - 1\right) \times 100$$

clarifying text

Rec. Z.341

A set of information units used to make the purpose and content of the output clearer.

clear-back signal

Rec. Q.9

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the called party has cleared.

clear-back signal

See:

hang-up signal.

clear-back signal (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal sent to the outgoing international exchange to indicate that the called party has cleared. In semi-automatic working, this signal has a supervisory function. In automatic working, arrangements must be made in accordance with Recommendation Q.118, and the notes of Recommendation Q.120, § 1.8 also apply.

clear-back signals

Rec. Q.254

Signals sent in the backward direction, the first of which indicates that the called party has cleared. Subsequent clear-back signals indicate that the called party has cleared following a reanswer, e.g. switch-hook flashing.

In semi-automatic working, they perform a supervisory function. In automatic working, the arrangements specified in Recommendation Q.118 apply.

clear confirmation

Series X *

A call control signal to acknowledge reception of the DTE clear request by the DCE or the reception of the DCE clear indication by the DTE.

clear-forward signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the forward direction to terminate the call or call attempt and release the circuit concerned. This signal is normally sent when the calling party clears but also may be a proper response in other situations, as for example, when reset circuit is received.

clear-forward signal

Rec. Q.9

A signal sent in the forward direction to terminate the call or call attempt and release the circuit concerned. This signal is normally sent when the calling party clears.

disconnect signal.

clear-forward signal (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A line signal sent to terminate the call or call attempt and to release in the incoming exchange and beyond it all switching units held on the call.

The signal is sent when:

- a) in semi-automatic working, the operator of the outgoing international exchange takes the plug out or performs an equivalent operation;
- b) in automatic working, the calling subscriber clears or performs an equivalent operation.

This signal is also sent by the outgoing international exchange upon receiving a backward register signal requesting the outgoing international R2 register to clear the connection, or in the case of forced release of the connection as mentioned in Recommendation Q.118. This signal may also be sent as the result of abnormal release of the outgoing international R2 register.

clear message

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A message sent in either direction, containing information about the clearing of the call.

clear request condition

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A condition, appearing in the forward and backward interexchange data channels, sent by the user when requesting to clear the call.

clearing

Series X *

A sequence of events to disconnect a call and return to the ready state.

clock

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Equipment providing a time base used in a transmission system to control the timing of certain functions such as the control of the duration of signal elements, the sampling, etc.

closed-circuit working

Rec. R.140

A method of single-current operation in which a current flows in the circuit while the transmitting device is at rest.

closed coupler

Rec. P.41

A small cylindrical chamber closed at one end by a moving-coil receiver (the source of sound) and at the other end by the microphone under test, with means for admitting the tip of a probe-tube microphone for measuring the acoustic pressure. A microphone calibration at constant pressure under specified conditions of test can thus be obtained which is sufficient for detecting any change of sensitivity of the microphone.

closed user group

Rec. U.12

A number of users of a public switched communication service who have the facility that they can communicate with each other but access is barred to and from all other users of the service.

closed user group

Series X *

A facility assigned to specified users of a public data network transmission service(s), which permits such users to communicate with each other but precludes communication with all other users of the service or services.

Note. - A user (DTE) may belong to more than one closed user group.

See Figure 1/X.

closed user group call indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction and in some circumstances in the backward direction, indicating whether or not the call involves a closed user group, whether an interlock code is included in the message and whether or not outgoing access is allowed for the calling user.

closed user group with outgoing access

Series X *

A facility assigned to a user in a closed user group to enable that user to communicate with other users of a public data network transmission service where appropriate and/or to users having a data terminal equipment connected to any other public switched network to which interworking facilities are available.

See Figure 1/X.

co-located exchange concentrator

Rec. Q.9

A concentrator in the same location as the exchange that controls it and to which its higher traffic volume circuits are connected. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

coast (shore) station identity

Recs. E.210, F.111, Q.11 ter

The coast (shore) station identification $X_1, X_2 \dots X_k$ transmitted on the radio path.

coast earth station

See: maritime centre.

coast station

Recs. E.210, F.120, Q.11 ter

Radio station on land in the Maritime Mobile (Terrestrial) Service.

code

Rec. E.131

One character or a sequence of characters forming a part or a whole of a message with a specific meaning.

code (telegraph or data)

Series X *

A system of rules and conventions according to which the telegraph signals forming a message or the data signal forming a block should be formed, transmitted, received and processed.

code character

Rec. R.140

The set of conventional elements established by the code to enable the transmission of a written character (letter, figure, punctuation sign, arithmetical sign, etc.) or the control of a particular function (spacing, shift, line-feed, carriage return, phase correction, etc.); this set of elements being characterized by the variety, the duration and the relative position of the component elements (or by some of these features).

code; coded character set

Rec. S.61

A set of unambiguous rules that establish a character set and the one-to-one relationship between the characters of the set and their bit combinations.

code conversion

Rec. G.702

The conversion of digital signals in one code to the corresponding signals in a different code.

code conversion

Rec. R.140

Automatic conversion of telegraph signals or groups of telegraph signals in one code into corresponding signals or groups of signals in another code.

code conversion

Series X *

Automatic conversion of character signals or groups of character signals in one code into corresponding signals or groups of signals in another code.

code converter

Rec. R.140

A repeater that converts the code.

code dependent system

Series X *

A system which depends, for its correct functioning, upon the character set or code used for transmission by the data terminal equipment.

code division

Rec. Q.9

The separation of a plurality of transmission channels by using specific values of codes belonging to the same set.

code extension

Rec. S.61

Techniques for encoding characters that are not included in the character set of a given code.

code independent system

Series X *

A system which does not depend, for its correct functioning, upon the character set or code used for transmission by the data terminal equipment.

code insensitive system

See :

code independent system.

code sensitive system

See :

code dependent system.

. .

code table

Rec. S.61

A table showing the character corresponding to each bit combination in a code. A code table is normally represented as a rectangular matrix of columns and rows.

code violation

Rec. 0.161

AMI code

Two consecutive marks of the same polarity. This may not be the absolute number of errors.

HDB3 code

Two consecutive bipolar violations of the same polarity. This may not be the absolute number of errors.

B6ZS code

Two consecutive marks of the same polarity excluding violations caused by the zero substitution code.

codec

Rec. G.702

A contraction of encoder-decoder. The term may be used when the encoder and decoder are associated in the same equipment.

Note – When used to describe an equipment the function of the equipment should qualify the title, e.g. supergroup codec, hypergroup codec.

coded character set

See: code; coded character set.

coded inband signalling

Rec. V.7

Inband signalling by which control signals are exchanged via data in the forward channel.

coded mark inversion (CMI)

Rec. G.703

CMI is a 2-level non-return-to-zero code in which binary 0 is coded so that both amplitude levels, A_1 and A_2 , are attained consecutively, each for half a unit time interval (T/2).

Binary 1 is coded by either of the amplitude levels A_1 or A_2 , for one full unit time interval (T), in such a way that the level alternates for successive binary 1s.

An example is given in Figure 21/G.703.

coder See: encoder.

coding (in PCM)

See: encoding.

coherent significant instant

Series X *

In parallel transmission the significant instant of a modulation or restitution which normally occurs at the same instant on all channels.

collection charge

Rec D.150

The collection charge is the charge collected by an Administration from its public for the use of the international telephone service. The establishment of that charge is a national matter.

collection charge

Recs. D.40, D.200 R, D.302 R

The collection charge is the charge in its national currency collected by an Administration from its customers for the use of the international service. The establishment of the collection charge is a national matter.

col'ection charge

Rec.F.67

The collection charge is the charge collected by an Administration from its public for the use of the international telex service. The establishment of that charge is a national matter.

combined local/transit exchange

Rec. Q.9

An exchange in which subscribers' lines terminate that also is used as a switching point for traffic between other exchanges. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

combined loss

Rec. G.165

The sum of echo loss, cancellation loss and nonlinear processing loss (if present). This loss relates L_{Rin} to L_{RET} by,

$$L_{\text{RET}} = L_{\text{Rin}} - A_{\text{COM}}$$
, where $A_{\text{COM}} = A_{\text{ECHO}} + A_{\text{CANC}} + A_{\text{NLP}}$.

 $\begin{array}{ll} L_{\rm RET} & \text{is the returned echo level} \\ L_{\rm Rin} & \text{is the receive input signal level} \\ A_{\rm ECHO} & \text{is the echo loss} \\ A_{\rm CANC} & \text{is the cancellation} \\ A_{\rm NLP} & \text{is the nonlinear processing loss.} \end{array}$

combined loss and delay system

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A system in which bids that cannot be served immediately are permitted to wait until service can begin, provided that a waiting place is free or until a time-out occurs. The bids are then lost.

combined signalling sender and receiver PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element () corresponding to a combined signalling sender and signalling receiver.

comfort tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising that the call is being processed and that the caller should wait.

command

Rec. E.131

A single specific manipulation at the subscriber set causing transmission of a signal which specifically indicates the manipulation to the exchange. For certain control procedures either one single command or a succession of commands are required.

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command

Rec. S.62

A command is control information sent to another terminal to initiate execution of a specific function. Some commands require a response.

command (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A specification of an expected action or function by the system.

command code

Rec. Z.341

A set of up to 3 *identifiers*, separated by - (hyphen), used to specify the expected action or function the *system* is to perform.

command identifier (CI) or response identifier (RI)

Rec. S.62

The heading information that identifies the command or response concerned.

command language

Rec. Q.9

A source language consisting primarily of procedural operators that indicate the functions to be performed by an operating system.

command reference

Rec. Z.341

A reference to a previous input, appearing in output outside dialogue and dialogue procedures, in the form of a command sequence number and, possibly, clarifying text.

command sequence number

Rec. Z.341

A reference number uniquely identifying a previous input.

comment (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A character string enclosed between the separator strings/* (solidus asterisk) and */ (asterisk solidus). Has no MML syntactical or semantical meaning.

comment (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

Information which is in addition to or clarifies an SDL diagram. Comments may be attached by a single square bracket connected by a dashed line to a *symbol* or *flow line*. (Recommendation Z.102, §§ 2.6, 2.7.2.)

common channel exchange

Glos. (VI.3)

An exchange utilizing a common channel signalling system, which has the facilities of System No. 6 from an interworking standpoint.

common channel exchange, first

Glos. (VI.3)

The exchange closest to the calling party in each common channel section of a connection where, unless it is the calling party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place.

common channel exchange, intermediate

Glos. (VI.3)

A transit exchange where interworking between common channel signalling systems take place.

common channel exchange, last

Glos. (VI.3)

The exchange closest to the called party in each common channel of a connection where, unless it is the called party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place.

common channel signalling

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A signalling technique in which signalling information relating to a multiplicity of circuits, and other information such as that used for network management, is conveyed over a single channel by addressed messages.

common channel signalling

Glos.(VI.3)

A signalling method, using a signalling link common to a number of speech circuits, for the transmission of all signals necessary for the traffic via these circuits.

common channel signalling

Glos. (VI.6)

A signalling method in which a single channel conveys by the means of labelled messages, signalling information relating to a multiplicity of circuits or calls and other information such as that used for network management.

common-mode rejection ratio

Rec. 0.121

The common-mode rejection ratio is, by definition, given by the following expression:

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right| \text{ (dB)}$$

It may be measured according to the scheme shown in Figure 2/0.121, the input terminals being short circuited and then energized together at the same time.

commonality

Rec. Q.300

The degree to which the basic features employed in two systems are identical.

communication

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

Exchange of information between two or more users of a telecommunication network, according to agreed conventions.

communication path See: connection.

compatibility

Rec. Q.300

Compatibility with respect to interworking implies a degree of transparency sufficient to support an acceptable grade of service with respect to a connection which transits the interworking office. Full compatibility implies full transparency.

compelled signalling

Rec. Q.9

A signalling method in which, after one signal, or group of signals, has been sent, the sending of any further signals in the same direction is inhibited until the sent signal has been acknowledged in the opposite direction by the receiving terminal and the acknowledgement has been received.

to compile

Rec. Q.9

To translate a program expressed in a high level language into a program expressed in a computer language.

compiler

Rec. 0.9

A program used to compile.

compiling program

See : compiler.

completion of calls to busy subscribers service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for a subscriber who reaches a busy number to have the call completed when the line becomes free without the caller generating a second call or waiting on the line.

completion ratio (efficiency ratio; answer seizure ratio)

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The ratio of the number of completed (or effective) call attempts to the total number of call attempts, as measured at a given point of a network.

composite gain

See :

composite loss (or gain).

composite loss (or gain)

Rec. G.117

The composite loss of a quadripole inserted between two impedances Z_E (of the generator) and Z_R (of the load) is the expression in transmission units of the ratio P_E/P_R , where

 P_E is the apparent power that the generator Z_E would furnish to a load of impedance Z_E ,

 P_R is the apparent power that the same generator furnishes via the said quadripole to the load Z_R

If the number thus obtained is negative, then there is a composite gain.

compound parameter argument

Rec. Z.341

A parameter argument made up of more than one information unit. It is used to specify a multidimensional object or value. E.g. a date can be expressed as 1979-12-31.

compression (expansion) of the luminance range

Series T *

Deliberate or accidental change in the facsimile signals which causes the luminance range of the received picture to be narrower (wider) than that of the original.

computer language

Rec. Q.9

A low level language whose instructions consist only of computer instructions.

concentration (in a switching stage)

Rec. Q.9

A configuration wherein the number of inlets into the switching stage is larger than the number of outlets.

concentricity error, core/cladding

Rec. G.651

The distance (x) between the core centre and the cladding centre divided by the core diameter D_{Co} .

$$C_{Co/CL} = \frac{x}{D_{Co}}$$

concentricity error, core/reference surface

Rec. G.651

The distance (y) between the core centre and the reference surface centre divided by the core diameter D_{Co} .

$$C_{Co/R} = \frac{y}{D_{Co}}$$

condition A, condition Z

Rec. R.140

The two significant conditions of a binary signal, modulation or restitution. In start-stop transmission condition A corresponds to the start element and condition Z to the stop element. For other representations see the table of equivalence in Recommendation V.1.

conference (telegraph) repeater

Rec. R.140

A repeater connecting several circuits, which receives signals from any one of the circuits and automatically retransmits them over all the others.

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conference call services

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for a subscriber to have a call between more than two participants.

confusion signal

Recs. Q.9, Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that an exchange is unable to act upon a message received from the preceding exchange because the message is considered unreasonable.

congestion

See :

blocking.

congestion tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising the caller that the groups of lines or switching equipment necessary for the setting-up of the required call or for the use of a specific service are temporarily engaged.

connect signal (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.310

This line signal is transmitted (in the forward direction) at the beginning of a call to initiate circuit operation at the incoming end of the circuit to busy the circuit and to seize equipment for switching the call.

connect when free facility

Rec. X.15

A facility, when assigned to the called DTE, enabling the calling DTE having the *waiting allowed* facility to wait for the called DTE to become free if the called DTE is busy when the call attempt is made. The call is established when the called DTE becomes free.

connect when free signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the called user, having the *connect when free* facility, is busy and that the call has been placed in a queue. At the originating exchange it results in sending a *connect when free* call progress signal to the calling user if he has the *waiting allowed* facility or, if not, in sending the *number busy* call progress signal and clearing the call.

connected switching path PE

Rec. Z.104

connection (communication path)

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

An association of channels and other functional units providing means for a communication between two or more users of a telecommunication network.

connection (in telecommunication)

Rec. Q.9

An association of channels and other functional units providing means for the transfer of information between two or more terminal points.

Note 1 - A connection is the result of a switching operation.

Note 2 - A connection which allows an end-to-end communication, e.g. a conversation, may be called a "complete connection".

Note 3 - The connection makes a communication possible but is not a communication.

connection in progress

Series X *

A call control signal at the DCE/DTE interface which indicates to the DTE that the establishment of the data connection is in progress and that the ready for data signal will follow.

connection through an exchange

Rec. G.123

By "connection through an exchange" is to be understood the pair of wires corresponding to a direction of transmission and connecting the input point of a circuit incoming in the exchange to the output point of a different circuit outgoing from the exchange. These input or output points are those defined in Recommendation Q.45 (points A and D of Figure 1/Q.45) and are not necessarily the same as the text access points defined in Recommendation M.640.

See Figure 1/Q.45.

connection through an exchange

Rec. Q.45

The pair of wires corresponding to one direction of transmission (GO direction or RETURN direction) and connecting the input point of one circuit incoming in the exchange and the output point of a different circuit outgoing from the exchange (these input or output points are often taken at the test-jack frame).

A connection through the international exchange is shown by a heavy line in Figure 1/Q.45.

connector (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

A connector (\bigcirc) is either an *in-connector* or an *out-connector*. A *flow line* may be broken by a pair of *associated connectors*, with the flow assumed to be from the *out-connector* to its associated *in-connector*. (Recommendation Z.102, §§ 2.4, 2.5.2.)

constant failure intensity period

Rec. G.106

That possible period during which the failures occur at an approximately constant intensity.

Note – In any particular case it is necessary to explain what is meant by approximately constant intensity (see Figure A-2/G.106).

consumption of a signal

Rec. Z.104

A signal is said to be recognized or consumed if it leads to a transition.

continental circuit

Recs. D.150, F.67

An international circuit between two international exchanges situated in two different countries in the same continent.

continental circuit

Rec. F.68

A continental circuit is one established between two exchanges in the same continent.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

continental connection

Rec. F.68

Connection established between stations within the same continent.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

continental exchange

Rec. F.68

A continental exchange is an international centre where the international circuits terminating there are solely continental circuits.

continuation character

Rec. Z.341

A character that allows for continuation of the man-machine dialogue in the continuation mode.

continuation mode

Rec. Z.341

A mode of operation in which more than one *command* with the same *command code* can be given in a sequence without repeating the *command code*.

continuation mode operating sequence

Rec. Z.341

The sequence of operations required to implement continuation mode.

continuity check

Glos. (VI.3)

A check made of the circuit or circuits in a connection to verify that a speech path exists.

continuity check

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A check made to a circuit or circuits in a connection to verify that an acceptable path (for transmission of data, speech, etc) exists.

continuity check transceiver

Glos. (VI.3)

A combination of the check-tone transmitter and receiver.

continuity check transponder

Glos. (VI.6)

A device which is used to interconnect the Go and Return paths of a circuit at the incoming end which on detection of a check tone transmits another check tone to permit a continuity checking of a 2-wire circuit.

continuity signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the forward direction indicating continuity of the preceding No. 6 speech circuit(s) as well as of the selected speech circuit to the following international exchange, including verification of the speech path across the exchange with the specified degree of reliability.

continuous receiver

Series T *

Apparatus that records line by line on a medium which moves on by a constant length between two consecutive lines so as to record several messages in succession without the need for the operator to change the medium between two consecutive messages.

control character

Rec. S.61

A control function, the coded representation of which consists of a single bit combination.

control character

Series X *

A character whose occurrence in a particular context initiates, modifies or stops a control operation. Such a character may be recorded for use in a subsequent action; it may have a graphic representation in some circumstances.

control character (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A character whose occurrence in a particular context initiates, modifies, or stops an action that affects the recording, processing or interpretation of data.

control circuit

Rec. D.180

A telephone-type circuit which may be used by a broadcasting organization for the supervision and/or coordination of a sound- or television-programme transmission.

Note - More than one such control circuit may be required for association with a single television circuit.

control circuit

Rec. N.3

A control circuit is a telephone-type circuit between the point of origin of the programme and the point where it terminates (recording equipment, studio, switching centre, transmitter, etc.) used by a broadcasting organization for the supervision and coordination of a sound or television transmission.

More than one control circuit may be used in association with the different programme connections involved in a single transmission, such as:

- a) the *television* connection;
- b) the *international sound* connection (for supervising the programme effects circuit provided for transmitting, for example, the background noises of a programme);
- c) the *commentary* connection (for supervising the sound-programme circuit transmitting a commentary in a given language);
- d) the *complete programme* connection (for supervising the sound-programme circuit transmitting the whole of the sound part of a programme).

control element PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element () corresponding to some control equipment involved in a process.

control function

Rec. S.61

An action that affects the recording, processing, transmission or interpretation of data. The coded representation of a control function consists of one or more bit combinations. A control function is not a graphic character, but may have a graphic representation in some circumstances (e.g. for record purposes). It must not, however, be transmitted with the specific intent of producing a graphic representation.

control procedure

Rec. E.131

A method in which information is exchanged in a predetermined forward order and backward order between subscriber and exchange to effect control of a service.

control station

Rec. M.80

A control station is that point within the general maintenance organization which fulfils the control responsibilities for the circuit, group, supergroup or line section, etc. assigned to it.

controlled maintenance

Recs. G.106, M.700

A method to sustain a desired quality of service by the systematic application of analysis techniques using centralized supervisory facilities and/or sampling to minimize preventive maintenance and to reduce corrective maintenance.

controlled not ready signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal in the backward direction, indicating that the call cannot be completed because the called user's terminal is in a *controlled not ready* condition. At the originating exchange, it results in sending a controlled *not ready* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

controlled rerouting

Glos. (VI.6)

A procedure of transferring in a controlled way, signalling traffic from an alternative signalling route to the normal signalling route, when this has become available.

controlled slip

Rec. G.702

The controlled irretrievable loss or gain of a set of consecutive digit positions in a digital signal to enable the signal to accord with a rate different from its own.

Note – Where appropriate the term may be qualified, e.g. controlled octet slip, controlled frame slip.

controlling exchange

Rec. E.100

1. The exchange which is responsible for setting up calls and decides the order in which they are to be connected is called the controlling exchange.

2. The Administrations concerned shall agree among themselves to designate the controlling exchange.

3. As a general rule, they shall select for this purpose:

3.1 when a single international circuit is used, the international exchange operating that circuit on the calling party side;

3.2 when two or more international circuits are used:

- a) either the international exchange which has access to the first international circuit on the calling party side, or
- b) the international transit exchange designated by joint agreement of the Administrations concerned.

Note.- It may be that the international circuits are not operated exclusively by operators at the international exchange where they end; operators at other international or national exchanges may also have access to them by means of an automatic transit device. In such circumstances these international or national exchanges must be treated as though they were a controlling exchange, as far as setting up calls is concerned.

controlling operator

Rec. E.100

The controlling operator is the outgoing operator in the controlling exchange who operates the international circuit. The controlling position is the position used by the controlling operator.

Note. – However, it may happen that the outgoing international circuit is also operated by an operator in an international or even a national exchange. If this is so, the latter operator is considered as controlling operator.

controlling operator

Recs. E.200, F.110

The first land-based operator handling the radiotelegram, radiotelex call or radiotelephone call in the direction from the mobile station.

controlling testing station (on a circuit)

Rec. R.140

A station located on the circuit and having the responsibility for the quality of transmission on the circuit.

conventional degree of distortion

Rec. R.140

The degree of distortion the probability of exceeding which, during a prolonged observation, equals a very small assigned value.

Note – The assigned value should be specified for each case of utilization.

convergence

Rec. G.165

The process of developing a model of the echo path which will be used in the echo estimator to produce the estimate of the circuit echo.

convergence

Rec. Z.104

Where two or more symbols are followed by a single symbol the flow lines leading to that symbol converge. This convergence may appear as one flow line flowing into another (-++) or as more than one out-connector associated with a single *in-connector* or as separate flow lines entering the same symbol.

convergence time

Rec. G.165

For a defined echo path, the interval between the instant a defined test signal is applied to the R_{in} port of an echo canceller with an initially zero echo path model and the instant the returned echo level at the S_{out} port reaches a defined level.

conversation time

See :

duration of a call.

conversation time

Rec. D.150

A minute of conversation time is the traffic unit that is recommended for use in the traffic unit price procedure. Conversation time is the interval that elapses between:

- the moment when the reply condition (answer signal in the backward direction) is detected at the point where the recording of the call duration takes place, and
 - the moment when the clear forward condition (clear forward signal) is detected at the same point.

conversational mode

Rec. Q.9

A mode of operation of a data processing system in which a sequence of alternating entries and responses between a user and the system takes place in a manner similar to a dialogue between two persons.

conversational mode

Rec. F.200

The alternate exchange of user information during a call or series of calls between calling and called terminals.

core

Rec. G.651

The smallest cross sectional area of a fibre (excluding any "centre dip") contained within the locus of points where the refractive index n_3 is:

$$n_3 = n_2 + k (n_1 - n_2)$$

where

 n_1 is the maximum refractive index of the fibre core

 n_2 is the refractive index of the homogeneously external region of the fibre cladding (see Figure B-1/G.651)

k is a constant

Note - Unless otherwise specified k value is assumed 0.05. The final choice requires further study.

core centre

Rec. G.651

The centre of the smallest circle within which the whole of the core can be contained.

core diameter (D_{Co})

Rec. G.651

The diameter of the circle defining the core centre.

core diameter deviation (ΔD_{Co})

Rec. G.651

The difference between the ratio core diameter D_{Co} /recommended nominal core diameter D_{Cor} and unity, expressed as a percentage, i.e.:

$$\Delta D_{Co} = \left(\frac{D_{Co}}{D_{Cor}} - 1\right) \times 100$$

corrected equivalent resistance error

Rec. G.601

Equivalent resistance error evaluated by an echometric measurement comprising echo correction. The correction may be effected in amplitude or in amplitude and phase or according to other criteria (e.g. in energy).

Note – The corrected equivalent resistance error may be evaluated in terms of one kilometre, as the ratio Δ_k between corrected equivalent resistance error Δ_e as measured on a cable section, and the square root of the length L of this section, in km.

$$\Delta_k = \Delta_e / \sqrt{L \Omega} \cdot \mathrm{km}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

corrected reference equivalents (CREs)

Rec. G.111

The corrected reference equivalent (CRE) of a local system or a complete system is termed y:

 $y = 0.0082 q^2 + 1.148 q + 0.48 dB$

which can also be written:

 $y = 0.0082 (q + 69.98)^2 - 39.7 \text{ dB}.$

where q is the reference equivalent.

correction character

Rec. Z.341

A character used to invoke correction facilities prior to analysis of input.

corrective maintenance

Rec. M.700

Method based solely on locating and clearing faults after they have affected the service.

corrective maintenance; repair

Rec. G.106

The maintenance carried out after a failure has occurred and intended to restore an item to a state in which it can perform its required function.

corrective maintenance time; repair time

Rec. G.106

That part of the maintenance time, including those due to logistic delays, during which corrective maintenance is performed on an item.

country code

Recs. E.160, Q.10

The combination of one, two or three digits characterizing the called country.

Examples:

7 USSR; 54 Argentina; 591 Bolivia.

Note l – In the case where a country uses different international prefixes, abbreviated dialling can be used. In this case, for calls to one country of a defined group of countries, a regional country code, composed of fewer digits than the normal country code, may be used.

Examples:

For traffic between Latin American countries, the following regional country codes might be used:

1 Argentina;

2 Brazil;

3 Chile, etc.

Note 2 – In the case where several countries are included in one integrated numbering plan, no country code need be dialled for the traffic from one of these countries to another. For access by other countries, these countries:

- may be included under one common country code, or

- may have separate country codes,

always keeping in mind the necessity to avoid exceeding the recommended maximum number of digits in the international number.

country-code and echo-suppressor indicators (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

Forward register signals indicating:

- whether or not the country-code is included in the address information (international transit or terminal call);
- whether or not an outgoing half-echo suppressor should be inserted in the first international exchange reached;
- whether or not an incoming half-echo suppressor should be inserted (an outgoing half-echo suppressor having already been inserted in the connection).

country-code indicator

Recs. Q.9, Q.254

Information sent in the forward direction indicating whether or not the country code is included in the address information.

country (or Administration) of destination

Recs. D.150, D.200 R, F.67

The country of destination is the country in which the called subscriber is located.

country (or Administration) of destination

Recs. D.40, D.302 R

The country of destination is the country in which the telegram is to be delivered.

country (or Administration) of origin

Recs. D.150, D.200 R, F.67

The country of origin is the country in which the calling subscriber is located.

country (or Administration) of origin

Recs. D.40, D.302 R

The country of origin is the country in which the telegram is handed in.

cross-exchange check (cross-office)

Rec. Q.9

A check made across the exchange to verify that a speech path exists.

cross-office check

Glos. (VI.3)

A check made across the exchange to verify that a speech path exists.

cross-office check

Glos. (VI.6)

A check made across the exchange to verify that an acceptable speech path exists.

cross-office transfer time, T_{cu}

Recs. Q.725, Q.741, X.61

 T_{cu} is the period which starts when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the incoming signalling data link and ends when the last bit of the signal unit enters the outgoing signalling data link for the first time. It also

includes the queueing delay in the absence of disturbances but not the additional queueing delay caused by retransmission.

crossbar switch

Rec. Q.9

A switch having a plurality of vertical paths, a plurality of horizontal paths, and electromagneticallyoperated mechanical means for interconnecting any one of the vertical paths with any of the horizontal paths.

crossbar system

Rec. Q.9

An automatic switching system in which the selecting mechanisms are crossbar switches.

curbed modulation

Rec. R.140

Modulation in which auxiliary conditions occur.

cursor off (COF)

Rec. S.100

The cursor off (COF) causes the active position to be displayed in the same way as other character positions.

cursor on (CON)

Rec. S.100

The cursor on (CON) causes the active position to be visualized as a marker.

customer recorded information service

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

This service gives to the customer the possibility of distributing information transmitted from recording equipment to calling subscribers.

cyclic code

Series X *

A code in which every cyclic shift of a code word is itself a code word.

cyclic distortion

Rec. R.140

Distortion that is due to a cause having a periodic character (for example, irregularities in the duration of contact time of the brushes of a transmitter distributor, interference from alternating currents, etc.).

D

D-bit modification facility

Rec. X.15 (1997) (1997)

An optional user facility agreed for a period of time which for an interim period permits DTEs to operate (within a national network or internationally when bilateral agreements apply) with end-to-end P(R) significance, without following the Recommendation X.25 *delivery confirmation* (D-bit) procedures.

Note – This facility is only intended for existing DTEs implemented for public data networks which supported end-to-end P(R) significance prior to the introduction of the *delivery confirmation* procedure into Recommendation X.25.

Note - This facility applies to all virtual calls and permanent virtual circuits at the DTE/DCE interface.

data carrier failure detector

Glos. (VI.3)

A monitoring unit designed to indicate that the level of the data carrier on a voice-frequency channel is below the minimum sensitivity of the receiver.

data channel

Rec. Q.9

A unidirectional transmission path for data, with transmission terminal equipment at both ends.

data channel

See: data circuit.

data channel, analogue

Glos. (VI.3)

A one-way path for data signals which includes a voice-frequency channel and an associated data modulator and demodulator.

data channel, digital

Glos. (VI.3)

A one-way path for data signals which includes a digital channel and associated interface adaptors at each end.

data channel failure detector

Glos. (VI.3)

A data carrier failure detector or loss of frame alignment detector.

data channel propagation time, T_n

Rec. Q.706

 T_p is the period which starts when the last bit of the signal unit has entered the data channel at the sending side and ends when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the data channel at the receiving end irrespective of whether the signal unit is disturbed or not.

data circuit

Series X *

A means of two-way data transmission between two points comprising associated "transmit" and "receive" channels.

Note 1. — Between data switching exchanges, the data circuit may or may not include data circuit-terminating equipment depending on the type of interface used at the data switching exchange.

Note 2. – Between the data terminal installation and a data switching exchange and/or concentrator, the data circuit includes the data circuit-terminating equipment at the data terminal installation end and may also include equipment similar to a data circuit-terminating equipment at the data exchange or concentrator location.

Note 3. - Either physical or virtual data circuits may be established.

data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)

Series X *

The equipment installed at the user's premises which provides all the functions required to establish, maintain and terminate a connection, the signal conversion and coding between the data terminal equipment (DTE) interface and the line. It may or may not be a specific, or separate piece of equipment.

Note. – When the data circuit is provided in a specialized data network, a simplified form of DCE may be provided and this has been referred to as a network terminating unit.

See Figure 2/X.

data collection

Series X *

A facility for gathering small quantities of data from a nominated group of addresses, assembling them within the network into a single message for delivery to another nominated address.

data concentrator

Rec. V.7

Equipment that permits a common transmission medium to serve more *data sources* than there are data channels currently available within the transmission medium.

data connection

Series X *

The interconnection of a number of data circuits on a tandem basis by means of switching equipment to enable data transmission to take place between data terminal equipments.

Note 1. — Where one or more of the data circuits which are interconnected is a virtual data circuit the overall connection is known as a virtual data connection.

Note 2. — The overall connection includes the data circuit terminating equipment at the respective data terminal installation locations.

data link

Rec. 0.9

This is an ensemble of terminal installations and the interconnecting network operating in a particular mode that permits information to be exchanged between terminal installations.

A bidirectional transmission path for data, comprising two data channels in opposite directions which operate together at the same data rate.

data link

Series X *

This is an ensemble of terminal installations and the interconnecting network operating in a particular mode that permits information to be exchanged between terminal installations.

See Figure 2/X.

data phase

Series X *

That phase of a data call during which data signals may be transferred between DTEs which are interconnected via the network.

data security

Series X *

The protection of data against unauthorized disclosure, transfer, modifications, or destruction, whether accidental or intentional.

data signal

Series X *

Signal representing a set of digits used to convey information and/or service functions and which may include check digits.

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data signal quality detection

Series X *

Determination that a received data signal has departed from an acceptable form, based on criteria such as amplitude of signal, signal-to-noise ratio or telegraph distortion, without involving checks of the significance or the value of the restituted digital signal.

data signalling rate

Series X *

The aggregate signalling rate in the transmission path of a data transmission system, expressed in normalized form in binary digits (bits) per second.

It is given by

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{T_i} \log_2 n_i$$

where m is the number of parallel channels, T_i is the minimum interval for the *i*-th channel expressed in seconds, n_i is the number of significant conditions of the modulation in the *i*-th channel.

Note:

a) For a single channel (serial transmission) it reduces to $1/T \log_2 n$; with a two-condition modulation (n=2), it is 1/T;

b) For a parallel transmission with equal minimum intervals and equal number of significant conditions on each channel, it is $m(1/T) \log_2 n (m/T)$ case of a two-condition modulation).

data signalling rate transparency

Series X *

A network parameter which enables the transfer of data between one user and another without placing any restriction, within certain limits, on the data signalling rate used.

data sink

Series X *

The equipment which accepts data signals after transmission; it may also check these signals and originate error-control signals.

data source

Series X *

The equipment which supplies data signals to be transmitted; it may also accept error control signals.

data switching exchange

Series X *

The set of equipments installed at a single location to switch data traffic.

Note. - A data switching exchange may provide only circuit switching, only packet switching or both.

data terminal equipment

Series X *

Equipment comprising:

- the data source,

- the data sink,

or both.

data transfer

Rec. X.15

The result of the transmission of data signals from a data source to data sink.

data transfer rate

Series X *

The average number of bits, characters or blocks per unit time passing between corresponding equipments in a data transmission system.

It is expressed in terms of bits, characters or blocks per second, minute or hour.

Note. - Corresponding equipments should be indicated: modems or intermediate equipments or source and sink.

data transfer requested

Series X *

A call control signal transmitted by the DCE to the DTE in leased circuit service to indicate that the distant DTE is wishing to exchange data.

data user part

Glos. (VI.6)

The User Part specified for data services.

Data User Part handling time, Thu

Recs. Q.741, X.61

 T_{hu} is the period which starts when the last bit of the message has entered the Data User Part and ends when the last bit of the derived message has left the Data User Part.

datagram

Rec. X.15

A datagram is a self-contained, independant entity of data carrying sufficient information to be routed from the source DTE to the destination DTE without reliance on earlier exchanges between the source or destination DTE and the transporting network.

datagram call progress signal logical channel

Rec. X.15

A facility which provides a separate logical channel for delivery of datagram call progress signals.

datagram delivery data confirmation

Rec. X.15

A facility which provides for a network generated *call progress signal* when a datagram has been accepted by the destination DTE.

datagram nondelivery indication

Rec. X.15

A facility which provides for a network generated *call progress* signal when a datagram cannot be delivered to the destination DTE.

datagram queue length selection

Rec. X.15

A facility which allows selection of the DCE queue length for datagrams and/or datagram *call progress* signals destined to the DTE.

datagram service

Rec. X.15

A service whereby a datagram is routed to the destination identified in its address field without reference by the network to any other datagram previously sent or likely to follow.

Note 1 - It is possible that datagrams may be delivered to a destination address in a different order from that in which they were inputted to the network.

Note 2 - It may be necessary for users to provide DTE-to-DTE procedures, e.g., to ensure delivery of datagrams to the destination address.

Note 3 - For a DTE/DCE interface operating in the packet mode, a datagram is conveyed as a single packet.

day to busy-hour ratio

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The ratio of the 24-hour day traffic volume to the busy-hour traffic volume.

Note - Busy-hour to day ratio is also used.

dBm

Series P

The absolute power level in decibels.

dBm0

Rec. J.14, Series P

The absolute (power) level, in decibels, referred to a point of zero relative level.

Note - This symbol traditionally relates to telephony relative levels.

dBm0p

Series P

The absolute psophometric power level in decibels referred to a point of zero relative level.

dBm0ps

Rec. J.16

Weighted noise power level, measured with an r.m.s. instrument and weighting characteristic complying with Recommendation P.53 B, Green Book, Volume V, and referred to a point of zero relative sound-programme level.

DBM0S

Rec. J.14

The absolute (power) level, in decibels, referred to a point of zero relative sound-programme level.

dBm0s

Rec. J.16

Unweighted noise power level, measured with an r.m.s. instrument and referred to a point of zero relative sound-programme level.

dBq0ps

Rec. J.16

Weighted noise level, measured with a quasi-peak measuring instrument complying with CCIR Recommendation 468-2 and referred to a point of zero relative sound-programme level.

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Rec. J.16
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Unweighted noise level, measured with a quasi-peak measuring instrument complying with CCIR Recommendation 468-2 and referred to a point of zero relative sound-programme.

dBr

Rec. J.14, Series P

The relative (power) level, in decibels.

Note – This symbol traditionally relates to telephony relative levels.

dBrs

Rec. J.14

The relative (power) level, in decibels, with respect to sound-programme signals. (This abbreviation is only applicable at points in a sound-programme circuit where the signals can nominally be related to the input by a simple scaling factor.)

d.c. spark-over voltage

Rec. K.12

The voltage at which the protector sparks over with slowly increasing d.c. voltage. It is a quantity which is used to indicate that a protector is suitable for use. This includes testing during its life.

DCC/DNIC indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information (for national use only) sent in either direction, associated with a data number, indicating whether the DCC/DNIC is included in that data number.

DCE clear indication

Series X *

A call control signal transmitted by the DCE to indicate that it is clearing the call.

DCE power off signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the called user's DCE is switched off. At the originating exchange, it results in sending a *DCE power off* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

DCE waiting

Series X *

A call control signal at the DCE/DTE interface which indicates that the DCE is waiting for another event in the call establishment procedure.

dead sector

Series T *

In drum apparatus, that portion of the drum surface the scanning time of which cannot be used for picture signal transmission.

dead time

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Recs. 0.61, 0.62

The dead time is defined for the purpose of Recommendations 0.61 and 0.62 as the time after which the counter is ready to record another interruption following the end of the preceding interruption.

dead time

Rec. 0.71

For the purpose of Recommendation 0.71, the dead time is defined as the time after which the counter is ready to register another pulse following the start of the preceding pulse.

to debug (in programming)

Rec. Q.9

To detect, to trace, to eliminate mistakes in programs or in other software.

decentralized control signalling

Series X *

The system of exchanging call control signals relating to a particular data transmission circuit by transmitting signals over that circuit.

decimal numeral

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A numeral in the decimal (base 10) numbering system, represented by the characters 0 (zero), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 optionally preceded by D' (D apostrophe).

decision (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

A decision is an *action* within a *transition* which asks a question to which the answer can be obtained at that instant and chooses one of several paths to continue the *transition*. (Recommendation Z.101, § 1.3.7.)

decision circuit

Rec. G.702

A circuit that decides the probable value of a signal element.

decision feedback system

See:

request repeat system.

decision instant of a digital signal

Rec. G.702

The instant at which a decision is taken by a receiving device as to the probable value of a signal element.

decision symbol

Rec. Z.104

A symbol (\bigcirc) representing the SDL concept of a decision.

decision value

Rec. G.702

A reference value defining the boundary between adjacent intervals in quantizing or encoding (see Figures 1/G.702 and 3/G.702).

decoder

Rec. G.702

A device for decoding character signals.

decoding

Rec. G.702

The generation of reconstructed samples according to a pulse code.

default value

Rec. Z.341

The value given to any parameter in the absence of a specific value in the input.

degraded service signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that a part of the network, due to faulty conditions, has a very much reduced grade of service, which is likely to persist for some time. At the originating exchange, it results in sending a *long-term network congestion* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

degree of distortion in service

Rec. R.140

Degree of distortion of a modulation (restitution signal), measured when the telegraph apparatus is in service.

Note - The duration of the measurement may be quoted in each particular case.

degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion

Series X *

Ratio to the theoretical duration of the significant interval of the maximum measured difference between this theoretical duration and the duration of the interval between the earliest of all coherent significant instants of a modulation (or restitution) and the earliest of the following set of coherent significant instants.

See Figure 3/X.

degree of gross start-stop distortion

Rec. R.140, Series X *

Degree of start-stop distortion determined when the unit interval and the theoretical intervals assumed are exactly those apropriate to the standardized modulation rate.

Note – As for definition degree of isochronous distortion.

degree of inherent distortion

Rec. R.140

Degree of output distortion when the applied input signal is undistorted.

Note 1 - By inherent distortion is meant the combination of the different types of distortion caused by the channel (bias, characteristic, etc.).

Note 2 - This notion may be extended to the constituent elements of a channel, such as a telegraph relay.

Note 3 - It will be necessary to specify in what conditions the channel is used (type of apparatus, modulation rate, manual or automatic keying, etc.) and to effect the modulation under these conditions.

In particular the point of entry at which the distortionless modulation is applied and the terminal point where the distortion is measured should be defined.

degree of isochronous distortion

Rec. R.140

Ratio to the unit interval of the maximum measured difference, irrespective of sign, between the actual and the theoretical intervals separating any two significant instants, these instants not necessarily being consecutive.

The degree of distortion expressed as a percentage.

Note – The result of the measurement should be completed by an indication of the period, usually limited, of the observation. For a prolonged modulation (or restitution) it will be appropriate to consider the probability that an assigned value of the degree of distortion will be exceeded.

degree of isochronous distortion

Series X *

1. Ratio to the unit interval of the maximum measured difference, irrespective of sign, between the actual and the theoretical intervals separating any two significant instants of modulation (or of restitution), these instants being not necessarily consecutive.

2. Algebraical difference between the highest and the lowest values of individual distortion affecting the significant instants of an isochronous modulation. (This difference is independent of the choice of the reference ideal instant.)

The degree of distortion (of an isochronous modulation or restitution) is usually expressed as a percentage.

Note. — The result of the measurement should be completed by an indication of the period, usually limited, of the observation.

For a prolonged modulation (or restitution) it will be appropriate to consider the probability that an assigned value of the degree of distortion will be exceeded.

In accordance with the definition *theoretical duration of a significant interval*, in practical measurements the unit interval and the theoretical significant intervals considered are those corresponding to the actual average rate of modulation.

degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion

Series X *

Ratio to the theoretical duration of the significant interval of the maximum measured difference between the latest and the earliest coherent significant instants of a modulation (or restitution) within all parallel channels.

See Figure 3/X.

degree of standardized test distortion

Rec. R.140

Degree of distortion of the restitution measured during a specified period of time when the modulation is perfect and corresponds to a specific text.

degree of start-stop distortion

Rec. R.140

In start-stop transmission the ratio to the unit interval of the maximum measured difference, irrespective of sign, between the actual and theoretical intervals separating any significant instant from the significant instant of the start element immediately preceding it.

The degree of distortion of a start-stop modulation, restitution or signal is usually expressed as a percentage.

Note 1 - As for definition degree of isochronous distortion.

Note 2 -Distinction can be made between the degree of *late* (or positive) distortion and the degree of *early* (or negative) distortion.

degree of start-stop distortion

Series X *

a) Ratio to the unit interval of the maximum measured difference, irrespective of sign, between the actual and theoretical intervals separating any significant instant of modulation (or of restitution) from the significant instant of the start element immediately preceding it.

b) The highest absolute value of individual distortion affecting the significant instants of a start-stop modulation.

The degree of distortion of a start-stop modulation (or restitution) is usually expressed as a percentage.

Note I_{-} Same as the note to the definition degree of isochronous distortion.

Note 2. – Distinction can be made between the degree of late (or positive) distortion and the degree of early (or negative) distortion.

Note 3. — The theoretical intervals are related to the mean actual incoming modulation rate and not necessarily to the nominal modulation rate.

degree of synchronous start-stop distortion

Rec. R.140

Degree of distortion determined when the unit interval and the theoretical intervals assumed are those appropriate to the actual mean rate.

Note 1 - As for definition degree of isochronous distortion.

Note 2 - For the determination of the actual mean modulation rate, account is only taken of those significant instants of modulation (or restitution) that correspond to a change of condition in the same sense as that occurring at the beginning of the start element.

delay-dialling signal (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.310

This line signal is transmitted by the incoming exchange following the recognition of the connect (seizing) signal to verify receipt of the connect (seizing) signal and to indicate that the incoming register equipment is not yet attached or ready to receive address signals.

delay system

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A system in which bids that cannot be served immediately are permitted to wait until service can begin.

delav time

See :

answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call.

delayed delivery

Series X *

A facility which employs storage within the data network whereby data from a user destined for delivery to one or more addresses may be held for subsequent delivery at a later time.

Note. - Two modes may be required

- 1) where the called data terminal equipment is busy when called and the network holds the data until the destination is free;
- 2) where the network accepts data and undertakes to deliver them at some predetermined time.

deletion character

Rec. Z.341

A character that causes the system to respond with an acknowledgement that present input after the last command executed is cancelled.

delimiter

Rec. Z.341

A character that organizes and separates items of data.

delivery confirmation

Series X *

A user facility which will provide information to the sending DTE that a given packet has been delivered to the nominated address(es).

delta modulation

Rec. G.702

A form of DPCM in which the magnitude of the difference between the predicted value and the actual value is encoded by one bit only, i.e. where only the sign of that difference is detected and transmitted.

demand operating

Rec. E.100

In demand operating (manual or semi-automatic), after the request has been recorded in the outgoing international exchange, an immediate attempt to set up the call is made by the operator at this exchange who took the request.

A distinction is made between:

- manual demand operating

There are two operating methods:

- a) *indirect manual demand operating* In this method of operating, the operator at the incoming international exchange always acts as an interpreter between the operator in the outgoing international exchange and the called party.
- b) direct manual demand operating In this method of operating, the operator in the outgoing international exchange speaks with the called party direct.

- semi-automatic demand operating

In this method of operating, the operator in the outgoing international exchange controls the automatic switching operations to obtain either the called station, or an operator in the incoming or transit international exchange (or an operator in a manual exchange in the country of destination).

democratic (mutually synchronized) network

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A mutually synchronized network in which all clocks (see definition of *clock*) are of equal status and exert equal amounts of control on the others, the network operating frequency (digit rate) being the mean of the natural (uncontrolled) frequencies of the population of clocks.

demodulation

Rec. R.140

An operation, the reverse of *modulation*, in which the *modulation products* are used to reproduce the modulating signal.

dependent (repeater) station

Rec. G.601

A repeater station which receives its electric power supply from a power feeding repeater station.

Note – Electric power may be conveyed to the dependent station either by the physical transmission medium itself, or by conductors in the same cable sheath, or by exterior cables.

descrambler

Rec. G.702

A device for performing the complementary operation to that of a scrambler.

description (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

The implementation of the requirements of a system is described in a description of the system. Descriptions consist of general parameters of the system as implemented and the functional description (FD) of its actual behaviour. (Recommendation Z.101, §§ 1.2.2 a), 1.2.2 b).)

deserializer

See:

serial to parallel converter.

to designate

Rec. S.61

To identify a set of characters that are to be represented, in some cases immediately and in others on the occurrence of a further control function, in a prescribed manner.

despotic (synchronized) network

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A synchronized network in which a unique master clock (see definition of *clock*) exists with full power of control of all other clocks.

destination

Rec. E. 410

A country in which the called subscriber is located or an area or other location that may be specified within that country. A destination can be identified by the digits used for routing the call.

destination address

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction consisting of a number of address signals indicating the complete data number of the called user.

destination Administration

See :

country (or Administration) of destination.

destination country

See:

country (or Administration) of destination.

destination identifier

Rec. Z.341

Indicates the physical area where the command is processed.

destination indicator

Rec. F.1

This indicator is extracted from the List of Destination Indicators and Telex Network Identification Codes, issued by the ITU, and consists of four letters; the first two characterize the destination country (or a particular network in the destination country) and the following two letters characterize an office of that country.

(signalling) destination point

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A signalling point to which a message is destined.

destination point code

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information identifying the signalling point to which the message is to be routed.

destination point code

Glos. (VI.6)

A part of the label in a signalling message which uniquely identifies, in a signalling network, the (signalling) destination point of the message.

destruction characteristic of a protector

Rec. K.12

Indicates the relationship between the value of the discharge current and its time of flow until the protector is mechanically destroyed (break, electrode short circuit). It is obtained from the average of measurements on several protectors.

For periods of time between 1 μ s and some ms, it is based on impulse discharge currents, and for periods of time of 0.1 s and greater it is based on alternating discharge currents.

deviation ratio

Rec. R.140

For the case of a frequency modulated wave, the ratio of the *frequency deviation* to the maximum modulation frequency.

device start (DST)

Rec. S.100

The device start (DST) causes a designated terminal device to start.

device stop (DSP)

Rec. S.100

The device stop (DSP) causes a designated terminal device to stop.

device wait (DW)

Rec. S.100

The device wait (DW) causes a designated terminal device to pause.

diagnostic code (in Recommendation X.25)

Rec. X.15

A unique combination of symbols, such as the CCITT International Alphabet No. 5, binary of hexadecimal notation, used to convey information between the DTE and the DCE for the purpose of indicating errors, failures, or, inherent incompatibilities of a DTE with the network or with another DTE.

dial tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising that the exchange is ready to receive call information and inviting the user to start sending call information.

dial-tone delay

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

Time interval between subscriber off hook and reception of dial tone.

dialling-time

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

Time interval between the reception of dial tone and the end of dialling of the calling subscriber.

diary service

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

With prior indication from a subscriber, a call is made automatically to his telephone number at a specific date and time, and when an answer condition is detected a recorded message is connected to this telephone termination to remind him of a particular event, e.g. birthday of a relative. Two versions of the series are envisaged:

- a) the recorded message is dictated by the subscriber in each case;
- b) the recorded message is selected from a variety of pre-stored messages.

dichotomizing search

Rec. Q.9

A search in which an ordered set of items is partitioned into two parts, one of which is rejected, the process being repeated on the accepted part until the search is completed.

difference of capacity

Rec. G.541 *

The difference between the capacity of any circuit of a group and the average capacity of all similar circuits of this group in the same factory length. This difference is expressed as a percentage of the average value.

differential echo suppressor

Rec. G.164

An echo suppressor whose operation is controlled by the difference in level between the signals on the two speech paths.

differential modulation

Series X *

A type of modulation in which the choice of the significant condition for any signal element is dependent on the choice for the previous signal element.

differential pulse code modulation (DPCM)

Rec. G.702

A process in which a signal is sampled, and the difference between the actual value of each sample and its predicted value derived from the previous sample(s) is quantized and converted by encoding to a digital signal.

differential sensitivity

Rec. G.164

The difference, in dB, between the relative level of the test signals applied to the send path and receive path when break-in occurs.

digit

Rec. G.702

A member selected from a finite set.

Note 1 - In digital transmission, a digit may be represented by a signal element, being characterized by the dynamic nature, discrete condition and discrete timing of the element, e.g. it may be represented as a pulse of specified amplitude and duration.

Note 2 – In equipment used in digital transmission, a digit may be represented by a stored condition being characterized by a specified physical condition, e.g. it may be represented as a binary magnetic condition of a ferrite core.

Note 3 – The context of the use of the term should be such as to indicate the radix of notation. (The meaning of "digit" in Notes 1, 2, and 3 translates into French as "élément numérique".)

Note 4 – In telephone subscriber numbering, a digit is any of the numbers 1, 2, 3...9 or 0 forming the elements of a telephone number (Recommendation Q.10). (This meaning of "digit" translates into French as "chiffre".)

digit

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A charater of the character set representing an integer, listed in Table 1/Z.314, column 3, positions 0 (zero) to 9.

digit

Series X *

A member selected from a finite set.

Note 1. — In digital transmission, a digit may be represented by a signal element, being characterized by its dynamic nature, discrete condition and discrete timing. e.g. it may be represented as a pulse of specified amplitude and duration.

Note 2. - In equipment used in digital transmission, a digit may be represented by a stored condition being characterized by a specified physical condition, e.g. it may be represented as a binary magnetic condition of a ferrite core.

Note 3. - The context of the use of the term should indicate the radix of notation.

Note 4. — In telephone subscriber numbering, any of the numbers 1, 2, 3...9 or 0 forming the elements of a telephone number.

digit position

Rec. G.702

The position in time or space into which a representation of a digit may be placed.

digit rate

Rec. G.702

The number of digits per unit time.

Note 1 - An appropriate adjective should precede the word "digit", for example, binary digit rate. (This may be abbreviated to "bit rate".)

Note 2 - In the interests of clarity it is recommended that this term should not be used to express the symbol rate on the line.

digit sequence integrity

Rec. G.702

A condition in which any selected sequence of digits is the same at each end of a digital connection.

digit time slot

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A time slot allocated to a single digit.

digital block

Recs. G.702, Q.9

The combination of a digital path and associated digital multiplex equipments. See Figure 4/G.702.

Note - The bit rate of the digital path should form part of the title.

digital circuit

Rec. Q.9

A circuit which transmits information signals in digital form between two exchanges. It includes termination equipment but not switching stages.

digital connection

Rec. Q.9

An association of digital circuits, digital switches and other functional units providing means for the transfer of digitally encoded information signals between two terminal points.

digital demultiplexer

Rec. G.702

Equipment for separating a composite digital signal into its component tributary signals.

digital distribution frame

Rec. G.702

A frame at which interconnections are made between the digital outputs of equipments and the digital inputs of other equipments.

digital error

Rec. G.702

A single digit inconsistency between the transmitted and received signals.

digital exchange

Rec. Q.9

An exchange that switches information in digital form through its switching devices.

digital filling

Rec. G.702

The addition of a fixed number of digits to a digital signal to change the digit rate from its existing nominal value to a higher predetermined nominal value.

Note - The added digits will not be used to transmit information.

digital line path

Rec. G.702

Two or more digital line sections interconnected in tandem in such a way that the specified rate of the digital signal transmitted and received is the same over the whole length of the line path between the two terminal digital distribution frames (or equivalents). See Figure 4/G.702.

digital line section

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Two consecutive line terminal equipments, their interconnecting transmission medium and the in-station cabling between them and their adjacent digital distribution frames (or equivalents), which together provide the whole of the means of transmitting and receiving between two consecutive digital distribution frames (or equivalents) a digital signal of specified rate. See Figure 4/G.702.

Note 1 - Line terminal equipments may include the following:

- regenerators
- code converters
- scramblers
- remote power feeding
- fault location
- supervision.

Note 2 - A digital line section is a particular case of a digital section.

digital line system

Rec. G.702

A specific means of providing a digital line section.

digital multiplex equipment

Rec. G.702

The combination of a digital multiplexer and a digital demultiplexer at the same location.

digital multiplex hierarchy

Rec. G.702

A series of digital multiplexers graded according to capability so that multiplexing at one level combines a defined number of digital signals, each having the digit rate prescribed for a lower order, into a digital signal having a prescribed digit rate which is then available for further combination with other digital signals of the same rate in a digital multiplexer of the next higher order.

digital multiplexer

Rec. G.702

Equipment for combining by time-division multiplexing two or more tributary digital signals into a single composite digital signal.

digital path

Recs. G.702, Q.9

The whole of the means of transmitting and receiving a digital signal of specified rate between those two digital distribution frames (or equivalent) at which terminal equipments or switches will be connected. Terminal equipments are those at which signals at the specified bit rate originate or terminate. See Figure 4/G.702.

Note 1 - A digital path comprises one or more digital sections.

Note 2 - Where appropriate, the bit rate should qualify the title.

Note 3 – The description always applies to the combination of "go" and "return" directions of transmission, unless stated otherwise.

Note 4 - Digital paths interconnected by digital switches form a digital connection.

digital radio path

Rec. G.702

Two or more digital radio sections interconnected in tandem in such a way that the specified rate of the digital signal transmitted and received is the same over the whole length of the radio path between the two terminal digital distribution frames (or equivalents). See Figure 4/G.702.

See Figure 4/G.702.

digital radio section

Rec. G.702

Two consecutive radio terminal equipments and their interconnecting transmission medium which together provide the whole of the means of transmitting and receiving, between two consecutive digital distribution frames (or equivalents), a digital signal of specified rate. See Figure 4/G.702.

Note 1 - The description always applies to the combination of "go" and "return" directions of transmission, unless stated otherwise.

Note 2 - A digital radio section is a particular case of a digital section.

digital radio system

Rec. G.702

A specific means of providing a digital radio section. See Figure 4/G.702.

digital section

Recs. G.702, Q.9

The whole of the means of transmitting and receiving between two consecutive digital distribution frames (or equivalent) a digital signal of specified rate. See Figure 4/G.702.

Note 1 - A digital section forms either a part or the whole of a digital path.

Note 2 - Where appropriate, the bit rate should qualify the title.

Note 3 – The description always applies to the combination of "go" and "return" directions of transmission, unless stated otherwise.

digital signal

Rec. G.702

A signal constrained to have a discontinuous characteristic in time and a set of permitted discrete values.

digital sum

Rec. G.702

In a multilevel code, the algebraic sum of positive and negative pulse amplitudes. The sum is taken from an arbitrary time origin to the last transmitted pulse at the time considered and the amplitude units are chosen with reference to the mean d.c. level in such a way that adjacent levels differ by one unit.

digital sum variation

Rec. G.702

The difference between the maximum and the minimum possible digital sum in any coded sequence of a given code.

digital switching

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A process in which connections are established by operations on digital signals without converting them to analogue signals.

digroup

See: primary block.

diplex ...

Rec. R.140

Permitting simultaneously and in the same direction, the transmission or reception of two signals over a circuit or channel.

direct access

Rec. Q.9

The facility to obtain data from a storage device or to enter data into a storage device in such a way that the process depends only on a reference to data previously accessed.

direct address

Rec. Q.9

An address that designates a storage location of an item of data to be treated as an operand.

direct call

Rec. X.15

A facility which enables the establishment of a call without the need to convey address signals to the network.

When instructed, the network establishes a connection to a single or a number of destination addresses previously designated by the user.

The facility may be provided on a per call or contractual period basis.

Note – This facility may permit faster call set-up than usual. No special priority is implied over other users of the network in establishing a connection. The designated address is assigned for an agreed period.

direct-current transmission

Rec. R.140

A form of telegraphy in which transmission is effected by a direct current applied to the line under the control of the sending apparatus.

direct dialling-in

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

Calls can be dialled from a telephone line connected to the public network directly to extensions in a PABX.

direct service circuit

Rec. M.100

A telephone or teleprinter (teletypewriter) service circuit serving only two stations and linking them directly.

direct-transit country

Recs. D.150, D.200 R, F.67

A transit country through which traffic is routed on direct circuits, i.e. on circuits provided for the exclusive use of other countries.

direction of speech

Rec. P.72

The straight line formed by the intersection of the median plane of the head with a plane through the centres of the ears and the centre of the mouth.

directly powered (repeater) station

Rec. G.601

A repeater station which receives its electric power directly from the local mains or from a local generator.

directory inquiry service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

Callers can be informed of subscribers' telephone numbers, and, possibly, also of their names and addresses.

disconnect signal (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.310

This line signal is sent in the forward direction at the end of a call when:

- a) in semi-automatic working, the operator at the outgoing exchange withdraws the plug from the jack, or when an equivalent operation is performed;
- b) in automatic working, the calling party hangs up, or when the time-out period of 10 to 120 seconds as discussed in § 1.8 above occurs.

disparity

Rec. G.702

The digital sum of a set of *n* signal elements.

distributed frame alignment signal

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A frame alignment signal in which the signal elements occupy nonconsecutive digit time slots.

distribution frame

Rec. 0.9

A structure for terminating wires and connecting them together in any desired order.

divergence

Rec. Z.104

Where a symbol is followed by two or more other symbols, a flow line leading from that symbol may diverge into two or more flow lines (

diversion if number busy service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for a subscriber who cannot receive calls, because his number is busy, to have these calls diverted.

do not disturb service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for a subscriber, who does not wish to answer his telephone during a period of time, to divert incoming calls.

document

Rec. S.62

A document is a sequence of one or more pages intended by the originator to be delivered to the address(es) as a single entity in the original page sequence.

document facsimile telegram

Series F *. Series T *

A telegram containing graphic material that would normally be transmitted by document facsimile telegraphy because it is unsuitable for transmission by alphabetic telegraphy and the use of photograph facsimile telegraphy is not necessary.

document facsimile telegraphy

Series T *

A system of telegraphy intended primarily for the transmission of documents other than photographs without guarantee of faithful restitution of the density scale.

double-current transmission

Rec. R.140

A form of binary telegraph transmission in which positive and negative direct currents denote the significant conditions.

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A method of synchronizing a specified synchronization node with respect to another synchronization node in which synchronization information at the specified node is derived by comparing the phase difference between the local clock (see definition of clock) and the incoming digital signal from the other node, with the phase difference at the other node between its local clock and the digital signal incoming from the specified node.

double phantom balanced telegraph circuit

Rec. R.140

A double phantom telegraph circuit derived from four pairs of line conductors and without earth return.

See Figure 3/R.140.

double, triple,... error

Series X *

A group of 2, 3,... etc., consecutive erroneous bits, preceded and followed by at least one correct bit.

down state

Rec. G.106

A state of an item in which it cannot perform a required function.

down time

See :

up (down) time.

drift compensation

Glos. (VI.3)

The process of adjusting for the difference in relationship of the backward acknowledgement information contained in the ACU to the forward signal units it acknowledges which occurs as a result of drift in the bit rates of the data channels.

drum factor

Series T *

In drum apparatus, the ratio of the usable scanning length of the drum to its diameter.

drum receiver

Series T *

Apparatus in which the recording medium is fixed on a rotating drum and scanned helicoidally by a recording head.

drum transmitter

Series T *

Apparatus in which the original document is fixed on a rotating drum and scanned helicoidally by a reading head.

DTE busy

Rec. X.15

Status of DTE which is unavailable because it cannot accept an additional call.

DTE clear request

Series X *

A call control signal sent by the DTE to initiate clearing.

DTE controlled not ready

Rec. X.15

Indicates that, although the DTE is operational, it is temporarily unable to accept incoming calls.

DTE inactive registration facility

Rec. X.15

The *DTE inactive registration facility*, for circuit switched services, provides an optional (A) facility for a DTE to advise the network that it intends to be unavailable for service for a specified period of time. At the start of the inactive period, the DTE will register with the network the month, day, and hour (local) that it intends to return to normal service. During the inactive period, the network will issue a *call progress* signal in response to an incoming call, giving the time information. The appropriate *call progress* signal to be issued is for further study.

DTE uncontrolled not ready

Rec. X.15

Indicates that the DTE is unable to accept incoming calls, generally because of abnormal operating conditions.

DTE waiting

Series X *

A call control signal condition at the DCE/DTE interface which indicates that the DTE is waiting for a call control signal from the DCE.

dual seizure

Glos. (V1.6)

The condition which occurs when in bothway operation two exchanges attempt to seize the same circuit at approximately the same time.

dual telephone numbers

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

Two telephone numbers are given to one subscriber. One number is known to the public while the other is revealed by the subscriber only to a limited number of persons. When the subscriber applies call diversion or do not disturb services to the first number, the people using the second number will still be connected.

to dump

Rec. Q.9

To write the contents of a storage, or part of a storage, usually from an internal storage, onto an external medium for a specific purpose such as to allow other use of the storage, as a safeguard against faults or errors, or in connection with debugging.

duplex (circuit, connection)

Rec. R.140

A circuit equipped with balancing devices permitting simultaneous both-way transmission of telegraph signals by the modulation of a continuous current.

duplex operation

Series X *

1. In the telegram service a method of working between two telegraph sets in which the transmission of telegrams may take place simultaneously in both directions.

2. In data transmission, a method of working between two data terminal equipments in which the transmission of digital data may take place simultaneously in both directions.

duplex, two way simplex (connection)

Rec. R.140

A circuit permitting the exchange of signals in both directions.

duration of a call

Rec. E.100

The interval between the instant the call is actually established between the calling and the called stations and the instant the calling station gives the clearing signal (or the instant when, although the caller has not replaced his receiver, the call is:

- in manual or semi-automatic service, officially cleared down by an operator,
- in fully automatic service, cleared down after some slight delay by the action of the called subscriber's clear-back signal).

The time interval between:

- a) t_5-t_3 is the duration of a station call;
- b) t_5-t_4 is the duration of a personal call.

(For an explanation of the different time instants t, see successive phases of a call.)

dynamicizer

See:

parallel to serial converter.

E

ear reference point

Rec. P.64

This definition is illustrated in Figure A-1/P.64

۰., ۲

earlier transmitted bits (scrambling process)

Recs. V.35, V.36, V.37

Those bits which have been transmitted earlier than the next transmitted bit. They are numbered sequentially in reverse time order, i.e. the first earlier transmitted bit is that immediately preceding the next transmitted bit.

early failure period

Rec. G.106

That possible early period, beginning at a stated time and during which the failure intensity decreases rapidly in comparison with that of the subsequent period.

Note – In any particular case it is necessary to explain what is meant by decreases rapidly (see Figure A-2/G.106).

earth-return double phantom circuit

Rec. R.140

A superposed earth-return telegraph circuit derived from two pairs of line conductors used in parallel.

See Figure 3/R.140.

earth-return phantom circuit

Rec. R.140

A superposed earth return telegraph circuit derived from a pair of line conductors used in parallel.

See Figure 3/R.140.

echelon telegraphy

Rec. R.140

An arrangement by which a part of the traffic capacity of a route provided between two points A and B is allocated to provide also direct circuits linking an intermediate point C with either or both of the points A and B.

echo

Rec. G.601

An electric, acoustic or electromagnetic wave which arrives at a given point, after reflection or indirect propagation, with sufficient magnitude and delay for it to be perceptible at the given point, as a wave distinct from that directly transmitted.

echo canceller

Rec. G.165

A voice operated device placed in the 4-wire portion of a circuit (which may be an individual circuit path or a path carrying a multiplexed signal) and used for reducing the echo by subtracting an estimated echo from the circuit echo. (See Recommendation G.122, § 2.2 and also Figures 1/G.165 to 5/G.165.)

echo curve

Rec. G.601

A graphic or oscilloscopic representation of echo amplitude function of time.

Note – The echo may be corrected in amplitude or in amplitude and phase; the curve is then called, as the case may be, "amplitude-corrected echo curve" or "amplitude- and phase-corrected echo curve".

echo effect

Series T *

A defect in reproduction due to transmission phenomena, consisting in the appearance of a second outline or several other outlines displaced, in the scanning direction, from the outline of the normal picture.

echo loss $(A_{\rm ECHO})$

Rec. G.165

The attenuation of a signal from the receive-out port to the send-in port of an echo canceller, due to transmission and hybrid loss, i.e. the loss in the echo path. See also Figure 5/G.165.

echo suppressor

Rec. G.164

A voice-operated device placed in the 4-wire portion of a circuit and used for inserting loss in the transmission path to suppress echo. The path in which the device operates may be an individual circuit path or a path carrying a multiplexed signal. See Figures 1/G.164 to 4/G.164.

echo suppressor indicator

Rec. Q.254

Information sent in the forward direction indicating whether or not an outgoing half-echo suppressor is included in the connection.

echometric measurement

Rec. G.601

A measurement made by studying the *echo* which follows the emission of a signal of limited duration, known as a "measuring signal", with a view to analyzing all the causes of reflections.

echoplex mode

Rec. X.15

A mode of operation whereby characters transmitted by a DTE are automatically returned to that DTE from some specified network mode.

editing

Rec. X.15

A function provided by a PAD, which allows the start-stop mode DTE user to edit characters sent to the PAD before action by the PAD and/or onward transmission.

effective capacity

Rec. G.541 *

The effective capacity of a pair is the capacity measured between the two conductors of this pair, all the other conductors being connected to the lead sheath; the nominal value of this capacity for each cable will be specified.

The effective capacity of the phantom circuit of a phantom group is the capacity measured between the two pairs of this group, each pair being short-circuited, all the other conductors of the cable being connected to the lead sheath. By definition, the nominal capacity of the phantom circuit is equal to 1.6 times the nominal capacity of the pair (multiple twin quad or Dieselhorst-Martin cables).

effective data transfer rate

Rec. V.7

The average number of bits, characters, or blocks per unit time transferred from a data source to a data sink and accepted as valid. It is expressed in bits, characters, or blocks per second, minute, or hour.

effective traffic

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The traffic intensity corresponding to the call durations.

effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission

Rec. J.13

For sound-programme transmission, a signal at a particular frequency is said to be effectively transmitted if the nominal overall loss at that frequency does not exceed the nominal overall loss at 800 Hz by more than 4.3 dB. This should not be confused with the analogous definition concerning telephony circuits given in Note 1 of Recommendation G.151, §1.

For sound-programme circuits, the overall loss (relative to that at 800 Hz) defining effectively transmitted frequency is 1.4 dB, i.e. about one-third of the allowance.

effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission

Rec. N.1

For sound-programme *transmission*, a signal at a particular frequency is said to be effectively transmitted if the nominal overall loss at that frequency does not exceed the nominal overall loss at 800 Hz by more than 4.3 dB. This should not be confused with the analogous definition concerning telephone circuits given in Recommendation J.21.

For sound-programme *circuits*, the overall loss (relative to that at 800 Hz) defining effectively transmitted frequency is 1.4 dB, i.e. about one third of the allowance.

efficiency factor in time (of a telegraph communication with automatic repetition for the correction of errors)

Recs. R.140. U.23

Ratio of the time necessary to transmit a text automatically without repetition, at a specified modulation rate, to the time actually taken to receive the same text with a given error rate.

Note I — The whole of the apparatus comprising the communication is assumed to be in the normal conditions of adjustment and operation.

Note 2 - A telegraph communication may have a different efficiency factor in time for the two directions of transmission.

Note 3 – The actual conditions in which the measurement is made should be specified, in particular the duration of the measurement.

efficiency ratio

See

completion ratio.

electric circuit

See:

(electric) circuit.

electronic relay

Rec. R.140

A relay without moving parts, the operation of which is based upon electronic principles.

element error rate

Rec. R.2: Series X *

The ratio of the number of incorrectly received elements to the number of emitted elements.

elementary cable section

Rec. G.702

All of the transmission media between the section terminations at the output of one equipment and the section terminations at the input of the following equipment.

Note I – An elementary cable section will usually consist of several factory lengths of cable connected together and any media (such as flexible cables) necessary to connect it to the section terminals.

Note 2 - Examples of the transmission media are a coaxial or symmetric pair, an optical fibre and a waveguide.

elementary cable section

Rec. G.601

All of the physical transmission media and accessories such as splices, connectors or flexible connecting cables included between two consecutive section terminations. See Figures 1/G.601 and 2/G.601.

elementary echo

Rec. G.601

In an echometric measurement, the state of the echo in a time interval of a duration comparable to that of the test signal.

elementary regenerated section

Rec. G.601

In a given direction of transmission, an *elementary cable section* together with the immediately following regenerative repeater, all included between two section terminations. See Figure 1/G.601.

elementary regenerator section

Rec. G.702

An elementary cable section together with its following regenerative repeater.

elementary repeater section

Rec. G.702

An elementary cable section together with its following repeater.

elementary repeatered section

Rec. G.601

In a given direction of transmission an *elementary cable section* together with the immediately following *analogue repeater*, all included between two *section terminations*. See Figure 2/G.601.

emergency call service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

A caller is given a fast and easy means of giving information about an emergency situation to the appropriate emergency organization (e.g. fire department, police, ambulance).

emergency changeover

Glos. (VI.6)

A modified changeover procedure to be used whenever the normal one cannot be accomplished, i.e. in case of some failures in the signalling terminal equipment or in case of inaccessibility between the two involved signalling points.

emergency-load-transfer signal

Rec. Q.255

A system-control signal sent on as many links as possible to indicate that the error rate on those links has met the requirements of the emergency proving period, and that emergency transfer can take place to one of these links.

emergency restart

Glos. (VI.3)

The procedure of re-established signalling communication, when the regular and all reserve signalling links fail.

emergency routes

Recs. F.60, F.68

The circuit(s) to be used in case of complete interruption or major breakdown of the primary and secondary routes. The emergency routes may pass through any country.

emergency routes

See: routes.

en bloc register signalling (Signalling System R2)

Series Q

The transmission of all the address information as a whole in one sequence starting only after complete reception of the address information.

encoder

Rec. G.702

A device for encoding signal samples.

encoding (in PCM)

Rec. G.702

The generation of character signals in accordance with a defined pulse code.

encoding law

Rec. G.702

The law defining the relative values of the quantum steps used in quantizing and encoding (see Figures 1/G.702 and 3/G.702).

end-of-block signal

Series X *

Signal which identifies the end of a block.

end of dialogue

Rec. Z.341

The indication that the dialogue is finished.

end of output

Rec. Z.341

The indication that the output outside dialogue is finished.

end-of-pulsing (ST) signal

Recs. Q.9, Q.254

An address signal sent in the forward direction indicating that there are no more address signals to follow.

end-of-pulsing signal

See:

ST signal.

end-of-pulsing signal (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

An address signal sent indicating (in semi-automatic service) that no other address signal will follow or (in automatic service) that the transmission of the code identifying the origin of the call is completed.

end of selection

Series X *

The character which indicates the end of the selection signals.

end statement

Rec. Z.341

Terminates output information from the system in an operating sequence where termination is not obvious.

end-to-end servicing

Rec. F.1

End-to-end servicing is a mode of operation in which the service advices and paid service advices are

passed between the office of origin and the office of destination of the relevant telegram without interception at transit offices for the purposes of adding the serial and/or the channel sequence numbers of the original telegram as references.

end-to-end signalling (Signalling System R2)

Series Q

A method for signalling between registers over two or more links in tandem without signal regeneration in intermediate exchanges (see Figure 1/Q).

With this signalling method, in general only the address information needed for routing the call through an intermediate (transit) exchange is transferred from the outgoing register to the incoming register. In the intermediate exchange the speech path is immediately through-connected and the incoming register released. Then the outgoing register can exchange information directly with the incoming register of the next exchange. Such end-to-end signalling is advantageous as it reduces the interregister signalling equipment needed and minimizes the holding time of registers in transit exchanges.

See Figure 1/Q.

engaged test; busy test

Rec. Q.9

An engaged test is a test made to find out whether or not certain facilities which may be desired, such as a subscriber's line or trunk, are available for use.

envelope

Series X *

A group of binary digits formed by a byte augmented by a number of additional bits which are required for the operation of the data network.

envelope delay (deprecated)

See: group delay.

equal-length code

Rec. R.140

Code, the alphabetic signals of which are composed of the same number of unit elements, each having the same duration.

equivalent binary content

Rec. G.702

The content, expressed in binary terms, of a signal generated by a digital source.

Note – The point to which the equivalent binary content is referred may be either real or hypothetical.

equivalent bit rate

Rec. G.702

In a line coded signal, the number of binary digits that can be transmitted in a unit of time.

Note – The point to which the equivalent bit rate is referred may be either real or hypothetical.

equivalent random circuit group

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A number of theoretical circuits used in conjunction with an equivalent random traffic intensity to permit traffic theories that do not explicitly recognize peakedness to be used in peakedness engineering (see equivalent random traffic).

equivalent random traffic intensity

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The theoretical pure chance traffic intensity that, when offered to a number of theoretical circuits (equivalent random circuits), produces an overflow traffic with a mean and variance equal to that of a given offered traffic. The equivalent random concept permits traffic theories that do not explicitly recognize peakedness to be used in peakedness engineering (see equivalent random circuit group).

equivalent resistance error

Rec. G.601

The value of a hypothetical impedance deviation which, if situated at the end of a section of a transmission medium, would produce in an echometric measurement at that end the same reflected energy as all the irregularities of the section.

equivalent r.m.s. sine wave power of the peak of a multiplex telephone signal

Rec. G.223

This is the power of a sinusoidal signal whose amplitude is that of the peak voltage of the multiplex signal.

Erlang

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The unit of traffic intensity.

erroneous bit

Series X *

A bit which is not in accordance with that which should have been received.

erroneous block

Series X *

A block in which there are one or more erroneous bits.

error burst

Series X *; Glos. (VI.6)

A group of bits in which two successive erroneous bits are always separated by less than a given number (x) of correct bits. The number x should be specified when describing an error burst.

Note - The last erroneous bit in a burst and the first erroneous bit in the following burst are accordingly separated by x correct bits or more.

error control

Rec. V.7

That part of a protocol controlling the detection and possibly the correction of transmission errors.

error control loop

Glos. (VI.3)

The number of signal units transmitted on the signalling link between the time a particular signal unit is sent and the time that the acknowledgement of that signal unit is recognized.

error-correcting code

Series X *

A code in which each telegraph or data signal conforms to specific rules of construction so that departures from this construction in the receive signals can be automatically detected, permitting the automatic correction, at the receiving terminal, of some or all of the errors.

Such codes require more signal elements than are necessary to convey the basic information.

error correcting system

Series X *

A system employing an error detecting code and so arranged that some or all of the signals detected as being in error are automatically corrected at the receiving terminal before delivery to the data sink or to the telegraph receiver.

Note. - In a packet switched data service the error correcting system might result in the retransmission of at least one or more complete packets should an error be detected.

error-correcting telegraph code

Rec. R.140

An error-detecting code incorporating sufficient additional signalling elements to enable the nature of some or all of the errors to be indicated and corrected entirely at the receiving end.

error-correcting telegraph system

Rec. R.140

A system employing an error-detecting code and so conceived that any false signal initiates a repetition of the transmission of the character incorrectly received.

error detecting and feedback system

See :

request repeat system.

error-detecting code

Series X *

A code in which each telegraph or data signal conforms to specific rules of construction, so that departures from this construction in the received signals can be automatically detected. Such codes require more signal elements than are necessary to convey the fundamental information.

error-detecting system

Series X *

A system employing an error-detecting code or a data signal quality detector and so arranged that any signal detected as being in error is:

- a) either deleted from the data delivered to the data sink, in some cases with an indication that such deletion has taken place,
- b) or delivered to the data sink together with an indication that it has been detected as being in error.

error-detecting telegraph code

Rec. R.140

A telegraph code in which each telegraph signal conforms to specific rules of construction, so that departures from this construction in the received signals can be automatically detected. Such codes necessarily require more signalling elements than are required to convey the basic information.

error multiplication

Rec. G.702

A characteristic property of an apparatus whereby a single digital error in the signal presented to its input port results in more than one error in the digital output signal.

Note – Line code converters and descramblers are examples of apparatus that may cause error multiplication.

error multiplication factor

Rec. G.702

The ratio of digital errors in the output signal to a single error in the input signal to an apparatus that produces error multiplication.

Note – The error multiplication factor may be expressed as either an average or maximum value.

error rate (deprecated)

See:

error ratio.

error rate monitor

Glos. (VI.3)

A device which receives an indication for each signal unit found in error and which measures the rate of occurrence of errors according to a prescribed rule.

error rate of a telegraph communication

Rec. R.140

Ratio of the number of alphabetic signals of a message incorrectly received (after automatic translation, where applicable) to the number of alphabetic signals of the message, the keying being correct.

Note I - A telegraph communication may have a different error rate for the two directions of transmission.

Note 2 – The notion of error rate could be applied to any operation taking place in a telegraph communication (e.g. keying, translation, etc.).

Note 3 – The statement of the error rate will be accompanied by that of the time interval, generally limited, during which the observation was made. For a communication established for a sufficiently long time, the probability of exceeding an assigned value of error rate could be considered.

error rate of a translation

Rec. R.140

Ratio of the number of alphabetic signals incorrectly translated to the number of alphabetic signals in the message, the restitution at the input of the receiving apparatus being without distortion.

error rate of keying

Rec. R.140

Ratio of the number of alphabetic signals incorrectly transmitted to the number of alphabetic signals of the message.

error ratio

Rec. G.702

The proportion of the number of digital errors to the total number of digits. Numerical values of error ratio should be expressed as follows:

n · 10^{-p}

error spread

Rec. G.702

The number of unit intervals over which errors in the equivalent binary content of the output signal are distributed when a single digital error is present in the input signal to an apparatus that causes error multiplication.

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escape indication

Rec. Z.341

A mechanism to indicate that following character(s) are not to be interpreted according to the normal syntax rules.

escape sequence

Rec. S.61

A bit string that is used for control purposes in code extension procedures and that consists of two or more bit combinations. The first of these combinations corresponds to the character *escape*.

even parity check (odd parity check)

Series X *

Check which tests whether the number of digits in a group of binary digits is even (even parity check) or odd (odd parity check).

Note. - In some cases the control may be done on the number of digits "0".

exchange (switching exchange, switching centre)

Rec. **Q**.9

An aggregate of traffic carrying devices, switching stages, controlling and signalling means at a network node that enables subscriber lines and/or other telecommunication circuits to be interconnected as required by individual callers. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

exchange call-release delay

Rec. Q.9

Exchange call release delay is the interval from the instant at which the last information required for releasing a call in an exchange is available for processing in the exchange to the instant that the switching network through-connection is no longer available between the incoming and outgoing 64-kbit/s circuits and the disconnection signal is sent to the subsequent exchange. This interval does not include the time taken to detect the release signal, which might become significant during certain failure conditions, e.g. transmission system failures.

exchange call set-up delay

Rec. Q.9

The interval from the instant when the digits required for setting up a call are available in the exchange or the address information is received at the incoming signalling data transmission control of the exchange to the instant when the seizing signal is sent to the subsequent exchange or the corresponding address information is sent from the outgoing signalling data transmission control.

exchange call set-up delay

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The interval from the instant when the address information required for setting up a call is received at the incoming side of the exchange to the instant when the seizing signal or the corresponding address information is sent to the subsequent exchange, or to the instant when the ringing signal is sent to the appropriate user.

exchange concentrator

Rec. Q.9

A switching stage wherein a number of subscriber lines or inter-exchange circuits carrying relatively low traffic volumes can be through-connected to a few number of circuits carrying higher traffic volumes. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

exchange control system

Recs. Q.9; Z.341

The central control system of a stored program controlled switching system. It may consist of one or more processors.

execution character

Rec. Z.341

A character which requests that the command be executed.

executive program

Rec. Q.9

A program, usually part of an operating system, that controls the execution of other programs and regulates the flow of work in a data processing system.

expanded session reference

Rec. S.62

The expanded session reference is used to identify a session uniquely. It consists of the mandatory basic session reference plus an optional additional session reference number.

expansion

Rec. Q.9

A configuration wherein the number of inlets into the switching stage is smaller than the number of outlets.

expansion of the luminance range

See :

compression (expansion) of the luminance range.

exposure

Series X *

The vulnerability multiplied by the probability of occurrence within a given time.

extension circuit

Rec. R.140

The permanent connection extending a telegraph station to a nearby centre, giving access to the long distance network.

Note – Depending upon the organization of the national network, an extension circuit may comprise metallic conductors or a radio circuit, etc.

external blocking

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

When referring to a switching stage, the condition in which no suitable resource, connected to that switching stage, is accessible.

external down time

See :

internal.

external signal

Rec. Z.104

An external signal is a signal from a process in one functional block to a process in another functional block.

facility registration/cancellation request accepted message

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A message sent in the backward direction, containing information that registration or cancellation is completed or accepted at the destination exchange.

facility registration/cancellation request message

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A message sent in the forward direction to register or cancel a user facility. This message contains information which identifies the user requesting facility registration or cancellation and information relating to the facility concerned.

facility registration/cancellation request rejected message

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A message sent in the backward direction, containing information that the registration or cancellation is not completed or accepted at the destination exchange with information indicating a reject cause.

facility request

Series X *

The part of the selection signals which indicates the required facility.

facility request separator

Series X *

The character which separates the different facility requests in the selection signals.

facsimile

Rec. F.160

Reproduction of all forms of graphics, handwritten or printed material, in the sense of a distant reproduction of the original within the limits and characteristics specified by the relevant Recommendations.

facsimile machine

See: facsimile terminal.

facsimile on private networks

Rec. F.160

With regard to facsimile communications on private networks, circuits leased must be used in accordance with the instructions contained in Recommendation T.10 and the general Series D Recommendations.

facsimile service

Rec. F.160

Telecommunication service offered for the purpose of transmitting documents between facsimile machines.

facsimile telegraphy

Series T *

A system of telegraphy which allows the reproduction of fixed images (photographic or otherwise) in permanent form at a distance using a scanning technique. The reproduction may be in two significant states only, e.g. black and white, it may contain intermediate shades or it may be coloured.

facsimile terminal (facsimile machine)

Rec. F.160

Machine used for the transmission and/or receipt of documents in facsimile services.

factor of cooperation

Series T *

The product of the total scanning line length and the scanning density.

fail safe

Rec. G.106

A designed property of an item which prevents its failures from being critical failures.

failure

Rec. G.106

The termination of the ability of an item to perform a required function.

(The term *fault* is deprecated.)

failure correction time

Rec. G.106

That part of active corrective maintenance time during which the ability of a failed item to perform its function is restored.

Note – That restoring action may be a replacement of a subitem of the item.

failure diagnosis time

Rec. G.106

That part of the active corrective maintenance time during which it is determined which of the subitems of an item has failed.

failure mode

Rec. G.106

One of the possible states of an item defined as a failure state.

failure occurrence

Rec. G.106

The event when an item loses its ability to perform a required function.

failure recognition

Rec. G.106

The event of recognizing that an item has lost its ability to perform a required function.

failure state

Rec. G.106

A state of an item characterized by lack of ability to perform a required function.

fast select

Rec. X.15

A facility applicable to virtual calls which allows a DTE to expand the possibility to transmit data in *call* set-up and *clearing* packets beyond the basic capabilities of a virtual call.

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fast select acceptance

Rec. X.15

A facility applicable to virtual calls which autorizes the DCE to transmit data to the DTE in *call set-up* and *clearing* packets beyond the basic capabilities of a virtual call.

fault

See : failure.

fault report point (circuit)

Rec. M.715

The fault report point (circuit) is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semiautomatic service at each international centre or common for more than one international centre.

The fault report point (circuit) is equipped with all the necessary facilities and arranged in such a way that it may receive fault reports relating to one or more specifically identified circuits from different sources or make such fault reports to other points and initiate the fault localization and clearing operations.

fault report point (network)

Rec. M.716

The fault report point (network) is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semiautomatic service at each international centre or common for more than one international centre. If more than one international centre is associated with a given relation, it is desirable to designate one fault report point (network) as the principal one for that relation. If such is not practical, one of the fault report points (network) or a central organization may be nominated to coordinate the activities of the various fault report points (network) that are involved.

The fault report point (network) is equipped with all the necessary facilities and arranged in such a way as to enable it to:

- a) receive, from different sources, fault reports of difficulties on the international telephone network or of problems with the international service that, at the time of reporting, are not identified with specific circuits; and
- b) make such fault reports to other points and initiate the fault location and clearing operations.

faulty link information

Glos. (VI.3)

Information sent on a signalling link to indicate a failure of that link. The information consists of alternate blocks of changeover signals and of synchronization signal units.

field

Glos. (VI.3)

A subdivision of a signal unit, which carries a certain type or classification of information - e.g. label field, signal information field, etc.

field

Rec. Q.9

In a record, a specified area used for a particular category of data.

field

Rec. S.62

Either a group of one or more bits within a single octet or a group of one or more octets, used to represent a particular set of information.

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information associated with and indicating the presence or absence of an optional field.

field length indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information associated with and indicating the length of a variable length field.

fifteen-supergroup assembly

Rec. M.300

A 15 supergroup assembly consists of a 15 supergroup assembly link terminated at each end by terminal equipments. These terminal equipments provide for the setting-up of 15 supergroup links or sections separated by free spaces of 8 kHz and occupying a band whose total width is 3716 kHz. The basic 15 supergroup assembly is made up of supergroups 2 to 16 occupying the frequency band 312-4028 kHz. See Figures 2/M.300 to 4/M.300.

fifteen-supergroup assembly link

Rec. G.211

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3716 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments (supergroup modems permitting the setting-up of a 15-supergroup assembly). The ends of the link are the points on 15-supergroup assembly distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more 15-supergroup assembly sections.

Note - The notion of 15-supergroup assembly link relates to translating procedure 2 mentioned in Recommendation G.211, § 1. It is the equivalent of the "supermastergroup link" concept of the translating procedure 1 (900 telephone channels).

fifteen-supergroup assembly link

Rec. M.300

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3716 kHz) connecting two 15 supergroup assembly distribution frames (or equivalent points). It can be made up of a number of 15 supergroup assembly sections. When terminal equipments are connected to both ends, it becomes a constituent part of a 15 supergroup assembly for carrying telephony or telegraphy channels or data or facsimile, etc. See Figures 2/M.300 to 4/M.300.

fifteen-supergroup assembly section

Rec. G.211

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3716 kHz) connecting two consecutive 15-supergroup assembly distribution frames (or equivalent points) via at least one line link.

Note 1 – The notion of 15-supergroup assembly link relates to translating procedure 2 mentioned in Recommendation G.211, § 1. It is the equivalent of the "supermastergroup link" concept of the translating procedure 1(900 telephone channels).

Note 2 - In a country which uses procedure 1, a 15-supergroup assembly can be through-connected without difficulty at the supermastergroup distribution frame. In this case, the 15-supergroup assembly is through-connected to position 3 (8620-12 336 kHz) instead of position 1 (312-4028 kHz) as required by the definition of the through-connection point of such an assembly (see Recommendation G.242, § 6). This throughconnection point does not therefore correspond to this definition and is not at the end of a 15-supergroup assembly section.

fifteen-supergroup assembly section

Rec. M.300

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3716 kHz) connecting two consecutive 15 supergroup assembly distribution frames (or equivalent points) and connected, at least at one end, to through-15 supergroup assembly connection equipment. It always forms part of a 15 supergroup assembly link. See Figures 2/M.300 to 4/M.300.
Rec. Q.9

A set of related records treated as a unit.

fill-in signal unit

Glos. (VI.6)

A signal unit containing only error control and delimitation information, which is transmitted when there are no message signal units or link status signal units to be transmitted.

final circuit group

Sup. No. 7 (II.3)

A circuit-group which receives overflow traffic and for which there is no possible overflow.

It may also carry first choice parcels of traffic, for which it is said to be fully provided.

fineness of scanning

See:

scanning density.

first choice circuit group

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

At a switching system, the circuit group to which a traffic item is initially offered.

first data multiplexer

Series X *

The equipment that accepts a number of streams of binary digits at the same or different standard data signalling rates and combines these on a time division basis into a single stream of binary digits signalled at a rate equivalent to that of a PCM channel time slot.

fixed destination call services

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for a subscriber to set up a call to a predetermined telephone number by lifting the handset only.

flag

Glos. (VI.6)

The unique pattern on the signalling data link used to delimit a signal unit.

flat-bed transmitter

Series T *

Apparatus in which the original document is placed flat and scanned line by line.

flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure

Recs. D.150, F.67

The flat-rate price procedure is a procedure that consists of remunerating an Administration on the basis of a flat-rate price per circuit.

flow control

Series X *

The procedure for controlling the rate of transfer of packets between two nominated points in a data network, for example between a DTE and a data switching exchange.

flow control parameter selection/negotiation and indication for virtual call service

Rec. X.15

A user facility for the virtual call service which provides for the packet mode DTE in classes of service 8-11 to select and negotiate the packet and window size and the significance of the *receive packet sequence* number [P(R)] and permits the DCE to indicate the appropriate value of each parameter at the end of the call establishment phase.

flow line

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

flow line (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A line representing a connection path between symbols in a syntax diagram.

follow-on service advices

Rec. F.1

A follow-on advice is a voluntary correction or inquiry initiated by the office of origin of the subject telegram. The originating office shall quote as reference the following particulars of the original telegram:

- a) the serial numbers shown in the numbering line together with the date (the number(s) and date in one group separated by a fraction bar);
- b) the service indications (if any);
- c) the name of the addressee;
- d) the address (excluding the office of destination);
- e) the signature (if any).

forced rerouting

Glos. (V1.6)

A procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one signalling route to another, when the signalling route in use fails or is required to be cleared of traffic.

forked working

Rec. R.140

A circuit arrangement designed for direct communication between a point A and two points B and C, using a common path AT for part of the route, extended from the point T by two paths in parallel, one serving B and the other serving C.

format

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

The arrangement or layout of data on a data medium.

format effector

Rec. Z.341

Any character(s) used to control the positioning of printed, displayed or recorded data.

format effectors

Rec. S.61

Control functions that influence the positioning of text, within the text area, on a presentation device.

format output

Rec. Z.341

An output of the parameters belonging to a command leaving empty positions for insertion of parameter values.

format parameter input

Rec. Z.341

A format output, and a format parameter entry sequence followed by an execution.

format parameter entry sequence

Rec. Z.341

The sequence performed when entering parameter values in a format output.

fortuitous distortion

Rec. R.140

Distortion resulting from causes generally subject to random laws (accidental irregularities in the operation of the apparatus and of the moving parts, disturbances affecting the transmission channel, etc.).

forward channel

Series X *

A data-transmission channel in which the direction of transmission coincides with that in which information is being transferred.

forward echo

Rec. G.601

An echo arriving at a defined point and having the same direction of transmission as that of the direct signal.

forward indicator bit

Glos. (VI.6)

A bit in a signal unit which indicates the start of a retransmission cycle.

forward sequence number

Glos. (VI.6)

A signal unit used to identify the transmitted message signal units.

forward-transfer signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the forward direction on semi-automatic calls when the outgoing international exchange operator wants the help of an operator at the incoming international exchange. The signal will normally serve to bring an assistance operator (see Recommendation Q.101) into the circuit if the call is automatically set up at that exchange. When a call is completed via an operator (incoming or delay operator) at the incoming international exchange, the signal should preferably cause this operator to be recalled.

forward-transfer signal

See :

ring-forward signal.

forward-transfer signal (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal sent on semi-automatic calls when the outgoing international exchange operator wants the help of an operator at the incoming international exchange. The signal will usually bring an assistance operator (see Recommendation Q.101) into the circuit. If the call is completed via an incoming or delay operator at the incoming international exchange, the signal indicates that recall of this operator is wanted.

four-wire chain

Rec. G.101

A 4-wire chain (see Figure 3/G.101) signifies the chain composed of the international chain and the national extension circuits connected to it, either by 4-wire switching or by some equivalent procedure.

four-wire switching

Rec. Q.9

Switching using a separate path, frequency band or time interval for each direction of transmission.

frame (multiplex structure)

Recs. G.702, Q.9; Series X *

A set of consecutive digit time slots in which the position of each digit time slot can be identified by reference to a frame alignment signal.

The frame alignment signal does not necessarily occur, in whole or in part, in each frame.

frame alignment

Recs. G.702, Q.9

The state in which the frame of the receiving equipment is correctly phased with respect to that of the received signal.

frame alignment recovery time

Recs. G.702, Q.9

The time that elapses between a valid frame alignment signal being available at the receive terminal equipment and frame alignment being established.

Note – The frame alignment recovery time includes the time required for replicated verification of the validity of the frame alignment signal.

frame alignment signal

Recs. G.702, Q.9

The distinctive signal used to secure frame alignment; this signal does not necessarily occur, in whole or in part, in each frame.

frame alignment time slot

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A time slot starting at a particular phase in each frame and allocated to the transmission of a frame alignment signal.

framing bit

Series X *

A binary digit which is used for frame synchronization.

free time

Rec. G.106

That part of the nonrequired time during which an item is in a condition to perform a required function.

freephone service

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

A subscriber can be allocated a special (freephone) number and the charge for all calls to this number are paid by him instead of by the callers.

frequency channel

Rec. R.140

A channel essentially characterized by its passband.

This passband is designated by its upper and lower frequencies. Should the channel be made up by joining several sections in tandem, its passband is that which will result from the whole.

Several frequency channels may share a common path, as in carrier systems; in which case each frequency channel is characterized by a particular frequency band reserved to it.

frequency deviation

Rec. R.140

For the case of a frequency modulated wave, the maximum value of the *frequency swing* corresponding to the maximum modulation.

frequency division

Rec. Q.9

The separation in the frequency domain of a plurality of transmission channels between two points.

frequency-division multiplex

Rec. R.140

A multiplex in which the available transmission frequency range is divided into narrower bands, each used for a separate channel.

frequency division switching

Rec. Q.9

The switching of inlets to outlets using frequency division (multiplexing) techniques.

frequency-exchange signalling

Rec. R.140

A frequency modulation method in which the change from one signalling condition to another is accompanied by decay in amplitude of one or more frequencies and by build-up in amplitude of one or more other frequencies.

frequency modulation

Rec. R.140

A telegraph signalling method in which one or more particular frequencies correspond to each desired signalling condition of a telegraph code. The transition from one set of frequencies to the other may be either a continuous or a discontinuous change in frequency or in phase.

frequency modulation

Series X *

i) Modulation in which the frequency of an alternating current is the characteristic varied.

ii) Modulation in which two or more particular frequencies correspond each to one significant condition.

The representative function of the modulated wave may be continuous or discontinuous at the significant instants.

frequency shift keying (FSK)

Rec. R.140

A frequency modulation method, in which the frequency or frequencies are made to vary in accordance with the telegraphs signals and characterized by continuity of phase during the transition from one signalling condition to another.

frequency shift keying (FSK)

Series X *

Frequency modulation method in which the frequency is made to vary at the significant instants:

- a) by smooth transitions. The modulated wave and the change in frequency are continuous at the significant instants;
- b) by abrupt transitions. The modulated wave is continuous but the frequency is discontinuous at the significant instants.

frequency shift signalling

See :

frequency shift keying.

frequency translation

Rec. R.140

The transfer en bloc of signals occupying a definite frequency band (such as a channel or group of channels) from one position in the frequency spectrum to another, in such a way that the arithmetic frequency difference of signals within the band is unaltered.

frequency uncertainty, $\Delta f/f$

Rec. G.811

The frequency uncertainty is the *time interval error (TIE)* divided by the duration of the period (i.e. S seconds as shown in Figure 1/G.811).

full break-in

Rec. G.164

A stable condition of break-in which follows the partial break-in condition once it has been determined, with high probability, that the signal causing break-in is speech. This state is characterized by the insertion of receive loss and longer break-in hangover times.

full break-in operate time

Rec. G.164

The time interval between the instant when defined test signals, applied to the send- and/or receive-in ports, are altered in a defined manner such as to remove suppression and extend the hangover time and the instant when the extended hangover time is applied. Removal of suppression occurs at the same time as for partial break-in. Insertion of loss in the receive path may occur at the same time or slightly after removal of suppression.

full echo suppressor

Rec. G.164

An echo suppressor in which the speech signals on either path control the suppression loss in the other path.

fully automatic operation

Rec. F.200

Operation such that Teletex terminals are able to send documents (prepared in local mode, e.g. by an operator) into receiving storage without the intervention of an operator beyond the initial command and similarly are capable of receiving messages while they are unattended. Operator selection and operator assisted printing are not excluded.

fully dissociated mode of operation

Rec. Q.253

The fully dissociated mode of operation is the extreme case of the non-associated mode. It is assumed that there is an established network of common signalling links and signal transfer points which may have its own routing principles.

In the fully dissociated mode of operation, the signals are transferred between the two exchanges via any available path in the signalling network according to the rules of that network.

fully dissociated signalling

Glos. (VI.3)

A form of non-associated signalling in which the path that signals may take through the network is only restricted by the rules and configuration of the signalling network.

fully provided circuit group

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

With respect to a particular parcel of traffic, a circuit group which is the first choice circuit group for this traffic and which is not traffic engineered as a high usage group.

function (in MML)

Rec. Q.9, Z.341

A function is an action which various groups of staff wish to carry out, e.g. add subscriber's line, initiate a testing routine, read a subscriber's class of service. To carry out one function, one or more *commands* may be necessary. The function is characterized by the *command code(s)*.

function affecting maintenance

Rec. G.106

Such maintenance that affects one or more of the required functions of a maintained item.

Note – Function affecting maintenance is divided into function preventing and function degrading maintenance.

function code

Rec. E.131

A code indicating the type or types of process to be applied to the service.

function degrading failure

Rec. G.106

Failure of a subitem such as to cause lack of part of the required functions.

function degrading maintenance

Rec. G.106

Such maintenance that affects one or more of the required functions of a maintained item, but not to such an extent as to cause complete loss of the functions.

function identification

Rec. E.131

Information indicating the type or types of process to be applied to the service.

function permitting failure

Rec. G.106

Failure of a subitem such as not to cause lack of the required functions.

function permitting maintenance

Rec. G.106

Such maintenance that does not affect any of the required functions of a maintained item.

function preventing failure

Rec. G.106

Failure of a subitem such as to cause complete lack of the required functions.

function preventing maintenance

Rec. G.106

Such maintenance that prevents a maintained item from performing its required functions by causing complete loss of the functions.

functional block (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

A functional block is an object of manageable size and relevant internal relationship, containing one or more *processes*. (Recommendation Z.101, § 1.2.4.)

functional block boundary PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element ([) used to distinguish between elements inside and outside the functional block.

functional block description

Rec. Z.104

A functional block description describes the means by which the required behaviour of *processes* within a *functional block* is achieved.

functional block specification

Rec. Z.104

A functional block specification specifies the required behaviour of the one or more *processes* within a *functional block*.

functional description (FD) (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

The functional description (FD) of a system describes the actual behaviour of the implementation of the functional requirements of the system in terms of the internal structure and logic processes within the system. (Recommendation Z.101, § 1.2.3.)

functional mode

Rec. G.106

A subset of the whole set of functions of an item.

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Recs. Q.9, Z.104

The functional specification (FS) of a system is a specification of the total functional requirements of that system from all significant points of view. (Recommendation Z.101, § 1.2.3.)

functional test

Rec. M.700

A yes or no test made to indicate whether a circuit, equipment or part of an equipment will function or not function under actual working conditions.

functional unit

Rec. Q.9

An entity of hardware or software, or both, capable of accomplishing a special purpose.

Ġ

general negative recorded announcement

Rec. E.182

A recorded announcement given to the user of a supplementary service to advise that the request cannot be executed or that the call cannot be completed.

Examples

"Your order cannot be executed."

"Your call cannot be completed at this time. Please try again."

general parameters

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

The general parameters in both a *specification* and a *description* of a system relate to such matters as temperature limits, construction, exchange capacity, grade of service, etc. (Recommendation Z.101, 1,2.2. c).)

general positive recorded announcement

Rec. E.182

A recorded announcement given to the user of a supplementary service to advise that the request has been accepted.

Example

"Your order has been executed."

general recorded announcement

Rec. E.182

A recorded announcement giving general information about a call attempt or control order.

general telecommunications information service

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

A service given by an operator or a machine using the most common languages explaining the telecommunciations services and facilities in a country.

geographically dispersed exchange (deprecated)

geographically distributed exchange.

geographically distributed exchange

Rec. Q.9

See :

An exchange where not all sub-systems such as switching stages and control means are at the same location. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

glow current of a protector

Rec. K.12

The current which flows after spark-over when the electrodes are surrounded by a glow.

Government telegrams

Rec. F.1

Government telegrams are telegrams originating with any of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State;
- the Head of a government and members of a government;
- Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
- diplomatic or consular agents;
- the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations (however, the Heads of the specialized agencies of the United Nations are not included among the authorities entitled to send government telegrams [see Resolution No. 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973]);
- the International Court of Justice.

Government telex calls

Rec. F.60

Those telex calls originating with one of the authorities which enjoy the advantages of Government Telegrams and Telephone Calls, in accordance with the *International Telecommunication Convention* (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

grade of service

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A number of traffic engineering parameters used to provide a measure of adequacy of plant under specified conditions; these grade of service parameters may be expressed as probability of loss, probability of delay, etc.

The numerical values assigned to grade of service parameters are called grade of service standards.

The achieved values of grade service parameters under actual conditions are called grade of service performances.

Note – When there is no likelihood of ambiguity, the term grade of service may be used as an abbreviation for the term grade of service performance.

grade of service

Series X *

The grade of service is a measure of the traffic handling capability of the network from the point of view of sufficiency of equipment and trunking throughout a multiplicity of nodes.

Note 1. – The criteria for specifying grade of service for circuit switched systems are described in the Series E.500 Recommendations.

Note 2. – The criteria for specifying grade of service for packet switching networks remain to be defined and are the subject of further study.

graphic character

Rec. S.61

A character, other than a control function, that has a visual representation normally hand-written, printed or displayed. The term *graphic character* is used with a dual meaning:

- a) Graphic characters that are elements of a set that can be designated. These are called *elementary* graphic characters in order to distinguish them from the *composite graphic characters*. Some of the elementary graphic characters are used in combinations to represent composite graphic characters.
- b) Graphic characters that are members of a repertoire. Some of these are *composite graphic characters* represented by combinations of *elementary graphic characters*.

graphic characters

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

Graphic characters are a collection of characters within the character set used to improve readability of output.

graphic code extension

Rec. S.61

The method of encoding graphic characters in excess of those that may be represented by the 8-bit code combinations of the basic code table. Alternative sets of 94 graphic characters may be *designated* by means of escape sequences and *invoked* by means of shift functions. Depending on the designating escape sequence, the alternative sets of characters are represented by bit combinations of the left-hand half (positions 2/1 to 7/14 inclusive) or the right-hand half (positions 10/1 to 15/14 inclusive) of the 8-bit code table.

group

M.300

A group consists of a group link connected at each end to terminal equipments. These terminal equipments provide for the setting-up of a number of telephony channels (generally 12), one or more data transmission or facsimile channels, etc. See Figures 1/M.300 to 4/M.300.

It occupies a 48-kHz frequency band. Figures 1/M.320, 2/M.320, and 3/M.320, show various possible arrangements of telephony channels in a basic group B (60 to 108 kHz).

group 4 facsimile apparatus

Rec. T.0

Apparatus which incorporates means for reducing the redundant information in the document signal prior to transmission mainly via public data networks (PDN). The apparatus will utilize procedures applicable to the PDN and will assure error-free reception of the document. The apparatus may also be used on the public telephone network where an appropriate modulation process will be utilized.

group calls

Rec. F.121

Group calls to ship stations are calls comprising a message sent simultaneously to all ships within a predetermined group. There will be no return link from the ship station and the calling subscriber will therefore not know which ship stations within the group have actually received the message.

group delay

Rec. H.22

The time of propagation between two points of a certain point (for example the crest) of the envelope of a wave.

For a given frequency it is equal to the first derivative of the phase shift measured in radians, between these points, with reference to the angular frequency measured in radians per second.

group 1 facsimile apparatus

Rec. T.0

Apparatus which uses double sideband modulation without any special measures to compress the bandwidth of the transmitted signal and which is suitable for the transmission of documents of ISO A4 size at nominally 4 lines per mm in about six minutes via a telephone-type circuit.

Apparatus in this group may be designed to operate at a lower definition suitable for the transmission of documents of ISO A4 size in a time between three and six minutes.

group 2 facsimile apparatus

Rec. T.0

Apparatus which exploits bandwidth compression techniques in order to achieve a transmission time of about three minutes for the transmission of an ISO A4 size document at nominally 4 lines per mm via a telephone-type circuit. Bandwidth compression in this context includes encoding and/or vestigial sideband working but excludes processing of the document signal to reduce redundancy.

group 3 facsimile apparatus

Rec. T.0

Apparatus which incorporates means for reducing the redundant information in the document signal prior to the modulation process and which can achieve a transmission time of about 1 minute for a typical typescript document of ISO A4 size via a telephone-type circuit. The apparatus may incorporate bandwidth compression of the line signal.

group link

Recs. G.211, M.300

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (48 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example channel translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on group distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more group sections. See Figures 2/G.211, 3/G.211 and 1/M.300 to 4/M.300.

group link

Rec. H.14

A group link is composed of one or more group sections in tandem, generally prolonged at each end by "local lines" (denoted terminal group sections in Figure 1/H.14). These terminal group sections connect the group distribution frames of the terminal national centres with the equipment for sending and receiving wide-spectrum signals (modems, etc.) which may be situated either in the subscriber's premises or in any other place. In the latter case they are normally switched over the local telephone cable network, or sometimes over a special cable line or a radio-relay link. Only local lines carrying the 60-108 kHz wide-spectrum signal are termed "terminal group sections" and are included in the definition of a group link. The other case in which a baseband signal occupying a frequency band other than 60-108 kHz is transmitted over the local lines, the frequency translation to the 60-108 kHz band being made at the terminal national centres, is not dealt with in Recommendation H.14.

It should be noted that the group link does not comprise any terminal equipment (modems, etc.). Figure 1/H.14 illustrates these conditions.

group section

Rec. G.211

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (48 kHz) connecting two consecutive group distribution frames (or equivalent points) via at least one line link. See Figures 2/G.211 and 3/G.211.

group section

Rec. M.300

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequeny band of specified width (48 kHz) connecting two consecutive group distribution frames (or equivalent points).

Guarantor Administration

Rec. F.41

The Administration responsible for the collection of TA charges and for the payment of such charges to the Administration of origin of TA traffic.

guard-ring

Rec. P.72

A circular ring of 2.5 cm diameter which may be fitted to the microphone mouthpiece by means of a light attachment, and fixed so that the plane of the microphone opening is tangential to the plane of the lips when the operator applies his lips to the ring while talking.

guidance output

Rec. Z.341

Output which appears as a comment in output providing direction to the initiator of MML input.

Η

half duplex circuit (or connection)

Rec. R.140

A circuit (or connection) capable of duplex operation, but which, on account of the nature of its termination, can be operated alternately only.

half-duplex operation

Rec. V.7

The exchange of data in either direction, one direction at a time.

half-echo suppressor

Rec. G.164

An echo suppressor in which the speech signals of one path control the suppression loss in the other path but in which this action is not reciprocal. See Figure 5/G.164.

Hamming distance

Series X *

1. The number of digit positions in which the corresponding digits of two binary words of the same length are different.

2. By extension, the number of digit positions in which the corresponding digits of two words of the same length in any radix are different, for example, the Hamming distance between 21415926 and 11475916 is 3.

Note. – In the CCITT context, the term "signal distance" which is synonymous for this term in data processing may cause confusion and therefore is deprecated.

handling time

See :

processing (handling) time.

hang-up signal (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.310

This line signal is sent to the outgoing exchange to indicate that the called party has cleared. In the semi-automatic service it performs a supervisory function.

In automatic working, arrangements are made to clear the connection, stop the charging, and stop the measurement of call duration if within 10 to 120 seconds (in world number Zone 1, 13 to 32 seconds is used) after recognition of the hang-up signal, the calling subscriber has not cleared. Clearing of the connection should preferably be controlled from the point where the charging is carried out.

harmful out-of-band components (direct through-connection)

Rec. G.242

Transferred currents arising from speech, or pilots, or additional measuring frequencies, and of frequencies such that they will always lie outside the useful frequency band (corresponding to speech frequencies) of the carrier systems, but which may interfere with pilots, or additional measuring frequencies.

harmless out-of-band components (direct through-connection)

Rec. G.242

Transferred currents arising from speech or pilots which, at all translation points, have frequencies outside the useful frequency band corresponding to audio frequencies or pilot frequencies.

HDB3 code

Rec. G.703

Coding of a binary signal into an HDB3 signal is done according to the following rules:

- 1) The HDB3 signal is pseudo-ternary; the three states are denoted B_+ , B_- and 0.
- 2) Spaces in the binary signal are coded as spaces in the HDB3 signal. For strings of four spaces, however, special rules apply [see 4) below].
- 3) Marks in the binary signal are coded alternately as B_+ and B_- in the HDB3 signal (alternate mark inversion). Violations of the rule of alternate mark inversion are introduced when coding strings of four spaces [see 4) below].
- 4) Strings of four spaces in the binary signal are coded according to the following rules:
 - a) The first space of a string is coded as a space if the preceding mark of the HDB3 signal has a polarity opposite to the polarity of the preceding violation and is not a violation by itself; it is coded as a mark, i.e. not a violation (i.e. B_+ or B_-), if the preceding mark of the HDB3 signal has the same polarity as that of the preceding violation or is by itself a violation.

This rule ensures that successive violations are of alternate polarity so that no d.c. component is introduced.

- b) The second and third spaces of a string are always coded as spaces.
- c) The last space of a string of four is always coded as a mark, the polarity of which is such that it violates the rule of alternate mark inversion. Such violations are denoted V_+ or V_- according to their polarity.

header

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

The header provides general information which could comprise identification information, date and time, etc.

helix

Series T *

A rotating part used in some continuous receivers, comprising a helicoidal rib, the intersection of which with the scanning line defines, at the given moment, the position of the scanned element on this line.

heterochronous

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Signals are heterochronous if their corresponding significant instants do not necessarily occur at the same rate. The word *signal* is taken with the general meaning of the definition whose source is Rec. G.702.

Note – Two signals having different nominal digit rates, and not stemming from the same clock or from homochronous clocks (see the definition of *clock*) are usually heterochronous.

•

heterogeneous multiplex

Series X *

A multiplex structure in which all the information bearer channels are not at the same data signalling rate.

hexadecimal numeral

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A numeral in the hexadecimal (base 16) numbering system, represented by the characters 0 (zero), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F, optionally preceded by H' (H apostrophe).

hierarchic (mutually synchronized) network

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A mutually synchronized network in which some clocks (see definition of *clock*) exert more control than others, the network operating frequency being a weighted mean of the natural frequencies of the population of clocks.

hierarchical transmultiplexer

Rec. G.791

A transmultiplexer in which the digital interfaces satisfy the provisions of Recommendation G.703 and the analogue interfaces those of Recommendation G.233.

high level language (HLL)

Rec. Q.9

A programming language that does not reflect the structure of any given computer or any given class of computers.

high usage circuit group

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A circuit-group that is traffic engineered to overflow to one, or more, other circuit groups.

highway

Rec. G.702

A common path within an apparatus or station over which signals from a plurality of channels pass separated by time division.

(time division) highway (in switching); bus (USA)

Rec. Q.9

A common path within an apparatus or station over which signals from a plurality of channels pass, separated by time division.

holding time

Rec. E.410

The time interval between seizure and release of a circuit or switching equipment.

holding time of an international circuit

Rec. E.100

The time interval t_6 - t_2 during which the circuit is used is the holding time of the international circuit.

This interval includes in particular the call duration, the operating time and the time taken to exchange service information.

(For an explanation of the different time instants see successive phases of a call.)

Note. – The term "operating time" is meant to cover the time taken both by operators and switching equipment.

home position

Rec. S.61

The reference position on any line to which the active position moves after a terminal receives a *Carriage* return. The starting position for printing is then established from this reference position by the sending terminal, using *Space* or *Backspace* characters as required.

homochronous

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Signals are homochronous if their corresponding significant instants have a constant, but uncontrolled, phase relationship with each other. The word *signal* is taken with the general meaning of the definition whose source is Rec. G.702.

homogeneous multiplex

Series X *

A multiplex structure in which all the information bearer channels are at the same data signalling rate.

homogeneous section

Rec. G.212

A section without diversion or modulation of any one of the mastergroups, supergroups, groups or channels established on the system which is being considered except for those modulations or demodulations defined at the ends of the section.

All the hypothetical reference circuits defined above consist of homogeneous sections of equal length [6, 9 or 12 sections (the number is not specified for the tropospheric-scatter radio-relay systems) as the case may be].

It is assumed that at the end of each homogeneous section, the channels, groups, supergroups and mastergroups, as appropriate, are connected through at random.

housekeeping digits

See: service digits.

housekeeping information

Series X *

Signals which are added to a digital signal to enable the equipment associated with that digital signal to function correctly, and possibly to provide ancillary facilities.

hypothetical reference circuit

Recs. G.212, Q.9, R.140

A hypothetical circuit having a defined length and a defined amount of terminal and intermediate equipment, these quantities being reasonably large but not extreme. Such a conception is of value in the study of certain characteristics (noise, for example) of long-distance circuits.

hypothetical reference circuit for telephony

Rec. G.212

This is a complete telephone circuit (between audio-frequency terminals) established on a hypothetical international telephone carrier system and having a specified length and a specified number of modulations and demodulations of the groups, supergroups and mastergroups, these numbers being reasonably great but not having their maximum possible values. The hypothetical reference circuit has to reflect what is generally expected to be the practical application of the system.

Various hypothetical reference circuits for telephony have been defined to allow the coordination of the different specifications concerning the constituent parts of the multichannel carrier telephone systems, so that the complete telephone circuits set up on these systems can meet CCITT standards.

The CCITT and the CCIR have defined reference circuits for telephony. See Recommendation G.212, § 2.

- on symmetric pair cable (see Recommendation G.322),

- on coaxial pair cable for 4-MHz systems (see Recommendation G.338 [1]) and for 12-MHz systems (see Recommendation G.332),
- on open-wire lines (see Recommendation G.311).
- on various types of carrier systems for circuits of 5000 km (see Recommendation G.215).

hypothetical reference connection

Rec. R.140

A hypothetical connection (in a telecommunication network) of defined structure, length and performance. Such a concept is of value to the study of certain aspects (noise, transmission quality) of multilink long-distance connection.

hypothetical reference digital path

Rec. G.721

This is a hypothetical digital path of defined length and with a specified number of terminal and intermediate equipments, this number being sufficient but not excessive.

It forms a basis for the study of certain characteristics of long-distance digital paths (errors, jitter for example).

The design objectives recommended by the CCITT for transmission equipments are commonly expressed in terms of a maximum tolerable level of impairment arising in a hypothetical reference digital path.

As far as possible a design objective so expressed takes into account all possible usages of the system, e.g., for telephony, telegraphy, data, etc.

hypothetical reference digital path at 64 kbit/s

Rec. G.721

This is a complete digital path (between 64-kbit/s interfaces) established on a hypothetical international digital system and having a specified length and a specified number of multiplexing and demultiplexing equipments, these numbers being reasonably great but not having their maximum possible values.

Ι

ideal instants

Rec. R.140

Instants with which the significant instants would coincide in certain conditions.

It will be necessary to indicate, in each particular case, how these ideal instants are determined.

a) Start-stop modulation

The ideal instant of a start element is the instant at which this element begins. The ideal instant of each of the other elements is n times the theoretical unit interval later than the ideal instant of the start element of the same signal, n being the rank of this element in the signal.

The standardized unit interval should be taken as the theoretical unit interval. The interval corresponding to the real mean modulation rate can also be taken, provided that it is specified.

The instant corresponding to the beginning of the start element of a signal should be known as the reference ideal instant for this signal.

b) Isochronous modulation

An ideal reference instant can be chosen arbitrarily. All the others are deduced from it by intervals equal to the corresponding theoretical significant intervals.

In the absence of any other deciding reason, the reference ideal instant shall be chosen so that the mean value of the deviations with respect to it is equal to zero.

identifier

Rec. Q.9

A character, or group of characters, used to identify or name an item of data and possibly to indicate certain properties of that data.

identifier (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

An identifier is a representation of an entity, typically consisting of one or more *characters*. It is used to identify or name a unique item of data. In the *man-machine language*, the first character is a letter.

idle character

Series X *

A control character that is sent when there is no information to be sent.

impedance balance ratio

Rec. 0.121

The impedance balance ratio of a 2-terminal network is a measure of the degree of symmetry with respect to the earth potential of the impedance presented by the network to the circuit connected to it. It is measured according to the scheme shown in Figure 1/O.121 and, by definition, is given by the following expression:

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|$$
 (dB)

impulse discharge current of a protector

Rec. K.12

The peak value of the impulse current flowing through the protector after spark-over.

impulse spark-over voltage of a protector

' Rec. K.12

The impulse spark-over voltage of a protector is the highest voltage which appears across its terminals in the period between the application of an impulse of given wave shape and the time when current begins to flow.

impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector

Rec. K.12

The impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector is the curve which relates the impulse spark-over voltage to the time to spark over.

in-band signalling

Rec. Q.9

A signalling method in which signals are sent over the same transmission channel or circuit as the user's communication and in the same frequency band as that provided for the users.

in-call

Rec. Q.9

A call in progress, initial switching at a given exchange having been completed.

in-call rearrangement

Rec. Q.9

Reassignment of the switched path of an in-call during the call.

in-connector

Rec. Z.104

A flow line may be broken by a pair of associated connectors, with the flow assumed to be from the out-connector to its associated in-connector.

in-slot signalling

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Signalling associated with a channel and transmitted in a digit time slot permanently (or periodically) allocated in the channel time slot.

inactive character

Rec. X.15

A character that is sent in the data transfer phase as a filler which does not represent information.

inactive signalling link

Glos. (VI.6)

A signalling link which has been deactivated and cannot therefore carry signalling traffic.

inband signalling

Rec. V.7

The exchange of control signals between interconnected DCEs using the DCE line signal band with which data in the forward channel are transmitted. The transmission of DTE data, if any, is disrupted.

incoming call barring

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The ability of the Administration or the subscriber to prevent all or certain incoming calls to a telephone line.

incoming calls barred

Rec. X.15

A facility which permits a DTE to make outgoing calls only.

Note – For packet switching this applies to all logical channels.

incoming R2 register (Signalling System R2)

Series Q

The incoming R2 register is defined as a register situated at the incoming end of a link on which System R2 interregister signalling, according to the present specification, is used. It receives forward interregister signals via the preceding link(s) and sends backward interregister signals. The information received is used completely or in part for the control of selection stages and may be sent in its entirety or in part to the succeeding equipment, in which case the signalling used for retransmission is never System R2. Interworking then takes place between System R2 and the other System. Thus every register not situated at the outgoing end of a System R2 signalling section is called an incoming R2 register independently of the exchange type.

incoming response delay

Rec. Q.9

A characteristic that is applicable where channel associated signalling is used. It is defined as the interval from the instant an incoming circuit seizure signal is recognized until a proceed-to-send signal is sent backwards by the exchange.

incoming response delay

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The interval from the instant when an incoming seizure signal has arrived at the incoming side of the exchange to the instant when the exchange is ready to receive the signalling, or to the instant when a proceed-to-send signal is returned to the preceding exchange by the receiving exchange.

This definition is only applicable in case of channel associated signalling.

incoming traffic

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

Traffic entering the network considered, generated by sources outside it, whatever its destination.

incompatible user class of service signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the called user's terminal is incompatible with the characteristics of the calling user's terminal, e.g. different user class of service. At the originating exchange, it results in sending an *incompatible user class of service* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

incorrect modulation (restitution, signal)

Rec. R.140

Modulation (restitution, signal) containing one or more elements, the significant condition of which differs from that corresponding to the kind prescribed by the code.

incorrect restitution

See :

incorrect modulation.

incorrect signal

See :

incorrect modulation.

index of cooperation

Series T *

Quotient of the factor of cooperation divided by the quantity π .

In the case of a drum apparatus, the index of cooperation is also equal to the product of the drum diameter and the scanning density.

indicator

Rec. Z.341

A character given by an initiator or machine (system) used to indicate a state or to request initiator or machine action.

indirect address

Rec. 0.9

An address that designates the storage location of an item of data to be treated as the address of an operand but not necessarily as its direct address.

individual distortion

Rec. R.140

Ratio to the unit interval of the displacement, expressed algebraically, of this significant instant from an ideal instant.

This displacement is considered positive when the significant instant occurs after the ideal instant.

The degree of individual distortion is expressed as a percentage.

information

Series X *

In the special context of teleprocessing, information is deemed to mean any transmission of signals via telecommunication channels. This information may take the form of data or message.

information bearer channel

Series X *

A channel provided for data transmission which is capable of carrying all the necessary information to permit communication including users' data synchronizing sequences, control signals, etc. It may therefore operate at a greater signalling rate than that required solely for the users' data.

information bits

Series X *

Those bits which are generated by the data source and which are not used for error-control by the data-transmission system.

information channel

Series X *

The transmission media and intervening equipment involved in the transfer of information in a given direction between two terminals.

An information channel includes the modulator and demodulator, and any error-control equipment irrespective of its location, as well as the backward channel when provided.

information (inquiry) facility

Series X *

A facility whereby a user, by sending a predetermined address from the terminal installation, may gain access to general information regarding data communication services.

Note. - Access may be provided, for example, for directory inquiry, charging inquiry, fault reporting.

information feedback

See :

message feedback.

information feedback system

Series X *

An error-control system using message feedback with repetition of the erroneous group from the sending station.

information security

Series X *

The protection of information against unauthorized disclosure, transfer, modifications, or destruction, whether accidental or intentional.

information transfer

Series X *

The final result of a data transmission from a data terminal equipment (source) to another data terminal equipment (sink).

For example:

- remote reproduction of a magnetic tape;
- remote translation from punched cards to magnetic tape.

Rec. Z.341

The smallest part of data in the input or output.

initial address message (IAM)

Glos. (VI.3)

A multi-unit message which is sent as the first message in a call set-up, consisting of a minimum of three and a maximum of six signal units, and containing enough information to route the call through the international network.

initial alignment

Glos. (VI.6)

A procedure by which a signalling link becomes able to carry signalling traffic either for the first time or after a failure has occurred.

initial signal unit (ISU)

Glos. (VI.3)

The first signal unit of a multi-unit message.

initial signal unit alignment

Glos. (VI.6)

Signal unit alignment applicable to activation and to restoration of the link.

initiator of MML input

Rec. Z.341

The "man" in the term "Man/Machine Language". Any person able to input information via a keyboard or similar device and to observe *output* on any visible medium.

inlet

Rec. Q.9

Point through which the incoming traffic flow enters a switching stage.

input (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

The process that constitutes the introduction of data into a data processing system or any part of it.

input (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

An input is an incoming signal which is recognized by a process. (Recommendation Z.101, § 1.3.2.)

input symbol

Rec. Z.104

Either of two symbols (or) representing the SDL concept of an input.

inquiry facility

See:

information (inquiry) facility.

122 Fascicle X.1 – Definitions

instantaneous availability (unavailability)

Rec. G.106

The probability that an item can (cannot) perform its required function under stated conditions at a stated instant of time.

instantaneous failure intensity

Rec. G.106

The limit (if this exists) of the ratio of the mean number of failures of an item in a time interval and the length of this interval, when the length of the time interval tends to zero.

instantaneous failure rate

Rec. G.106

The limit (if this exists) of the ratio of the probability of failure of an item in a time interval and the length of this time interval when the length of the time interval tends to zero, given that the item is in a state to perform a required function at the beginning of the interval.

instantaneous repair rate

Rec. G.106

The time limit of the ratio (if this exists) of the probability that the corrective maintenance action terminates in a time interval and the length of this time interval, when the length of the time interval tends to zero, given that the action had not terminated at the beginning of the interval.

instantaneous unavailability

See :

instantaneous availability.

integrated digital network

Rec. G.702

A network in which connections established by digital switching are used for the transmission of digital signals, for a single service, for example telephony.

integrated digital network

Glos. (VI.6)

A network in which connections established by digital switching are used for the transmission of digital signals.

integrated services digital network

Recs. G.702; Glos. (VI.6)

An integrated digital network in which the same digital switches and digital paths are used to establish connections for different services, for example, telephony, data, etc.

integrated services exchange

Rec. Q.9

An exchange arranged to handle multiple services such as telephone and data using all or part of the switching, signalling and control devices in common.

intelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)

Rec. G.242

Transferred speech currents which can introduce intelligible crosstalk into certain channels at the point considered.

Rec. Z.341

A sequence which may consist of a single continuation mode operating sequence terminated by an optional end statement or of a series of continuation mode operating sequences or special actions. The latter occurs when, as a result of partial execution of a function, the machine requests the *initiator* to supply it with further information in the form of specific actions or further commands for which *initiator* judgment and/or decision is required.

interband telegraphy

Rec. R.140

A form of carrier telegraphy in which the channel is constituted in a narrow frequency band included between two wider bands used to constitute telephone channels.

interception of calls

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

Calls which, for reasons such as those listed below, cannot reach the wanted number may be intercepted and diverted to an operator, an answering machine, or a tone to give the caller the appropriate information:

- change of a particular number including indication of new number;
- renumbering of a group of numbers or a change of dialling code;
- wrong information in telephone directory;
- dialling of an unallocated code;
- dialling of a number or numbers allowed by the numbering plan but not yet allocated or no longer in service;
- route(s) out of order;
- route(s) congested;
- subscriber's line temporarily out of order;
- suspension of service owing to nonpayment.

inter-character rest condition

Series X *

In a data system which contains no clock, the distinctive condition which exists for a time between two successive transfers of data characters.

intercontinental circuit

Recs. D.150, F.67

An international circuit between two international exchanges in different continents.

intercontinental circuit

Rec. F.68

An intercontinental circuit is one connecting two exchanges situated in different countries in different continents.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

intercontinental connection

Rec. F.68

Connection established between two different continents.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

intercontinental transit circuit

Rec. F.68

An intercontinental circuit used primarily for routing intercontinental transit traffic.

intercontinental transit exchange

Rec. F.68

An exchange of this type would be directly connected to intercontinental transit circuits and would provide facilities to interconnect intercontinental transit circuits and trunks to terminal exchanges. It would also provide facilities for the interconnection of intercontinental transit circuits.

interface

Rec. Q.9

A shared boundary, for example, the boundary between two subsystems or two devices.

Note I — An interface is used to specify the interconnection between two different machines. The specification includes the type, quantity and function of the interconnecting means and the type, form and sequencing order of the signals to be interchanged via those means.

Note 2 - Figure 1/Q.503 shows a number of typical interfaces.

interface

Series X *

A concept involving the specification of the interconnection between two equipments having different functions.

The specification includes the type, quantity and function of the interconnecting circuits and the type and form of signals to be interchanged via those circuits.

interface adaptor

Glos. (VI.3)

A unit required between the signalling terminal and the digital channel to provide for holdover clock, loss of frame alignment indication and where necessary, for clock and data rate conversion.

interference pattern

Series T *

A defect in reproduction evident as an overlay more or less regular, of lines or density variations and generally caused by recurrent interference.

interlock code

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction, and in some circumstances, in the backward direction, identifying a closed user group to which the calling user belongs.

intermediate distribution frame

Rec. Q.9

A distribution frame intermediate between the main distribution frame and the switchboard, or the switching apparatus or intermediate between two ranks of switches in an automatic exchange.

intermediate equipment

Series X *

Auxiliary equipment which may be inserted between the data terminal equipment and the signal conversion equipment to perform certain additional functions before modulation or after demodulation.

Note. – All input and output circuits and signals of the intermediate equipment must conform to the established standards for the interface.

intermittent failure

Rec. G.106

Failure of an item for a limited period of time following which the item recovers a required function without being subjected to any external corrective action.

Note - Such a failure is often recurrent.

internal blocking

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The condition in which a connection cannot be made between a given inlet and any suitable free outlet owing to the impossibility of establishing a path, within the switching element being considered.

internal (external) down time

Rec. G.106

That part of down time which is caused (not caused) by failure of the item itself.

Note - External down time may be due to lack of external resources such as power, fuel, etc.

internal signal

Rec. Z.104

An internal signal is a signal from a process in a functional block to a process in the same functional block.

internal traffic

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

Traffic originating and terminating within the network considered.

international automatic circuit

Rec. M.700

The whole of the international line and the outgoing and incoming equipment (or both-way equipments) proper to the automatic circuit considered. The ends of this circuit are defined by the *circuit access points*.

international chain

Recs. G.101, M.640

An international chain is made up of one or more 4-wire international circuits. These are connected on a 4-wire basis to other international circuits (in transit international centres) or to national systems (in international centres). See Figures 1/G.101 and 1/M.640.

See Figure 1/M.640.

international circuit

Recs. D.150, D.200 R, F.67

A circuit between two international exchanges situated in different countries is called an *international circuit*.

international circuit

Rec. F.68

An international circuit is one connecting two exchanges in different countries, whether or not they are in different continents.

Note. — The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

international connection

Rec. F.68

Any connection between two stations situated in different countries, whether established between different continents or one continent.

Note. – The word continent is not necessarily used in its geographical sense: traffic characteristics may cause countries of geographically different continents to be included in one continent (within the meaning of this definition).

international connection

Rec. M.700

Whole of the means joining temporarily two subscribers and enabling them to exchange information.

international exchange

Rec. E.100

The exchange (at the end of an international telephone circuit) which switches a call destined to or originating from another country.

international exchange

Rec. F.68

An international exchange is a centre where international circuits, and in general national circuits, terminate.

international leased circuit

Rec. M.1010

The whole of the assembly of lines and apparatus connecting the renter's terminal equipment (e.g. data modem) in one country to the renter's terminal equipment in another. The interfaces between the circuit and the renter's terminal equipment will be defined by the respective Administrations. See Figure 2/M.1010.

international leased group link or supergroup link

Rec. M.900

The whole of the transmission path provided between defined test points at an interface at the renter's premises. The renter's terminal equipment is therefore not included in the link (see Figure 1/M.900).

international line

Rec. M.700

Transmission system contained between the line access points of the two terminal international centres.

international line

Rec. M.1010

The whole of the assembly of international and national circuit sections between terminal international centres. See Figure 2/M.1010.

international link

Rec. M.1010

The whole of the assembly of international and national circuit sections between terminal national centres. See Figure 2/M.1010.

international main section

Rec. M.900

The whole of the assembly of national and international group or supergroup sections, between the defined test access points at the two terminal international centres. These access points should be the same points as those for the ends of the national main sections involved in the leased link (see Figure 1/M.900).

international multiple destination sound-programme circuit

Rec. N.1

The unidirectional transmission path from one ISPC to two or more other ISPCs comprising sound-programme circuit sections (national or international) one of which is an international multiple destination circuit section, together with any necessary audio equipment. (See Figure 4/N.1.)

international multiple destination sound-programme circuit section

Rec. N.1

The unidirectional sound-programme transmission path from one frontier station to two or more of the frontier stations at which interconnection is made at audio frequencies. (See Figure 4/N.1.)

international multiple destination sound-programme connection

Rec. N.1

The unidirectional transmission path between the broadcasting organization (send) and two or more broadcasting organizations (receive) comprising the international multiple destination sound-programme link extended at its ends over national sound-programme circuits to the broadcasting organizations. (See Figure 5/N.1.)

international multiple destination sound-programme link

Rec. N.1

The unidirectional transmission path between the ISPCs of the terminal countries involved in an international multiple destination sound-programme transmission. The international multiple destination sound-programme link comprises international sound-programme circuits, one of which is an international multiple destination sound-programme circuit. (See Figure 5/N.1.)

international multiple destination television circuit

Rec. N.51

The unidirectional transmission path from one ITC to two or more other ITCs comprising television circuit sections (national or international) one of which is an international multiple destination circuit section, together with any necessary video equipment. (See Figure 4/N.51.)

international multiple destination television circuit section

Rec. N.51

The unidirectional television transmission path from one frontier station to two or more of the frontier stations at which interconnection is made at video frequencies. (See Figure 4/N.51.)

international multiple destination television connection

Rec. N.51

The unidirectional transmission path between the broadcasting organization (send) and two or more broadcasting organizations (receive) comprising the international multiple destination television link extended at its end over national television circuits to the broadcasting organizations. (See Figure 5/N.51.)

international multiple destination television link

Rec. N.51

The unidirectional transmission path between the ITCs of the terminal countries involved in an international multiple destination television transmission. The international multiple destination television link comprises international television circuits, one of which is an international multiple destination television circuit. (See Figure 5/N.51.)

international network management

Rec. E.410

International network management is the function of supervising the international network and taking action to control the flow of traffic so as to ensure the maximum utilization of the network in all situations.

international number

Recs. E.160, Q.10

The number to be dialled following the international prefix to obtain a subscriber in another country.

The international number consists of the country code of the required country followed by the national (significant) number of the called subscriber.

Examples:

Subscriber	International number
123 45 67 in Bruxelles	32 2 123 45 67
12 34 56 in Düsseldorf	49 211 12 34 56
21 34 56 in Nice	33 93 21 34 56
870 12 34 in Montreal	1 514 870 12 34
248 45 67 in London	44 1 248 45 67

Note – Where several countries are included in one integrated numbering plan, the international number is not used on calls from one of these countries to another. [See the note to the definition of *national (significant)* number.]

international phototelegraph position (IPP)

Rec. F.82

Administrations shall designate in each international phototelegraph terminal centre an authority responsible for the international phototelegraph calls. This authority is in a position to carry out, or cause to be carried out, all the operations necessary for the establishment of international phototelegraph calls. This authority shall be called the international phototelegraph position (IPP).

international prefix

Recs. E.160, Q.10

The combination of digits to be dialled by a calling subscriber making a call to a subscriber in another country, to obtain access to the automatic outgoing international equipment.

Example:

00 in Switzerland.

Note 1 - In some countries two or more international prefixes may be used:

- to reach different groups of countries;

- to obtain different classes of call (e.g. station call or personal call).

In the first case the use of two or more international prefixes allows the use of different groups of switching equipment and the use of *abbreviated* dialling (i.e. shorter country codes) for the calls to defined group of countries (see the definition of *country code*).

Note 2 - Where several countries are included in one integrated numbering plan, the international prefix is not used on a call from one of these countries to another.

international public facsimile service

Rec. F.160

A telecommunication service between facsimile stations in different countries. These services may be classified in two categories:

- a) public facsimile service between subscribers' stations (use of a public telecommunication network);
- b) public facsimile service between Administrations' public bureaux (see the definition of *public facsimile bureau*) (use of a public telecommunication network or dedicated circuits).

international section

Rec. M.300

The group, supergroup, etc. sections between two adjacent frontier stations in different countries constitute an international section. Some international sections may be a single group, supergroup, etc. section routed over long submarine cable carrier systems. If the international group, supergroup, etc. is routed via intermediate countries without demodulation to the basic frequency band, the frontier stations at the ends of the international group, supergroup, etc. section are still considered to be *adjacent*.

international sound-programme centre (ISPC)

Recs. D.180, J.13

A centre at which at least one international sound-programme (audio) circuit terminates and in which international sound-programme connections can be made by the interconnection of international and/or national sound-programme circuits.

The ISPC is responsible for setting up, lining up and maintaining international sound-programme links and for the supervision of the transmissions made on them.

international sound-programme centre (ISPC)

Rec. N.1

A centre at which at least one *international sound-programme circuit* terminates and in which *international sound-programme connections* can be made up by the interconnection of international and national sound-programme circuits.

The responsibility of an ISPC is given in Recommendation N.5.

(See Figures 1/N.1 and 2/N.1.)

international sound-programme circuit

Rec. J.13

The unidirectional transmission path between two ISPCs and comprising one or more sound-programme circuit sections (national or international), together with any necessary audio equipment (amplifiers, compandors, etc.). See Figure 1/J.13.

international sound-programme circuit

Rec. N.1

The transmission path between two ISPCs which comprises one or more sound-programme circuit sections (national or international), together with any necessary audio equipment. The transmission path may be established via terrestrial or single destination satellite routing. (See Figures 1/N.1 and 3/N.1.)

international sound-programme connection

Rec. J.13

The unidirectional path between the broadcasting organization (send) and the broadcasting organization (receive) comprising the international sound-programme link extended at its two ends over national sound-programme circuits to the broadcasting organizations (see Figure 2/J.13).

The assembly of the "international sound-programme link" and the national circuits between the broadcasting organizations, constitutes the "international sound-programme connection". Figure 3/J.13 illustrates, by way of example, an international sound-programme connection as it might be encountered in practice.

international sound-programme connection

Rec. N.1

The unidirectional transmission path between the broadcasting organization (send) and the broadcasting organization (receive) comprising the international sound-programme link extended at its two ends over national sound-programme circuits to the broadcasting organization. See Figure 2/N.1.

international sound-programme link

Rec. J.13

The unidirectional path for sound-programme transmissions between the ISPCs of the two terminal countries involved in an international sound-programme transmission. The international sound-programme link comprises one or more international sound-programme circuits interconnected at intermediate ISPCs. It can also include national sound-programme circuits in transit countries. See Figure 2/J.13.

international sound-programme link

Rec. N.1

The unidirectional transmission path between the ISPCs of the two terminal countries involved in an international sound-programme transmission. The international sound-programme link comprises one or more international sound-programme circuits (see Figures 1/N.1 and 3/N.1) interconnected at intermediate ISPCs. It can also include national sound-programme circuits in transit countries. (See Figure 2/N.1.)

international sound-programme transmission

Rec. J.13

The transmission of sound over the international telecommunication network for the purpose of interchanging sound-programme material between broadcasting organizations in different countries. Such a transmission includes all types of programme material normally transmitted by a sound broadcasting service, for example, speech, music, sound accompanying a television programme, etc.

international sound-programme transmission

Rec. N.1

The transmission of sound signals over the international telecommunication network for the purpose of interchanging sound-programme material between broadcasting organizations in different countries.

international telephone connection

Recs. G.101, M.640

A complete international telephone connection has three parts, as shown in Figures 1/G.101 and 1/M.640, namely:

- an international chain made up of one or more 4-wire international cicuits, and
- two national systems, one at each end.

international television centre (ITC)

Rec. N.51

A centre at which at least one *international television circuit* terminates and in which *international television connections* can be made up by the interconnection of international and national television circuits. (See Figures 1/N.51 and 2/N.51.)

international television circuit

Rec. N.51

The transmission path between two ITCs which comprises one or more television circuit sections (national or international) together with any necessary video equipment. The transmission path may be established via terrestrial or single destination satellite routing. (See Figures 1/N.51 and 3/N.51.)

international television connection

Rec. N.51

The unidirectional transmission path between the broadcasting organization (send) and the broadcasting organization (receive) comprising the international television link extended at its two ends over national television circuits to the broadcasting organization. (See Figure 2/N.51.)

international television link

Rec. N.51

The unidirectional transmission path between the ITCs of the two terminal countries involved in an international television transmission. The international television link comprises one or more international television circuits (see Figures 1/N.51 and 3/N.51) interconnected at intermediate ITCs. It can also include national television circuits in transit countries. (See Figure 2/N.51.)

Rec. D.180

A centre at which at least one international television circuit terminates and in which international television connections can be made by the interconnection of international and/or national television circuits.

The ITPC is responsible for setting up and maintaining international television connections and for the supervision of the transmissions made on them.

The centre at the end of a satellite television circuit is sometimes referred to as the satellite international television-programme centre (SITPC).

international television transmission

Rec. N.51

The transmission of video signals over the international telecommunication network for the purpose of interchanging television material between broadcasting organizations in different countries.

international telex position

Rec. F.60

Manual position in an international telex centre for establishing telex calls between two countries.

international transferred account telegraph service

Rec. F.41

A service in which the Administrations concerned agree that the charge for telegraph services be paid by a party that has accepted responsibility for payment, instead of being paid by the sender. This service shall be known as the *TA Service*.

international transit exchange

Rec. E.100

An international exchange chosen to establish telephone calls between two countries other than its own is called an international transit exchange.

interrupt; interruption

Rec. Q.9

A suspension of a process, such as the execution of a computer program, caused by an event external to that process and performed in such a way that the process can be resumed.

interrupted isochronous

See:

burst isochronous.

interruption

Rec. 0.61

For the purpose of Recommendation 0.61, an interruption shall be regarded as a break in transmission or drop in the level of a test tone below a designated threshold.

interruption

Rec. 0.62

For the purpose of Recommendation 0.62, an interruption shall be regarded as a break in transmission or drop in the level of a 2-kHz test tone below a designated threshold.

interruption control

Glos. (VI.6)

A system which monitors a pilot for interruptions on FDM systems and which transmits an indication to the switching equipment.

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interruption of a call in progress

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

Intervention of an operation, interrupting a call in progress, in order to allow another incoming call to be offered.

interruption of a service

See :

interruption of transmission.

interruption of transmission (service)

Rec. G.106

Discontinuation of transmission (a service) caused by a change beyond given limits for a given minimum period of time in any one or combination of more than one parameter that is essential to a transmission (service).

Note 1 – The parameters, periods of time and limits are to be specified as required.

Note 2 – Possible parameters involved in transmission interruption: power level, noise level, signal-tonoise ratio, group-delay distortion, degree of telegraph distortion, bit error rate, etc.

Note 3 – Possible parameters involved in service interruption: duration and frequency of transmission interruptions, reliability characteristics of switching equipment, etc.

interworking between networks

Series X *

The means whereby a data terminal equipment connected to one public network may communicate to a data terminal equipment in another public network.

Note. – The networks referred to may be public data networks, public telephone networks or public telex networks.

interworking between Teletex and other services

Rec. F.200

The facility of sending and receiving information between a Teletex terminal and a terminal of another service, e.g. telex.

interworking between user classes of services

Series X *

The means whereby a data terminal equipment belonging to one user class of service may communicate with a data terminal equipment belonging to a different user class of service.

interworking in the Teletex service between different networks

Rec. F.200

The facility of making calls from a Teletex terminal served by one network to a Teletex terminal served by a different (and possibly a different type of) network.

intraband telegraphy

Rec. R.140

A process involving the appropriation of a band of frequencies from a telephone channel in order to form a carrier-current telegraph channel and so permit simultaneous telegraph and telephone communication.

intrusion tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising participants during a call that the privacy of the conversation has been breached, e.g. by the intervention of an operator.

Rec. S.61

To cause a designated set of characters to be represented by the prescribed bit combinations whenever those bit combinations occur, until an appropriate code extension function occurs.

I/O devices

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

Memory and keyboard devices for entering or receiving data to or from the system. Can be controlled manually for entering or receiving data.

irregularity reflection coefficient

Rec. G.601

The reflection coefficient measured at one end of a section of a transmission medium, for a specified mode of propagation, under conditions allowing for the elimination of the effects of reflection other than those due to irregularities inherent in the section concerned.

isochronous

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A signal is isochronous if the time interval separating any two significant instants is theoretically equal to the unit interval or to an integral multiple of the unit interval. The word *signal* is taken with the general meaning of the definition whose source is Rec. G.702.

Note – In practice, variations in the time intervals are constrained within specified limits.

isochronous modulation (restitution, signal)

Rec. R.140

Modulation (restitution, signal) in which the time interval separating any two significant instants is theoritically equal to the unit interval or to a multiple of this.

isochronous restitution

See :

isochronous modulation.

isochronous signal

See: isochronous modulation.

isochronous transmission

Series X *

A transmission process such that between any two significant instants there is always an integral number of unit intervals.

J

jitter

Rec. G.702

Short-term variations of the significant instants of a digital signal from their ideal positions in time.

junctor (in the crossbar system)

Rec. Q.9

In crossbar systems, a junctor is a circuit extending between frames of a switching unit and terminating in a switching device on each frame.

justifiable digit time slot

Rec. G.702

A digit time slot that may contain either an information digit or a justifying digit.

justification

Rec. G.702

A process of changing the rate of a digital signal in a controlled manner so that it can accord with a rate different from its own inherent rate, usually without loss of information.

justification ratio

Rec. G.702

The ratio of the actual justification rate to the maximum justification rate.

justification service digits

Rec. G.702

Digits that transmit information concerning the status of the justifiable digit time slots.

justifying digit

Rec. G.702

A digit inserted in a justifiable digit time slot when that time slot does not contain an information digit.

K

key

Rec. Q.9

One or more characters within or attached to a set of data, that contains information about the set, including its identification.

keyed numeral

Rec. Z.341

A numeral in a numbering system based on keypad input, represented by the characters 0 (zero), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, *, #, A, B, C, D, optionally preceded by K' (K apostrophe).

keying

See : modulation.

KP signal (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.310

This register signal is sent (in the forward direction) subsequent to the recognition of a start-dialling signal and is used to prepare the incoming multifrequency register for the receipt of subsequent interregister signals.

label

Glos. (VI.3)

The 11-bit binary code within a signal message used to identify the particular speech circuit with which the message is associated. The label is subdivided into a band number and a circuit number.

label

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

Information within a signalling message used to identify typically the particular circuit, call or management transaction to which the message is related.

label

See :

key.

land station charge

Recs. D.90, F111

The charge relating to the use of facilities provided by the land station in the maritime mobile services or by the earth station in the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service. In the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service, this charge shall include all space segment costs. An Administration* may also choose to present its total land station charge in its component parts.

landline charge

Recs. D.90, F111

The charge relating to transmission over the general network of telecommunication channels, national and international.

language digit

Rec. Q.104

The language digit indicates the service language to be used between operators in the international service, that is to say, the language to be spoken in the incoming international exchange by the incoming, delay and assistance operators when they come on the circuit. The language digit (or information) must be sent on all semi-automatic calls.

language information

See:

language digit.

language or discriminating digit (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A numerical signal occupying a predetermined position in the sequence of address signals indicating:

- in semi-automatic working, the service language to be used in the incoming international exchange by the incoming, delay and assistance operators when they come in the circuit (language digit);
- the automatic working or any other special characteristic of the call (discriminating digit).

last choice circuit group

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A circuit group which is not traffic engineered as a high usage group.

It may be a final or only route circuit group.
layout option

Rec. Z.341

A combination of *format effectors* and/or *graphic characters* used to bound elements of the *output* in a clear and readable form.

leak time

Rec. G.165

The interval between the instant a test signal is removed from the receive-in port of a fully-converged echo canceller and the instant the echo path model in the echo canceller changes such that, when a test signal is reapplied to the R_{in} port with the convergence circuitry inhibited, the returned echo is at a defined level.

This definition refers to echo cancellers employing, for example, leaky integrators in the convergence circuitry.

leased circuit data transmission service

Series X *

A service whereby a circuit (or circuits) of the public data network is (are) made available to a user or group of users for his (or their) exclusive use.

Note – Where only two data-circuit terminating equipments are involved it is known as a point-to-point facility and where more than two are involved it is known as a multipoint facility.

lecture call

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

A lecture call is an established connection between one caller and two or more parties, in which the speech path is used in a unidirectional way from the caller to the other connected parties. The call may be set up either by an operator, or by an automatic device programmed by the caller from his own telephone.

length indicator

Glos. (VI.6)

A six bit field which differentiates between message signal units, link status signal units and fill-in signal units and in the case that its binary value is less than 63 indicates the length of a signal unit.

length indicator (LI)

Rec. S.62

Represents the length in octets of an associated field or group of fields.

letter

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A character of the character set representing the alphabet, listed in Table 1/2.314, columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 excluding table positions 5/15 and 7/15.

level of maintenance

Rec. G.106

The type of maintenance actions to be carried out at a stated degree of breakdown of a complex item.

Note 1 – The criteria of the breakdown may be complexity of construction, accessibility, ease of replacement, safety, etc.

Note 2 - Examples are replacing a component, a printed circuit board, a subsystem, etc.

limit test

Rec. M.700

A test made to indicate whether a quantity would fall within or outside a pair of limits or boundaries.

The required degree of precision of expression is to be achieved by extending the term to state:

- on what the limit test is made, for example, *circuit limit test*,
- the function or characteristic that is tested, for example, *limit test of signalling*,
- for what purpose the limit test is intended, for example, *limit test for readjustment purposes*.

limited scanning

Series T *

Scanning at double or another multiple of the scanning pitch normally used so as to shorten the transmission time.

line

Rec. R.140

1) The portion of a circuit external to the apparatus, consisting of the conductors connecting a telegraph set or telephone set or data circuit-terminating equipment to the exchange or connecting two exchanges.

2) The group of conductors on the same overhead route or in the same cable.

line access points

Rec. M.640

Points used by the CCITT to define the limits of an international line, and from which measurements are made. Only one such "line access point" exists at each end of an international line. The precise location of each such point depends on the Administration concerned.

line code

Rec. G.702

A code chosen to suit the transmission medium and giving the equivalence between a set of digits generated in a terminal or other processing equipment and the pulses chosen to represent that set of digits for line transmission.

line concentrator (stand alone concentrator)

Rec. Q.9

A switching device which concentrates traffic from a number of circuits or subscribers' lines onto a smaller number of circuits to a parent local exchange, where a similar switching device deconcentrates the traffic to the original number of lines. In the case of subscribers' lines, the correspondence of the lines before concentration and after deconcentration must be maintained. The system is both-way working, i.e., traffic from the exchange is concentrated onto the same circuits and deconcentrated to the subscribers as well. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, etc.)

Rec. G.211

A transmission path, however provided, together with all the associated equipment, such that the bandwidth available, while not having any specific limits, is effectively the same throughout the length of the link.

Within the link there are no direct filtration points nor any through-connection points for groups, supergroups, etc., and the ends of the link are the points at which the band of line frequencies is changed in some way or other. See Figures 2/G.211 and 3/G.211.

line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.)

Rec. M.300

A transmission path, however provided, together with all the associated equipment, such that the bandwidth available, while not having any specific limits, is effectively the same throughout the length of the link.

Within the link there are no direct filtration points nor any through connection points for groups, supergroups, etc. and the ends of the link are the points at which the band of line frequencies is changed in some way or other.

See Figures 2/M.300 to 4/M.300.

line of maintenance

Rec. G.106

The position in an organization at which the maintenance of an item is to be carried out at stated levels of maintenance.

Note – The position is characterized by the skill of the personnel, the facilities available, the location, etc.

line-out-of-service signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the called party's line is out-of-service or faulty.

line signalling

Rec. Q.9

A signalling method in which signals are transmitted between equipments which terminate and continuously monitor part or all of the traffic circuit.

line-up period

Rec. N.4

The period during which the Administrations line up the international sound-programme link before handing it over to the broadcasting organizations.

line-up period

Rec. N.54

The period during which the telecommunication Administrations line up the international television link before handing it over to the broadcasting organizations. (See Figure 1/N.54.)

linear analogue control

Rec. G.702

An analogue system in which the functional relationships are of simple proportionality.

link

Rec. Q.9

A communication path of specified character between two points.

link (in the crossbar system)

Rec. Q.9

A link is a circuit extending between the primary and secondary selectors of a selection stage.

link (in programming)

Rec. Q.9

A part of a program that passes control and parameters between separate portions of the program.

to link (in programming)

Rec. Q.9

To provide a link.

Glos. (VI.6)

A signal unit which contains status information about the signalling link in which it is transmitted.

linked offices

Rec. F.1

The offices where telegrams enter or leave the telegram retransmission system are linked to at least one retransmission centre; such offices are described as linked offices. In the case of a particular telegram, the linked office through which the telegram enters the system is known as the linked entry office, the linked office through which the telegram leaves the system is known as the linked exit office. These offices may be identical with the office of origin or destination of the telegram.

load

See :

traffic intensity.

load capacity

Rec. G.702

In PCM, the level expressed in dBm0, of a sinusoidal signal the positive and negative peaks of which coincide with the positive and negative virtual decision values of the encoder.

load-sharing (general)

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A process by which signalling traffic is distributed over two or more signalling or message routes, in view of traffic equalization or security.

load transfer

Glos. (VI.3)

The transfer of signalling traffic from one signalling link to another.

load-transfer-acknowledgement signal

Rec. Q.255

A system-control signal sent on a link in response to a load-transfer signal or to an emergency-load-transfer signal to indicate that the load-transfer will take place to that particular link.

load transfer signal

Rec. Q.255

A system-control signal sent on a link to indicate that the error rate on that link has met the requirements of the one-minute proving period and that signalling traffic should be transferred to that particular link.

local central office (deprecated)

See:

local exchange.

local end (with its termination)

Rec. S.3

The whole apparatus, lines, telegraph repeaters and any control units between the apparatus and the first (or last) point of the communication where the transmission quality may be measured.

local exchange

Rec. Q.9

An exchange in which subscribers' lines terminate. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

local index

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction and backward direction at bilateral closed user group registration. It indexes the subscriber file to identify the particular bilateral closed user group at the originating or destination exchange.

local line

Rec. R.140

The line between a station and a nearby exchange.

local mode

Rec. F.200

That state of a terminal that permits operation of some of the functions of the terminal independently of any network functions.

local number

Rec. F.68

In national telex networks, when abridged call numbers are used for local or short-distance traffic, the abridged number is called the *local number*.

localization of faults

Rec. M.700

The broad localization of a fault consists of finding the general part of the equipment in which it exists. Fault finding consists of determining the faulty item of the equipment.

logical channel

Rec. X.15

In packet mode operation, a means of two-way simultaneous transmission across a *data link*, comprising associated send and receive channels.

Note I - A number of logical channels may be derived from a *data link* by packet interleaving.

Note 2 - Several logical channels may exist on the same data link.

logistic delay time

Rec. G.106

That part of the maintenance time during which no maintenance actions are performed because of delays.

Note – Delays can be due, for example, to travel to unattended exchanges, the pending arrival of spare parts, specialists and test equipment.

lone signal unit (LSU)

Glos. (VI.3)

A signal unit carrying a one-unit message.

long circuit

Rec. Q.115

A long circuit is considered as one which, if used by itself, would require echo suppression.

long-term bit error rate

Glos. (VI.6)

Bit error rate measured over a sufficiently long time period, e.g. one month.

longitudinal judder

Series T *

Effect due to the irregular rotation of the drum or helix causing, on the reproduced picture, slight waviness or breaks in lines that are regular on the original document.

loop checking

See :

message feedback.

loop connection

See: trombone.

loss

See: call congestion.

loss of frame alignment detector

Glos. (VI.3)

A monitoring unit, designed to indicate to the signalling terminal that frame alignment of the PCM system has been lost.

loss system

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A system in which bids that cannot be served immediately are lost.

lost call

Series X *

A request for a connection which is rejected due to network congestion.

lost time

Series T *

The portion of the scanning line period which cannot be used for picture signal transmission.

Note. - In the case of drum apparatus, this is the same as the dead sector scanning time.

lost traffic

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

That part of the traffic offered to a pool of resources which is not carried and has no additional resource provided to handle such traffic.

low level language

Rec. Q.9

A programming language that reflects the structure of a computer or that of a given class of computers.

luminance compensation

Series T *

In picture facsimile telegraphy, changing of the received signals, allowing for the photometric characteristics of the reception medium, in order to reproduce the luminance range exactly.

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machine language

See: computer language.

macroinstruction; macro (instruction)

Rec. Q.9

An instruction in a source language that is to be replaced by a defined sequence of instructions in the same source language.

Note – The macroinstruction may also specify values for parameters in the instructions that are to replace it.

main distribution frame

Rec. Q.9

A distribution frame to which are connected on one side the lines exterior to the exchange, and on the other side the internal cabling of the exchange.

main repeater station

Rec. G.211

A station, always the terminal of a *line link*, where direct line filtering or demodulation or both together may take place. As a consequence, in such a station there are equalizers and it is possible to find points which are of uniform relative level independent of frequency ("flat points").

Such a station, where all the supergroups, for example, are demodulated and brought into the basic supergroup position, is called a "main terminal station" and is of necessity at the end of a regulated-line section. A "main intermediate station" is a station within a regulated-line section where a direct through-connection takes place.

main section

Rec. M.300

The sections into which the group, supergroup, etc. link is divided by the group, supergroup, etc. control and sub-control stations are called main sections. A main section is the portion of the group, supergroup, etc. link between two adjacent stations having control functions. In many cases these two stations are in different countries. In the case of a country which has elected to have more than one station with control functions, a main section will lie wholly within that country. (See Figure 2/M.460.)

maintainability

Rec. G.106

The probability that the active maintenance can be carried out within a stated period of time, when the maintenance is performed under stated conditions and using stated procedures and resources.

maintainability performance

Rec. G.106

The ability of an item, under stated conditions of use, to be retained in, or restored to a state in which it can perform a required function, when maintenance is performed under stated conditions and using stated procedures and resources.

Note – The term maintainability is used as a functional maintainability performance measure, denoting the probability that the active maintenance is carried out within a given period of time.

maintenance

Rec. G.106

The combination of all technical and corresponding administrative actions intended to retain an item in, or restore it to, a state in which it can perform its required function.

Rec. M.700

The whole of the operations required for setting up and maintaining, within prescribed limits, any element entering into the setting-up of a connection. In international automatic service, maintenance is particularly concerned with circuits and automatic switching equipment. Circuit and automatic equipment maintenance includes:

- a) the carrying out of setting-up measurements and adjustments. (It is considered that maintenance commences from the start of measurements and adjustments that precede entry into service. The results of these measurements provide reference values for subsequent maintenance, in the strict sense of the word.);
- b) the planning and programming of a maintenance scheme;
- c) carrying out the prescribed routine preventive maintenance measurements and all other tests and measurements deemed necessary;
- d) locating and clearing faults.

maintenance support performance

Rec. G.106

The ability of a maintenance organization, under stated conditions, to provide upon demand the resources required to maintain an item.

Note 1 – Maintenance organization includes physical resources expected to act under a given maintenance policy.

Note 2 – The stated conditions are related to the item itself and to the conditions under which the item is used and maintained.

maintenance time

Rec. G.106

The period of time during which maintenance actions, including delays inherent in the maintenance operations, are performed on an item either manually or automatically.

Note 1 - The inherent delays include those due to design or to prescribed maintenance procedures.

Note 2 - Maintenance may be carried out while the item is still performing a required function.

Note 3 - For breakdown of the maintenance time, see Figure A-1/G.106.

malicious call identification services

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

At the discretion of the Administration, assistance is given to ascertain the origin of malicious, nuisance or obscene calls.

man-machine language (MML)

Rec. Q.9

A language designed to facilitate direct user control of a computer.

man-machine language (MML)

Rec. Z.341

The communication medium used between the initiator of MML input and the system.

man-machine terminal

Rec. Z.341

An input/output device, consisting of a keyboard and a display unit, used to allow the *initiator* of MML *input* and the *system* to communicate with each other.

management signals

Glos. (VI.3)

Signals concerning the management or maintenance of the speech circuit network and the signalling network.

manual answering

Series X *

A facility by which a call is established only if the called user signals his readiness to receive it by means of a manual operation.

manual calling

Series X *

A facility which permits the entry of selection signals from a calling terminal installation at an undefined character rate. The characters may be generated at the DTE or the DCE.

manual-changeover-acknowledgement signal

Rec. Q.255

A system-control signal sent in response to a manual-changeover signal to indicate that manual changeover can take place.

manual-changeover signal

Rec. Q.255

A system-control signal sent to initiate a changeover to a reserve signalling link because of need for rearrangements, changes, maintenance, etc.

manual demand operating

See:

demand operating.

manual observation of the service quality

Rec. E.421

Monitoring of telephone calls by an observer without using any automatic data-recording machine.

to map (over)

Rec. Q.9

To establish a set of values having a defined correspondence with the quantities or values of another set.

margin of a synchronous receiver

Series S *

Margin, as in the definition *margin of a telegraph apparatus*, when the degree of distortion taken into account is the degree of isochronous distortion.

margin of a telegraph apparatus (or of the local end with its termination)

Series S *

The maximum degree of distortion compatible with a correct translation when the signals are presented to a receiver under the most unfavourable conditions so far as the composition of the signals and of the distortion is concerned.

The maximum degree of distortion which results in incorrect translation applies without reference to the form of distortion affecting the signals. In other words it is the maximum value of the most unfavourable distortion causing incorrect translation which determines the value of the margin.

Recs. D.90, F111

The account issued by the Administration* operating a land station in respect of telecommunication traffic exchanged between the land station and a mobile station.

maritime centre (shore station)

Rec. G.473

A satellite earth station which provides a 4-wire analogue interface for connection to a maritime terrestrial circuit. See Figure 1/G.473.

Note – For some nontransmission functions, a maritime centre may be classified as a CT. For the purpose of this Recommendation, a maritime centre is not regarded as a CT, but is an intermediate point in a maritime system.

maritime centre (MC) (shore station)

Rec. M.1100

A satellite earth station which provides a 4-wire analogue interface at a circuit test access point for connection to a *maritime terrestrial circuit*. See Figure 1/M.1100.

maritime local system

Rec. G.473

All equipment between the 4-wire or 2-wire interface (which may be a switching device) at a maritime terminal, and a 2-wire or a 4-wire telephone within the boundary of that terminal. It may include a 4-wire or 2-wire switching device using analogue switching. See Figure 1/G.473.

maritime local system

Rec. M.1100

All the equipment between the 4-wire circuit test access points on a *maritime terminal* and a 2-wire or 4-wire telephone served by that terminal. It may include 4-wire to 2-wire termination sets and 4-wire and 2-wire switching devices using analogue switching. See Figure 1/M.1100.

Maritime Mobile (Terrestrial) Service

Recs. E.210, F.120, Q.11 ter

Conventional maritime mobile services such as the HF Maritime Service, the MF Maritime Service and the VHF Maritime Service (as defined in the *Radio Regulations*).

Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service

Recs. E.210, F.120, Q.11 ter

As defined in the Radio Regulations.

maritime mobile satellite system (maritime system)

Rec. G.473

All of a temporary connection between a telephone at a *maritime terminal*, and the 4-wire virtual analogue switching points of an international switching centre. It comprises a *maritime terrestrial circuit*, a *maritime satellite circuit* and a *maritime local system*. See Figure 1/G.473.

maritime satellite circuit

Rec. G.473

A 4-wire circuit between an analogue interface at a maritime centre, via a satellite repeater to a 4-wire or 2-wire analogue interface (which may be a switching device) at a *maritime terminal*. See Figure 1/G.473.

maritime satellite circuit

Rec. M.1100

A 4-wire circuit between the 4-wire circuit test access points at a maritime centre, via a satellite repeater to the 4-wire circuit test access points at a maritime terminal. See Figure 1/M.1100.

maritime satellite switching centre (MSSC)

Rec. M.1100

The interworking point between the terrestrial telephone network signalling system and the maritime satellite signalling system. The maritime satellite switching centre may be located at the *maritime centre* and operate as an independent international switching centre connected to one or more CTs or national switching centre(s), or it may be remote as a supplement to or as a part of an international switching centre. See Figure 1/M.1100.

maritime satellite switching centre (MSSC)

Rec. Q.60

used to indicate the interworking point between the terrestrial telephone network and the maritime satellite system. The maritime satellite switching centre (MSSC) may be located at the antenna site of the shore station (see Note) and operate as an independent international switching centre connected to one or more transit centres (CTs) or national switching centres, or it may be remote as a supplement to or as a part of an international switching centre.

Note – The term shore station used for the purposes of Recommendation Q.60 is defined as coast earth station in the Radio Regulations.

maritime satellite systems

Rec. M.1100

All of the temporary connection between a telephone at a maritime mobile unit and the 4-wire circuit test access points of an international circuit at an international switching centre. It comprises a maritime terrestrial circuit, a maritime satellite circuit and a maritime local system. The general arrangement is shown in Figure 1/ M.1100.

If a switch is included at a *maritime centre*, this may be considered as equal to an *international switching centre* and the maritime satellite system then comprises a maritime satellite circuit and a maritime local system only.

maritime system

See :

maritime mobile satellite system.

maritime terminal

Rec. G.473

A terminal station (in a maritime mobile satellite system) which provides a 4-wire analogue interface for connection to a maritime local system. See Figure 1/G.473

maritime terminal

Rec. M.1100

A terminal station (in a *maritime satellite system*) which provides a 4-wire analogue interface for connection to a *maritime local system* and a 4-wire circuit test access point. Maritime terminals may be located on ships, oil rigs, light ships or other maritime mobile units. See Figure 1/M.1100.

maritime terrestrial circuit

Rec. G.473

A 4-wire circuit in a wholly-terrestrial transmission medium, between a 4-wire switch at an international exchange and an analogue 4-wire interface at a *maritime centre*. In some situations it may traverse a national boundary so that for the purpose of this Recommendation it is not regarded as a national circuit. See Figure 1/G.473.

Rec. M.1100

A 4-wire circuit within a maritime satellite system and in a wholly-terrestrial transmission medium, between the 4-wire circuit test access points at an international switching centre and the 4-wire circuit test access points at a *maritime centre*. See Figure 1/M.1100.

mark; space; marking; spacing

Rec. R.140

Designation of the two significant conditions of a binary modulation (or restitution).

The English term "marking" or "mark"

- 1. In Morse, corresponds to those portions of dot and dash signals that, for example, when actuating a Morse inker, will cause the inker to mark the paper.
- 2. In printing telegraphy, corresponds to the significant condition which results in an active selecting operation in a receiving apparatus.

Note 1 -In start-stop automatic transmission, the term corresponds to the perforation of a hole in the tape.

Note 2 -In standardized start-stop telegraphy the term corresponds to the "stop" element.

3. In isochronous systems, the term that is arbitrarily assigned to one or the other of the two signalling conditions.

The English term "spacing" or "space"

- 1. In Morse, corresponds to the spaces separating marking signals and to the spaces separating complete characters.
- 2. In printing telegraphy, corresponds to the significant condition that results in a passive selecting operation in a receiving apparatus.

Note $1 - \ln$ start-stop automatic transmission the term corresponds to the absence of perforation in the tape.

Note 2 -In standardized start-stop telegraphy the term corresponds to the "start" element.

3. In isochronous systems, the term that is assigned to the non-marking signalling condition.

The CCITT has recommended that those terms should not be used in telegraph circuit diagrams, but that the letters A and Z should be used to represent the two significant conditions of a binary modulation (see Definition 31.38).

	The French term "travail"	
	applies to the significant condition that:	English term
1.	In Morse corresponds to the recording of an impression on the paper;	1. Mark
2.	In International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2, corresponds to the "start" element of a start-stop signal and to the absence of perforation in the tape in start-stop automatic transmission.	2. Space

The French term "repos"

applies to the significant condition that:

- 1. In Morse corresponds to spaces;
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French term 1. Travail

2. Repos or travail according to the system

idem

Repos

3. Repos or travail according to the system

1. Repos

2. Travail or repos

according to the system

Travail or repos according to the system

Travail

3. Travail or **repos** according to the system

1. Space

2.

In International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2, corresponds to the "stop" element of a start-stop signal and to the perforation of the tape in start-stop automatic transmission.

marking See:

mark; space; marking; spacing.

marking percentage

Rec. R.140

The percentage of a unit interval used for marking in cable code systems.

master clock

Rec. G.702

A clock (see definition of *clock*) that generates accurate timing signals for the control of other clocks and possibly other equipments.

mastergroup

Rec. M.300

A mastergroup consists of a mastergroup link terminated at each end by terminal equipments. These terminal equipments provide for the setting-up of 5 supergroup links or sections occupying frequency bands separated by 8 kHz in a 1232-kHz band. See Figures 1/M.300 to 4/M.300.

The basic mastergroup consists of supergroups 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 within the band of frequencies 812 kHz to 2044 kHz. (See Figure 1/M.340.)

mastergroup link

Rec. G.211

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (1232 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example supergroup translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on mastergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more mastergroup sections.

Note – As translating procedure 2 described in Recommendation G.211, § 1 does not enable mastergroups to be set up, the "mastergroup link" concept applies only in procedure 1.

mastergroup link

Rec. M.300

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (1232 kHz) connecting two teminal equipments, for example supergroup translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on mastergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more mastergroup sections.

See Figures 1/M.300 to 4/M.300.

mastergroup section

Rec. G.211

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (1232 kHz) connecting two consecutive mastergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points) via at least one line link.

Note – As translating procedure 2 described in Recommendation G.211, § 1 does not enable mastergroups to be set up, the "mastergroup section" concept applies only in procedure 1.

mastergroup section

Rec. M.300

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (1232 kHz) connecting two consecutive mastergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points).

See Figures1/M.300 to 4/M.300.

material dispersion coefficient

Rec. G.651

The material dispersion can be characterized by the pulse broadening caused by the wavelength dependence of group delay τ . For a uniform fibre the dispersion is linearly proportional to its length, L. The material dispersion coefficient is defined as:

$$M(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{L} \cdot \frac{d\tau}{d\lambda}$$

where

 $d\tau$ is the variation of the group delay due to a variation $d\lambda$ of the wavelength.

maximum justification rate

Rec. G.702

The maximum rate at which justifying digits can be inserted (or deleted).

maximum stuffing rate

See :

maximum justification rate.

maximum theoretical numerical aperture (NA_{tmax}) [for bound modes]

Rec. G.651

The square root of the difference of the squares of the maximum refractive index (n_1) of the fibre core and the refractive index (n_2) of the fibre cladding, i.e.:

$$NA_{1\max} = \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}.$$

mean availability (unavailability)

Rec. G.106

The mean of the instantaneous availability (unavailability) in a stated interval of time.

Note – Mean availability (unavailability) can be estimated on the basis of continuous observation or by a sampling technique (scanning).

mean busy hour

See :

time consistent busy hour.

mean failure intensity

Rec. G.106

The mean of the instantaneous failure intensity in a stated time interval.

mean failure rate

Rec. G.106

The mean of the instantaneous failure rate in a stated time interval.

mean holding time per seizure

Rec. E.410

This is the total holding time divided by the total number of seizures and can be calculated on a route basis or for switching equipment.

mean repair rate

Rec. G.106

The mean of the instantaneous repair rate in a stated time interval.

mean time between failures

Rec. G.106

Mean time of the time between failures.

mean time between interruptions

Rec. G.106

The mean of the interval of time between consecutive interruptions of a required ability to an item or service.

mean time to failure

Rec. G.106

The mean value of the time to failure.

mean time to first failure

Rec. G.106

The mean value of the time to the first failure.

mean unavailability

See: mean availability.

mean waiting time (average delay)

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The total waiting time of all bids divided by the total number of bids, including those not delayed.

,measurement

Rec. M.700

The numerical assessment in suitable units of the value of a simple or complex quantity or magnitude.

medium-term bit error rate

Glos. (VI.6)

Bit error rate that can be encountered for relatively short time periods, e.g. some minutes, due to temporary malfunctions of, for example, transmission equipment.

5

memory See: storage register.

menu mode

Rec. Z.341

A mode of operation in which certain actions can be performed by choosing the appropriate item presented in the menu *outputs*.

menu mode operating sequence

Rec. Z.341

Provides a *menu selection procedure* both initially to arrive at the first *command code* and if necessary, to provide a destination prologue, and also subsequently whenever a further *command code* is required.

menu output

3

Rec. Z.341

A list of items, together with optional instructional text. One of these items may be chosen.

menu selection procedure

Rec. Z.341

A selection procedure used to obtain a *command code*, a destination prologue, or execute a complete *command*.

mesochronous

Rec. G.702, Q.9

Signals are mesochronous if their corresponding significant instants occur at the same average rate. The word *signal* is taken with the general meaning of the definition whose source is Rec. G.702.

Note – The phase relationship between corresponding significant instants usually varies between specified limits.

message

Rec. E.131

A defined entity of information from the subscriber to the exchange pertaining to a call or a control operation for a service sent in one sequence over the signalling medium. A message may consist of one or more characters transmitted in one or more blocks.

message feedback

Series X *

A method of checking the accuracy of transmission of data in which the received data are returned to the sending end for comparison with the original data, which are stored there for this purpose.

message-refusal signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent by a signal transfer point in response to the reception of a telephone signal which it is unable to deal with as a consequence of the transfer-prohibited situation.

message relay

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

A caller, whether a subscriber or not, may dictate a message into recording equipment and require that it is passed to a particular telephone number by the following morning.

(signalling) message route

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

The signalling link or consecutive links connected in tandem that are used to convey a signalling message from an originating point to its destination point.

message signal unit

Glos. (V1.6)

A signal unit containing a service information octet and a signalling information field which is retransmitted by the signalling link control if it is received in error.

message suffix

Rec. E.131

The character indicating the end of the message.

message switching

Rec. Q.9

The transfer of stored messages so as to minimize queue and idle times of traffic carrying devices.

Message Transfer Part

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

The functional part of a common channel signalling system which transfers signal messages as required by all the users, and which performs the necessary subsidiary functions, for example error control and signalling security.

Message Transfer Part receiving time, T_{mr}

Rec. Q.706

 T_{mr} is the period which starts when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the signalling data link and ends when the last bit of the message has entered the User Part. It includes the handling time in level 2, the transfer time from level 2 to level 3, the handling time in level 3 and the transfer time from level 3 to level 4.

Message Transfer Part sending time, T_{ms}

Rec. Q.706

 T_{ms} is the period which starts when the last bit of the message has left the User Part and ends when the last bit of the signal unit enters the signalling data link for the first time. It includes the queueing delay in the absence of disturbances, the transfer time from level 4 to level 3, the handling time at level 3, the transfer time from level 3 to level 2, and the handling time in level 2.

message transfer time at signalling transfer points, T_{cs}

Rec. Q.706

 T_{cs} is the period, which starts when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the incoming signalling data link and ends when the last bit of the signal unit enters the outgoing signalling data link for the first time. It also includes the queueing delay in the absence of disturbances but not the additional queueing delay caused by retransmission.

message waiting indication

Rec. Z.341

A means of announcing, within a dialogue procedure, the presence of a high priority *output* for this I/O device.

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A symbolic method for defining MML input and output syntax.

meteorological telegram

Rec. F.1

The term meteorological telegram denotes a telegram sent by an official meteorological service or by a station in official relation with such a service, and addressed to such a service or to such a station, and which consists solely of meteorological observations or forecasts. A telegram of this kind must always be regarded as drawn up in plain language.

microinstruction

Rec. Q.9

An instruction of a microprogram.

microprogram

Rec. Q.9

A sequence of elementary instruction that corresponds to a specific computer operation, maintained in special storage, whose execution is initiated by the instruction register of a computer.

minimum acceptable interval

Series X *

The duration of the shortest acceptable significant interval expressed in terms of the unit interval.

minimum interval

Series X *

The duration of the shortest significant interval in a system using a code such that the theoretical durations of the significant intervals are not all multiples of a unit interval.

mnemonic (abbreviation)

Rec.Q.9

A representation of an entity by one or more characters, so chosen that the character representation has a relationship to normal language usage such that the name of the entity serves as an aid to the memory of a human operator in remembering the appropriate coded representation used.

mnemonic abbreviation

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A representation of an entity typically consisting of one or more *characters* chosen to assist the human memory.

mobile radiotelephone services

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for mobile subscribers to have both-way access to the public telephone network and other mobile telephone subscribers.

mobile station charge

Recs. D.90, F.111

The charge relating to the use of facilities provided by the station.

mode or type of communication identification

Rec. E.131

Information used to give an instruction to the switching equipment to select the required network or mode of communication, for example, in the use of a multifunction terminal (video-telephone, 48 kbit/s wideband switched-network service, etc.).

modem

Series X *

A contraction of "modulator-demodulator".

The term may be used when the modulator and the demodulator are associated in the same signal-conversion equipment.

modes of session

See:

session.

modified alternate mark inversion

Rec. G.702

An AMI signal that does not strictly conform with alternate mark inversion but includes violations in accordance with a defined set of rules.

Examples of such signals are HDB, B6ZS.

modulating frequency

Rec. R.140

The frequency of the modulating wave.

modulation

Rec. R.140

Process by which certain characteristics of a wave (modulated or carrier wave) are modified in accordance with a characteristic of another wave representing a *signal*.

modulation (sense appropriate to the purpose of telegraphy)

Rec. R.140

Variation in time of one or more given characteristics of an electromagnetic wave or of a direct current brought about directly (in the case of facsimile telegraphy), or by means of an appropriate code (in the case of alphabetic telegraphy), according to the contents of the document to be transmitted.

modulation coherence

Series X *

Modulation in which the succession of significant instants is simply related to the characteristics of the current transmitted to line.

Example:

Modulation obtained by reversing the phase of a carrier when the current passes through zero.

modulation (restitution, signal) element

Rec. R.140

A distinct condition assumed by the appropriate device in the transmitting of receiving apparatus or by the signal, associated with the interval of time corresponding to its duration.

modulation products

Rec. R.140

A wave or a number of waves resulting from *modulation* perhaps followed by additional operations such as filtering.

modulation rate

Rec. R.140

Reciprocal of the unit interval measured in seconds. (This rate is expressed in bauds.)

modulation with a fixed reference

Series X *

A type of modulation in which the choice of the significant condition for any signal element is based on a fixed reference.

monitor

Rec. Q.9

A functional unit that observes and records selected activities within a system for analysis.

Morse code

Rec. R.140

A two-condition telegraph code in which characters are represented by groups of dots and dashes, these groups being separated by spaces.

Morse dash

Rec. R.140

A signal element of marking condition equal in duration to three unit elements, followed by a unit element of spacing condition, used in the formation of signals in accordance with the Morse code.

Morse dot

Rec. R.140

A unit element of marking condition followed by a unit element of spacing condition, used in the formation of signals in accordance with the Morse code.

Morse space

Rec. R.140

- 1) Between characters: two unit elements of spacing condition.
- 2) Between words: normally six unit elements of spacing condition.

Note – These unit elements of spacing condition are in addition to the one unit element of spacing condition which forms part of the Morse dot and Morse dash signal.

mouth reference point

Rec. P.64

This definition is illustrated in Figure A-1/P.64

muldex

Rec. G.702

A contraction of multiplexer – demultiplexer. The term may be used when the multiplexer and demultiplexer are associated in the same equipment.

Note – When used to describe an equipment, the function of the equipment should qualify the title e.g. PCM muldex, data muldex, digital muldex.

multi-address calling

Series X *

A facility which permits a user to nominate more than one address for the sending of the same data.

Note I_{\cdot} – The network may undertake this by one of two distinct forms:

- a) Sequentially
- b) Simultaneously

and if both forms are provided may allow the user to opt for a preferred form.

Note 2. - The procedure for using this facility may

- i) be as defined for a direct call, or
- ii) use a special code or codes in the abbreviated address calling facility to designate all the required destinations, or
- iii) indicate the individual full or abbreviated address of each user to which data are to be transmitted.

Note 3. - This facility may also be used in association with the delayed delivery facility.

multi-block

Glos. (VI.3)

A group of 8 blocks or 96 signal units on the signalling channel.

multi-block acknowledgement signal

Rec. Q.255

A signal sent on a link in response to a multi-block monitoring signal and used by the receiving terminal to verify multi-block synchronism.

multi-block monitoring signal

Rec. Q.255

A signal required on links where the number of blocks in the error control loop exceeds 8, and sent to check multi-block synchronism.

multi-block synchronization signal unit (MBS)

Glos. (VI.3)

A signal unit carrying a signal concerning the multi-block synchronization of the signalling system.

multi-station teletex terminal installation

Rec. F.200

A Teletex installation that includes more than one work station.

multi-unit message (MUM)

Glos. (VI.3)

A signal message which consists of more than one signal unit.

multiframe

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A set of consecutive frames in which the position of each frame can be identified by reference to a multiframe alignment signal.

The multiframe alignment signal does not necessarily occur, in whole or in part, in each multiframe.

multilines to the same DTE *See*:

multiple circuits.

multiple

Rec. Q.9

Interconnection of several inlets or outlets in a switching stage to the same traffic carrying device (e.g. other switching stage or circuit).

multiple circuits (multilines) to the same DTE

Rec. X.15

A facility whereby one DTE may be connected to a public data network by more than one physical circuit but providing a single set of logical channels, for reliability or throughput purposes.

multiple lines at the same address

Series X *

The facility of permitting a user to receive calls to a single address on more than one access circuit.

multiple television transmission

Rec. N.52

A multiple television transmission occurs when the same programme is transmitted to several broadcasting organizations, for broadcasting by their transmitting stations or for making recordings.

multiple terminals with the same data number

Rec. X.15

A facility whereby several DTEs each connected to a public data network by one or more separate access circuits, may be assigned the same data number which results in incoming calls being offered to the next free access circuit.

Note - The applicability of this definition to classes 8-11 requires further study.

multiple transmissions

Rec. D.180

Transmissions which originate in one or more countries, from one or more points of origin, and are transmitted simultaneously to two or more countries.

multiplex

Rec. R.140

Use of a common channel in order to make two or more channels, either by splitting of the frequency band transmitted by the common channel into narrower bands, each of which is used to constitute a distinct channel (frequency-division multiplex), or by allotting this common channel in turn, to constitute different intermittent channels (time-division multiplex).

multiplex aggregate bit rate

Series X *

That bit rate in a time division multiplexer which is equal to the sum of the input channel data signalling rates available to the user plus the rate of the overhead bits required. That is:

Aggregate bit rate =
$$(\sum_{i}^{m} n_i + H) R$$

where n_i is the number of bits per multiplex frame associated with the t^{h} input channel, *m* is the maximum number of input channels to the multiplexer (including non-working and/or equipped channels), *H* is the number of overhead bits per multiplex frame of the output channel and *R* is the repetition rate of the frame of the output channel.

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Note. - The number of bits in the multiplex frame is assumed to be constant.

multiplex interface

Rec. X.15

A DTE/DCE interface which conveys the bitstream of a number of subscriber channels by means of time division multiplexing.

multiplex link

Rec. X.15

A means of enabling a DTE to have several access channels to the data network over a single circuit.

Note - Three likely methods have been identified:

- a) packet interleaving,
- b) byte interleaving,
- c) bit interleaving.

multislot connection

Rec. Q.9

Time slots associated with two or more digital circuits switched in parallel through a digital exchange for use on the same call to provide a wideband service.

multiterminal service circuit

Rec. M.100

A telephone or teleprinter (teletypewriter) service circuit serving more than two stations and having at least one branching point. On each *branch* of this circuit a certain number of stations can be connected in series. Every station served can enter the circuit individually. See Figure 1/M.100.

multitone system

Rec. R.140

A telegraph transmission system in which it is necessary to use two or more channels simultaneously in the same direction for transmitting a signal between the same two points.

mutilation

Rec. R.140

A transmission defect in which a signal element becomes changed from one significant condition to another.

mutually synchronized network

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A synchronized network in which each clock (see definition of clock) exerts a degree of control on all others.

Ν

n-unit code

Rec. R.140

Equal-length code according to which the modulation is binary and the alphabetic signals are composed of n-unit telegraph signals of the same duration.

Recs. G.322, G.326

If U_1 is the r.m.s. voltage of the fundamental wave and U_n the r.m.s. voltage of the nth harmonic, both measured at the output of the quadripole under consideration, the nth order harmonic distortion is equal to

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{U_1}{U_n} \right| \text{ (dB)}$$

n-ary digital signals

Rec. G.702

Digital signals in which a signal element may assume n discrete states.

national circuit

Rec. F.68

A national circuit is one connecting two exchanges in the same country.

national circuit

Rec. J.13

The national circuit connects the ISPC to the broadcasting authority; this applies both at the sending and at the receiving end. A national circuit may also interconnect two ISPCs within the same country.

national exchange

Rec. F.68

A national exchange is the termination centre for national circuits only.

national extension

Recs. D.150, D.200 R, F.67

A national extension is that part of the connection which extends from the national side of the international exchange to the subscriber.

national indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information used for discrimination between international and national messages. In case of national messages, it may for example also be used for discrimination between different label alternatives for national use.

national indicator

Glos. (VI.6)

Information within a signalling message which permits typically a distinction to be made between national and international messages.

national line

Rec. M.1010

The whole of the assembly of national circuit sections connecting the terminal national centre to the terminal international centre. When a distinction is needed to indicate the transmission direction in one country the expressions *national sending line*, that is, outgoing from the renter, and *national receiving line*, that is, incoming to the renter, may be used. See Figure 2/M.1010.

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national main section

Rec. M.900

The whole of the assembly of national group or supergroup sections connecting the defined test points at the terminal national centre and defined test points at the terminal international centre (see Figure 1/M.900).

national-network-congestion signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of the call set-up attempt due to congestion encountered in the national destination network (excluding the busy condition of the called party's line(s)).

national (significant) number

Recs. E.160, Q.10

The number to be dialled following the trunk prefix to obtain a subscriber in the same country (or group of countries, included in one integrated numbering plan) but outside the same local network or numbering area.

The national (significant) number consists of the trunk code followed by the subscriber number.

It should be noted that, in some countries, it is customary to consider *for national purposes* that the trunk prefix is included in the national number [which is then not the national (significant) number]. A careful distinction must therefore be made between such national definition or practice and the CCITT definition, which is internationally valid. In order to avoid misunderstanding, the CCITT definition includes the word "significant" between brackets, reading as follows: "national (significant) number".

Examples:

Subscriber	National (significant) number	
123 45 67 in Bruxelles	2 123 45 67	
12 34 56 in Düsseldorf	211 12 34 56	
21 34 56 in Nice	93 21 34 56	
870 12 34 in Montreal	514 870 12 34	
12 34 in Perranporth	872 57 12 34	
248 45 67 in London	1 248 45 67	

Note – Where several countries are included in one integrated numbering plan, only the national (significant) number is to be dialled after the trunk prefix on calls from one of these countries to another.

national section

Rec. M.300

The group, supergroup, etc. sections between a station with control or sub-control functions and a frontier station within the same country are termed comprehensively a national section. A national section will usually comprise several group, supergroup, etc. sections. The group, supergroup, etc. sections between the two stations with control functions within one country also constitute a national section.

national sound-programme centre (NSPC)

Rec. N.1

A centre at which two or more national sound-programme circuits terminate and at which national sound-programme circuits may be interconnected. (See Figure 2/N.1.)

national systems

Recs. G.101, M.640

These may comprise one or more 4-wire amplified national circuits with 4-wire interconnection, and circuits with 2-wire connection to terminal exchanges and subscribers. See Figures 1/G.101 and 1/M.640.

See Figure 1/M.640.

national television centre (NTC)

Rec. N.51

A centre at which two or more national television circuits terminate and at which national television circuits may be interconnected. (See Figure 2/N.51.)

national/international call indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information (for national use only) sent in the forward direction indicating whether the call is a national or international call. In the destination network, it may for example be used in connection with user facilities requiring separate handling of international calls.

nature-of-circuit indicator

Rec. Q.254

Information sent in the forward direction about the nature of the circuit or any preceding circuit(s) already engaged in the connection:

- satellite circuit, or
- no satellite circuit.

An international exchange receiving this information will use it (in combination with the appropriate part of the address information) to determine the nature of the outgoing circuit to be chosen.

nature of circuit indicators (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

Signals only sent on request by certain backward signals and using a second meaning of some signals, to indicate whether a satellite link is already included in the connection or not.

negative indication tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising a subscriber that the request for service cannot be accepted.

negative justification

Rec. G.702

In digital multiplexing, the controlled deletion of digits from the tributary digital signal so that the digit rates of the individual tributaries correspond to a rate determined by the multiplex equipment. The deleted information is transmitted via a separate low-capacity time slot.

negative pulse stuffing

See :

negative justification.

net margin

Series X *

The margin represented by the degree of distortion indicated in the definition margin of a telegraph apparatus, when the rate of modulation applied to the apparatus is exactly equal to the standard theoretical rate.

network analysis point

Rec. M.720

The network analysis point is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semiautomatic service associated with one or more international centres.

It receives information concerning service quality and faults not associated with specific circuits. It analyzes all relevant information to investigate the problems involved. It may request the fault report point (network) to initiate investigatory and/or remedial actions in one or more maintenance centres in its own country or via a fault report point (network) in another country.

network cluster

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A final circuit group and all the high usage circuit groups which have at least one terminus in common with it and for which the final circuit group is in the last choice route.

network congestion signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the call cannot be completed because of temporary congestion or temporary fault conditions encountered on the route to the called customer. At the originating exchange this signal results in sending a *network congestion* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

network control phase

Series X *

That phase of a data call during which network control signals are exchanged between a DTE and the network for the purpose of call establishment, call disconnection or for control signalling during the data phase.

network failure

Rec. X.15

A circumstance occurring in a network which prevents a service from being offered because the network is not functioning correctly.

network failure signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call cannot be completed because of a temporary fault condition within the network, e.g. expiry of a time-out or line fault. At the originating exchange it results in sending a *no connection* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

network fault in local loop signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that a fault has been detected in the local access connection for the called user. At the originating exchange, it results in sending a *network fault in local loop* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

network identity

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in either direction, identifying an originating, a transit or destination network by its DNIC.

network maintenance signals

Rec. Q.256

Management signals used for maintenance purposes.

network management point

M.722

The network management point is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semiautomatic service associated with one or more international centres. It is responsible for ensuring the management of traffic flow, to optimize such flow under all circumstances of load and faults in equipment and transmission arteries.

The network management point receives all information concerning failures, planned outages or congestion in national and international switching centres, groups of circuits and transmission arteries that may significantly affect international traffic flow. It should have access to all information available to the system availability information point.

network-management signals

Rec. Q.256

Information regarding the conditions of circuit groups or equipment sent from one point in the network to one or more other points. This excludes information relevant to individual calls or individual speech circuits.

network parameter

Series X *

A feature which is inherent in the design of a network.

network resources

See:

(network) resource(s).

network selection signals

Series X *

Those selection signals which indicate call control information other than the address which is required by the network for establishing a call.

network transfer delay

Rec. X.15

The time which is required by the network to transfer an entity, offered at the originating DTE/DCE interface, to the destination DTE/DCE interface. Depending on the mode of operation the entity may be a bit, a packet or a message.

network utility

Rec. X.15

An internetwork administrative signalling mechanism in the call control procedure between switched public data networks.

network utility field

Rec. X.15

A field to transmit the service information for the network utility. The network utility field complements the user facility field and serves to distinguish user service signalling from network administrative signalling.

next transmitted bit (scrambling process)

Recs. V.35, V.36, V.37

The bit which will be transmitted as a result of scrambling the applied data bit.

No. 7 exchange

Glos. (VI.6)

An exchange utilizing Signalling System No. 7.

No. 7 exchange - first

Glos. (VI.6)

The exchange closest to the calling party in each No. 7 section of a connection where, unless it is the calling party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place.

No. 7 exchange - last

Glos. (VI.6)

The exchange closest to the called party in each No. 7 connection where, unless it is the called party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place.

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nominal alternating discharge current of a protector

Rec. K.12

For currents with a frequency of 15 Hz to 62 Hz the alternating discharge current which the protector is designed to carry for a defined time.

nominal black (white)

Series T *

Level or frequency of the signal corresponding to a pure black (white).

nominal corrected reference equivalents (CREs) of the national systems

Rec. G.111

The sending and receiving CRE of the national system are calculated to, and from, the virtual analogue switching points of the international system; that is to say, points a and b of Figure 1/G.111. [See also the definition of *corrected reference equivalents* (CREs).]

nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector

Rec. K.12

The voltage specified by the manufacturer to designate the protector (type designation) and to indicate its application with respect to the service conditions of the installation to be protected. Tolerance limits of the d.c. spark-over voltage are also referred to the nominal d.c. spark-over voltage.

nominal impulse discharge current

Rec. K.12

The peak value of the impulse current with a defined curve shape with respect to time for which the protector is rated.

nominal justification rate

Rec. G.702

The rate at which justifying digits are inserted (or deleted) when both the tributary and the multiplex digit rates are at their nominal values.

nominal maximum circuit

See:

hypothetical reference circuit.

nominal relative level

Recs. G.101, Q.43

The nominal relative level at a point in a transmission system characterizes the signal power handling capacity at this point with respect to the conventional power level at a zero relative level point.

If, for example, at a particular point the mean power handling capacity per telephone channel corresponds to an absolute power level of S dBm, the relative level associated with this point is (S + 15) dBr. In particular, at a 0 dBr point, the conventional mean power level referred to one telephone channel is -15 dBm.

Note – The nominal relative levels at particular points in a transmission system (e.g. input and output of distribution frames or of equipment like channel translators) are fixed by convention, usually by agreement between manufacturers and users.

The Recommendations of the CCITT are defined in such a way that the absolute power level of any testing signal to be applied at the input of a particular transmission system, to check whether it conforms to these Recommendations, is clearly defined as soon as the nominal relative level at this point is fixed.

nominal stuffing rate

See :

nominal justification rate.

nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual analogue switching points

Rec. G.101

The difference between the sending and receiving nominal relative levels at the reference frequency is, by definition, the nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual analogue switching points.

nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points

Rec. M.640

The difference between the nominal values at the virtual switching points of the sending and receiving relative levels at the reference frequency is, by definition, the nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points.

nominal white

See :

nominal black (white).

non-associated mode (of signalling)

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

The mode where messages for a signalling relation involving two (non-adjacent) signalling points are conveyed, between those signalling points, over two or more signalling links in tandem passing through one or more signalling transfer points.

non-associated mode of operation

Rec. Q.253

In a non-associated mode of operation, the signals are transferred between the two exchanges over two or more common signalling links in tandem, the signals being processed and forwarded through one or more intermediate signal transfer points. Following this definition, there may be a range of non-associated modes of operation which vary in the degree of rigidity imposed on the choice of the path utilized by the signals pertaining to the speech circuit. The ends of this range can be described as *fully dissociated mode of operation* and *quasi-associated mode of operation*.

See Figure 4/Q.253.

non-associated signalling

Glos. (VI.3)

A mode of operation in which the signals for a group of speech circuits are sent over two or more common signalling links in tandem. The signals being processed and forwarded to the next link by equipment at one or more signal transfer points.

non-decimal numeral

Rec. Z.341

A numeral in a numbering system other than decimal.

non-standard facilities equipment

Series T *

Facsimile machines for document transmission over the general switched telephone network and the public data network which have the facility that they can communicate with one another in a CCITT recommended mode (Recommendations T.2, T.3, etc.) but in addition are capable of offering modes other than the CCITT modes of operation, e.g. shorter or longer transmission time, higher or lower definition, etc.

Note. - Non-standard facilities equipment should incorporate the use of digital information to select the mode of non-standard operation for document transmission.

non-terminal symbol

Rec. Z.341

Representation, within a syntax diagram, of another syntax diagram by name. It is an abbreviated symbol for a more complex construct.

noncircularity of cladding (N_{CL})

Rec. G.651

The difference in length between two chords, each passing through the cladding centre, one (D_{CLmax}) , the longest line connecting points on the outer cladding surface and the other (D_{CLmin}) , the shortest line connecting points on the outer cladding surface, divided by the cladding surface diameter D_{CL} , i.e.:

$$N_{CL} = \frac{D_{CL\max} + D_{CL\min}}{D_{CL}}$$

noncircularity of core (N_{Co})

Rec. G.651

The difference in length between two chords each passing through the core centre, one D_{Comax} , the longest line connecting points on the core cladding interface (n_3 locus), and the other D_{Comin} , the shortest line connecting points on the core cladding interface (n_3 locus), divided by the core diameter (D_{Co}) i.e.:

$$N_{Co} = \frac{D_{Co\,\max} - D_{Co\,\min}}{D_{Co}}$$

noncircularity of reference surface (N_R)

Rec. G.651

The difference in length between two chords, each passing through the reference surface centre, one $(D_{R \max})$, the longest line connecting points on the reference surface and the other $(D_{R \min})$, the shortest line connecting points on the reference surface, divided by the reference surface diameter (D_R) i.e.:

$$N_R = \frac{D_{R\max} - D_{R\min}}{D_R}$$

nonlinear processing loss (A_{NLP})

Rec. G.165

Additional attenuation of the residual echo level by a nonlinear device (e.g. centre clipper) placed in the send path of an echo canceller.

Strictly speaking the attenuation of a nonlinear process cannot be characterized by a loss in dB. However, for purposes of illustration and discussion of echo canceller operation, the careful use of A_{NLP} is helpful. See also Figure 5/G.165

nonoperating time

See :

operating.

nonsynchronized network

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A network in which the corresponding significant instants of signals need not be synchronized or mesochronous.

nonuniform encoding

Rec. G.702

The generation of character signals representing nonuniformly quantized samples (see Figure 2/G.702). See Figure 2/G.702.

nonuniform quantizing

Rec. G.702

Quantizing in which the intervals are not all equal.

normal routing (of signalling)

Glos. (VI.6)

The routing of a given signalling traffic flow in normal conditions (i.e. in the absence of failures).

not obtainable signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the call cannot be completed because the called number is not in use or assigned. At the originating exchange, it results in sending a *not obtainable* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

not ready

Series X *

A steady-state condition at the DTE/DCE interface which denotes that the DCE is not ready to accept a call request signal or that the DTE is not ready to accept an incoming call, respectively.

Note. - The DTE may be controlled not ready or uncontrolled not ready.

number busy signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the call cannot be completed because the called user's access line to the exchange is engaged in another call. At the originating exchange it results in sending a *number busy* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

number of significant conditions

Rec. R.140

Number of distinct significant conditions employed to characterize the signal elements to be transmitted or received.

number repetition service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for the subscriber to repeat a previously dialled number by dialling a short code.

numbering system

Rec. Z.341

Any notation for the representation of numbers.

numeral

Rec. Z.341

A discrete representation of a number within a numbering system.

object language

Rec. Q.9

A language into which statements are translated.

object program

See: target program.

occasional transmissions

Rec. D.180

All those transmissions which do not fall within the definition of regular transmissions.

Some occasional transmissions may be subject to special contractual arrangements.

octal numeral

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A numeral in the octal (base 8) numbering system, represented by the characters 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, optionally preceded by O' (letter O apostrophe).

octet

Rec. G.702, Series X *

A group of 8 binary digits operated upon as an entity.

octet alignment

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Series X *
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The process of alignment to an 8-bit sequence.

octet timing signal

Series X *

A signal that identifies the first bit in each octet in a contiguous sequence of serially transmitted octets.

odd parity check

See: even parity check.

official franking privilege telegrams

Rec. F.1

Official ITU franking privilege telegrams are free telegrams exchanged between delegates, representatives, members of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Director of the CCITT, the Director of the CCIR and Members of the IFRB and their Administrations or the seat of the Union, as the case may be. In official ITU franking privilege telegrams secret language and/or special services apart from TFx and TLXx shall not be admitted. Exceptionally, however, Heads of delegations or their deputies and members of the Administrative Council may exchange such telegrams in secret language and/or with urgent transmission and delivery.

oligarchic (synchronized) network

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A synchronized network in which control is exercised by a few selected clocks(see definition of *clock*), the remainder being controlled by these.

Rec. M.100

A telephone or teleprinter (teletypewriter) service circuit serving more than two stations connected in series, any or all of which may make connection to the service circuit simultaneously. See Figure 1/M.100.

omnibus system

Rec. R.140

A system in which a number of stations are permanently connected in series, the signals transmitted by any one station being received by all.

on-line facility registration facility

Rec. X.15

A facility which enables DTEs to activate, de-activate or request status by using on-line procedures facilities assigned for an agreed contractual period which have been subscribed to by the DTEs, and also enables DTEs to change, by using on-line procedures, parameters regarding the facilities, or the characteristics of the DTE/DCE interface (such as time-outs, number of logical channels, etc.)

Note – Possible facilities to be applied are bilateral closed user group, abbreviated addressing, connect when free, and redirection of calls.

one-unit message

Glos. (VI.3)

A signal message which is transmitted entirely within one signal unit.

one-way

Rec. Q.9; Sup. No. 7 (II.3)

A qualification applying to traffic which implies that the call set-ups always occur in one direction.

only route circuit group

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A circuit group which is the one and only route for all the parcels of traffic it carries.

It is said to be fully provided for each of these parcels of traffic.

open-circuit working

Rec. R.140

A method of single-current operation in which no current flows in the circuit while the transmitting device is at rest.

operating (nonoperating) time

Rec G.106

The period of time during which an item performs (does not perform) a required function.

operating system

Rec. Q.9

Software that controls the management and the execution of programs.

operation and maintenance centre processor

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A centralized *processor* for operation and maintenance purposes which serves one or more switching centres.

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ordinary private telex calls

Rec. F.60

All telex calls other than:

- i) service telex calls, including requests for information and franking privilege telex calls;
- ii) safety of life telex calls;
- iii) government telex calls.

origin Administration

See :

country (or Administration) of origin.

origin country

See :

country (or Administration) of origin.

origin indicator

Rec. F.1

The origin indicator consists of four letters; the first two will be the same as those used in the destination indicators for the originating Administration or network; the third and fourth will represent:

- a) a particular city or town within that country or network; or
- b) the office or department to which service correspondence regarding the telegram should be addressed.

originated point code

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information identifying the signalling point from which the message has been originated.

originating network identification request indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the backward direction, indicating whether or not the originating network identity should be sent forward.

(signalling) originating point

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A signalling point in which a message is generated.

originating point code

Glos. (VI.6)

A part of the label in a signalling message which uniquely identifies, in a signalling network, the (signalling) originating point of the message.

originating traffic

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

Traffic generated by sources located within the network considered, whatever its destination.

other Teletex character repertoires

Rec. S.61

National or application-oriented lists of graphic characters and control functions, in addition to the Teletex basic repertoires of graphic characters and control functions, that may be communicated between Teletex terminals by mutual agreement.

Note – Specific additional character repertoires may be the subject of CCITT Recommendations.

out-band signalling

Rec. Q.9

A signalling method in which signals are sent over the same transmission channel or circuit as the user's communication but in a different frequency band from that provided for the users.

out-connector

Rec. Z.104

A *flow line* may be broken by a pair of *associated connectors*, with the flow assumed to be from the out-connector to its associated *in-connector*.

out-of-band signalling

Rec. V.7

The exchange of control signals between interconnected DCEs using signals other than those for the transmission of data in the forward channel. The transmission of DTE data is not disrupted.

out-of-frame alignment time

Recs. G.702, Q.9

The time during which frame alignment is effectively lost. That time will include the time to detect loss of frame alignment and the alignment recovery time.

out of order signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call cannot be completed because either the called terminal or the called terminal's access line is out of service or faulty. At the originating exchange, it results in sending an *out of order* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

out-slot signalling

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Signalling associated with a channel but transmitted in one or more separate digit time slots not within the channel time slot.

outgoing international R2 register (Signalling System R2)

Series Q

In the case of international System R2 working transmission conditions impose division into at least two signalling sections, when both the outgoing and incoming countries use System R2 in the national network. The division must be made in an exchange in the outgoing country. The relaying or regenerating register situated at the point where the division is made is called the outgoing international R2 register. In the case when System R2 is not used in the outgoing country the outgoing international R2 register receives address information via a national signalling system and it controls the call set-up over the outgoing System R2 signalling section.

outgoing preparation operating

See:

preparation operating.

outgoing R2 register (Signalling System R2)

Series Q

The outgoing R2 register is generally defined as a register situated at the outgoing end of a signalling section on which System R2 interregister signalling, according to the present specifications, is used. It controls the call set-up over the whole signalling section. It sends forward interregister signals and receives backward interregister signals. The outgoing R2 register receives information via the preceding links of the connection in a form used by the signalling system applied over the last of these links; this system may be System R2, a decadic pulse system or any other system. The preceding link may also be a subscriber's line.
outgoing traffic

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

Traffic leaving the network considered, destined for sinks located outside it, whatever its origin.

outlet

Rec. Q.9

Point through which the outgoing traffic flow leaves a switching stage.

output (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

The process that consists of the delivery of data from a data processing system or from any part of it.

output (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

An output in an *action* within a *transition* which generates a *signal* which in turn acts as an *input* elsewhere. (Recommendation Z.101, § 1.3.6.)

output outside dialogue

Rec. Z.341

A spontaneous *output* indicating a certain event, e.g. an alarm situation, or an *output* in response to a *command* entered in an *interactive mode operating sequence*, e.g. a traffic measurement result.

output symbol

Rec. Z.104

Either of two symbols () or) representing the SDL concept of an output.

overflow

Rec. E.170

When a call cannot find a free circuit in one group of circuits (first choice), technical arrangements can be made to route the call automatically via another group of circuits (second choice), at the same exchange; this process is called overflow. There may also be overflow, at the same exchange, from a second choice group of circuits to a third choice group of circuits, etc.

overflow traffic

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

That part of the traffic offered to a pool of resources which is not carried by it, but is offered to additional resources provided to handle such traffic.

overhead bits

Series X *

All bits other than information bits.

overlap

Series T *

A defect in reproduction when the width of the scanning line is greater than the scanning pitch.

overlap operation (Signalling System R2)

Series Q

Signal transfer starts before the complete address information is received, i.e. before the caller finishes dialling.

overload level (of an amplifier) See:

overload point.

overload point (of an amplifier)

Recs. G.223, J.31

First definition - The overload point or overload level of an amplifier is at that value of absolute power level at the output, at which the absolute power level of the third harmonic increases by 20 dB when the input signal to the amplifier is increased by 1 dB.

This first definition does not apply when the test frequency is so high that the third harmonic frequency falls outside the useful bandwidth of the amplifier. The following definition may then be used:

Second definition – The *overload point* or overload level of an amplifier is 6 dB higher than the absolute power level in dBm, at the output of the amplifier, of each of two sinusoidal signals of equal amplitude and of frequencies A and B respectively, when these absolute power levels are so adjusted that an increase of 1 dB in both of these separate levels at the input to the amplifier causes an increase, at the output of the amplifier, of 20 dB in the intermodulation product of frequency 2A-B.

overload point

See: load capacity.

P

PABX internal dial tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising that the PABX is ready to receive call information and inviting the user to start sending call information.

to pack

Rec. Q.9

To store data in a compact form in a storage medium by taking advantage of known characteristics of the data and of the storage medium, in such a way that the original form of the data can be recovered.

Example: To make use of bit or byte locations that would otherwise go unused.

packet

Series X *

A group of binary digits including data and call control signals which is switched as a composite whole. The data, call control signals and possibly error control information are arranged in a specified format.

packet assembly/disassembly

Rec. X.15

A user facility which permits nonpacket mode terminals to exchange data in the packet mode.

packet disassembly

Series X *

A user facility which enables packets destined for delivery to a non-packet mode terminal to be delivered in the appropriate form (for example, in character form at the applicable rate).

packet format

Series X *

A set of rules governing the structure of data control information in a packet. The packet format defines the size and content of the various fields which make up a packet.

Series X *

A user facility where a DTE may select a certain maximum user data field length out of a defined set.

packet-mode operation

Series X *

The transmission of data by means of addressed packets whereby a transmission channel is occupied for the duration of transmission of the packet only. The channel is then available for use by packets being transferred between different data terminal equipments.

Note. – In certain data communication networks the data may be formatted into a packet or divided and then formatted into a number of packets (either by the data terminal equipment or by equipment within the network) for transmission and multiplexing purposes.

packet-mode terminal

Series X *

A data terminal equipment which can control and format packets and transmit and receive packets.

packet switched data transmission service

Series X *

A service involving the transmission and, if necessary, the assembly and disassembly of data in the form of packets.

packet switching

See :

packet-mode operation.

page

Rec. S.60

A page is the basic element of office correspondence in the Teletex service. This term defines the information that can be presented on one A4 (or North American standard) sheet of paper. This information may be stored, displayed or printed.

paid service advices

Rec. F.1

Paid service advices are initiated by the sender or addressee of any telegram to give instructions or to obtain information about that telegram.

pair of complementary channels

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

Two channels, one in each direction, which provide a bidirectional communication.

paired-disparity code

Rec. G.702

A code in which some or all of the digits or characters are represented by two assemblies of digits, of opposite disparity, which are used in a sequence so as to minimize the total disparity of a longer sequence of digits.

Note – An alternate mark inversion signal is an example of a paired-disparity code.

parallel to serial converter

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A device that converts a group of digits, all of which are presented simultaneously, into a corresponding sequence of signal elements.

parallel transmission

Series X *

The simultaneous transmission of code elements constituting one or more character signals.

parameter

Rec. Q.9

A variable that is given a constant value for a specified application and that may denote the application.

parameter (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A parameter identifies and contains a piece of necessary information to execute a command.

parameter argument

Rec. Z.341

A part of a *parameter value* which specifies an appropriate object or value. It consists of one or more *information units* separated by - (hyphen).

parameter block

Rec. Z.341

A number of parameters specific to a command.

parameter block introduction sequence

Rec. Z.341

A procedure used to input a block of parameters.

parameter block request indication

Rec. Z.341

An indication from the system to the initiator to proceed with input of parameters.

parameter group identifier (PGI)

Rec. S.62

A special case of a parameter identifier, which indicates that the associated field consists entirely of a group of parameters, each identified by a parameter identifier.

parameter identifier (PI)

Rec. S.62

Indicates the type of information contained in an associated field or group of fields.

parameter name

Rec. Z.341

An identifier which indicates unambiguously the meaning and structure of the subsequent parameter value.

parameter name defined parameter

Rec. Z.341

A parameter which is identified by its parameter name.

parameter value

Rec. Z.341

The part of a *parameter* that contains the information required to specify any appropriate object(s) or value(s). It consists of one or more *information units*.

parameter value (PV)

Rec. S.62

The information that represents the value of the parameter identified by either a PI or PGI.

parcel of traffic

See:

traffic relation.

parity digit

Series X *

An *n*-ary digit appended to an array of *n*-ary digits to make the sum modulo n of all the digits always equal to 0 or to any predetermined digit.

In the case of the radix 2, parity digit becomes parity bit.

parity function

Rec. X.15

A function provided by a PAD which allows the start-stop mode DTE and the packet mode DTE to select which of a range (as yet undefined) of operations should be undertaken by the PAD in relation to the parity bit of characters transmitted by the PAD and received by the PAD.

partial break-in

Rec. G.164

A temporary condition of break-in which exists at the onset of break-in. This state is characterized by a short break-in hangover time. The receive loss may be inserted during partial break-in provided it also has the short break-in hangover time.

partial break-in echo suppressor

Rec. G.164

An echo suppressor which includes partial and full break-in functions.

partial break-in operate time

Rec. G.164

The time interval between the instant when defined test signals, applied to the send- and/or receive-in ports, are altered in a defined manner such as to remove suppression and the instant when suppression is removed. Insertion of loss in the receive path may occur at the same time or slightly after removal of suppression.

passband

Rec. R.140

A band of frequencies in which the attenuation (or gain) is less than (or greater than) a specified value.

password

Rec. Z.341

A character string used for identification and authorization of an initiator.

Rec. Q.9

To make an improvised modification.

path

Rec. Q.9

The implementation of a means of transmission.

Note 1 – This may be a physical transmission means, a frequency band in a frequency multiplex, a time slot in a time division multiplex, etc.

Note 2 – The path includes the channels used for the transmission and the means used for connecting them together.

pay tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising users of a payphone that a payment is required.

payphone recognition tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising a public exchange operator that the termination to or from which connection is sought is identified as a payphone.

payphone service

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

A service offered by means of a special equipment permitting outgoing telephone calls after insertion of adequate coins, tokens or coded cards and, without payment, incoming calls. Outgoing calls to certain services (e.g. emergency service) may be admitted without payment.

PBX line hunting services

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

The automatic selection of a free line from a group of lines serving a subscriber, on receipt of a call to that subscriber's general directory number.

PCM

See: pulse code modulation.

PCM binary code

Rec. G.702

A pulse code in which the quantized values are identified by binary numbers taken in order.

Note - This term should not be used for line transmission.

PCM digital reference sequence (DRS)

Recs. G.101, Q.43

A PCM digital reference sequence is one of the set of possible PCM code sequences that, when decoded by an ideal decoder, produces an analogue sinusoidal signal at the agreed test reference frequency (i.e. a nominal 800 or 1000 Hz signal suitably offset) at a level of 0 dBm0.

Conversely an analogue sinusoidal signal at 0 dBm0 at the test reference frequency applied to the input of an ideal coder will generate a PCM digital reference sequence.

Some particular PCM digital reference sequences are defined in Recommendation G.711 in respect to A-law and μ -law codecs.

PCM multiplex equipment

Rec. G.702

Equipment for deriving a single digital signal at a defined digit rate from two or more analogue channels by a combination of pulse code modulation and time division multiplexing (multiplexer) and also for carrying out the inverse function (demultiplexer).

The description should be preceded by the relevant equivalent binary digit rate, e.g. 2048-kbit/s PCM multiplex equipment.

peak amplitude of an elementary echo

Rec. G.601

Maximum value of echo amplitude reached in the duration of an elementary echo.

peak busy hour (bouncing busy hour; post selected busy hour)

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The busy hour each day; it is usually not the same over a number of a days.

peak limiting

Rec. G.702

In PCM, the effect caused by the application to an encoder of an input signal whose value exceeds the virtual decision values of the encoder (see Figure 1/G.702).

peaked traffic

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A traffic that has a peakedness factor greater than one.

peakedness factor

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The ratio of variance to mean of a traffic.

Note – The variance and the mean refer to the number of resources that would be occupied if this traffic was offered to an infinitely large pool of resources.

per word tariff system

Recs. D.40, D.302 R

In the per word tariff system, rates are established per single word, the word-counting provisions of the relevant CCITT Recommendations being applied. A minimum rate per telegram corresponding to the rate for a certain number of words is applied.

percentage overflow (% OFL)

Rec. E.410

Percentage overflow (% OFL) indicates the relationship between the total bids offered to a route or destination, in a specified period of time, and the quantity of bids not finding a free circuit. It will, therefore, give an indication of the overflow from one route to another, or the bids which fail due to all routes to a destination being busy.

 $\% \text{ OFL} = \frac{\text{Overflow bids one route to another (or to busy signal)}}{\text{Total bids for the route (or all routes)}} \times 100$

perfect modulation (restitution, signal)

Rec. R.140

Modulation (restitution, signal) such that all the significant intervals are associated with correct significant conditions and conform accurately to their theoretical durations.

perfect restitution See: perfect modulation.

perfect signal

See: perfect modulation.

permanent failure

Rec. G.106

Failure of an item that persists until corrective maintenance (repair) actions are undertaken.

permanent subscriber number

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

The possibility of a subscriber, having moved from one location to another, to retain his telephone number.

permanent virtual circuit

Series X *

A user facility in which a permanent association exists between two DTEs which is identical to the data transfer phase of a virtual call. No call set-up or clearing procedure is possible or necessary.

permanently locked envelope

Series X *

Used when envelopes are always separated by a number of bits corresponding to an integer number of envelopes.

phantom telegraph circuit

Rec. R.140

A telegraph circuit superimposed on two physical circuits reserved for telephony.

See Figure 3/R.140.

phase-inversion modulation

Series X *

A method of phase modulation in which the two significant conditions differ in phase by π radians.

phase modulation

Series X *

Modulation in which the phase angle of a carrier is the characteristic varied.

phasing (in facsimile telegraphy)

Series T *

At the receiver, ensuring the exact coincidence of the midpoint of the scanning field, with the corresponding point at the transmitter so as to ensure the correct positioning of the picture on the recording medium.

phasing signal

Series T *

A signal sent to the transmitter for phasing purposes.

Note. – Phasing is known as "phase white (black)" if the phasing signal is a black (white) signal of which a short interruption corresponding to the white (black) is sent during the lost time.

photograph facsimile telegram

Series F *

A telegram containing continuous tonal densities that must be transmitted by photograph facsimile telegraphy because neither the use of alphabetic telegraphy nor of document facsimile telegraphy is suitable.

photograph facsimile telegram

Series T *

A telegram containing continuous tonal densities which must be transmitted by photograph facsimile telegraphy because neither the use of alphabetic telegraphy nor of document facsimile telegraphy is available.

photograph facsimile telegraphy

Series T *

A system of telegraphy intended primarily for the transmission of photographs or documents containing continuous tonal densities which are reproduced as faithfully as possible.

pick-up facility

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

A subscriber being away from his telephone can pick up a call on his line by dialling his own number and/or possibly a special code from any other telephone, after having been informed by means of a paging system that there is such a call.

pictorial element (PE)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

One of a number of standardized graphical entities used within *state pictures* to represent switching system concepts. (Annexes to Recommendation Z.103.)

picture black (white)

Series T *

Level or frequency of the signal corresponding to the darkest (lightest) part of the document to be transmitted.

picture element

Series T *

a) at transmission:

The part of the area of the original document which coincides with the scanning spot at a given instant and which is of one intensity only, with no distinction of the details that may be included.

b) at reception:

The area of the finest detail that can be effectively reproduced on the recording medium.

picture white

See:

picture black (white).

pilot

Glos. (VI.6)

Sinusoidal signal transmitted over analogue FDM links for regulation and supervision purposes.

plain language

Rec. F.1

Plain language is that which presents an intelligible meaning in one or more of the languages admitted for international telegraph correspondence; each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs.

plesiochronous

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Signals are plesiochronous if their corresponding significant instants occur at nominally the same rate, any variation in rate being constrained within specified limits. The word *signal* is taken with the general meaning of the definition whose source is Rec. G.702.

Note $1 - \text{Two signals having the same nominal digit rate, but not stemming from the same clock (see the definition of$ *clock*) or homochronous clocks, are usually plesiochronous.

Note 2 - There is no limit to the phase relationship between corresponding significant instants.

point-to-point traffic

See:

traffic relation.

points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system

Rec. G.213

The points of international interconnection at baseband frequencies, called R' and R (see Figure 1/G.213), form the input and output of a radio-relay system, conforming to CCITT Recommendation G.423 and CCIR Recommendation 380-3.

At the output of the radio-relay system (point R) and at the input (point R'), the conditions given in Recommendation G.213, § 2 are found in the baseband.

points of telephony input and output for the line link

Rec. G.213

These are points (marked T and T' in Figure 1/G.213) located in principle in a main repeater station where the standard conditions given in Recommendation G.213, § 1 are found at the output and input of a line link (comprising a cable system or radio link). These standard conditions permit interconnection with other line links or with telephony equipment (including, where appropriate, direct through-connection filters as well as translating equipment).

poisson traffic

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

A traffic that has a Poisson distribution of arrivals.

polarized relay

Rec. R.140

Relay of which the final condition at a sufficiently high value of the actuating quantity is dependent on the direction of this quantity.

[•] position

Rec. S.61

An item in a code table identified by its column and row coordinates.

position A, position Z

Rec. R.140

Representation of the positions occupied by the moving parts (for example, relay armatures) in a circuit diagram.

- 1 In a diagram representing a complete telegraph connection, operated by binary modulation, the positions that all the moving parts in the connection should simultaneously occupy, so that the electro-magnet of the receiver shall be in a given position (A or Z), should be designated in the same way as this position.
- 2 Position A is that which corresponds to the start signal of a standardized start-stop apparatus; position Z is that which then corresponds to the stop signal.
- 3 In the case of a point-to-point start-stop circuit, the moving parts should all be shown in position Z.

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4 In the case of a diagram of a switched connection, the moving parts should all be shown in the position corresponding to the free condition of the circuits. Thus, for example, in the standardized international telex system, the position in question is A.

position defined parameter

Rec. Z.341

A parameter whose nature is identified by its position in the parameter block of a command.

positive indication tone

Rec. E.182

A tone telling a subscriber controlling a supplementary service that the control procedure has been successfully completed and accepted.

positive justification

Rec. G.702

In digital multiplexing the provision of a fixed number of dedicated time slots (normally at regular intervals) in the output digital signal, these time slots being used to transmit either information from the tributaries, or no information, according to the relative digit rates of the individual tributaries and the output digital signal.

positive pulse stuffing

See :

positive justification.

positive/zero/negative justification

Rec. G.702

A combination of positive and negative justification in which the two justification states are separately indicated by unique signals and the state of no (zero) justification is indicated by an additional signal.

possible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)

Rec. G.242

Transferred speech currents which, at the point considered, do not intrude into the channels of other systems but which may do so elsewhere.

post-dialling delay

Rec. Q.9; Sup. No. 7 (11.3)

Time interval between the end of dialling by the subscriber and the reception by him of the appropriate tone or recorded announcement, or the abandon of the call without tone.

post selected busy hour

See :

peak busy hour.

power feeding (repeater) station

Rec. G.601

A directly powered repeater station which supplies electric power to other repeater stations.

power level

See: actual relative level.

power off condition

Series X *

A condition in which power is not available within a unit of equipment.

precorrection

Rec. R.140

Application of artificial telegraph distortion to signals at the sending end of a channel.

prefix giving access to the intercontinental automatic transit telex network

Rec. F.68

The digit or digits that a subscriber must select (if necessary after the prefix giving access to the international telex network) to obtain access to automatic telegraph switching equipment for intercontinental transit telex traffic.

prefix giving access to the international automatic telex network

Rec. F.68

The digit or digits that a subscriber must select (if necessary after the prefix giving access to the automatic long-distance telex network) to obtain access to the automatic telegraph switching equipment for international telex traffic.

prefix giving access to the long-distance automatic telex network

Rec. F.68

In national telex networks, when abridged call numbers are used for local or short-distance traffic, an access prefix should be selected to give access to the higher level network (long-distance level).

preparation operating

Rec. E.100

In preparation operating, after the request is recorded by an operator in the outgoing international exchange another operator in the exchange sets up the call. After the requests have been put in order at the exchange, the controlling operator sees to it that the calling station is connected on the international circuit without loss of time.

A distinction is made between:

- advance preparation operating
 - Advance preparation operating requires preparation at both the outgoing and incoming international exchanges.
- outgoing preparation operating

Outgoing preparation operating requires preparation at the outgoing international exchange only.

preparatory period

Rec. N.4

The period during which the broadcasting organizations do their own adjustments, tests and other work before the sound-programme transmission itself commences.

preparatory period

Rec. N.54

The period during which the broadcasting organizations carry out their own adjustments, tests, etc., before the television transmission itself commences. (See Figure 1/N.54.)

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presentation

Rec. S.61

The printing or display of a stored character or characters to allow for human comprehension of the stored information.

presentation control functions

Rec. S.61

Control functions that influence in a uniform way the presentation attributes of the text (e.g. line spacing or page format) on a presentation device.

press telegrams

Rec. F.1

Press telegrams are telegrams the texts of which are made up of information and news for publication in newspapers and other periodical publications or for radio or television broadcasting. They shall enjoy a special reduced rate.

preventive cyclic retransmission (error control) method

Glos. (VI.6)

A noncompelled, positive acknowledgement, cyclic retransmission forward error correction system.

preventive maintenance

Rec.G.106

The maintenance carried out at predetermined intervals or corresponding to prescribed criteria and intended to reduce the probability of failure or the performance degradation of an item.

preventive maintenance

Rec. M.700

Method involving the use of systematic operations intended to discover and clear faults before they affect service.

preventive maintenance time

Rec. G.106

That part of the maintenance time during which preventive maintenance is performed on an item, including the time due to logistic delays inherent in the preventive maintenance operations.

Note 1 - The inherent delays include those due to design or to prescribed maintenance procedures.

Note 2 - Preventive maintenance time does not include any time taken to maintain an item which has been replaced.

primary block

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A basic group of PCM channels assembled by time division multiplexing.

Note - The following conventions could be useful:

Primary block μ – a basic group of PCM channels derived from 1544-kbit/s PCM multiplex equipment.

Primary block A – a basic group of PCM channels derived from 2048-kbit/s PCM multiplex equipment.

primary coating

Rec .G.651

The primary coating is the coating (possibly not all applied in one operation) of a single material applied in intimate contact with the cladding surface, to retain the initial integrity of that surface.

primary routes

Recs. F.60, F.68

The circuits normally used in a given relation.

primary routes

See : routes.

principal test section

Rec. R.140

The longest test section that can be obtained from a complete channel.

printable area

Rec. S.60

A printable area is defined to be the paper area available to the printing mechanism onto which graphic information can be technically impressed.

printed record of duration and charge of calls service

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

The possibility for a subscriber to get a specific printed record of called number, duration and charge of calls.

priority

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

In telephone exchanges provision is made to give preferential treatment concerning the order of path or circuit selection to certain calls.

priority facility

Series X *

A facility which gives a user preference over the other users. Priority may be given for instance to handling of the call, packet transfers, and other services provided by the network.

private franking privilege telegrams

Rec. F.1

Private ITU franking privilege telegrams are free telegrams exchanged between beneficiaries of franking privileges at ITU conferences and their families. In private ITU franking privilege telegrams, secret language and/or special services apart from TFx shall not be admitted.

private number ringing signal

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

Each member of a family is given different ID codes. If the calling party wants a particular member he dials the ID code related to that member. The called member can know he is wanted by a particular kind of ringing signal.

probability of loss

See:

call congestion.

probability of successful service completion

Rec. G.106

The probability that a connection can be established, under satisfactory operating conditions, and retained for a given period of time.

procedure epilogue

Rec. Z.341

The procedure used to terminate the *dialogue procedure* and may consist of a manual action by the *initiator* to the machine to deactivate the *man-machine terminal* and/or an *output* from the system to indicate the end of the dialogue.

procedure prologue

Rec. Z.341

A set of actions to activate the man-machine terminal, to call the system and to identify the initiator.

proceed-to-select

Series X *

An event in the call establishment phase of a data call which confirms the reception of a call request signal and advises the calling DTE to proceed with the transmission of the selection signals.

proceed-to-send signal

See :

start-dialling signal.

process (in a data processing system)

Rec. Q.9

A course of events occurring according to an intended purpose or effect.

process (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

A process performs a logic function that requires a series of information items to proceed, where these items become available at different points in time. In the context of SDL, a process is an object that either is in a *state* awaiting an *input* or in a *transition*. (Recommendation Z.101, §§ 1.2.5, 1.3.9.)

process description

Rec. Z.104

The behaviour of a process is described in a process description, in terms of inputs, saves, states, transitions, decisions, tasks and outputs.

process specification

Rec. Z.104

The behaviour of a process is specified in a process specification in terms of inputs, saves, states, transitions, decisions, tasks and outputs.

processing (handling) time

Rec. Q.252

Processing (handling) time, T_h is that period from the moment the signal is available for acceptance by the processor to the moment the signal is placed in the output buffer and is available for transmission.

See Figure 3/Q.252.

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A device capable of performing systematic execution of operations upon data.

processor outage

Glos. (VI.6)

A situation in which a signalling link becomes unavailable, due to factors at a functional level higher than level 2. This may be because of, for example, a central processor failure. It may also be due to a manually initiated blocking of an individual signalling link.

programme booking centre (PBC)

Rec. D.180

The office of an Administration (or broadcasting organization where circuits are provided for international service by such an organization) which receives orders for international circuits for sound and/or television programmes from broadcasting organizations in its own country or from a broadcasting organization in another country or from the PBC of another Administration and is charged with the task of making appropriate arrangements for providing the ordered circuits.

programming system

Rec. Q.9

One or more programming languages and the necessary software for using these languages with particular automatic data processing equipment.

prompting

Rec. Z.341

A method used by the system to request input from the initiator in a dialogue procedure.

prompting output

Rec. Z.341

An *output* from the system consisting of the *parameter name* and an = (equal sign) as requested by the *initiator*.

propagation performance

Rec. G.106

The ability of a propagation medium to transmit signals within the specified tolerences.

Note - The specified tolerences may apply to variations in signal level, noise, interference levels, etc.

protection switching

Rec. M.201

That category of restoration in which one transmission path is substituted for another to permit maintenance operations either for the protection against component failure or to remedy temporary conditions such as fading. This is intended to reflect a configuration in which m paths protect n paths on the same route.

pseudo-ternary signal

Rec. G.702

A redundant ternary signal which is derived from a binary signal without change of the symbol rate.

psophometric power

Rec. G.212

Where square law addition (power addition) of noise can be assumed, it has been found convenient for calculations and design of international circuits to use the idea of psophometric power as defined below:

psophometric power = $\frac{(\text{psophometric voltage})^2}{600}$

psophometric power = $\frac{(\text{psophometric e.m.f.})^2}{4 \times 600}$

A convenient unit is the micro-microwatt or picowatt (pW), and this equation can then be given as follows:

psophometric power =
$$\frac{(\text{psophometric e.m.f. in mV})^2}{0.0024}$$
 (pW).

public data network

Rec. X.15

A network established and operated by an Administration for the specific purpose of providing data transmission services to the public. Circuit switched, packet switched and leased circuit data transmission services are feasible.

public data transmission service

Rec. X.15

A data transmission service established and operated by an Administration and provided by means of a public data network.

public facsimile bureau

Rec. F.160

An Administration's public bureau responsible for accepting, transmitting, receiving and delivering facsimile documents.

public facsimile station

Rec. F.160

Equipment operated by an Administration in a facsimile bureau open to the public, including a facsimile terminal, access to the telecommunication networks (with possible use of dedicated circuits) as well as connecting and possible additional equipment.

public recorded information service

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

Recorded information of public interest provided by the telecommunications Administrations, possibly in cooperation with appropriate public or private institutions, is given to subscribers calling the respective service numbers.

public telegram service

Series F *

The service which provides for the exchange of various classes of telegrams.

public telegraph network

Series F *

A network set up to perform a telegraph service for the public. It is supplied, operated and controlled by a telecommunication operating body (Administration or recognized private operating agency), and is used to provide some or all of the various *telegraph services*.

or

pulse code

Rec. G.702

A code giving the equivalence between the quantized value of a sample and the corresponding character signal.

pulse code modulation (PCM)

Rec. G.702

A process in which a signal is sampled, and the magnitude of each sample is quantized independently of other samples and converted by encoding to a digital signal.

pulse duration

Rec. G.601

The interval of time between the first and last instant at which the instantaneous value of a pulse (or of its envelope if a carrier frequency pulse is concerned) reaches a specified fraction of the peak amplitude.

pulse echo meter

Rec. G.601

Apparatus designed to take echometric measurements by means of pulses.

pulse echo return loss; pulse echo attenuation

Rec. G.601

Relative amplitude of an elementary echo expressed in transmission units.

pulse stuffing

See: justification.

pure chance traffic

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A Poisson traffic which has a negative exponential distribution of holding time.

put-back

Rec. F.1

Stopping a transmission on a channel, recommencing at a particular telegram previously transmitted and continuing from there.

Q

quality index of a channel

Rec. R.140

The probability of exceeding an assigned value of the degree of inherent distortion of a channel, or of a section of a channel, or of a telegraph repeater, etc.

quality of an international manual demand service

Rec. E.510

The quality of an international manual demand service should be defined as the percentage of call requests which, during the average busy hour, cannot be satisfied immediately because no circuit is free in the relation considered.

quality of service

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A measure of service provided to the subscriber. The characteristics of this measure must be declared when specifying a quality of service, and may include such characteristics as transmission quality, faults, congestion, delays, etc.

quality of service

Rec. G.106

The collective effect of service characteristics which determine the degree of satisfaction of the user of this service.

Note – The quality of service is characterized by combined aspects of service availability, service reliability, service support, service operability and transmission performance.

quantizing

Rec. G.702

A process in which the magnitude of a sample is classified into one of a number of adjacent intervals. Any sample magnitude falling within a given interval is represented by a single value (see Figure 1/G.702).

quantizing distortion

Rec. G.702

The distortion resulting from the process of quantizing.

quantizing distortion power

Rec. G.702

The power of the distortion component of the output signal resulting from the process of quantizing.

quantizing interval

Rec. G.702

The interval between two adjacent decision values. See Figure 1/G.702.

quasi-associated mode (of signalling)

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A non-associated mode (of signalling) in which the (signalling) message route is determined basically, for each signalling message, by information contained in this message (namely in its routing label) and is fixed in normal operation.

quasi-associated mode of operation

Rec. Q.253

The quasi-associated mode of operation is the limited form of the non-associated mode. The common signalling links to be used are generally each operating in the associated mode with a group of circuits.

In the quasi-associated mode of operation the signals are transferred between the two exchanges over two or more common signalling links in tandem, but only over certain predetermined paths and through predetermined signal transfer points.

See Figure 4/Q.253.

quasi-associated signalling

Glos. (VI.3)

A form of non-associated signalling in which the route the signals may take through the network is prescribed.

queueing delay

Glos. (VI.3)

The delay incurred by a signal message as a result of the sequential transmission of signal units on the signalling channel.

R

radio paging service

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

This service gives to the user the possibility of receiving personally a notice by radio from any telephone in a public network, with or without a spoken message, wherever he may be in a given area and provided he has the necessary portable equipment.

random access (deprecated)

See: direct access.

random errors

Glos. (VI.6)

Errors distributed over the digital signal so that they can be considered statistically independent from each other.

ratio of compression

Rec. G.162

The ratio compression of a compressor is defined by the formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{n_{\rm e} - n_{\rm e0}}{n_{\rm s} - n_{\rm s0}}$$

where:

- $n_{\rm e}$ is the input level;
- n_{e0} is the input level corresponding to 0 dBm0;
- $n_{\rm s}$ is the output level;
- n_{s0} is the output level corresponding to an input level of n_{e0} .

ratio of expansion

Rec. G.162

The ratio of expansion of an expander is defined by the formula:

$$\beta = \frac{n_{\rm s}' - n_{\rm s0}'}{n_{\rm e}' - n_{\rm e0}'}$$

where:

 n'_{e} is the input level;

 n'_{e0} is the input level corresponding to 0 dBm0;

 n'_{s} is the output level;

 n'_{s0} is the output level corresponding to an input level of n'_{e0} .

ready

Series X *

A steady-state condition at the DTE/DCE interface which denotes that the DCE is ready to accept a call request signal or that the DTE is ready to accept an incoming call, respectively.

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ready for data

Series X *

A call control signal transmitted by the DCE to the DTE to indicate that the data connection is available for data transfer between both DTEs.

ready indication

Rec. Z.341

An output element used in a dialogue procedure to indicate that the direction of the dialogue has changed and that the system is ready to receive a command or a destination identifier. It is also used in the identification invitation to prompt the initiator to input his password.

ready indicator

Rec. Z.341

An indicator used in the ready indication to indicate that the system is ready to receive information.

real time

Rec. Q.9

Pertaining to the processing of data by a computer in connection with another process outside the computer according to time requirements imposed by the outside process.

reanswer signals

Rec. Q.254

Signals in the backward direction indicating that the called party, after having cleared, again lifts his receiver or in some other way reproduces the answer condition, e.g. switch-hook flashing.

reasonableness check tables

Glos. (VI.3)

Tables which define procedures used to avoid or resolve ambiguous call situations.

reattempt

See :

repeated call attempt.

receive loss

Rec. G.164

The specified loss which an echo suppressor introduces into the receive path (of the echo suppressor) to reduce the effect of echo currents during break-in. See Figure 5/G.164

receiver transfer time

Rec. Q.252

Receiver transfer time, T_r is that period of time from the moment when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the transfer channel to that time when the signal is completely in the input buffer and is available for acceptance by the processor. T_r thus includes the following actions: demodulation, decoding (error detection) and, where present, serial to parallel conversation.

See Figure 3/Q.252.

receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system

Rec. P.64

The receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system, as measured directly with an artificial ear complying with Recommendation P.51, is expressed as follows:

$$S_{Je} = 20 \log_{10} \frac{P_E}{\frac{1}{2} E_J}$$

where p_E is the sound pressure in the artificial ear and $\frac{1}{2}E_J$ is half the emf in the 600 ohms source. The units of S_{Je} are dB relative to 1 Pa/V.

reception congestion

Series X *

A network congestion condition occurring at a switching centre.

reception definition

Series T *

Indication characterizing the finest detail that can be recorded on the reproduction medium.

Note l. - In the case of picture facsimile telegraphy, the longitudinal and transverse dimensions of the finest detail in question correspond to those of the scanned element.

Note 2. — In the case of black-and-white facsimile telegraphy, the longitudinal definition is determined by the length of the black line produced by the shortest nominal-black signal capable of actuating the receiver. The transverse definition is equal to the width of the scanning line.

recognition of a signal

Rec. Z.104

A signal is said to be recognized and consumed if it leads to a transition of the process from a state.

reconstructed sample

Rec. G.702

An analogue sample generated at the output of a decoder when a specified digital signal representing a quantized value is applied to its input.

record

Rec. Q.9

A set of related data or words treated as a unit.

record tone

Rec. E.182

A tone generated by automatic answering equipment to inform the calling subscriber when to begin a message which will be recorded.

recorded announcement

Rec. E.182

An audible indication in the form of speech.

redirected call indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information (for national use only) sent in the forward direction, indicating that the call is a redirected call. This indicator is used to prevent a further redirection, if the user at the new address has also requested redirection of calls.

redirected call signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the call has been redirected to an address other than the destination address selected by the calling user. At the originating exchange, it results in sending a *redirected* call progress signal.

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redirection address

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information (for national use only) sent in the backward direction, consisting of a number of address signals, indicating the data number to which the call is to be redirected.

redirection address indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information (for national use only) sent in the backward direction, indicating that a redirection address is included in the message.

redirection of calls

Rec. X.15

A facility which permits a called user to request the network to transfer all calls to another predetermined address. The user should be able to activate and de-activate the facility.

redirection request signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal (for national use only) sent in the backward direction, indicating that the called user has requested redirection of calls to another address.

redundancy

Rec. G.106

In an item, the existence of more than one means for performing a required function.

redundant *n*-ary signal

Rec. G.702

A digital signal whose elements can assume n discrete states and where the average equivalent binary content per signal element is less than $\log_2 n$.

Note - The percent redundancy R, of an *n*-ary digital signal, is given by:

$$[1 - r_e/(r_d \cdot \log_2 n)] \cdot 100$$

where r_d is the symbol rate of the *n*-ary signal and r_e is the equivalent bit rate.

This may also be expressed in terms of the number of binary digits which can be transmitted by an element of a particular line code. Examples are:

AMI (37% redundant), 1 binary digit per element;

4B3T (16% redundant), 1.33 binary digit per element.

redundant code

Series X *

A code using more signal elements than necessary to represent the intrinsic information.

For example:

- A 5-unit code using all the characters of International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 is not redundant.

- A 5-unit code using only the figures in International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2 is redundant.
- A 7-unit code using only signals made of 4 "space" and 3 "mark" elements is redundant.

reentrant program (routine) (subroutine); reenterable program (routine) (subroutine)

Rec. Q.9

A program (A routine) (A subroutine) that may be entered repeatedly and may be entered before prior executions of the same program (routine) (subroutine) have been completed, subject to the requirement that neither its external program parameters nor any instructions are modified during its execution.

Note - A reentrant program, routine or subroutine may be used by more than one computer program simultaneously.

reentrant trunking

Rec. Q.9

The routing of a circuit from outlet to inlet in a switching stage in order to access equipment associated with special services such as operators, auxiliary equipment, etc.

Note — Not to be confused with the action of mutual help where the purpose of re-entering the call is to attempt to reduce the probability of switching congestion on a given call by allowing a new possibility of choice of path from the new inlet to a trunk in the desired route.

reference clock

Rec. G.702

A clock (see definition of *clock*) of high stability and accuracy that is used to govern the frequency of clocks of lower stability. The failure of such a clock does not necessarily cause loss of synchronism.

reference surface

Rec. G.651

The quasi-cylindrical outer surface of the optical fibre to which reference is made for jointing purposes.

reference surface centre

Rec. G.651

The centre of the smallest circle within which the whole of the reference surface can be contained.

reference surface diameter (D_R)

Rec. G.651

The diameter of the circle defining the reference surface centre.

reference surface diameter deviation (ΔD_R)

Rec. G.651

The difference between the ratio reference surface diameter D_R /recommended nominal reference surface diameter D_{Rr} and unity, expressed as a percentage, i.e.:

$$\Delta D_R = \left(\frac{D_R}{D_{Rr}} - 1\right) \times 100$$

refractive index profile

Rec. G.651

The distribution of the refractive index across a straight line passing through the core centre.

reframing time

Series X *

The time that elapses between a valid frame alignment signal being available at the receive terminal equipment and frame alignment being established.

Note. – The frame alignment recovery time includes the time required for replicated verification of the validity of the frame alignment signal.

regeneration

Rec. G.702

The process of recognizing and reconstructing a digital signal so that the amplitude, waveform and timing are constrained within stated limits.

regenerative repeater

Rec. G.702

A device that performs signal regeneration together with ancillary functions.

regenerative repeater

Rec. R.140

A repeater in which signals retransmitted are practically free from distortion.

regenerative repeater

Rec. G.601

A repeater ensuring regeneration of digital signals, and capable of other functions.

Note – This definition is different from that given in Recommendation G.702. At the time when Recommendation G.702 was drafted, a suitable CCITT definition of *repeater* was not available. The ensemble of definitions given here makes it desirable to incorporate the *regenerative repeater* in the family of transmission systems, instead of defining it only as a device, as is the case in Recommendation G.702.

regenerator

Rec. G.702

A device which performs signal regeneration.

regenerator section (deprecated)

See:

elementary regenerator section.

register

Rec. Q.9

The apparatus, in an automatic system, which receives the dialled impulses and controls the subsequent switching operations.

register function

Rec. Q.9

The functions of receiving, storing, analyzing and possibly translating and transmitting address and other information for the purpose of controlling the setting up of a call.

register signalling (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.9

Link-by-link multifrequency (MF) in-band pulse signalling is used for the transmission of address information. The signalling frequencies are 700 Hz to 1700 Hz, in 200 Hz steps, and combinations of two, and two only, determine the signal. The address information is preceded by a KP signal (start-of-pulsing) and terminated by an ST signal (end-of-pulsing). Either en bloc, or en bloc overlap, or overlap sending may apply. This register signalling arrangement is used extensively with other in-band and out-band line signalling systems.

registration accepted signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that facility registration is accepted at the destination exchange. At the originating exchange it results in sending a *registration/cancellation confirmed* call progress signal to the calling user.

registration completion signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that facility registration is completed at the destination exchange. At the originating exchange, it results in sending a *registration/cancellation confirmed* call progress signal to the calling user.

registration of incoming calls

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

The registration of details of all incoming calls to a particular telephone line (e.g. caller's number, time ringing commences, time of answer or time of abandonment, time of release, but excluding the recording of speech).

registration request signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the forward direction, indicating that facility registration is required.

regular signalling link

Rec. Q.9

The signalling link which normally carries some particular parcel of signalling traffic.

regular transmissions

Rec. D.180

Transmissions which take place at regular intervals, at fixed times between the same points. Some regular transmissions may be subject to special contractual arrangements.

regularity loss

Rec. G.601

The expression in transmission units of the modulus of *irregularity reflection coefficient* P_i . Its value in decibels is equal to:

 $A_i = -20 \log_{10} |P_i|.$

regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links, etc.)

Recs. G.211, M.300

In a carrier transmission system, a line section on which the line-regulating pilot or pilots are transmitted from end to end without being subjected to any intermediate amplitude regulation associated with the pilot or pilots.

rejection output

Rec. Z.341

An output message indicating that an *input* to the system is invalid and will not be acted upon, and corrections by the *input initiator* cannot be applied.

relation (international public telegram service)

Recs. D.40, D.302 R

A relation between two terminal countries exists when telegrams are exchanged between them (and, normally, accounts are settled).

Fascicle X.1 – Definitions

relative amplitude of an elementary echo

Rec. G.601

Ratio between the *peak amplitude of an elementary echo* and the maximum amplitude of the measuring signal, evaluated at the emission point.

relay

Rec. R.140

A device, operated electrically, and causing by its operation abrupt changes in an electrical circuit (e.g. breaking the circuit, changing the circuit connections or variations in the circuit characteristics).

release

Rec. Q.9; Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The event which is the end of a busy state.

release-guard signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction in response to a clear-forward signal, or if appropriate to the reset-circuit signal, when the circuit concerned has been brought into the idle condition.

release-guard signal

Rec. Q.9

A signal sent in the backward direction in response to the clear-forward signal when the circuit concerned is brought into the idle condition.

release-guard signal (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal sent to the outgoing exchange in response to a clear-forward signal to indicate that the latter has been fully effective in returning the switching units at the incoming end of the circuit to idle condition. An international circuit is protected against subsequent seizure as long as the release operations initiated by the clear-forward signal have not been completed at the incoming end.

reliability

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The ability of a system or a resource to perform its functions under stated conditions over a stated period of time, by maintaining quality of service parameters within stated values.

Reliability is generally expressed as parameters such as the probability that the system or the resource is performing correctly over the stated period of time.

reliability

Rec. G.106

The probability that an item can perform a required function under stated conditions for a stated period of time.

reliability of an established (telephone) connection

Rec. G.106

The probability that a switched (telephone) connection, once established, will operate within specified transmission tolerances without interruption for a given interval of time.

reliability performance

Rec. G.106

The ability of an item to perform a required function, under stated conditions, for a stated period of time. Note – The term *reliability* is used as a functional reliability performance measure.

relocatable address

Rec. Q.9

An address that is adjusted when the computer program containing it is relocated.

ς.

to relocate

Rec. Q.9

To move a computer program or part of a computer program, and to adjust the necessary address references so that the computer program can be executed after being moved.

remote exchange concentrator

Rec. Q.9

A concentrator located remotely from the exchange that controls it and to which its higher traffic volume circuits are connected. The switching stages comprised normally have no capability to directly interconnect subscriber lines terminating in that concentrator. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

remote switching stage

Rec. Q.9

A switching stage associated with and controlled by an exchange in a different location. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

remotely controlled exchange

Rec. Q.9

An exchange whose switching functions are wholly or partially controlled by a control unit or a processor in another location. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

remuneration for exclusive use of circuits

Recs. D.150, F.67

The remuneration for exclusive use is the remuneration paid to the Administration of a country which makes its circuits available for direct transit, each circuit being assigned on an exclusive basis. The volume of traffic, its origin and its fluctuations in time are not the concern of the owner Administration and have no effect on the amount of the remuneration, which is paid circuit by circuit. The owner does not control the traffic routed over the circuit. This is the conventional lease arrangement between Administrations.

- For further clarification, it should be mentioned that:
- a) the general term "lease" (in French: *location*) used until now applies only to the case cited above where exclusive use is granted;
- b) the term "owner" in these definitions refers to an Administration which receives the remuneration and which grants the rights to another Administration. The owner may have real ownership or the indefeasible right of use of the facilities.

remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment

Rec. D.150

The expression "remuneration for shared use" refers to the remuneration paid to the Administration of a country P which makes its facilities available to a number of Administrations of other countries $L_1, L_2, ..., L_n$ for the routing of different international traffic streams. It may apply either to circuits or to switching equipment. Under the control of the owner Administration, the use of such facilities may be shared in any appropriate manner with other Administrations (including the Administration which owns them). The latter sets the price for the shared use of its facilities:

- a) either according to the number of traffic units; or
- b) by a fixed amount covering a certain period of time and based on the estimated volume of traffic and its time characteristics.

remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment

Rec. F.67

The expression remuneration for shared use refers to the remuneration paid to the Administration of a country P that makes its facilities available to a number of Administrations of other countries L_1, L_2, \ldots, L_n for the routing of different international traffic streams. It may apply either to circuits or to switching equipment. Under the control of the owner, the use of such facilities may be shared in any appropriate manner with other Administrations (including the Administration that owns them). The latter sets the price for the shared use of its facilities:

- a) either according to the number of traffic units; or
- b) by a fixed amount covering a certain period of time and based on the estimated volume of traffic and its time characteristics.

The term "owner" in this definition refers to an Administration that receives the remuneration and that grants the rights to another Administration. The owner may have real ownership or the indefeasible right of use of the facilities.

repair

See :

corrective maintenance; repair.

repair time

See :

corrective maintenance time; repair time.

repeat (RPT)

Rec. S.100

This code indicates that the preceding graphics character is to be repeated. The number of repetitions is indicated in binary form by the six least significant bits of the subsequent character chosen from columns 4 to 7. The character itself is not included in the count. This function does not apply to control characters.

repeated call attempt (reattempt)

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

Any of the subsequent call attempts related to a first call attempt.

repeater

Rec. G.601

An equipment essentially including one or several amplifiers and/or *regenerators*, and associated devices, inserted at a point in a transmission medium. See Figures 1/G.601 and 2/G.601.

Note - A repeater may operate in one or both directions of transmission.

repeater section (deprecated)

See :

elementary cable section.

reproduction ratio

Series T *

The ratio of the linear dimensions of the reproduced document to the corresponding dimensions of the original document.

request

Rec. Z.341

A manual action used to activate a man-machine terminal and the system.

request data transfer

Series X *

A call control signal sent by the DTE to the DCE to request the establishment of the data connection in leased circuit service.

request output

Rec. Z.341

An output message in the dialogue procedure which can appear as response to an *input* by the *initiator*. It requests further *input* action from the *initiator*, e.g. correction of an erroneous *parameter*, or supplying further information.

request repeat system

Series X *

A system employing an error-detecting code and so arranged that a signal detected as being in error automatically initiates a request for retransmission of the signal detected as being in error.

request transmission time

See :

answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call.

required (unrequired) time

Rec. G.106

The period of time during which the user requires (does not require) the item to be in a condition to perform a required function.

rerouting

Rec. E.170

When congestion occurs at a transit exchange, arrangements can be made in some signalling systems, at the outgoing international exchange on receipt of a busy-flash signal or a congestion signal sent by the transit exchange, to reroute the call automatically from the outgoing international exchange over another route. This process is called rerouting.

rerouting

Rec. F.68

When congestion occurs at an intermediate transit exchange, rerouting permits a call to be remade via a secondary route from the outgoing international exchange.

rerouting

Rec. M.201

The restoration of a transmission path on another path when a total or partial physical route failure has occurred or when the normal route protection channel is not available due to a previous or simultaneous failure, or when there is no such protection channel provided. Such rerouting is normally effected by manual switching using plugs and cords but it could be accomplished by automatic switching, if appropriate.

re-run

Rec. F.1

The repetition, between two directly connected centres or offices, of one or more telegrams that have previously been sent.

Rec. R.140

A circuit, normally available for telephone traffic, that is allocated for the operation of a multi-channel telegraph system when the main, or primary, circuit becomes faulty.

reserve signalling link

Rec. Q.9

The signalling link which can be used to carry all, or part of, the signalling traffic of a regular signalling link when the latter has failed or has been withdrawn from service.

reserved switching path PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element (---) representing a reserved connection between terminal equipment and/or signalling devices.

reset-band-acknowledgement signal

Rec. Q.256

A signal sent in response to the reset-band signal indicating whether a circuit is available for use or should be blocked in the failed exchange.

reset-band signal

Rec. Q.256

A signal sent by a failed exchange during recovery to request that all circuits in the band be put in the idle state except those circuits at the receiving end that have imposed a blocked condition on the sending end. If at the receiving end the circuit is blocked, the reset-band signal should remove that condition.

reset-circuit signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal that is sent to release a circuit when, due to memory mutilation or other causes, it is unknown whether, for example, a clear-forward or clear-back signal is appropriate. If at the receiving end the circuit is blocked, this signal should remove that condition.

reset circuit signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent to return the interexchange data circuit to the idle state at both ends in situations where, due to memory mutilation or other causes, the state of the circuit is ambiguous.

residual echo level (L_{RES})

Rec. G.165

The level of the echo signal which remains at the send-out part of an operating echo canceller after imperfect cancellation of the circuit echo. It is related to the receive-in signal L_{Rin} by

 $L_{\rm RES} = L_{\rm Rin} - A_{\rm ECHO} - A_{\rm CANC}$

Where

L_{RES}	is the residual echo level
$L_{\rm Rin}$	is the receive input signal level
AECHO	is the echo loss
ACANC	is the cancellation.

See Figure 5/G.165.

Any nonlinear processing is not included.

residual error rate

Series X *

The ratio of the number of bits, unit elements, characters or blocks incorrectly received but undetected or incorrected by the error-control equipment, to the toal number of bits, unit elements, characters or blocks sent.

residual voltage of a protector

Rec. K.12

The instantaneous voltage appearing across the terminals of a protector during the passage of a discharge current.

A distinction is made between the residual voltage in the case of a glow discharge and the residual voltage in the case of an arc discharge, for it is a quantity which depends upon the type of discharge.

(network) resource(s)

Rec. Q.9

Means of supplying a want or a stock that can be drawn on. In the context of the telecommunication network, in particular, devices for sending recorded announcements, traffic service positions, network integrated data banks, etc.

response

Rec. S.62

A response is control information sent by the recipient of the command to advise the sender of the command of the action taken. Exceptionally, the reaction to a response may be another response.

response curve

Rec. R.140

A curve showing the variation of the output signal (power or voltage) as a function of a characteristic of the input signal (level, frequency, etc.), all other characteristics remaining constant.

response identifier (RI)

See :

command identifier.

response output

Rec. Z.341

An output message in the dialogue procedure which gives information about the state of an input. The output can be of any of the following types: acceptance output, rejection output and request output.

restitution

Rec. R.140

Series of conditions assumed, as a consequence of a telegraph modulation, by the appropriate device of a receiving apparatus, each condition being associated with the interval of time corresponding to its duration.

restitution

Series X *

Serie of significant conditions determined by the decisions taken according to the products of the telegraph demodulation.

restitution delay

Rec. R.140

The delay between a significant instant of modulation and the corresponding significant instant of restitution.

restoration control point (RCP)

Rec. M.725

The restoration control point (RCP) is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international services. It initiates and coordinates service restoration activities in case of failures or planned outages of transmission systems in accordance with plans and *ad hoc* arrangements agreed by the technical services of the Administrations concerned.

restriction in the outgoing direction service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for a subscriber to prevent all or certain outgoing calls and/or service control operations from his telephone line.

retained signal

Rec. Z.104

When a signal arrives at a process, it is considered to be retained for that process (it is outside the process; hence it is not yet consumed by it).

retiming

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Adjustment of the intervals between corresponding significant instants of a digital signal, by reference to a timing signal.

retransmission buffer

Glos. (VI.6)

Storage in the signalling link control for signal units transmitted but not yet positively acknowledged.

retrieval

Glos. (VI.6)

The process of transferring all those messages in the retransmission buffer of a signalling link (A), which have not yet been positively acknowledged, to the transmission buffers of alternative signalling links.

return loss

Rec. G.122

This is a quantity associated with the degree of match between two impedances and is given by the expression:

Return loss of
$$Z_1$$
 versus $Z_2 = 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{Z_1 - Z_2} \right| dB$

The use of the expression "return loss" should be confined to 2-wire paths supporting signals in the two directions simultaneously.

return service advices (including paid return service advices)

Rec. F.1

A return service advice is a notification or an enquiry (request service advice) initiated by the office receiving a telegram or a reply (reply service advice) to a service advice received.

Rec. G.165

The level of the signal at the send-out port of an operating echo canceller which will be returned to the talker. The attenuation of a nonlinear processor is included, if one is normally present. L_{RET} is related to L_{Rin} by

$$L_{\text{RET}} = L_{\text{Rin}} - (A_{\text{ECHO}} + A_{\text{CANC}} + A_{\text{NLP}}).$$

Where

 $\begin{array}{ll} L_{\rm Rin} & {\rm is \ the \ receive \ input \ signal \ level} \\ A_{\rm ECHO} & {\rm is \ the \ echo \ loss} \\ A_{\rm CANC} & {\rm is \ the \ cancellation} \\ A_{\rm NLP} & {\rm is \ the \ nonlinear \ processing \ loss.} \end{array}$

See Figure 5/G.165.

If nonlinear processing is not present, note that the residual echo level, $L_{\text{RES}} = L_{\text{RET}}$.

reusable program (routine)

Rec. Q.9

A program (A routine) that may be loaded once and executed repeatedly subject to the requirements that any instructions that are modified during its execution are returned to their states and that its external program parameters are preserved unchanged.

reverse charge acceptance not subscribed signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating rejection of the call because the called user does not subscribe to the *reverse charge acceptance* facility. At the originating exchange it results in sending a *reverse charge acceptance not subscribed* call progress signal to the calling user.

reverse charging acceptance

Rec. X.15

The facility is provided at subscription time and enables a DTE to be offered calls that request *reverse charging*. In the absence of this facility, the network will not transmit to the DTE incoming packets which request *reverse charging*.

Note - The DTE may refuse an incoming call that requests reverse charging.

reverse charging request indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction, indicating that reverse charging is requested by the calling user.

ring-forward signal (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.310

This line signal is initiated by an operator (sent in the forward direction) to recall an operator at a point further ahead in the connection.

ringback tone

See: ringing tone.

ringing tone

Rec. Q.9

A tone which indicates that the ringing function is being applied at the called end.

ringing tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising the caller that a connection has been made and that a calling signal is being applied to a telephone number or service point.

route

Rec. E.410

A collection of circuits uniquely identifiable for engineering, routing or traffic purposes.

route

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The particular circuit group/circuit subgroup, or interconnected circuit group/circuit subgroup between two reference points, predetermined to establish a path for a call.

routes

Rec. E.100

The routes followed by international telephone traffic are designated by agreement between Administrations. A distinction is made between:

- primary routes,
- secondary routes,
- emergency routes.

primary routes: The circuits normally used in a given relation.

secondary routes: The circuits to be used when the primary routes are congested, or when the transmission on the primary routes is not sufficiently good, or it is outside the normal hours of service on the primary routes.

The secondary route(s) may pass through the same countries as the primary routes or through different countries.

emergency routes: The circuit or circuits to be used in case of complete interruption or major breakdown of the primary and secondary routes. The emergency routes may pass through any country.

routine

Rec. Q.9

An ordered set of instructions that may have some general or frequent use.

routine

See:

reusable program.

routine repetition

Rec. F.1

The repetition in whole or in part of a telegram by the office responsible for its transmission. Any such repetition shall be preceded by the abbreviation COL.

routing label

Glos. (VI.6)

The part of the message label that is used for message routing in the signalling network. It includes the destination point code, the originating point code and the signalling link selection field.

RPOA out of order signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal (for national use only) sent in the backward direction, indicating that the call cannot be completed, because the selected RPOA transit network is not available for service. At the originating exchange, it results in sending an *RPOA out of order* call progress signal to the calling user.

RPOA selection indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information (for national use only) sent in the forward direction, indicating whether or not the calling user requires selection of an RPOA for international call routing at the international gateway. When RPOA selection is required, it also indicates that a RPOA transit network identity is included in the message.

RPOA transit network identity

Recs. X.61, O.741

Information (for national use only) sent in the forward direction, identifying the requested RPOA transit network by its DNIC.

S

safety of life telex calls

Rec. F.60

Those telex calls requested in accordance with Article 25 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

sample

Rec. G.702

The value of a particular characteristic of a signal at a chosen instant.

sampling

Rec. G.702

The process of taking samples, usually at equal time intervals.

sampling rate

Rec. G.702

The number of samples per unit time.

satellite exchange

Rec. Q.9

A local exchange on a low level of the network hierarchy which is associated to another exchange and with no route switching functions except those towards the associated higher level local exchange. A satellite exchange has normally the capability to connect locally subscribers' lines terminating in it. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

save

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

A save is the postponement of recognition of a signal when a process is in a state in which recognition of that signal does not occur. (Recommendation Z.101, § 1.3.4.)

save symbol

Rec. Z.104

A symbol () representing the SDL concept of a save.

scanned element

See:

picture element.

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scanning density

Series T *

Number of scanning pitches per unit length.

scanning field

Series T *

The area actually explored by the scanning spot, at reception or transmission, during the transmission of a message.

scanning line

Series T *

The area explored by the scanning spot in one sweep from one side to the other of the scanning field.

scanning line frequency

Series T *

The number of scanning line periods per unit of time.

Note. — With drum apparatus the scanning line frequency is equal to the drum rotation speed (in revolutions) per unit of time.

scanning line period

Series T *

The time interval between the scanning instants at transmission or reception of two corresponding points in two consecutive scanning lines.

scanning pitch

Series T *

The distance between the corresponding edges of two consecutive scanning lines.

scanning shift

Series T *

Relative shift of the scanning device with respect to the document during the scanning process. It is positive (negative) if the area of the message is scanned along the lines from left to right (right to left) when the scanning lines proceed from top to bottom.

Note. - This is the same as helicoidal scanning towards the left (right) in a drum apparatus.

scanning speed

Series T *

The linear speed of the scanning spot in its movement over the original document or over the recording medium.

scanning spot (at reception)

Series T *

The portion of the area of the recording medium, the impression of which during the scanning process ensures the synthesis of the document to be obtained.

Note l_{\cdot} – In the case of phototelegraphy, this is the part of the light-sensitive medium which is exposed at a given moment.

Note 2. — In the case of direct recording, this is the part of the reception paper on which contact is made with the scanning device.

scanning spot (at transmission)

Series T *

The portion of the area (of the document to be transmitted) illuminated at a given instant by the reading head in analyzing the document.

scheduled maintenance

Rec. G.106

The maintenance carried out at a certain instant of time according to a given plan.

scrambler

Rec. G.702

In a digital system a device used to convert a digital signal into a pseudo-random digital signal without changing the bit rate.

SDL/GR

Rec. Z.104

The graphical form of the SDL.

SDL/PR

Rec. Z.104

The programme-like form of the SDL which is under study.

second data multiplexer

Series X *

The equipment that accepts a number of streams of binary digits each signalled from first data multiplexers or signals at equal rate and combines these on a time division basis into a single stream of binary digits signalled at the digit rate of a PCM primary block.

second dial tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising the caller that the network has accepted the call information already sent and asking the caller to provide more information.

secondary routes

Recs. F.60, F.68

The circuits to be used when the primary routes are congested. The secondary route(s) may pass through the same countries as the primary routes or through different countries. In manual and semi-automatic operation, secondary routes may also be used when the transmission on the primary route is not sufficiently good, or if traffic is to be handled outside the normal hours of service on the primary routes.

secondary routes

See :

routes.

secret language (telegrams)

Rec. F.1

Telegrams in secret language are those containing in their text or signature one or more words in secret language. Secret language comprises:

- groups of letters, figures, signs or any combination of letters, figures or signs having a secret meaning. Such groups shall not contain accented letters;
- real words belonging to one or more of the languages admitted for telegraph correspondence in plain language that are not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong and consequently do not form intelligible phrases;
- other words or expressions not fulfilling the conditions laid down for plain language.

section termination

Rec. G.702

Point selected to be the interface between a physical transmission medium and its associated equipment.

Note – This point will usually be the connectors at the input and output of an equipment.

section termination

Rec. G.601

A point selected conventionally to be the interface between the physical transmission medium and associated equipment such as *repeaters*. See Figures 1/G.601 and 2/G.601.

Note – The precise selection of the point to constitute the section termination should take into account associated accessories such as splices, connectors or flexible connecting cables in order to include them, as the case may be, on one side or on both sides of the termination.

security arrangements

Glos. (VI.3)

The measures provided to ensure continuity of service of the signalling system in the event of the failure of one or both of the data channels.

segment

Rec. D.12

Measurement unit used for charging for the volume of information transmitted in a packet-switched service, independent of the maximum packet length. It is called a segment and its length is 64 octets.

Note - The segment length is subject to further study.

segmented encoding law

Rec. G.702

An encoding law in which an approximation to a smooth law (see Figure 2a)/G.702) is obtained by a number of linear segments (see Figure 2b)/G.702).

seizing-acknowledgement signal (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal sent to the outgoing exchange to indicate the transition of the equipment at the incoming end from idle to busy. Receipt of the seizing-acknowledgement signal at the outgoing end terminates seizure of the circuit.

seizing signal

See:

connect signal.

seizing signal (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A line signal sent (in the forward direction) at the beginning of the call to initiate transition of the circuit at the incoming end from idle to busy. At the incoming exchange it causes the association of equipment capable of receiving register signals.

seizure

Rec. E.410

A seizure is a bid for a circuit in a route which succeeds in obtaining a circuit in that route.

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A successful bid.

seizure

Rec. Q.9

A successful bid.

With "bid": a single attempt to obtain the service of a resource.

seizures per circuit per hour (SCH)

Rec. E.410

SCH is an indication of the average number of times, in a specified time interval, that each circuit in a route is seized. When related to the expected values of average call holding times and effective call/seizure rate for the route, it will give an indication of the effectiveness of the service being offered.

 $SCH = \frac{Seizures per hour}{Quantity of circuits available for service}$

It is not necessary to accumulate data for an hour to compute SCH.

selection acknowledgement output

Rec. Z.341

An output message in the menu selection procedure which is used to acknowledge a selection between menu items made by the *initiator* in the menu mode operating sequence.

selection identity

Rec. Z.341

A label preceding each item of the *menu output* in order to allow a choice to be made.

selection input

Rec. Z.341

An input in the menu selection procedure indicating the menu item selected by the initiator.

selection signals

Series X *

The sequence of characters which indicates all the information to establish a call. The selection signals consist of two elements: the facility request and the address. The facility request always precedes the address.

In some cases one of the two elements may be omitted. There may be several facility requests and several addresses in the selection signals.

selection stage

Rec. Q.9

An aggregate of switches enabling an inlet to access one of a plurality of outlets and designed to operate as a single unit from a traffic handling point of view.

selective accounting

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

A number of separate telephone accounts are associated with an exchange termination and the account to which charges for a particular call are to be debited is identified when making the call.

semantics

Rec. Z.341

The rules and conventions governing the interpretation and assignment of meaning to constructions in a language.

sémation

Rec. R.140

Formation of a signal-train.

Note – The term "sémation" comes from the French and has no equivalent in English.

semator

Rec. R.140

The appropriate device of the transmitter (or receiver) which, assuming definite conditions in succession, forms a telegraph modulation (or restitution).

Note 1 – The "appropriate device of the transmitter (or receiver)", which is mentioned in several Recommendations of the CCITT, can be called an *outgoing semator* in the case of a sender, and an *incoming semator* in the case of a receiver.

Note 2 - The term "semator" comes from the French term "sémateur" and has no equivalent in English.

semi-automatic demand operating

See :

demand operating.

semi-automatic observation

Rec. E.421

Monitoring of telephone calls using equipment which records some data automatically. For example, equipment in which information such as exchange being observed, number dialled by the subscriber, metering pulses and time of call are recorded automatically on some means suitable for data processing. The observer merely has to key in a code indicating the condition observed.

semi-automatic system

Rec. Q.9

A system in which the calling subscriber's order is given to an operator who completes the call through automatic switches.

semi-permanent connection

Rec. Q.9

A connection established part-time for the use of one user. At other times the connection may be released and available for use in handling traffic of the switched network.

send reference station

Rec. N.51

The transmit sub-control station of an international multiple destination television circuit section, circuit or link. (See Figures 4/N.51 and 5/N.51.)

send reference station

Rec. N.1

The transmit sub-control station of an international multiple destination sound-programme circuit section, circuit or link. (See Figures 4/N.1 and 5/N.1.)

send-special-information tone signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the special information tone should be returned to the calling party. This tone indicates that the called number cannot be reached for reasons not covered by other specific signals and that the unavailablity is of a long term nature. (See also Recommendation Q.35.)

send special information tone (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the special information tone should be returned to the calling party. This tone indicates that the called number cannot be reached for reasons not covered by other specific signals and that the unavailability is of a long term nature.

sender transfer time

Rec. Q.252

Sender transfer time, T_s , is that period of time from the moment when the signal enters the output buffer store to that time when the last bit of the signal unit passes into the transfer channel. T_s thus includes the following times and actions: emission time of signal unit(s) (one-unit or multi-unit message), queueing delay in the output buffer store, encoding (adding check bits), parallel to serial conversion where present, modulation in the analogue version and clock and data rate conversion where applicable in the digital version.

See Figure 3/Q.252.

sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit

Rec. P.64

The sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit is expressed as follows:

$$S_{MJ} = 20 \log_{10} \frac{V_J}{p_M}$$

where V_J is the voltage across a 600 ohms termination and P_M is the sound pressure at the mouth reference point. Note that P_M must be measured in the absence of the "unknown" microphone of the test item. The units of S_{MJ} are dB relative to 1 V per Pa.

sensitivity of the artificial ear

Rec. P.64

The ratio of voltage output to sound pressure in the coupler of the artificial ear. It shall be independent of frequency at least from 200 to 4000 Hz.

separator (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A character used to delimit syntax elements.

sequential ...; coincident (signal elements)

Rec. R.140

In an equal length code system, if the signal elements are transmitted successively in time over a channel, the transmission is said to be "sequential", if the signal elements are transmitted at the same time over a multiwire circuit, the transmission is said to be "coincident".

serial to parallel converter

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A device that converts a sequence of signal elements into a corresponding group of digits, all of which are presented simultaneously.

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serial transmission

Series X *

Transmission at successive intervals of signal elements constituting the same telegraph or data signal.

For example:

- transmission of signal elements by a standard teleprinter, in accordance with International Telegraph Alphabet No. 2;
- telegraph transmission by a time-divided channel.

Note. – The sequential elements may be transmitted with or without interruption, provided that they are not transmitted simultaneously.

serializer

See:

parallel to serial converter.

service advices

Rec. F.1

Service advices relate to details of service or to the working of circuits and telegraph offices and to transmission of traffic. They shall be exchanged between telegraph offices.

service availability performance

Rec. G.106

The ability of a service, under combined aspects of trafficability, propagation performance and equipment availability, to be provided within specified transmission tolerances and other stated operating conditions when requested by the user.

service bits

Series X *

Those overhead bits which are not check bits.

Example: request for repetition, numbering sequence, etc.

service character

See :

control character.

service code

Rec. E.131

A numerical code designating a supplementary service.

service code prefix

Rec. E.131

A non-numerical code preceding the service code and indicating the type or types of process to be applied to the service.

service digits

Rec. G.702

Digits that are added, normally at regular time intervals to a digital signal to enable the equipment associated with that digital signal to function correctly, and possibly to provide ancillary facilities.

service identification

Rec. E.131

Information designating a supplementary service.

service indicator

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

Information within a signalling message identifying the user to which the message belongs.

service indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information used to identify the User Part to which the signalling message belongs.

service information (octet)

Glos. (VI.6)

Eight bits, contained in a message signal unit, comprising the service indicator and the sub-service field.

service interworking

Rec. S.62

The facility of sending and receiving information between a Teletex terminal and a terminal of another service, e.g. telex.

service observation

Rec. E.421

Monitoring to obtain a complete or partial assessment of the quality of telephone calls, excluding test calls.

service operability performance

Rec. G.106

The ability of a service to be successfully and easily operated by a user, from a human factors viewpoint.

service quality

See :

quality of service.

service reliability performance

Rec. G.106

The ability of a service, once available, to continue to be provided under stated conditions for a stated period of time.

service support performance

Rec. G.106

The ability of a telecommunication Administration to meet the requests of the customer.

Note – Measures of the service support include, for example, the mean time required to commission a required service, the mean time required to provide number assistance, etc.

service telegrams

Rec. F.1

Service telegrams are telegrams that relate to public international telecommunication and are exchanged between:

- Administrations;
- Recognized private operating agencies;
- Administrations and recognized private operating agencies;
- Administrations and recognized private operating agencies on the one hand and the Secretary-General of the ITU on the other hand.

Rec. F.60

Those telex calls that relate to the working of the international telecommunication services.

session

Rec. S.62

A session is the interval during which a logical, mutually agreed correspondence between two application/ presentation processes exists for the transfer of application and presentation related information.

Modes of session

There are three different modes:

- a) One Way Communication (OWC). Customer information is transferred in one direction only during the session, i.e. only one of the terminals will have the right to be the source.
- b) Two Way Alternate (TWA). Customer information is transferred in both directions, but only in one direction at a time, i.e. the source/sink relation will be changed one or more times during the session.
- c) Two Way Simultaneous (TWS). Customer information is transferred in both directions simultaneously, i.e. both terminals are simultaneously a source as well as a sink.

Note - TWS mode is for further study.

setting-up time

Rec. U.1

The period of time from the initiation of the call on the international circuit until the initiation of the return of either the call-connected signal or a service signal indicating that the call has been unsuccessful, provided the selection signals have been transmitted at the maximum speed.

setting-up times of an international call

See :

answering time of operators, request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call.

shannon

Series X *

The unit of selective information, i.e. the amount of information derived from knowledge of the occurrence of one of two equiprobable, exclusive and exhaustive events.

shift register

Series X *

A register composed of binary storage cells in which the state of each cell is transferred to the adjacent cell in a predetermined direction by the application of a shift pulse applied to all stages of the register.

ship earth station

See:

maritime terminal.

ship station identity

Recs. E.210, F.120, Q.11 ter

The ship's identification $X_1, X_2 \dots X_k$ transmitted on the radio path.

ship station number

Recs. E.210, F.120, Q.11 ter

The number that identifies a ship for access from a public network and forms part of the international number to be dialled or keyed by a public network subscriber.

Recs. E.210, F.120, Q.11 ter

Earth station on land in the Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service.

shore station

See : maritime centre.

maritime centre.

shore station identity

See : coast.

short circuit

Rec. Q.115

A short circuit is considered as one which, if used by itself, would not require echo suppression.

sideband

Rec. R.140

The frequency band on either the upper or lower side of the carrier frequency within which fall the frequencies produced by the process of modulation.

signal

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Aggregate of waves propagated along a transmission channel and intended to act on a receiving unit.

signal

Rec. R.140

Aggregate of waves carrying information and propagated along a transmission channel and intended to act on a receiving unit.

signal (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

A signal is a flow of data conveying information to a process. (Recommendation Z.101, § 1.3.1.)

signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators

Rec. 0.121

In the case of a signal generator, the signal balance ratio is a measure of the amount of (unwanted) longitudinal signal generated by the equipment being tested. It is measured according to the scheme shown in Figure 3/O.121 and, by definition, is given by the following expression:

$$20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|$$
 (dB)

signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers

Rec. 0.121

In the case of signal receivers, the signal balance ratio is a measure of the sensitivity of the receiver to (unwanted) longitudinal signal. (This signal balance ratio is somewhat related to the common-mode rejection ratio but they are not the same.) The signal balance ratio of a signal receiver is measured according to the sheme shown in Figure 4/O.121 and, by definition, is given by the expression:

 $20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right| \text{ (dB)}$

signal-conversion equipment

Series X *

That part of the terminal installation belonging to the data channel, comprising at least one modulator or one demodulator and providing:

- modulation according to the signals to be transmitted;

- and/or demodulation of the signals received.

Note. – The signal-conversion equipment is used for transmission of data, including information, service signals, repetition, etc.; it may, for example, comprise clocks and signal regenerators but not error-control equipment.

signal element

Series X *

Each of the parts constituting a telegraph or data signal and distinguished from the others by its nature, magnitude, duration and relative position (or by one or some of these features only).

signal element

See: modulation; (telegraph) signal element.

signal line

Rec. Z.104

Where an *output symbol* and an associated *input symbol* represent a *signal* from one *process* to another, a dashed line from one *symbol* to the other may be included to indicate the association.

(signal) message

Glos. (VI.3)

Signal information pertaining to a call, management action, etc., sent at one time on the signalling channel. A message may consist of one or more signals transmitted in one or more signal units.

signal-train

Rec. R.140

Succession in time of distinct conditions taken by a "semator".

Note 1 — The conventional signal-train is derived from a signal-train as defined above, by assuming that the significant condition is maintained until the following significant condition is attained.

Note 2 – The signal-train is designated "outgoing" or "incoming" according to whether the "semator" of a transmitting or receiving device is under consideration.

signal transfer point

Glos. (VI.3)

A signal relay centre handling and transferring signals from one signalling link to another in a non-associated mode of operation.

Rec. Q.253

A signal transfer point is a signal relay centre handling and forwarding telephone signals from one signalling link to another in case of signalling in a *non-associated mode of operation*.

Note. – Following this definition there is no need for a signal transfer point to have any connection with, or relation to, a switching centre.

However, in the case of a *quasi-associated mode of operation*, it is obvious that a signal transfer point may coincide with the No. 6 exchange where the signalling links terminate and that the equipment may be incorporated into the signalling equipment of that No. 6 exchange.

See Figure 4/Q.253.

signal transfer point

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A signalling point with the function of transferring signalling messages from one signalling link to another.

signal unit

Rec. Q.9, Glos. (VI.6)

A group of bits forming a separately transferable entity used to convey information on a signalling link.

signal unit (SU)

Glos. (VI.3)

The' smallest defined group of bits on the signalling channel (28 bits), used for the transfer of signal information.

signal unit alignment

Glos. (VI.6)

Signal unit alignment exists when flags are received at intervals which correspond to integral numbers of octets and which fall within certain upper and lower limits.

signal unit error rate monitoring

Glos. (VI.6)

A procedure by which the error rate of an active signalling link is measured on the basis of a count of correctly checking and erroneous signal units.

signalling

Recs. G.702, Q.9

The exchange of electrical information (other than by speech) specifically concerned with the establishment and control of connections, and management, in a communication network.

signalling at 2600 Hz (Signalling System R1)

Series Q

Continuous tone type in-band line-signalling is used for the link-by-link transmission of all supervisory signals except the ring-forward (forward-transfer) signal which is a spurt signal. A single frequency, 2600 Hz, is used in each direction of the 4-wire transmission path, the presence or absence of this frequency indicates a specific signal dependent upon when it occurs in the signalling sequence and in certain cases upon its duration. When the circuit is idle, a low level signalling tone is continuously present in both directions.

signalling channel (Signalling System No. 6)

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.3)

A data channel in combination with the associated signalling terminal equipment at each end.

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signalling data link

Rec. Q.9

A combination of two data channels operating together in a single signalling system. The data channels operate in opposite directions and at the same data rate.

signalling data link

Glos. (VI.3)

A combination of two data channels operating together in a single signalling system.

signalling information (field)

Glos. (VI.6)

The bits of a message signal unit which carry information particular to a certain user transaction and always contain a label.

signalling interworking

Rec. Q.300

Signalling interworking is the controlled transfer of signalling information across the interface between signalling systems where the significance of the transferred information is identical or where the significance is translated in a defined manner.

signalling link

Glos. (VI.3)

A combination of two signalling channels operating together in a single signalling system.

signalling link

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A transmission means which consists of a signalling data link and its transfer control functions, used for reliable transfer of signalling messages.

signalling link blocking

Glos. (VI.6)

An event causing the unavailability of a signalling link, typically consisting in a "processor outage" condition at one end of that signalling link.

signalling link code

Glos: (VI.6)

A field of the label in the signalling network management messages, which indicates the particular signalling link to which the message refers among those interconnecting the two involved signalling points.

signalling link error monitoring

Glos. (VI.6)

This comprises two functions: initial alignment error rate monitoring and signal unit error rate monitoring.

signalling link failure

Glos. (VI.6)

An event causing the unavailability of a signalling link, typically consisting in a failure in signalling terminal equipment or in the signalling data link.

Glos. (VI.6)

A set of signalling links directly connecting two signalling points and having the same physical characteristics (bit rate, propagation delay, etc.).

signalling link management functions

Glos. (VI.6)

Functions that control and take actions, when required, to preserve integrity of locally connected signalling links, e.g. by reconfiguration of the signalling link sets.

signalling link restoration

Glos. (VI.6)

An event consisting in the completion of the initial alignment procedure on a signalling link following the removal of the previous causes of failure; if no other causes of unavailability exist (i.e. a signalling link blocked condition) then the signalling link becomes available.

signalling link selection field

Glos. (VI.6)

A field of the routing label which is typically used by the message routing function to perform load sharing among different signalling links/ link sets.

signalling link set

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A set of signalling link(s) directly connecting two signalling points.

signalling link unblocking

Glos. (VI.6)

An event consisting in the removal of the previous causes of signalling link blocking; if no other causes of unavailability exist (i.e. a signalling link failed condition), then the signalling link becomes available.

signalling message

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

An assembly of signalling information pertaining to a call, management transaction, etc. that is transferred as an entity.

(signalling) message discrimination

Glos. (VI.6)

The process which decides, for each incoming message, whether the signalling point is destination point or if it should act as signalling transfer point for that message and accordingly, whether the message should be handled to (signalling) message distribution or to (signalling) message routing functions.

(signalling) message distribution

Glos. (V1.6)

The process of determining, upon receipt of a signalling message at its destination point, to which User Part the signalling message is to be delivered.

signalling message handling functions

Glos. (VI.6)

Functions that, at the actual transfer of a message, direct the message to the proper signalling link or User Part.

(signalling) message routing

Glos. (VI.6)

The process for selecting, for each signalling message to be sent, the signalling link to be used.

signalling network

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A network used for signalling and consisting of signalling points and connecting common channel signalling links.

signalling network functions

Glos. (VI.6)

The functions which are performed by the Message Transfer Part at level 3 and are common to, and independent of, the operation of individual signalling links. They include the signalling message handling functions and the signalling network management functions.

signalling network management functions

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

Functions that, on the basis of predetermined data and information about the status of the signalling network, control the current message routing and configuration of signalling network facilities.

signalling-network-management signals

Rec. Q.256

Information regarding the conditions of signalling links which may be required to modify signal routings. This excludes information relevant to the signals concerned with individual calls or speech circuits.

signalling point

Rec. 0.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A node in a signalling network which either originates and receives signal messages, or transfers signal messages from one signalling link to another, or both.

signalling point code

Glos. (VI.6)

A binary code uniquely identifying a signalling point in a signalling network. This code is used, according to its position in the label, either as destination point code or as originating point code.

signalling receiver PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element ()) representing a signalling receiver.

signalling relation

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A relation formed by two signalling points involving the possibility of information interchange between corresponding user part functions.

signalling route

Rec. Q.9, Glos. (VI.6)

A predetermined path described by a succession of signalling points that may be transversed by signalling messages directed by a signalling point towards a specific destination point.

signalling route management functions

Glos. (VI.6)

Functions that transfer information about changes in the availability of signalling routes in the signalling network.

signalling route set

Rec. Q.9

The combination of all the permitted signalling routes that may be used to pass signalling messages from a signalling point to a specific destination.

signalling route-set-test procedure

Glos. (VI.6)

A procedure, included in the signalling route management which is used to test the availability of a given signalling route, previously declared unavailable.

signalling routing

Rec. Q.9

Procedures for directing the choice and allocation of signalling paths.

signalling sender PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element () representing a signalling sender.

signalling system

Glos. (V1.3)

The combination of all of the equipment and channels necessary to provide signalling for one or more groups of circuits between two No. 6 exchanges. It thus includes a data link, signalling terminal equipment, and necessary portion of the processor at each No. 6 exchange.

signalling system

Rec. Q.9

The procedures for the interpretation and use of a repertoire of signals together with the hardware and/or software needed for the generation, transmission, and reception of these signals.

signalling time slot

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A time slot starting at a particular phase in each frame and allocated to the transmission of signalling.

(signalling) traffic flow control

Glos. (VI.6)

Actions and procedures intended to limit signalling traffic at its source in the case when the signalling network is not capable of transferring all signalling traffic offered by the User Parts, because of network failures or overload situations.

signalling traffic management functions

Glos. (VI.6)

Functions that control and, when required, modify routing information used by the Message routing function and control the transfer of signalling traffic in a manner that avoids irregularities in message flow.

Fascicle X.1 – Definitions

significant condition of a modulation

Series X *

Condition assumed by the appropriate device corresponding to the quantized value (or values) of the characteristic (or characteristics) chosen to form the telegraph modulation.

Example: In a two-condition modulation (or binary modulation) there are two significant conditions, generally designated A and Z (or 0 and 1).

significant conditions of a modulation

Rec. R.140

Distinct conditions assumed by the appropriate device of the sending apparatus that serve to characterize the variety of the elements of the alphabetic telegraph signals to be transmitted.

significant conditions of a restitution

Rec. R.140

Distinct conditions assumed by the appropriate device of the receiving apparatus that serve to characterize the variety of the elements of the alphabetic telegraph signals received.

significant conditions of a signal

Rec. R.140

Distinct conditions assumed by the telegraph signal that correspond to its discrete values and serve to characterize the variety of its elements.

significant instants

Rec. R.140

Instants limiting significant intervals.

significant instants

Series X *

The instants at which the successive significant conditions recognized by the appropriate device of the modulation or restitution begin.

Each of the instants is determined as soon as the appropriate device takes up the significant condition usable for a recording or a processing.

significant instants of a digital signal

Rec. G.702

The instants at which successive significant conditions of a digital signal are recognized by an appropriate device.

significant interval

Rec. R.140

A time interval during which a given significant condition to be transmitted is, or should be, maintained.

significant interval

Series X *

Time interval between two consecutive significant instants.

simple multipoint circuit

Rec. V.7

A multipoint circuit that does not contain more than two DCEs in series and that provides for centralized multipoint operation.

simple parameter argument

Rec. Z.341

A parameter argument made up of only one information unit.

simple transmissions

Rec. D.180

One-way transmissions from a point of origin in one country to a receiving point in another.

simplex (circuit)

Rec. R.140

Permitting the transmission of signals in either direction, but not simultaneously.

sine-squared

Rec. G.601

A unidirectional pulse defined by the expression:

$$y = K \sin^2(\pi t/2T); 0 \le t \le 2T$$

$$y = 0; t < 0 \text{ and } t > 2T$$

where

K is the amplitude

T is the *pulse duration* at half-amplitude

t is the time.

single-current transmission

Rec. R.140

A form of telegraph transmission effected by means of unidirectional currents.

single-ended synchronization

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A method of synchronizing a specified synchronization node with respect to another synchronization node in which synchronization information at the specified node is derived from the phase difference between the local clock (see definition of *clock*) and the incoming digital signal from the other node.

single error

Series X *

An erroneous bit, preceded and followed by at least one correct bit.

single fibre jacket

Rec. G.651

A tubular structure which is sometimes applied to an individual, primary coated fibre.

Note - The single fibre jacket is not necessary for all types of cable structure.

skew

Series T *

A defect in reproduction in which lines that should be at right-angles to the scanning direction are inclined to it, owing to a difference between the scanning speeds at transmission and reception.

slip (deprecated) See: controlled slip.

smooth traffic

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A traffic that has a peakedness factor less than one.

software

Rec. Q.9

Computer programs, procedures, rules and any associated documentation concerned with the operation of a system.

sound- and television-programme connections

Rec. D.180

An international sound- or television-programme connection is a unidirectional path between broadcasting organizations and consists of:

- a) the point to be regarded as that of the origin of the transmission (Point A of Figures 1/D.180 and 2/D.180);
- b) the outgoing national circuit which connects Point A to the first ISPC or ITPC (Point B);
- c) an international link comprised of any combination of international or national terrestrial, submarine cable, radio or satellite circuits or circuit sections; a satellite circuit consists of a satellite section, including the earth stations, extended by terrestrial means to the ISPCs or ITPCs at the ends of the satellite circuit;
- d) the incoming national circuit which connects the last ISPC or ITPC (Point C) to Point D;
- e) the point of destination of the transmission (Point D).

The various parts of international connections are illustrated in Figures 1/D.180 and 2/D.180.

sound-programme circuit

Rec. D.180

A unidirectional circuit for the transmission of a sound programme or a sound component of a television programme. The various types of audio circuits are described in Recommendation D.180, § 3.

Note - More than one such audio circuit may be required for association with a single television circuit.

sound-programme circuit section

Rec. J.13

Part of an international sound-programme circuit between two stations at which the programme is transmitted at audio frequencies.

The normal method of providing a sound-programme circuit section in the international network will be by the use of carrier sound-programme equipment. Exceptionally sound-programme circuit sections will be provided by other means, for example, by using amplified unloaded or lightly loaded screened-pair cables or by using the phantoms of symmetric-pair carrier cables. See Figure 1/J.13.

sound-programme circuit section

Rec. N.1

The unidirectional national or international sound-programme transmission path between two stations at which the programme is accessible at audio frequencies. The transmission path may be established via terrestrial or single destination satellite routing. (See Figures 1/N.1 and 3/N.1.)

Rec. Z.341

One or more information units indicating the physical area where an output was generated.

source language

Rec. Q.9

A language from which statements are translated.

source/sink relationship

Rec. S.62

Customer information is transferred from a source to a sink.

space

See:

mark; space; marking; spacing.

space division

Rec. Q.9

The separation in the space domain of a plurality of transmission channels between two points.

space division switching

Rec. Q.9

The switching of inlets to outlets using space division techniques.

spacing

See: mark; space; marking; spacing.

spark-over of a protector

Rec. K.12

Spark-over of a protector occurs on electrical breakdown of the respective discharge gap.

speaker circuit

Rec. R.140

Circuit reserved for messages that relate to the operation of the service.

special character combination

Rec. Z.341

A pre-defined string of characters used to specify the base of a numeral.

special dial tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising that the exchange is ready to receive call information and inviting the user to start sending call information, at the same time reminding the user that special conditions apply to the termination from which the call is being made.

special information tone

Rec. E.182

A tone advising the caller that the called number cannot be reached for reasons other than "subscriber busy" or "congestion".

The tone may also be used in conjunction with recorded announcements to signify that what the caller is about to hear is a recording. It should always be used to precede all call failure announcements.

special ringing tone

Rec. E.182

A tone used to indicate to the calling subscriber that his call has been connected to a telephone number that is busy but for which the call waiting service applies.

specific negative recorded announcement without supplementary information

Rec. E.182

A recorded announcement indicating to the user that the request for a particular supplementary service cannot be executed or that the call cannot be completed.

Examples

"Your order for call transfer cannot be executed."

"The called number is not obtainable because of a network fault."

specific positive recorded announcement with supplementary information

Rec. E.182

A recorded announcement complete with the supplementary information received indicating to the user that a certain condition is being established.

Example

"An alarm call is booked for 06.30."

specific positive recorded announcement without supplementary information

Rec. E.182

A recorded announcement indicating to the user that the request for a particular supplementary service has been accepted.

Example

"The call barring service is now in operation."

specific recorded announcement

Rec. E.182

A recorded announcement giving specific information about a call attempt or control order.

specification (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

The requirements of a system are defined in a specification of that system. A specification consists of general parameters required of the system and the functional specification (FS) of its required behaviour. (Recommendation Z.101, §§ 1.2.2. a), 1.2.2 b).)

specification and description language (SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

The CCITT language used in the presentation of the *functional specification* and *functional description* of the internal logic processes in stored programmed control (SPC) switching systems.

spectrum

Rec. R.140

A continuous range of frequencies, usually wide in extent, within which waves have some specific common characteristic.

A spectrum may be continuous or, on the contrary, contain only points corresponding to certain discrete values.

spectrum

Rec. R.140

A graphical representation of the distribution of the amplitude (and sometimes phase) of the components of a wave as a function of frequency.

A spectrum may be continuous or, on the contrary, contain only points corresponding to certain discrete values.

speech circuit

Rec. F.85

The speech circuit is a leased telephone circuit that provides a direct connection between the site of the transmitting equipment and the control international phototelegraph position (IPP). This type of connection expedites the procedures preparatory to the call and enables rapid action to be taken to overcome any difficulties experienced during transmission. It also allows timely notice to be given of the end of the multiple call and, further, it is a suitable means for determining exactly the chargeable duration of the call. The speech circuit may, however, be replaced by a telephone connection set up from the transmitting station over the general telephone network.

speech digit signalling

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A type of channel-associated signalling in which digit time slots primarily used for the transmission of encoded speech are periodically used for signalling.

speech plus duplex (equipment)

Rec. R.140

Equipment for simultaneous telegraphy and telephony providing a duplex telegraph circuit by the use of two telegraph carrier frequencies.

speech plus simplex (equipment)

Rec. R.140

Equipment for simultaneous telegraphy and telephony providing a simplex telegraph circuit by the use of a single telegraph carrier frequency.

spontaneous output

Rec. Z.341

An output generated by internal events of the system, e.g. an alarm.

spread

Rec. R.140

Time interval at either side of an ideal instant of modulation, restitution or signal, in which occur the actual significant instants of the modulation, restitution or signal.

ST signal (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.310

This register signal is sent (in the forward direction) to indicate that there are no more address signals to follow. The signal is always sent in semi-automatic as well as automatic working.

stability of a circuit

Avis M.650

The measurement of stability is obtained from the definition of stability σ of the circuit considered:

 $\sigma = q - (q_1 + q_2)/2$

q being the mean of the nominal overall loss of the circuit in each of the two directions of transmission under normal working conditions and q_1 and q_2 being the singing points measured for the two directions of transmission respectively.

stand alone concentrator

See: line concentrator.

standard profile selection

Rec. X.15

A user facility, agreed for a contractual period, whereby a user may choose which of a range of standard profiles the PAD will use when the start-stop mode DTE accesses the PAD.

standardized option

Rec. F.200

A service feature, defined by CCITT as an addition to the basic requirements, that may optionally be used by subscribers in the international Teletex service.

standby-ready-acknowledgement signal

Rec. Q.255

A system-control signal sent on the standby reserve link in response to a standby-ready signal and indicating that the error rate on that link has met the requirements of the one-minute proving period.

standby-ready signal

Rec. Q.255

A system-control signal sent on a standby reserve link to indicate that the error rate on that link has met the requirements of the one-minute proving period.

standby redundancy

Rec. G.106

That redundancy wherein the alternative means for performing a required function are inoperative until needed.

standby time

Rec. G.106

The period of time during which an item is needed to be in a condition to perform a required function but is not operated.

start-dialling signal (Signalling System R1)

Rec. Q.310

This line signal is sent from the incoming exchange subsequent to the sending of a delay-dialling signal to indicate that the incoming register equipment has been connected and is ready to receive address signals.

start-of-block signal

Series X *

Signal which identifies the start of a block.

start-of-pulsing signal

See: K B signs

KP signal.

start signal (in a start-stop system)

Rec. R.140

Signal serving to prepare the receiving mechanism for the reception and registration of a character, or for the control of a function.

start-stop apparatus

Recs. S.3, S.31

Any telegraph apparatus which operates according to the start-stop system.

start-stop modulation (restitution, signal)

Rec. R.140

Modulation (restitution, signal) characteristic of start-stop systems.

start-stop restitution

See :

start-stop modulation.

start-stop signal

See:

start-stop modulation.

start-stop system

Recs. S.3, S.31

A system in which each group of code elements corresponding to an alphabetical signal is preceded by a start signal which serves to prepare the receiving mechanism for the reception and registration of a character, and is followed by a stop signal which serves to bring the receiving mechanism to rest in preparation for the reception of the next character.

state (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

A state is a condition in which the action of a *process* is *suspended* awaiting an *input*. (Recommendation Z.101, § 1.3.3.)

state symbol

Rec. Z.104

A symbol () representing the SDL concept of a state.

staticizer See:

serial to parallel converter.

status channel

Series X *

A channel indicating wheher a group of bits is for data or control use.

status field

Glos. (VI.6)

The bits of a link status signal unit which indicate one of the major signalling link states.

stop signal (in a start-stop system)

Rec. R.140

Signal serving to bring the receiving mechanism to rest in preparation for the reception of the next telegraph signal.

storage register

Series X *

A device into which data can be inserted, in which they can be retained and from which they can be obtained when desired.

storage within the network

Rec. F.200

A network-provided facility that will accept and store messages and relay them to the addressee(s).

store

See: storage register.

storuge register.

stuffable digit time slot

See:

justifiable digit time slot.

stuffing character

Series X *

A character used on isochronous transmission links to take account of differences in clock frequencies.

stuffing digit

See:

justifying digit.

stuffing ratio

See : justification ratio.

stuffing service digits

See: justification service digits.

sub-control station

Rec. R.140

Station, located on the circuit, responsible to the controlling testing station, and having responsibility for the quality of transmission on the section of the circuit within its territory.

subcarrier frequency modulation

Rec. R.140

A method mainly employed in facsimile transmission over radio channels in which the picture intelligence is used to frequency-modulate a low-frequency carrier wave (the subcarrier) and this modulated wave is used to modulate the higher frequency carrier wave of the radio circuit, which may use any system of modulation (for example, amplitude modulation or frequency modulation).

sub-control station

Rec. M.90

A sub-control station is that point within the general maintenance organization which fulfils the sub-control responsibilities of the circuit, group, supergroup, etc. assigned to it.

subframe

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A sequence of noncontiguous sets of digits assembled within a frame, each set occurring at n times the frame repetition rate, where n is an integer > 1.

submarine system/overland system interconnection point

Rec. G.371

The interconnection points are defined as the output(s) S and the input(s) S' of the special equipments which ensure the passage between the frequency allocation used in the submarine cable system and a line-transmitted frequency allocation for an overland system (or part of such an allocation plan), so as to enable group, supergroup, or mastergroup translating equipment (depending on the capacity of the system) which conforms to CCITT Recommendations to be used on the other side of these interconnection points.

See Figure 1/G.371.

subroutine

Rec. Q.9

A sequence set of statements which taken as an entity may be used in one or more programs and at one or more points in a program, as required for repetitive occurrence of the same task.

subscriber-busy signal (electrical)

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the line(s) connecting the called party with the exchange is (are) engaged. The subscriber-busy signal will also be sent in case of complete uncertainty about the place where the busy or congestion conditions are encountered and in the case where a discrimination between subscriber-busy and national-network congestion is not possible.

subscriber call charge meter

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

Meters at the subscriber's premises showing call charge units debited.

subscriber calling rate

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The call intensity of a subscriber line.

Note 1 - It should not be used to mean traffic rate.

Note 2 - It should be made clear whether the rate refers to the originating calling rate, or to the terminating calling rate or to the sum of both.

subscriber channel in a multiplexed DTE/DCE interface

Rec. X.15

A two-way path in a time division multiplexed link exclusively assigned in a multiplex DTE/DCE interface to carry call control information to the network and data between two subscribers.

subscriber line busy (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal indicating that the line or lines connecting the called subscriber to the exchange are busy.

subscriber line free, charge (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal indicating that the called subscriber's line is free and that the call is to be charged on answer.

subscriber line free, no charge (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal indicating that the called subscriber's line is free and that the call is not to be charged on answer. This signal is used only for calls to special destinations.

subscriber line out of order (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal indicating that the subscriber's line is out-of-service or faulty.

subscriber line PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element (\Box) representing a subscriber line.

subscriber number

Recs. E.160, Q.10

The number to be dialled or called to reach a subscriber in the same local network or numbering area.

This number is the one usually listed in the directory against the name of the subscriber.

Note - Care should be taken not to use the term local number instead of subscriber number.

subscriber or terminal category PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element () representing the category information associated with a specified subscriber or piece of terminal equipment.

subscriber traffic rate

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The traffic intensity of a subscriber line.

Note – It should be made clear whether the rate refers to the originating traffic rate, or to the terminating traffic rate, or to the sum of both.

subscriber's alpha-numerical display

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The visual display at a subscriber's telephone terminal of information sent to or received from the public telephone network. This display comprises outgoing and/or incoming information.

subscriber's facsimile station

Rec. F.160

Equipment made available to a facsimile service subscriber, including a facsimile terminal, access to the appropriate public telecommunication networks as well as connecting and possible additional equipment.

subscriber's line

Rec. Q.9

The telephone line connecting the exchange to the subscriber's station.

subscriber's national telex number

Rec. F.68

Set of figures to be selected by a caller in the same country to obtain this subscriber.

subsequent address message (SAM)

Glos. (VI.3)

An address message, which may be either a one-unit or a multi-unit message, sent following the initial address message.

subsequent signal unit (SSU)

Glos. (VI.3)

A signal unit of a multi-unit message other than the initial signal unit.

subtelephone frequency

Rec. R.140

A frequency below that part of the audio range usually employed in telephone transmission.

subtelephone telegraphy

Rec. R.140

A form of telegraphy using a frequency band below the voice-frequency range, e.g. below 300 Hz.

successful call

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A call that has reached the wanted number and allows the conversation to proceed.

successive phases of a call

Rec. E.100

The characteristic instants in the successive phases of the setting up of an international telephone call in the manual or semi-automatic service are distinguished as follows:

- t_0 the caller has placed his request;
- t_1 the controlling operator has received all of the call details;
- t_2 the controlling operator has made the first attempt to set up the call;
- t_3 the called number has replied or the caller has been informed why the call cannot be connected;
- t_4 the called person (or called extension) has been obtained or the caller has been informed why the call cannot be connected (the instant is only significant for personal calls);
- t_5 the end of the conversation, generally when the caller replaces the receiver;
- t_6 disconnection, normally when the international circuit is released by the operator.

Note. – In automatic service it is in general difficult to define all the characteristic instants specified above, either because it is impossible to distinguish between them with accuracy or because of differences between the switching systems used. It is, however, possible to define the total setting-up time (see *answering time of operators*).

super-telephone frequency

Rec. R.140

A frequency above that part of the audio range usually employed in telephone transmission.

super-telephone telegraphy

Rec. R.140

A form of telegraphy using a frequency band above the voice-frequency range, e.g. above 3400 Hz.

supergroup

Rec. M.300

A supergroup consists of a supergroup link connected at each end to terminal equipments. These terminal equipments provide for the setting-up of five group links or sections occupying adjacent frequency bands in a 240 kHz band or for one or more data transmission or facsimile channels, etc.

See Figures 1/M.300 to 4/M.300.

The basic supergroup occupies the band 312 to 552 kHz. Figure 1/M.330 shows the position of groups and channels within the supergroup.

supergroup link

Recs. G.211, M.300

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (240 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example group translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on supergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more supergroup sections. See Figures 2/G.211, 3/G.211 and 1/M.300 to 4/M.300.

supergroup section

Rec. G.211

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (240 kHz) connecting two consecutive supergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points) via at least one line link. See Figures 2/G.211 and 3/G.211.

supergroup section

Rec. M.300

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (240 kHz) connecting two consecutive supergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points).

See Figures 1/M.300 to 4/M.300.

supermastergroup

Rec. M.300

A supermastergroup consists of a supermastergroup link connected at each end to terminal equipments. These terminal equipments provide for the setting-up of three mastergroup links or sections separated by two free spaces of 88 kHz and occupying a band whose total width is 3872 kHz. The basic supermastergroup is composed of mastergroups 7, 8 and 9 occupying the frequency band 8516-12 388 kHz. (See Figures 1/M.300 to 4/M.300 and 1/M.350.)

supermastergroup link

Rec. G.211

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3872 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example mastergroup translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipments (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on supermastergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more supermastergroup sections.

Note – As the frequency band occupied by 15-supergroup assembly No. 3 (8620 to 12 336 kHz) lies within the frequency band occupied by the basic supermastergroup (8516 to 12 388 kHz), the basic supermastergroup link can transmit one supermastergroup or an assembly of 15 supergroups.

supermastergroup link

Rec. M.300

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3872 kHz) connecting two terminal equipments, for example, mastergroup translating equipments, wideband sending and receiving equipment (modems, etc.). The ends of the link are the points on supermastergroup distribution frames (or their equivalent) to which the terminal equipments are connected.

It can include one or more supermastergroup sections.

See Figures 1/M.300 to 4/M.300.

supermastergroup section

Rec. G.211

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3872 kHz) connecting two supermastergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points) via at least one line link.

Note – As the frequency band occupied by 15-supergroup assembly No. 3 (8620 to 12 336 kHz) lies within the frequency band occupied by the basic supermastergroup (8516 to 12 388 kHz), the supermastergroup section can transmit one supermastergroup or an assembly of 15 supergroups.

supermastergroup section

Rec. M.300

The whole of the means of transmission using a frequency band of specified width (3872 kHz) connecting two consecutive supermastergroup distribution frames (or equivalent points). See Figures 1/M.300 to 4/M.300.

superposed circuit

Rec. R.140

An additional circuit obtained from one or more wires, provided primarily for other circuits, and arranged so that other circuits may be used simultaneously without mutual interference.

supervisor

See: executive program.

supervisory program

See:

executive program.

supplementary information

Rec. E.131

Any information, except the mode or type of communication identification, access to supplementary services, service identification, function identification, block separation and message suffix, which is required to be sent by the subscriber to the exchange for the performance of a control operation. The supplementary information may consist of one or more blocks.

supplementary telephone service

Rec. E.131

Any service provided by the telephone network in addition to fundamental telephone service.

suppression hangover time

Rec. G.164

The time interval between the instant when defined test signals applied to the send- and/or receive-in ports are altered in a defined manner, and the instant when the suppression loss is removed from the send path.

suppression loss

Rec. G.164

The specified minimum loss which an echo suppressor introduces into the send path (of the echo suppressor) to reduce the effect of echo currents. See Figure 5/G.164.

suppression operate time

Rec. G.164

The time interval between the instant when defined test signals, applied to the send- and/or receive-in ports, are altered in a defined manner and the instant when the suppression loss is introduced into the send path of the echo suppressor.

suspended process

Rec. Z.104

A process is suspended when it is in a state, awaiting an input.

switchboard PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element () representing a switchboard piece of terminal equipment.

switched-transit country

Recs. D.150, D.200 R, F.67

A transit country through which traffic is routed by switching in an international transit exchange.

switching

Rec. Q.9

(1) The establishing, on demand, of an individual connection from a desired inlet to a desired outlet within a set of inlets and outlets for as long as is required for the transfer of information.

(2) A qualification implying the action as defined above, e.g.:

switching delayswitching nodeswitching deviceswitching pointswitching equipmentswitching systemswitching exchangeswitching unit
switching deviceswitching pointswitching equipmentswitching systemswitching exchangeswitching unit
switching equipmentswitching systemswitching exchangeswitching unit
switching exchange switching unit
switching matrix switching unit

switching centre

See: exchange.

exenange.

switching delay (processing (handling) time)

Rec. Q.9

The interval of time attributable to the functions performed in a switching exchange in the process of setting up a call.

switching-equipment-congestion signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of the call set-up attempt due to congestion encountered at international switching equipment.

switching exchange

See: exchange.

switching matrix

Rec. Q.9

An array of crosspoints in a space division exchange which, from a traffic point of view, operates as a switch.

switching module PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element (|) representing a switching module associated with a connected or reserved switching path.

switching network

Rec. Q.9

The switching stages of a telecommunication exchange taken collectively.

Rec. Q.9

An interstitial point in a network where interconnection of required inlets and outlets may be undertaken.

switching path PE

Rec. Z.104

Either one of two *pictorial elements* (----) representing a connected switching path or a reserved switching path.

switching stage

Rec. Q.9

An aggregate of switching devices constituting a subset of the switching network in an exchange and designed to operate as a single unit from a traffic handling point of view. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

symbol

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

A conventional representation of a concept or a representation of a concept upon which agreement has been reached.

symbol (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

In the context of SDL, a symbol is a representation of the concept of either a state, input, task, output, decision or save. (Recommendation Z.102, § 2.2.)

symbol rate

Rec. G.702

The reciprocal of the unit interval. This rate is expressed in bauds, if the unit internal is measured in seconds.

Note - Modulation rate is the term used in telegraphy.

symbolic name

Rec. Z.341

A character string used for the representation of an entity.

symmetrical binary code

Rec. G.702

A pulse code derived from a binary code in which the sign of the quantized value positive or negative, is represented by one digit and in which the remaining digits constitute a binary number representing the magnitude.

Note 1 - In a particular symmetrical binary code, the order of the digits and the use made of the symbols 0 and 1 in the various digit positions must be specified.

Note 2 - This term should not be used for line transmission.

symmetrical channel

Series X *

A network parameter used to indicate that the send and receive directions of transmission have the same data signalling rate.

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synch signal

See: start-of-block signal.

synchronization

Recs. G.702, Q.9

The process of adjusting the corresponding significant instants of signals to make them synchronous. The word *signal* is taken with the general meaning of the definition whose source is Rec. G.702.

synchronization (in facsimile telegraphy)

Series T *

The establishment of equal scanning line frequencies at the transmitter and receiver.

synchronization bit

Series X *

A binary digit which is used for frame synchronization.

synchronization signal

Rec. Q.255

A signal sent in order to establish and maintain synchronization between the two ends of a signalling channel.

synchronization signal unit (SYU)

Glos (VI.3)

A signal unit containing a bit pattern and information designed to facilitate rapid synchronization and which is sent on the signalling channel when synchronizing or when no signal messages are available for transmission.

synchronized network

Recs. G.702, Q.9

A network in which the corresponding significant instants of nominated signals are adjusted to make them synchronous.

Note – Ideally the signals are synchronous, but they may be mesochronous in practice. By common usage such mesochronous networks are frequently described as synchronized.

synchronous

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Signals are synchronous if their corresponding significant instants have a desired constant phase relationship with each other. The word *signal* is taken with the general meaning of the definition whose source is Rec. G.702.

synchronous data network

Series X *

A data network which uses a method of synchronization between data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) and the data switching exchange (DSE) and between DSEs, the data signalling rates being controlled by timing equipment within the network.

synchronous network (deprecated)

See :

synchronized network.

syntax

Rec. Q.9

The relationships among characters or groups of characters, independent of their meanings or the manner of their interpretation and use.

syntax

Rec. Z.341

The rules for the formation of permissible constructions (e.g. character strings) in a language, without regard to meaning.

syntax diagram

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

The syntax diagrams are a method of defining the syntax of the input and output language by pictorial representation.

system (in MML)

Recs. Q.9, Z.341

Refers to a stored program controlled switching system and also to its man-machine communication facility.

system availability information point

Rec. M.721

The system availability information point is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semiautomatic service associated with one or more international centres. It collects and disseminates information concerning the nonavailability of telecommunications systems which affects the international service. The term availability is used here in the broadest sense of the word.

system control signal unit (SCU)

Glos (VI.3)

A signal unit carrying a signal concerning the operation of the signalling system – e.g. changeover, load-transfer.

system control station

Rec. R.140

Terminal station of a voice-frequency telegraph system responsible for the maintenance and the removal of faults on the system.

System No. 6 exchange

Glos. (VI.3)

An exchange utilizing Signalling System No. 6.

System No. 6. exchange, first

Glos. (VI.3)

The exchange closest to the calling party in each No. 6 section of a connection where, unless it is the calling party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place.

System No. 6 exchange, intermediate

Glos. (VI.3)

A transit exchange where interworking to and from Signalling System No. 6 takes place.

System No. 6, last

Glos. (VI.3)

The exchange closest to the called party in each No. 6 section of a connection where, unless it is the called party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place.

T

TA service

See:

international transferred account telegraph service.

table

Rec. Z.341

An ordered presentation of interrelated information.

tag

See : key.

-

tail

See: extension circuit.

tailing

Series T *

A defect in reproduction whereby a sudden variation in luminance (e.g. from black to white) on the original document, is shifted irregularly, in the scanning direction, on the received document.

Note. – In black-and-white facsimile telegraphy, this term does not apply to the reproduction of details which are smaller than the scanned element and which may in some cases be deliberately prolonged at the transmitter.

take-up factor

Rec. G.601

Ratio between the value of a linear parameter measured on the length unit of a cable and the value of the same parameter measured on the length unit of a pair of that cable.

The result of cabling (assembly of components and possibly twisting of wires in pairs and then in quads) is that the length of the cable components is greater than that of the axial length of the cable. The take-up factor is the ratio between these two lengths.

tandem central office (deprecated)

See:

transit exchange.

tandem exchange (deprecated)

See: transit exchange.

tandem office (deprecated)

See: transit exchange.

target language

See: object language.

target program

Rec. Q.9

A program in a target language that has been translated from a source language.

task (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

A task is any action within a *transition* which is neither a *decision* nor an *output*. (Recommendation Z.101, \S 1.3.8.)

task symbol

Rec. Z.104

A symbol () representing the SDL concept of a task.

technical delay time

Rec. G.106

That part of maintenance time due to delays inherent in the maintenance process.

telecommunication

Rec. Q.9

Any process that enables a correspondent to pass to one or more given correspondents (telegraphy or telephony), or possible correspondents (broadcasting), information of any nature delivered in any usable form (written or printed matter, fixed or moving pictures, words, music, visible or audible signals, signals controlling the functioning of mechanisms, etc.) by means of any electromagnetic system (electrical transmission by wire, radio transmission, optical transmission, etc., or a combination of such systems).

telecommunication circuit

See: (telecommunication) circuit; telecommunication circuit.

telecommunication security

Series X *

The protection of telecommunication signals so that their information content can be extracted only by those authorized and equipped to do so.

telecommunications traffic (teletraffic)

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A flow of attempts, calls and messages.

telegraph alphabet

Rec. R.140

A table of correspondence between the written characters together with some of the functions (e.g. spacing, line-feed, inversion, etc.) and the telegraph signals which represent them.

(telegraph) channel

Rec. R.140

The transmission media and intervening apparatus involved in the transmission of telegraph signals in a given direction, between two terminal sets or, more generally, between two intermediate telegraph installations.

A means of one-way transmission of telegraph signals.

A telegraph channel is characterized by the number of significant conditions and by the modulation rate it is designed to transmit.

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Example: a 50-baud channel for two-condition modulation.

Note 1 – Separate telegraph channels can have common constituent parts (e.g. side and phantom circuits) or share a common path (as in the case of a multiplex).

Note 2 – When it is a question of a channel between two terminal sets, it can be referred to as a complete telegraph channel.

Note 3 - A retransmitter with storage of signals is considered a terminal set and terminates a complete channel.

Note 4 - A complete channel may include regenerative repeaters (without storage).

A channel not including any regenerative repeater is called an ordinary channel.

telegraph channel

See:

(telegraph) circuit.

(telegraph) circuit

Rec. R.140

A means of both-way communication between two points comprising associated "send" and "receive" channels.

The two associated channels may be symmetrical (that is to say, they may offer users the same possibilities in either direction of transmission), or, on the other hand, asymmetrical.

Example of a symmetrical telegraph channel: the two channels together making one standardized voice-frequency telegraph circuit.

Example of an asymmetrical telegraph circuit: for data transmission, a channel offering a rate of 1200 bauds in one direction, associated with a channel offering only 100 bauds in the other direction.

Note 1 – The circuit includes the signal conversion equipment in the case of data transmission.

Note 2 - Notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of definition (telegraph) channel apply to this definition, mutatis mutandis.

telegraph circuit

Rec. R.140

A permanent connection between two instrument rooms or switching centres, or a permanent connection between a subscriber and a switching centre, without intermediate switching.

telegraph code

Rec. R.140

A system of rules and conventions according to which the telegraph signals corresponding to a text should be formed, transmitted, received and translated, in alphabetic telegraphy.

telegraph converter

Rec. R.140

A telegraph repeater in which the input and output signals are formed according to the same code, but not according to the same type of electrical modulation.

telegraph demodulator

Series X *

Unit (or group of units) converting a telegraphic modulation product into a signal suitable for processing.

telegraph distortion

Rec. R.140

1 A modulation, restitution or signal suffers from telegraph distortion when the significant intervals have not all exactly their theoretical durations.

2 A modulation, restitution or signal is affected by telegraph distortion when significant instants do not coincide with the corresponding theoretical instants.

telegraph modulation

Rec. R.140

- 1) Succession in time of distinct conditions assumed by the appropriate device in the sending apparatus for the purpose of forming telegraph signals, each condition being associated with the time interval that corresponds to its duration (*outgoing signal-train*).
- 2) The act making the appropriate device in the sending apparatus assume such series of distinct conditions (formation of outgoing signal-train).

telegraph modulation

Series X *

Variation in time of one or more quantized characteristics of an electromagnetic wave, alternating current or direct current according to the telegraph or data signals to be transmitted.

telegraph modulator

Series X *

Unit (or group of units) converting a basic signal into a modulation product.

telegraph repeater

Rec. R.140

A device that receives telegraph signals and automatically retransmits corresponding signals.

telegraph service

Series F *

Denotes the generality of the various kinds of telegraph type services therein comprised, including the telegram and radiotelegram services, the photo-telegraph service, the telex service, the data transmission service, the scheduled radiocommunication service and the leased telegraph circuit service.

telegraph service correspondence

Rec. F.1

Telegraph service correspondence consists of service telegrams, service advices and paid service advices.

telegraph signal

Rec. R.140

A signal representing all or part of one or more telegraph messages.

(telegraph) signal element (general sense)

Rec. R.140

Each of the parts constituting a telegraph signal and distinguished from the others by its nature, magnitude, duration and relative position (or by one or some of these features only).

telegraph signal element (in alphabetic systems)

Rec. R.140

Any of the elements constituting the signal according to the code, distinguished from the others by its variety, duration and relative position (or by some of these features only).

telephone call

Rec. E.100

The interconnection of two telephone stations.

telephone circuit

Rec. Q.9

A permanent electrical connection permitting the establishment of a telephone communication in both directions between two telephone exchanges.

telephone circuit (international or trunk circuits)

Rec. E.100

1. The whole of the facilities whereby a direct connection is made between two exchanges (manual or automatic) is called a telephone circuit.

2. A circuit is called an "international circuit" when it directly connects two international exchanges in two different countries.

3. The term "trunk circuit" is reserved for the designation of exclusively national circuits.

Note. – The above definitions relate solely to the use of the terms in operational procedures, no matter how the circuits are actually made up.

telephone frequency

Rec. R.140

Any frequency within that part of the audio-frequency range essential for the transmission of speech of commercial quality, i.e. 300-3400 Hz.

telephone instrument

See :

telephone set; telephone instrument.

telephone message

Rec. E.100

An effective call over a connection established between the calling and the called stations.

(telephone) relation

Recs. D.150, D.200 R

A (telephone) relation between two terminal countries exists when there is between them an exchange of telephone traffic (and, normally, a settlement of accounts).

telephone set; telephone instrument

Rec. P.10

An apparatus for *telephony* including at least a telephone *microphone*, a *telephone receiver* and the wiring and components immediately associated to these transducers.

Note – A telephone set usually includes a gravity switch; it may include components such as a bell, a hybrid coupler, a dial or an amplifier.

telephone signal

Glos. (VI.3)

Any signal which pertains to a particular telephone call or to a particular speech circuit.

telephone station

Rec. P.10

A telephone set with associated wiring and auxiliary equipment connected to a telephone network for the purpose of telephony.

Note – The auxiliary equipment may include for example: an external call indication device, a protector, a local battery.

Telephone User Part

Glos. (VI.6)

The User Part specified for telephone services.

telephones on transport systems

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

Both-way telephone access between the public telephone network and public transport vehicles such as railway trains and aircraft and available to the public.

This service would be implemented in conjunction with a mobile radiotelephone service.

Teletex basic control function repertoire

Rec. S.61

A comprehensive list of control functions communicated between Teletex terminals whose effect on the receiving terminal is defined and guaranteed by the service.

Teletex basic graphic character repertoire

Rec. S.61

A comprehensive list of graphic characters whose communication is guaranteed by the Teletex service, and which are capable of being presented on all Teletex terminals.

Teletex call

Recs. F.200, S.62

The temporary connection (or apparent connection as perceived by the caller) of one terminal to another for the purpose of exchanging information.

Teletex character repertoire

Rec. S.61

The total range of graphic characters and control functions that may be communicated between Teletex terminals.

Teletex control function repertoire

Rec. S.61

The total range of control functions communicated between Teletex terminals to enable the action of the receiving terminal to be controlled.

Teletex document

Rec. F.200

A sequence of one or more pages intended by the originator to be delivered as a single entity in the original page sequence.

Teletex graphic character repertoire

Rec. S.61

The total range of graphic characters that may be communicated between and presented by Teletex terminals.

Teletex page

Recs. F.200, S.62

The basic element of office correspondence in the Teletex service. One A4 (or A4L or North American Standard) page or the information that may be presented on it.

Teletex terminal

Recs. F.200, S.62

A device that is capable of transmitting and receiving Teletex documents in accordance with the basic requirements of Recommendation S.60.

teletraffic

See: telecommunications traffic.

television circuit

Rec. D.180

A unidirectional circuit for the transmission of the video component of a television programme.

television circuit section

Rec. N.51

The unidirectional national or international television transmission path between two stations at which the programme is accessible at video frequencies. The transmission path may be established via terrestrial or single destination satellite routing. (See Figures 1/N.51 and 3/N.51.)

television-programme connections

See :

sound- and television-programme connections.

telewriting

Series T *

Telegraphy essentially intended for the immediate preparation at a distance of graphical documents by means of signals which represent progressively the positions of the succeeding elements of the lines to be traced on the document to be produced at the receiver.

telex destination code

Rec. F.68

A group of digits characterizing, for routing purposes, the subscribers or stations of a country, or of a network in a country.

telex network identification code

Rec. F.68

Letter or group of two letters serving to identify the subscribers or stations of a country (or a network in a country).

(telex) relation

Recs. F.60, F.67

A (telex) relation between two terminal countries exists when there is between them an exchange of telex traffic (and, normally, a settlement of accounts).

terminal

Rec. Z.341

Abbreviation for man-machine terminal.

terminal Administration

See:

terminal country.

terminal called

Recs. X.61. 0.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the called user operates with manual answer. At the originating exchange it results in sending a terminal called call progress signal to the calling user.

terminal country (or Administration)

Recs. D.40, D.302 R

A terminal country is both a country of origin and a country of destination of a telegram.

terminal country (or Administration)

Recs. D.150, D.200 R. F.67

A terminal country is both an origin country and a destination country in a given relation.

terminal echo suppressor

Rec. G.164

An echo suppressor designed for operation at one or both terminals of a circuit.

See Figure 2/G.161.

terminal-engaged signal

Rec. X.60 *

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the call cannot be completed because the called terminal's access line to the exchange is engaged in another call.

terminal equipment PE

Rec. Z.104

One out of a possible six pictorial elements representing the following types of terminal equipment: telephone on-hook, telephone off-hook, trunk, subscriber line, switchboard or other.

terminal installation for data transmission

Series X *

Installation comprising: the data terminal equipment (DTE), the data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE), and any intermediate equipment.

Note. - In some instances, the data terminal equipment may be connected directly to a data-processing machine or may be a part of it.

See Figure 2/X.

terminal international centre

Rec. M.900

The international centre (for example, an international repeater station) serving the renter in the country in which the renter's installation is situated. There will be two terminal international centres in an international leased group or supergroup link or more in the case of a multiterminal link (see Figure 1/M.900).

terminal international centre

Rec. M.1010

The terminal international centre (TIC) for leased and special circuits is the international centre serving the renter in the country in which the renter's installation is situated. It marks the interface of the international and national lines and is normally located in association with a terminal international centre for international public telephony circuits.

There will be two TICs in a point-to-point international circuit. There may be more in a multiterminal circuit.

See Figure 2/M.1010.

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terminal international exchange

Rec. F.68

An international exchange of this type would not be connected directly to intercontinental transit circuits, but would gain access to the intercontinental transit network through one (or more) intercontinental transit exchanges.

terminal national centre

Rec. M.900

The nearest national installation (for example, a repeater station) to which the renter's equipment is connected by the terminal national section. This centre will normally be staffed and equipped to make transmission measurements (see Figure 1/M.900).

terminal national centre

Rec. M.1010

The national centre (e.g. repeater station, telephone exchange) that is:

- nearest to the renter's installation,
- provided with a circuit test point, so that transmission measurements can be made by appropriate staff.

See Figure 2/M.1010.

terminal national section

Rec. M.900

The lines and apparatus between the defined test points at the interface in the renter's premises and corresponding defined test points at the terminal national centre (see Figure 1/M.900).

terminal national section

Rec. M.1010

The lines and apparatus connecting the renter's installation with the terminal national centre concerned. There may be intermediate installations (e.g. telephone exchanges) in the terminal national section but they are assumed to have no testing facilities normally available. See Figure 2/M.1010.

terminal share

Rec. D.302 R

The terminal share is that part of the accounting rate which is due to a terminal country.

terminal share

Rec. D.40

The terminal share is that part of the accounting rate which is due to a terminal Administration and which is used for the establishment of international accounts. In the binary tariff system, the terminal share has two components.

terminal symbol

Rec. Z.341

A terminal symbol is a character or string of characters which actually appear in the input or output.

terminating traffic

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

Traffic destined for sinks located within the network considered, whatever its origin.

test

Rec. M.700

A direct practical trial in whatever manner it may be made.

test call indicator (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal occupying the position of the language digit when the call is originating from test equipment.

test call of the subscriber-to-subscriber type

Rec. E.424

A subscriber-to-subscriber type test call is a test call from a test equipment having the characteristics of an average subscriber line in one national network to a similar equipment in the national network of a distant country.

test call of type 1

Rec. E.424

A test call conducted between two directly connected international centres to verify that the transmission and signalling on an international circuit of a given group are satisfactory.

test call of type 2

Rec. E.424

A test call conducted between two international centres not directly connected to verify transit operational facilities of an intermediate international centre.

test call of type 3

Rec. E.424

A test call from an international centre to a subscriber type number in the national network of the distant country, generally as a result of a particular kind of fault.

test section

Rec. R.140

The section of a channel that is contained between two stations having measuring equipment enabling tests of telegraph transmission to be made.

testing point (transmission)

Rec. M.717

The testing point (transmission) is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semiautomatic service at each international centre. It carries out transmission testing on international circuits.

testing point (line signalling)

Rec. M.718

The testing point (line signalling) is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semiautomatic service at each international centre. It carries out line signalling tests on international circuits.

testing point (switching and interregister signalling)

Rec. M.719

The testing point (switching and interregister signalling) is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semiautomatic service at each international centre. It carries out tests concerned with switching and interregister signalling functions associated with international circuits. This should include tests associated with common channel signalling systems.

Rec. S.60

Text is information for human comprehension that is intended for presentation in a two-dimensional form, e.g. printed on paper or displayed on a screen. Text consists of symbols, phrases or sentences in natural or artificial languages, pictures, diagrams and tables.

text area

Rec. S.61

The part of a printed page that is actually used for the presentation of text. The active position moves within the text area only. For Teletex, the text area is the *maximum printable area* (see Recommendation S.60)

text block

Rec. Z.341

Any combination of *clarifying texts*, variable texts, parameter name defined parameters and/or tables which gives output information wherever it is needed or requested.

text string

Rec. Z.341

A character string [excluding " (quotation mark) and correction characters] not interpreted within the man-machine language but stored in the machine. Its output format is identical to its input format.

theoretical duration of a significant interval

Rec. R.140

Duration corresponding exactly to the duration prescribed by the code for a significant interval, taking into account the average modulation rate or, when necessary, the standardized modulation rate.

three-condition cable code

Rec. R.140

A code in which dots, dashes and letter spaces are equal in length and are represented by unit elements of three different conditions, e.g. positive current, negative current and zero current.

See Figure 2/R.140

three party services

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

The possibility for a busy subscriber to hold the existing call and make a call to a third party. The following arrangements may then be possible: the ability to switch between the two calls, the introduction of a common speech path between the three parties and the connection of the other two parties.

through-connection delay

Rec. Q.9

The interval from the instant at which the information required for setting up a through-connection in an exchange is available for processing in the exchange to the instant that the switching network through-connection is established and available for carrying traffic between the incoming and outgoing 64-kbit/s circuits.

through-connection delay

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The interval from the instant when the information required for setting-up a through-connection in an exchange is available for processing in the exchange, to the instant when the switching network through-connection is established between the incoming and outgoing circuits.

through-group connection point

Recs. G.211, M.300

When a group link is made up of several group sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-group filters at points called through-group connection points. See Figures 2/M.300 to 4/M.300.

through-mastergroup connection point

Recs. G.211, M.300

When a mastergroup link is made up of several mastergroup sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-mastergroup filters at points called through-mastergroup connection points.

through-15-supergroup assembly connection point

Rec. G.211

When a 15-supergroup assembly link is made up of several 15-supergroup assembly sections, these sections are interconnected in tandem by means of through-15-supergroup assembly filters at points called through-15-supergroup assembly connection points.

As an alternative when the 15-supergroup assembly equipment provides sufficient filtering (corresponding to the definition of through-connection equipments - see Recommendation G.242, § 6) through-15-supergroup assembly filters can be dispensed with.

Note – When a 15-supergroup assembly is connected by means of through-supermastergroup filters, the point of interconnection is the through-supermastergroup connection point and not a through-15-supergroup assembly connection point.

through-15-supergroup assembly connection point

Rec. M.300

When a 15 supergoup assembly link is made up of several 15 supergroup assembly sections, these sections are interconnected in tandem by means of through-15 supergroup assembly filters at points called through-15 supergroup assembly connection points.

Note – In a country normally using mastergroup and supermastergroup arrangements a 15 supergroup assembly can be through-connected without difficulty at the supermastergroup distribution frame by means of through-supermastergroup filters. In this case, the 15 supergroup assembly is through-connected to position 3 (8620-12 336 kHz) instead of position 1 (312-4028 kHz) as required by the definition of the through-connection point of such an assembly. The point where this through-connection is made is a through-supermastergroup connection point and not a through-15 supergroup assembly connection point.

through-supergroup connection point

Recs. G.211, M.300

When a supergroup link is made up of several supergroup sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-supergroup filters at points called through-supergroup connection points. See Figures 2/M.300 to 4/M.300.

through-supermastergroup connection point

Recs. G.211, M.300

When a supermastergroup link is made up of several supermastergroup sections, they are connected in tandem by means of through-supermastergroup filters at points called through-supermastergroup connection points.

time between failures

Rec. G.106

The interval of time between failures of a repaired item.

Note – Nonoperating time is included and should be identified.

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The probability that a system is congested over any time period. It is estimated by the time congestion rate.

time consistent busy hour (mean busy hour)

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The 60 consecutive minutes commencing at the same time each day, for which the average traffic volume of the observed exchange or circuit group, is greatest over the days of observation.

time division

Rec. Q.9

The separation in the time domain of a plurality of transmission channels between two points.

time division highway

See :

(time division) highway.

time-division multiplexing

Rec. G.702

Multiplexing in which two or more channels are interleaved in time for transmission over a common channel.

time-division multiplexing (TDM)

Rec. R.140

A method in which a channel is established in connecting intermittently, at regular intervals and by means of an automatic distribution, its terminal equipment to a common channel.

Outside the times during which these connections are established, the section of the common channel between the distributors can be utilized in order to establish other similar channels, in turn.

time division switching

Rec. Q.9

The switching of inlets to outlets using time division (multiplexing) techniques.

.

time interval error (TIE)

Rec. G.811

The time interval error is based on the variation, ΔT , of the time delay of a given timing signal with respect to an ideal timing signal. The TIE over a period of S seconds (see Figure 1/G.811) is defined to be the difference between the time delay values measured at the end and at the beginning of this period, TIE (t) = $\Delta T (t + S) - \Delta T (t)$.

time-out

Rec. X.15

A parameter related to an enforced event designed to occur at the conclusion of a predetermined elapsed time.

Note - A time-out condition can be cancelled by the receipt of an appropriate time-out cancellation signal.

time quantized control

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Synchronization control in which the error signal is derived or utilized only at a number of discrete instants, which may or may not be equally spaced in time.

time sharing

Rec. Q.9

A mode of operation of a data processing system that provides for the interleaving in time of two or more processes in one processor.

time sharing (deprecated in the sense of time slicing)

See:

time slicing.

time slicing

Rec. Q.9

A mode of operation in which two or more processes are assigned quanta of time on the same processor.

time slicing (deprecated in the sense of time sharing)

See:

time sharing.

time slot

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Any cyclic time interval that can be recognized and defined uniquely.

time slot interchange

Rec. 0.9

The transfer of information from one time slot to another between incoming and outgoing time division highways.

time slot sequence integrity

Rec. Q.9

The assurance that the digital information contained in the n time slots of a multislot connection arrives at the output (or terminal) in the same sequence as it was introduced.

time supervision of a process PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element ((t_i)) representing the running of supervisory timer, t_i .

time to failure

Rec. G.106

The total intervals of operating time of an item, from the instant it goes from a down-state to an up-state, after a corrective maintenance action, until it fails.

time to first failure

Rec. G.106

The total intervals of operating time of an item, from the instant it is put first in an up-state until it fails.

timeslot code

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information identifying the submultiplexed circuit at a lower bit rate on the 64-kbit/s bearer which is itself identified by the bearer identification code.

256 Fascicle X.1 - Definitions

\$

timing extraction See: timing recovery.

timing recovery

Recs. G.702, Q.9

The derivation of a timing signal from a received signal.

timing signal

Rec. G.702

A cyclic signal used to control the timing of operations.

tone

Rec. E.182

A tone is an audible indication comprising a small number of discrete frequencies, but excluding speech.

tone on hold

Rec. E.182

A tone used to reassure a calling subscriber who has been placed on "hold" by a subscriber with PBX or other facilities.

total holding time

Rec. E.510

The number of circuits it is necessary to allocate to an international relation, in order to obtain a given grade of service, should be determined as a function of the total holding time of the group in the busy hour.

total scanning line length

Series T *

The sum of the usable scanning line length and the product of the scanning speed and the lost time.

track

Series X *

In recording apparatus: that part of a moving recording medium which is influenced by or influences a writing or reading device, e.g.:

- the ring-shaped portion of the surface of a magnetic drum associated with one head;
- the line of positions on a tape which could be perforated by a given punch or read by a given reader.

traffic carried

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

That part of the traffic offered to a pool of resources which is served by the pool.

traffic-carrying device

Rec. Q.9

Functional unit used directly or indirectly during the establishment and sustaining of a connection.

traffic distribution imbalance

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

Occurs in an exchange when the traffic flow of one incoming unit is unevenly distributed among all the outgoing units.

traific intensity (load)

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The traffic intensity on a pool of resources is equal to the volume of traffic divided by the duration of the observation, provided that the period of observation and the holding times are expressed in the same units.

It is therefore equal to the average number of simultaneously busy resources.

Traffic intensity calculated in this way is expressed in Erlangs.

Note I – When there is no ambiguity, traffic may be used for traffic intensity.

Note 2 - "Traffic flow" is a deprecated synonym for traffic intensity.

traffic item

See :

traffic relation.

traffic load imbalance

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

Occurs in an exchange when the traffic load is unevenly distributed among similar units.

traffic matrix

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A matrix of which the element at the intersection of row i and column j gives the traffic which originates at point i and is destined for point j. The points i and j may typically be switching centers in a network or the incoming and outgoing circuit groups of a switching center.

Note – Additional traffic generated by the normal operation of the system in setting up and controlling the establishment of the calls needs to be taken into account in any design process using this matrix.

traffic offered

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The traffic that would be served by a pool of resources sufficiently large to serve that traffic without limitation.

Its usage is as a calculating quantity similar to a traffic intensity.

traffic performance

See :

trafficability performance; traffic performance.

traffic relation (traffic stream; traffic item; parcel of traffic; point-to-point traffic)

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The traffic originating at a traffic source and intended for a traffic destination.

traffic routing

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

The selection of a route or routes, for a given traffic stream; this term is applicable to the selection of routes by switching systems or operators, or to the planning of routes.

traffic stream

See: traffic relation.

traffic-unit price procedure

Recs. D.150, F.67

The traffic-unit price procedure is the procedure whereby remuneration of an Administration is based on traffic units.

Fascicle X.1 – Definitions

traffic volume

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

The sum of the holding times of the traffic carried by a pool of resources, for a given period of time.

trafficability performance; traffic performance

Rec. G.106

The ability of a telecommunication system to handle the offered traffic under specified conditions.

Specified conditions refer to any combination of failed and nonfailed parts of the system.

The term traffic performance is preferred by Study Group II.

transducer gain

See :

transducer loss (or gain).

transducer loss (or gain)

Rec. G.117

The transducer loss of a quadripole inserted between two impedances Z_E (generator) and Z_R (load) is the expression in transmission units of the ratio P_{max}/P , where

 P_{max} is the maximum real power that the generator Z_E is able to provide at the load Z_R , P is the real power that the generator Z_E provides to the load Z_R through the said quadripole.

If the number thus obtained is negative, then there is a transducer gain.

Note – This maximum real power is obtained by inserting between the generator Z_E and the load Z_R and ideal transducer; that is to say in annulling first the reactance in each direction and then introducing an ideal transformer of optimum ratio.

transfer-allowed-acknowledgement signal

Rec. Q.256

A signalling-network-management signal sent in response to the reception of a transfer-allowed signal.

transfer-allowed (procedure)

Glos. (VI.6)

A procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to inform a signalling point that a signalling route has become available.

transfer-allowed signal

Rec. Q.256

A signalling-network-management signal sent by a signal transfer point when it is once again ready to transfer signals for the particular group of circuits.

transfer channel

Glos. (VI.3)

A voice-frequency channel or a digital channel.

transfer link

Glos. (VI.3)

A combination of two transfer channels operating together in a single signalling system.

transfer-prohibited (procedure)

Glos. (VI.6)

A procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to inform a signalling point of the unavailability of a signalling route.

transfer-prohibited signal

Rec. Q.256

A signalling-network-management signal sent by a signal transfer point when it is unable to transfer signals for a particular group of circuits.

transfer time

Series X *

The time that elapses between the initial offering of a unit of the user's data to a network by a transmitting data terminal equipment and the complete delivery of that unit to a receiving data terminal equipment.

Note 1. - A unit of data may be a bit, byte, packet, message, etc.

Note 2. – A specific example of transfer time applied to packet mode operation may be defined as follows: packet transfer time is the time that elapses between the initial offering of a packet to the network by a transmitting data terminal equipment and the complete delivery of that packet to a receiving data terminal equipment.

transit Administration

See :

transit country.

transit country (or Administration)

Recs. D. 40, D.150, D.200 R, F.67

A transit country is a country through which traffic is routed between two terminal countries.

transit exchange

Rec. Q.9

An exchange used primarily as a switching point for traffic between other exchanges. (See Figure 1/Q.9.)

transit network identification

Rec. X.15

A network utility that names each transit network controlling a portion of the established or partially established virtual circuit.

transit share

Rec. D.302 R

The transit share is that part of the accounting rate which is due to a country through which traffic is routed between two terminal countries.

transit share

Rec. D.40

The transit share is that part of the accounting rate which is due to an intermediate Administration whose territory, installations or circuits are used to route traffic between two terminal countries, and is the share used for the establishment of international accounts.

In both the per word and binary tariff systems, the transit Administration is renumerated on the basis of the per word rate only.

transit through-connect signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, specifically provided for interworking with decentralized signalling (see Recommendation X.80), indicating that the call can be completed and that through-connection of transit exchanges using decentralized signalling may take place.

transit traffic

Sup. No.7 (II.3)

Traffic passing through the network considered, generated by sources outside it and destined for sinks outside it.

transition (in SDL)

Recs. Q.9, Z.104

A transition is a sequence of *actions* which occurs when a *process* changes from one *state* to another in reponse to an *input*. (Recommendation Z.101, § 1.3.5.)

translation

Rec. Q.9

In automatic telephony: the retransmission of received trains of impulses after changing the number of impulses in each train and/or changing the number of trains.

translator

Rec. Q.9

In automatic telephony: a device used for the translation of trains of impulses.

transmission buffer

Glos. (VI.6)

Storage in the signalling link control for signal units not yet transmitted.

transmission code violation

Series X *

Digits which are not in the transmission code and which, when used in small quantities, can give some more information without significantly affecting the spectrum of signal.

transmission definition

Series T *

An indication characterizing the finest detail of the original document that is capable of producing at the transmitter output a signal conforming to certain specifications.

Note 1. – In the case of picture facsimile telegraphy, this signal must indicate the dimensions and the effective luminance of the finest detail in question.

Note 2. — In the case of black-and-white facsimile telegraphy, assuming that the contrast of the finest detail is adequate, the transmitted signal must correspond to a nominal black.

Note 3. — The definition is known as "longitudinal" if the dimension of the finest detail is taken in the same direction as the scanning lines, and "transverse" if its dimension is taken at right-angles to them.

transmission delay (through a digital exchange)

Rec. Q.9

The sum of the times necessary for an octet to pass in both directions on a connection through a digital exchange due to buffering, frame alignment and time-slot interchange functions for digital-to-digital connections and in addition, for analogue-to-analogue connections, to the A/D conversions.

(transmission) link

Rec. R.140

A section of a channel (or circuit) between:

- a) a transmitting station and the following telegraph repeater;
- b) two successive telegraph repeaters;
- c) a receiving station and the preceding telegraph repeater.

transmission maintenance points - international line

Rec. M.95

The transmission maintenance points (international line) are elements within the general maintenance organization located at the terminals of that part of a leased or special circuit known as the international line. An international line is defined in Recommendation M.1010. The class of circuits considered here are also referred to in Recommendations M.82 and M.92 concerning circuit control and sub-control functions for international leased and special circuits.

transmission of a verbal message

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

At the request of a caller (whether a subscriber or not), a short message is transmitted by an operator, either to one or several telephone numbers at a specified time, or to a specified person (whether a subscriber or not) when he calls the operator.

transmission performance (of a service)

Rec. G.106

The degree to which a telecommunication service reproduces the offered signal.

Note – The quality of transmission can only be considered when the service is available.

transmission reference point

Recs. G.101, Q.43

A hypothetical point used as the zero relative level point in the computation of nominal relative levels. At those points in a telephone circuit the nominal mean power level (-15 dBm) defined in Recommendation G.223, § 1 shall be applied when checking whether the transmission system conforms to the noise objectives defined in Recommendation G.222.

Note - For certain systems, e.g. submarine cable systems (Recommendation G.371), other values apply.

Such a point exists at the sending end of each channel of a 4-wire switched circuit preceding the virtual switching point; on an international circuit it is defined as having a signal level of +3.5 dB above that of the virtual switching point.

In frequency division multiplex equipment, a hypothetical point of flat zero relative level (i.e. where all channels have the same relative level) is defined as a point where the multiplex signal, as far as the effect of intermodulation is concerned, can be represented by a uniform spectrum random noise signal with a mean power level as defined in Recommendation G.223, § 2. The nominal mean power level in each telephone channel is -15 dBm as defined in Recommendation G.223, § 1.

transmit flow control

Series X *

A transmission procedure which controls the rate at which data may be transmitted from one terminal point so that it is equal to the rate at which it can be received by the remote terminal point.

Note l. – This procedure may apply between a DTE and the adjacent data switching exchange or between two DTEs. In the latter case the transmission rate may be controlled due to network or remote DTE requirements.

Note 2. – This procedure would operate independently in the two directions of data transfer thus permitting different data transfer rates in both directions of transmission.

transmitter distortion

Rec. V.57

A signal transmitted by an apparatus (or a signal at the output of a local line with its termination) is affected by telegraph distortion when the significant intervals of this signal have not exactly their theoretical durations.

Note — The definitions of degree of individual distortion, of degree of isochronous distortion, of degree of start-stop distortion, of degree of gross start-stop distortion, of degree of synchronous start-stop distortion, of degree of distortion in service, of conventional degree of distortion, of fortuitous distortion, of bias distortion, of cyclic distortion, are applicable to transmitter distortion.

transmultiplexer

Rec. G.702

An equipment that transforms frequency-division multiplexed signals (such as group or supergroup) into corresponding time-division multiplexed signals that have the same structure as those derived from PCM multiplex equipment. The equipment also carries out the inverse function.

transmultiplexer channel

Rec. G.791

A frequency band of 4000 Hz on the analogue side, corresponding to a bit rate of 64 kbit/s on the digital side, which permits the transmission of a signal limited to the telephone band 300-3400 Hz. Access may be gained to a given channel:

- either at the level of the time-slot associated with the relevant channel of the TDM signal;
- or at the level of the frequency band $(f_p, f_p \pm 4000 \text{ Hz})$ of the FDM signal, f_p being the virtual carrier frequency associated with the channel concerned. The + sign corresponds to the case of the base supergroup, the sign to the case of the base group.

transparency

Rec. Q.300

A transparent state may be said to exist between two defined points when a signal which exists at one point can be transmitted to the second point without any loss or change of information. Signal is understood here in the sense the word has in signalling systems, i.e. a piece or item of information with a standardized meaning.

Transparency of the network of signalling channels would ensure that transfer of signalling information from one link to another is always achieved on a signal-per-signal basis. Thus, laborious analysis of several received signals for deciding which signal to transmit could be avoided.

transparent data transfer phase

Rec. X.15

The phase of a call during which any bit sequence can be transmitted between DTEs.

transposition

Rec. R.140

A transmission defect in which, during one character period, one or more signal elements are changed from one significant condition to the other, and an equal number of elements are changed in the opposite sense.

transverse judder

Series T *

Effect due to irregularity of the scanning pitch resulting in concurrent overlapping and underlapping in the reproduced picture.

transverse voltage of a protector

Rec. K.12

The transverse voltage of a protector with several gaps is the difference of the residual voltages of the gaps assigned to the two conductors of a telecommunication circuit during the passage of discharge current.

trombone (loop) connection

Rec. Q.9

The use for a single call of two circuits in tandem between a remote switching stage and its controlling entity.

trunk circuit

See:

telephone circuit (international or trunk circuits).

trunk circuit

Sup. No.7 (11.3)

A pair of complementary channels with associated equipments terminating in two exchanges.

trunk code

Recs. E.160, Q.10

A digit or combination of digits (not including the trunk prefix) characterizing the called numbering area within a country (or group of countries, included in one integrated numbering plan).

The trunk code has to be dialled before the called subscriber's number where the calling and called subscribers are in different numbering areas.

The trunk code varies from one country to another and is composed of:

- a) Either a regional code indicating the geographical zone to which the called subscriber belongs and within which subscribers can call one another by their subscriber numbers (see examples under definition *trunk code* in Recommendation E.160).
- b) Or a numbering area code followed by an exchange code when the directory entry of the called subscriber does not include the exchange code (see examples under definition *trunk code* in Recommendation E.160).

trunk free condition

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A condition transmitted in the forward or backward interexchange data channels when the circuit is free or under release at the sending exchange.

trunk PE

Rec. Z.104

A pictorial element () representing a trunk line interface.

trunk prefix

Recs. E.160, Q.10

A digit or combination of digits to be dialled by a calling subscriber, making a call to a subscriber in his own country but outside his own numbering area. It provides access to the automatic outgoing trunk equipment.

Examples:

- 0 in Belgium, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom;
- 1 and 0 in Canada and in the USA;
 - 9 in Finland and Spain;
 - 16 in France.

Note – In the case where several countries are included in one integrated numbering plan, the trunk prefix is also used for calls from one of these countries to another.

trunk seized condition

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A condition transmitted in the forward interexchange data channel when the circuit is seized but not through-connected.

two-condition cable code

Rec. R.140

A code in which dots, dashes and letter spaces are equal in length and are formed from the arrangements of two unit elements, each of which may be one of the two conditions, e.g. positive current or negative current.

See Figure 1/R.140.

two way simplex ...

Rec. R.140

In telegraphy, term applied to channels or installations consisting of two unilateral channels or two installations, one for transmission in one direction, the other for transmission in the other direction, grouped to serve a single connection. Such grouping allows for duplex operation.

two-wire switching

Rec. Q.9

Switching using the same path, frequency band or time interval for both directions of transmission.

type P transmultiplexer (TMUX-P)

Rec. G.791

A transmultiplexing equipment in which the analogue interface is made up of one or more groups.

type S transmultiplexer (TMUX-S)

Rec. G.791

A transmultiplexing equipment in which the analogue interface is made up of one or more supergroups.

types of sound-programme circuit

N.1

The various types of international sound-programme circuit or sections of such circuits should be referred to by quoting the top nominal frequency, in kHz, effectively transmitted.

Example: 10-kHz sound-programme circuit.

U

unaffected level

Rec. G.162

The unaffected level is the absolute level, at a point of zero relative level on the line between the compressor and the expander of a signal at 800 Hz, which remains unchanged whether the circuit is operated with the compressor or not. The unaffected level is defined in this way in order not to impose any particular values of relative level at the input to the compressor or the output of the expander.

unallocated-number signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the received number is not in use (for example spare level, spare code, vacant subscriber's number).

unallocated number (Signalling System R2)

Rec. Q.400

A signal indicating that the number received is not in use (e.g. an unused country code or an unused trunk code or subscriber number that has not been allocated).

unavailability See: availability.

unblocking-acknowledgement signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent in response to an unblocking signal indicating that the speech circuit has been unblocked.

unblocking acknowledgement signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in response to an *unblocking* signal indicating that the interexchange data circuit has been unblocked.

unblocking signal

Rec. Q.254

A signal sent to the exchange at the other end of a circuit to cancel in that exchange the engaged conditions of that circuit caused by an earlier blocking signal.

unblocking signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent to cancel the blocked condition at the exchange at the other end of the interexchange data circuit caused by an earlier *blocking* signal.

uncertainty symbol PE

Rec. Z.104

A *pictorial element* (*) substituting for deliberately undefined information that is shown unambiguously in other state pictures.

uncontrolled not ready signal

Recs. X.61, Q.741

A signal sent in the backward direction, indicating that the called user's terminal is in an *uncontrolled not* ready condition. At the originating exchange, it results in sending an *uncontrolled not ready* call progress signal to the calling user and clearing the call.

uncontrolled slip

Rec. G.702

The uncontrolled loss or gain of a digit position or a set of consecutive digit positions resulting from an aberration of the timing processes associated with transmission or switching of a digital signal.

underlap

Series T *

A defect in reproduction when the width of the scanning line is less than the scanning pitch.

undetected error-rate

See :

residual error rate.

undetected failure time

Rec. G.106

The period of time between the failure occurrence and failure recognition.

unidirectional

Q.9; Sup. No. 7 (II.3)

A qualification which implies that the transmission of information always occurs in one direction.

unidirectional connection

Rec. R.140

A connection between telegraph sets, one of which is a transmitter and the other a receiver.

uniform encoding

Rec. G.702

The generation of character signals representing uniformly quantized samples.

uniform quantizing

Rec. G.702

Quantizing in which all the intervals are equal.

unilateral control

Recs. G.702, Q.9

Control between two synchronization nodes such that the frequency of the clock (see definition of *clock*) of only one of these nodes is influenced by timing information derived from the clock of the other node.

unintelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection)

Rec. G.242

Transferred speech currents which can introduce unintelligible crosstalk into certain channels at the point considered.

unit

Rec. R.140

The signal element in an equal-length multi-unit telegraph code from the arrangements of which the alphabet is formed.

unit element

Rec. R.140

Alphabetic signal element having a duration equal to the unit interval.

unit element error rate for isochronous modulation

Rec. R.2

The ratio of the number of incorrectly received elements to the number of emitted elements.

unit interval

Rec. R.140

In a system using an equal-length code, or in a system using an isochronous modulation, the maximum interval of time such as the theorical durations of the significant intervals of a telegraph modulation (or restitution) are whole multiples of this interval.

universal access number

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

A customer with several installations in different parts of the country can be reached from anywhere in the country by dialling one given number. Calls from subscribers on exchanges in predetermined areas of the country

will be routed to installations chosen (with certain restrictions) for the area in question by the customer having the service.

unreasonable message

Glos. (VI.3)

A message with an inappropriate signal content, an incorrect signal direction, or an inappropriate place in the signal sequence.

unrequired time

See: required.

unscheduled maintenance

Rec. G.106

The maintenance carried out after reception of an indication regarding the state of an item.

unsuccessful call

Series X *

A call attempt which does not result in the establishment of a data connection.

up state

Rec. G.106

A state of an item in which it can perform a required function.

up (down) time

Rec. G.106

The period of time during which an item is (is not) in a condition to perform a required function.

Note – Unless otherwise stated, down time will include any additional time necessary to reach the same stage in the working programme of the item as at the time of failure occurrence.

upstream failure indication

Rec. G.702

An indication provided by a digital multiplexer, line section or radio section, that a signal applied at its input port is outside its prescribed maintenance limit.

usable scanning line length

Series T *

The maximum length of the scanning line that can be achieved with a particular facsimile telegraph apparatus.

useful life

Rec. G.106

The period from a stated time, during which, under stated conditions, an item has an acceptable failure intensity or until an unrepairable failure occurs.

user class indicator

Recs. X.61, Q.741

Information sent in the forward direction, indicating the user class of service of the calling user. This indicator may be used to determine the type of interexchange data circuit to be selected and to verify that the calling and called users belong to the same user class.

user class of service

Rec. X.15

A category of data transmission provided in a network in which the *data signalling*, *address selection* and *call progress* signals signalling rates and the terminal operating mode are standardized.

user handling time, T_{hu}

Rec. Q.725

 T_{hu} is the period which starts when the last bit of the message has entered the Telephone User Part and ends when the last bit of the derived message has left the Telephone User Part.

user (of the signalling system)

Glos. (VI.6)

A functional entity, typically a telecommunication service, which uses a signalling network to transfer information.

User Part

Rec. Q.9; Glos. (VI.6)

A functional part of the common channel signalling system which transfers signalling messages via the message transfer part. Different types of user parts exist (e.g. for telephone and data services), each of which is specific to a particular use of the signalling system.

user service or facility

Series X *

A user service or facility available on demand to a user and provided as part of a public data network transmission service. Some facilities may be available on a per call basis and others may be assigned for an agreed period at the request of the user. On certain assigned facilities per call options may also be available.

V

variable text

Rec. Z.341

A string of information units which contains information unique to the event which caused the output.

virtual analogue switching points

Rec. G.101

In an international transit exchange or in an international exchange, these switching points are theoretical points with specified levels (see Figure 2/G.101; for further details see Recommendation G.101, § 5).

virtual call

Series X *

A user facility in which a call set-up procedure and a call clearing procedure will determine a period of communication between two DTEs in which user's data will be transferred in the network in the packet mode of operation. All the user's data is delivered from the network in the same order in which it is received by the network.

Note 1. – This facility requires end-to-end transfer control of packets within the network.

Note 2. — Data may be delivered to the network before the call set-up has been completed but it will not be delivered to the destination address if the call set-up attempt is unsuccessful.

Note 3. – Multi-access DTEs may have several virtual calls in operation at the same time.

virtual call (switched virtual circuit)

Rec. D.11

An optional user facility in which a call set-up procedure and a call clearing procedure will determine a period of communication between two DTEs in which users' data will be transferred in the network in the packet mode of operation. All the users' data are delivered from the network in the same order in which they are received by the network.

virtual decision value

Rec. G.702

Two hypothetical decision values, used in quantizing or encoding, located at the ends of the working range used, and obtained by extrapolation from the real decision values (see Figure 1/G.702).

virtual switching points

Rec. M.640

A 4-wire circuit is defined by its virtual switching points in the international centres. These are theoretical points with specified relative levels. See Figure 2/M.640.

visual telephone service

Rec. H.61

The visual telephone service is generally a bidirectional telecommunication service which uses a switched network of broadband analogue and/or digital circuits to establish connections among subscriber terminals, primarily for the purpose of transmitting live or static pictures.

Special application unidirectional systems, e.g. surveillance and some information retrieval systems, or a nonswitched videoconference service, can be regarded as degenerate cases of the visual telephone service.

The visual telephone service also includes the associated speech.

voice dialling

Sup. No.1 (11.2)

Verbal indication of a telephone number or name activates call set-up without the dialling operation.

Could be implemented in the exchange or in the subscriber's terminal equipment.

voice-frequency telegraph (VFT system)

Rec. R.140

The aggregate of voice-frequency telegraph circuits carried on a single telephone circuit.

voice-frequency telegraphy (VFT)

Rec. R.140

Telegraphy using one or more carrier currents the frequencies of which are within the voice-frequency range.

voltage/discharge current curve of a protector

Rec. K.12

For alternating currents of a frequency from 15 Hz to 62 Hz, the voltage/discharge current curve indicates the relationship between the instantaneous values of voltage and current during the passage of discharge current.

waiting allowed facility

Rec. X.15

A facility enabling a calling DTE to wait for a called DTE that is busy to become free, where the called DTE has the *connect when free* facility.

warning tone

Rec. E.182

A tone warning participants in a call that privacy of a conversation cannot be ensured where a recording machine is being used.

wear-out failure period

Rec. G.106

That possible period during which the failure intensity increases rapidly in comparison with the preceding period.

Note – In any particular case it is necessary to explain what is meant by increases rapidly (see Figure A-2/G.106).

wide area telephone service

Sup. No.1 (II.2)

For a flat rate charge, a subscriber may make an unlimited number of calls within a prescribed area from a particular telephone termination without the registration of call charges.

working range

Rec. G.702

The permitted range of values of an analogue signal over which a transmitting or other processing equipment can operate. (See Figure 1/G.702.)

writing bar (writing edge)

Series T *

A part used in some continuous receivers in conjunction with a helix, comprising a rectilinear rib which defines the position of the scanning line on the recording medium.

writing edge

See: writing bar.

Y

yes or no test

Rec. M.700

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A test made to indicate whether a quantity or magnitude would fall above or below a specified limit or boundary defined to distinguish pass and fail conditions.

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Section 2 FIGURES AND TABLES







FIGURE 2/D.180

Exemple of an international television-programme connection involving a satellite circuit



FIGURE 1/G.101 Definition of the constituent parts of an international connection



Note – Ideal coders and decoders are assumed to show a relation between analogue and digital signals and vice versa exactly in accordance with the appropriate tables for A-law or μ -law of Recommendation G.711.

a) Definition of virtual analogue switching points for a digital international circuit between digital international centres



b) Definition of virtual analogue switching points for an analogue international circuit between analogue international centres

FIGURE 2/G.101 Definitions for international circuits



Note – The arrangement shown for the national systems are examples only. The numbers given in brackets refer to the Subsections of Section 1 (Fascicle III.1) in which recommendations may be found relevant to that part of the connection. In addition, the circuits making up this chain must individually meet the requirements of Subsection 1.5.

FIGURE 3/G.101 An international connection to illustrate the nomenclature adopted



FIGURE A-1/G.106 Breakdown of maintenance time





Time periods with respect to failure occurrence during the lifetime of a repaired item



Virtual analogue switching points of the international circuit

Note – The values of relative level shown are those of the international circuit. The values of the relative levels of the national circuit are not shown, since they depend on the national transmission plan. The virtual analogue switching points will generally have no physical existence, but are a necessary concept in the planning of national systems.

FIGURE 1/G.111

Definition of the virtual analogue switching points

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Type A echo suppressor



Note - This input may be connected to either side of the receive loss, depending on the logic circuitry.

FIGURE 2/G.164 Type B echo suppressor





FIGURE 3/G.164 Type C echo suppressor



Note – This input may be connected to either side of the receive loss, depending on the logic circuitry.

FIGURE 4/G.164





CTI International switching centre

Note - In some applications the echo suppressor is inserted at point A, A'.

FIGURE 5/G.164



FIGURE 1/G.165 Type A echo canceller FIGURE 2/G.165 Type B echo canceller



Note - The digital path may be at any digital interface, i.e. 64 kbit/s, 1544 or 2048 kbit/s or at any higher order interface.

FIGURE 3/G.165 Type C echo canceller



FIGURE 4/G.165 Type D echo canceller



FIGURE 5/G.165


CTE GTE

 channel-translating equipment (translation of the audio band into the basic group and vice versa)
 group-translating equipment (translation of the basic group into the basic supergroup and vice versa)
 supergroup-translating equipment (translation of the basic supergroup into the line frequency on coaxial cable, and vice versa) STE

group-modulating equipmentdirect line filter GME

DLF

TSF TGF = through-supergroup filter

 through-group filter
 repeater distribution frame RDF

group distribution framesupergroup distribution frame GDF SDF

Note - This diagram shows only one direction of transmission.

FIGURE 2/G.211



- ACE = audio-connecting equipment
- CTE = channel-translating equipment (translation of the audio band into the basic group or vice versa)
- GTE = group-translating equipment (translation of the basic group into the basic supergroup or vice versa)
- STE = supergroup-translating equipment (translation of the basic supergroup into the line frequency on coaxial cable, or radio-relay system or vice versa)
- CS = communication satellite

- GME = group-modulating equipment
- TSF = through-supergroup filter TGF = through-group filter
- RDF = repeater distribution frame
- GDF = group distribution frame
- SDF = supergroup distribution frame
- RR = radio-relay system
- DTF = direct transfer filter

FIGURE 3/G.211

Channel of a group set up on several line links in tandem

282

CS



A, A' B, B' C, C' D, D'	 radio-relay system line link by means of radio-relay system line link by means of cable system boundary of the high-frequency line
	equipment
R	= radio-relay system output
R'	= radio-relay system input
Point P'	 provided for possible injection of regulating pilots
Between T and T'	= telephony terminating equipment and/or direct through-connection equipment
DA	= de-emphasis network
PA	= pre-emphasis network

- blocking of continuity pilots and, if necessary, of regulating pilots
 blocking, if necessary, of regulating pilots, and pilots that must not go beyond the line link
 through-connection filter for regulating pilots, if necessary; through-connection filter for telephone groups can, if necessary, be inserted
 her telephone groups can, if necessary,
- (4) blocking of ur. pecified pilots or supervisory signals
 (5) filter for blocking any unwanted frequency before injecting a pilot, ensuring with (2) the requisite protection against a pilot (or other) frequency coming from another regulated-line section (B or C, as the case may be)

FIGURE 1/G.213





FIGURE 1/G.601 Terminology for generic reference to repeaters and cable sections



X Section termination

FIGURE 2/G.601 Terminology for elementary repeatered section



FIGURE 1/G.371

Interconnection of a submarine cable system with the overland network



CCITT-27730

Note 1 – M.M' are the miscellaneous telephone equipment needed for the maritime satellite circuit; e.g. signalling devices, echo suppressors, etc. C,C' are the channel transmitting and receiving equipments, which may include voice-activated switches, compandors, or other voice-processing devices.

Note 2 - This interface represents the point where different maritime local systems may be switched to the maritime satellite circuit. At a maritime terminal, the local systems will be represented by a choice from :

A. 4-wire switched, 4-wire telephone

B. 2-wire switched, 2-wire telephone C. 4-wire switched, 2-wire telephone

In Type B, the 4-wire/2-wire terminating set is part of the maritime satellite circuit; in Type C, it is part of the maritime local system. At a given maritime terminal, it would be possible to have local systems of more than one type.

Note 3 - Points a and b are virtual analogue switching points of the international system.

Note 4 - This interface may have a switching function; from the point of view of signalling and switching, the maritime centre may undertake some of the functions of a CT (Recommendation Q.13). It is therefore appropriate to designate the terrestrial and satellite segments as «circuits» interconnected here.

Note 5 - May be of zero length in some countries.

FIGURE 1/G.473

Structure of maritime-mobile satellite system



Some refractive index profiles

286



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FIGURE 1/G.702 Illustration of terms associated with quantizing (1008)

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1997 - 19



a) Smooth characteristic





b) Segmented characteristic

Note – This particular characteristic has 5 linear segments : C'B', B'A', A'A, AB, BC.

FIGURE 2/G.702 Non-uniform encoding laws



Relationship between the decision values of a uniform and a non-uniform encoding law



Note 2 - A-B is a 64 kbit/s digital line sections may be at digit facts which are cliffer facts whi

FIGURE 4/G.702 Examples of digital path, digital section, digital line section, etc.



FIGURE 21/G.703 Example of CMI coded binary signal



FIGURE 1/G.811 Definition of time interval error (TIE)



TE

terminal equipment (e.g. data modem, etc.)

defined test point at the interface between the terminal equipment and the end of the group link

a centre (e.g. a repeater station) where there is a defined test point and points at which through-group filters,
 equalizers, etc., are inserted

^{a)} These sections are composed of one or more group sections.

FIGURE 1/H.14

Example of the constitution of a group link for wide-spectrum signal transmission



FIGURE 1/J.13





FIGURE 2/J.13

An international sound-programme link composed of international and national sound-programme circuits and extended on a national sound-programme circuit at each end to form an international sound-programme connection



Note - Maximum level of sound programme signals: +9dBm0s (this means +9dBms at a 0dBrs relative level point and +15dBms at a +6dBrs relative level point respectively). The value of +9dBms corresponds to a peak voltage of 3.1 V which is the maximum value of a sine-wave signal of 2.2 V r.m.s.

a) Other values can be chosen by the relevant Administration on a national basis.

FIGURE 3/J.13 Diagram of an international sound-programme circuit





Example of an omnibus service circuit

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TE = terminal equipment for telephony, data, facsimile transmission, etc.

FIGURE 1/M.300 Group, supergroup, etc. link



(The terminology used in this figure is in conformity with the definitions of Recommendation M.300. However, there are small inconsistencies with respect to recommendations giving details of lining-up procedure.)



Channel of a group set-up on: several line links in tandem (A), a single line link (B)



MTE = mastergroup translating equipment

supermastergroup translating equipment SMTE =

- through-mastergroup filter TMF = =
- TSMF through-supermastergroup filter

DTF = RR = CS =

radio-relay station

communication satellite

FIGURE 3/M.300 Mastergroup link



SMTE = supermastergroup translating equipment 15-SATE = 15-supergroup assembly translating equipment

FIGURE 4/M.300 15-supergroup assembly link



Numbering of channels in 12 channel group



Numbering of channels in 16 channel group



Numbering of 12 circuit groups and channels in supergroups





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FIGURE 1/M.460 Arrangements for a multiple-destination, unidirectional supergroup (MU supergroup)



Constituent parts of an international telephone connection





FIGURE 1/M.900



3 Definitions and nomenclature

The definitions below are illustrated in Figure 2/M.1010.



FIGURE 2/M.1010

Basic constitution of a point-to-point international leased circuit



Note 1 – Switch at MC is optional. If this switch is included, the circuit between test access points "A" and "D" should be considered as equivalent to an international public switched circuit and the maritime satellite system is considered as terminating at the maritime centre. Note 2 – Additional test facilities (e.g towards the international switching centre) may be afforded by interconnection between MTT and RF at the maritime centre.

Note 3 — The actual frequencies used are 4/6 GHz (C-band) and 1.5/1.6 GHz (L-band).

FIGURE 1/M.1100 Constitution of a maritime satellite system



FIGURE 1/N.1

An international sound-programme circuit composed of two national and one international sound-programme circuit-sections

300



X Audio equipment associated with switching

FIGURE 2/N.1

An international sound-programme link composed of international and national sound-programme circuits and extended on a national sound-programme circuit at each end to form an international sound-programme connection



FIGURE 3/N.1

Single-destination international sound-programme circuit routed via a communication satellite system



ISPC International sound-programme centre

- R Send reference station for the multiple destination international sound-programme circuit section
- R' Send reference station for the multiple destination international sound-programme circuit

FIGURE 4/N.1

International multiple destination sound-programme circuit routed via a communication satellite system





FIGURE 5/N.1





FIGURE 1/N.51

An international television circuit composed of two national and one international television circuit sections



X Video equipment associated with switching apparatus

FIGURE 2/N.51

An international television link composed of international and national television circuits and extended on national television circuits at each end to form an international television connection



FIGURE 3/N.51

Single destination international television circuit routed via a communications satellite



7 Video equipment proper to a circuit section

X Video equipment associated with switching apparatus

ITC International television centre

R Send reference station for international circuit section

R' Send reference station for international circuit

FIGURE 4/N.51

International multiple destination television circuit comprising an international multiple destination satellite circuit section and national terrestrial circuit sections

Country D



FIGURE 5/N.51





FIGURE 1/N.54

Time allocation in the line-up period and the preparatory period in the case of television transmissions



FIGURE 1/0.121

Measurement of impedance balance ratio



FIGURE 2/0.121

Measurement of common-mode rejection ratio



FIGURE 3/0.121

Measurement of generator signal balance ratio



FIGURE 4/0.121 Measurement of receiver signal balance ratio Definitions of mouth reference point and ear reference point



Note I – The mouth reference point is located at a distance of 25 mm in front of the lips on the horizontal axis through the centre of the opening of the mouth. It is defined in the absence of any obstruction.

Note 2 – The ear reference point is located at the entrance to the ear canal of the listener's ear. It is defined as lying at the centre of the plane of a circular concave ear-cap.

FIGURE A-1/P.64

Definitions of mouth and ear reference points



FIGURE 1/Q Principle of end-to-end R2 interregister signalling

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 Note – The brackets comprise the component parts of a geographically distributed exchange.

FIGURE 1/Q.9 Exchange and related terms



2 = incoming and outgoing relay set

3 = automatic switching equipment

Note - Between points X and A and points D and Y, there may be equipment such as echo suppresors, compandors, equalizers, line signal receivers, etc., in addition to the cabling.





FIGURE 3/Q.252

Functional signal transfer time diagram



FIGURE 4/Q.253

Example of associated and quasi-associated modes of operation



- Note l Other configurations, such as series connection of secondary, tertiary or higher order muldex, may be used.
- Note 2 Examples of functions of Exchange Terminal (ET) interfaces A & B:
 - Signalling insertion and extraction
 - Code conversion
 - Frame alignment
 - Alarms and fault indication
- Note 3 Examples of functions of Exchange Terminal (ET) interface E:
 - A/D conversion
 - Signalling insertion and extraction
 - Multiplexing
 - 2-wire/4-wire conversion
- *Note 4 –* Examples of functions of Line Terminal (LT):
 - Power feedFault location

 - Regeneration
 Code conversion

FIGURE 1/Q.503

Interfaces associated with a digital exchange











FIGURE 3/R.140

Arrangement for phantom and double phantom telegraph circuits

CCITT-48370



Notes

- A, B and C are closed user groups
 Terminal X belongs to closed user groups A and C
 Terminal Y belongs to closed user groups B and C
 Terminal Z in closed user group A has outgoing access
- FIGURE 1/X Diagram associated with the definitions of closed user group







Degree of late distortion: $\delta_l = \frac{d_1 \max}{T}$ Degree of early distortion: $\delta_e = \frac{T - d_2 \min}{T} = \frac{(T - d_2) \max}{T}$ T = theoretical duration of the significant interval

FIGURE 3/X - Degree of anisochronous parallel distortion

				b7	0	0	0	٥	1	1	1	1
				Þ6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
				bs	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
b4	b 3	b 2	b 1	Pos.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	NUL		SP	0	0	Ρ	٢	Р
0	0	0	1	1		DC1	!	1	Α	Q	a	q
0	0	1	0	2		DC 2	"	2	в	R	Ъ	г
0	0	1	1	3		DC,	#	3	С	s	c	5
0	1	0	0	4		DC4	\$	4	٥	Т	d	t
0	1	0	1	5			%	5	Ε	υ	e	u
0	1	1	0	6			8	6	F	v	f	v
0	1	1	1	7	BEL		,	7	G	w	g	w
1	0	0	0	8	BS	CAN	(8	н	x	h	x
1	0	0	1	9	HT (FE1)	EM)	9	1	Y	i	у
1	0	1	0	10	LF (FE2)	SUB	*	:	J	Z	j	z
1	0	1	1	11	VT (FE3)	ESC	+	;	к	3	k	0
1	1	0	0	12	FF (FE4)		,	<	L	0	ι	٢
1	1	0	1	13	CR (FE5)		-	=	м	3	m	0
1	1	1	0	14	so		•	>	N	0	n	0
1	1	1	1	15	SI		1	?	0		0	DEL
6	Thee	0 00	sition	e are	roce	mund	for	aatio	nalu	CC	ITT - 2	26622

TABLE 1/Z.314 Character set to be used for the CCITT man-machine language

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r

(a) These positions are reserved for national use.

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PART II

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

English	Spanish	French	Meaning
AAIC	CIAC	CIAC	Accounting authority identification code (Series E, F)
ABM	ABM	ABM	Asynchronous balanced mode (Series X)
ACE	ELLA	EAA	Automatic calling equipment (Series S, V)
ACM	MDC	ACO	Address complete message (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
ACU	ACU ¹	ACU	Acknowledgement signal unit (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
ADC	ADC	ADC	Address-complete signal, charge (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
ADI	ADI	ADI	Address-incomplete signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
ADI	SDI	ADI	Address-incomplete signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
ADM	MDA	MAD	Adaptive delta modulation (Series P)
ADN	ADN	ADN	Address-complete signal, no charge (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
ADPCM	MICDA	MADIC	Adaptive differential pulse code modulation (Series P)
ADX	ADX	ADX	Address-complete signal, coin-box (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
AEN	AEN	AEN	Articulation rating (Series P)
AERM	МА	STEA	Alignment error rate monitor (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
AF			Audio-frequency (Series J)
AFC	AFC	AFC	Address-complete signal, subscriber-free, charge (Series Q/S.S. No. 6])
AFN	AFN	AFN	Address-complete signal, subscriber-free, no charge (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
AFX	AFX	AFX	Address-complete signal, subscriber-free, coin-box (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
AIS	SIA	SIA	Alarm indication signal (Series G, O, Q)
AL	PRT	AR	Actual transmission loss (Series Q)
AMI	AMS	AMI	Alternate mark inversion (Series O, G)
AMVFT			Amplitude-modulated voice-frequency telegraph (Series R)
ANC	ANC	ANC	Answer signal, charge (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
ANC	RCT	RAT	Answer signal, charge (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
ANN	ANN	ANN	Answer signal, no charge (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
ANN	RST	RST	Answer signal, no charge (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
APA	APA	APA	Active position addressing (Series S)
APB	APB	APB	Active position backward (Series S)
APD	APD	APD	Active position down (Series S)
APF	APF	APF	Active position forward (Series S)
APH	APH	APH	Active position home (Series S)
APR	APR	APR	Active position return (Series S)
APU	APU	APU	Active position up (Series S)
ARAEN	ARAEN	ARAEN	Reference apparatus for the determination of transmission performance ratings (Series P)
ARM	ARM	ARM	Asynchronous response mode (Series X)
ASD	DED	DED	Adverse state detector (Series V)
ASR	TTR	TPR	Answer seizure ratio (Series E)
ATIC	ATIC	ATIC	Time assignment with sample interpolation (Series G)
BCD	BCD	BCD	Binary coded decimal (Series O)
BCH	ТТСН	тсн	Bids per circuit per hour (Series E)
BCUG	GCUB	GFUB	Bilateral closed user group (Series X)
BCUGO	GCUBAS	GFUBAS	Bilateral closed user group with outgoing access (Series X)
BER	TEB	TEB	Bit error ratio (Series G, Q)
BIB	BII	BIR	Backward indicator bit (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])

English	Spanish	French	Meaning
BIC	CISP	CIS	Bearer identification code (Series Q[S.S. No. 7], X)
BITE	ETAT	ETAR	Backward interworking telephone event (Series Q)
BLA	BLA	BLA	Blocking-acknowledgement signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
BLA	ARB	BLA	Blocking-acknowledgement signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
BLO	BLO	BLO	Blocking signal (Series Q (S.S. No. 6 and No. 7))
BSM	MPE	DE	Backward set-up message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
BSN	NSI	NSR	Backward sequence number (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
BSNR	NSIR	NSR-R	Backward sequence number received (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
BSNT	NSIT	NSR-E	Backward sequence number of next signal unit to be transmitted (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
B3ZS	B3ZS	B3ZS	Bipolar with three-zero substitution code (Series G)
CAN	CAN	CAN	Cancel (Series S)
CB1-3	CB1-3	CB1-3	Clear-back signal No. 1-No. 3 (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
CBA	ARS	RCA	Changeback acknowledgement signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CBD	ORS	RCO	Changeback declaration signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
СВК	COL	RAC	Clear-back signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CCF	FCO	CCN	Continuity-failure signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CCI	PCL	CCE	Continuity check incoming (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CCM	MSC	SC	Circuit supervision message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CCO	PCS	CCS	Continuity-check outgoing (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
CCP	ССР	CC	Call confirmation protocol (Series X)
CCR	PPC	CCD	Continuity-check-request signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CCS	SCC	SCS	Common channel signalling (Series Q)
CDC	CDC	CDC	Command document continue (Series S)
CDCL	CDCL	CDCL	Command document capability list (Series S)
CDD	CDD	CDD	Command document discard (Series S)
CDE	CDE	CDE	Command document end (Series S)
CDI	CDI	CDI	Called line identity (Series X)
CDPB	CDPB	CDPB	Command document page boundary (Series S)
CDR	CDR	CDR	Command document resynchronization (Series S)
CDRP	CDRP	CDRP	Command document recovery point (Series S)
CDRPR	CDRPR	CDRPR	Command document recovery point restart (Series S)
CDS	CDS	CDS	Command document start (Series S)
CDUI	CDUI	CDUI	Command document user information (Series S)
CED	CED	CED	Called station identification (Series T)
CELTIC	CELTIC	CELTIC	Concentrateur exploitant les temps d'inoccupation des circuits (Series G)
CFL	CFL	CFL	Call-failure signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
CFL	SLI	ECH	Call-failure signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CFR	CFR	CFR	Confirmation to receive (Series T)
CGC	CGC	CGC	Circuit-group-congestion signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
CGC	CHC	EFC	Circuit-group-congestion (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CHG	MTA	TAX	Charging message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CHILL	CHILL	CHILL	CCITT high level language (Series Q, Z)
СНМ	MPA	PR	Changeover and changeback messages (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
CI	II	IC	Command identifier (Series S)
CIC	CIC	CIC	Circuit identification code (Series Q [S.S. No. 7], X)
CIR	PIL	IDD	Calling-line-identity-request signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
СК	BCE	CRT	Check bits (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CL	CL	LC	Confidence limit (Series P)
CLF	CLF	CLF	Clear-forward signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
CLF	FIN	FIN	Clear-forward signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CLI	MIL	IDL	Calling-line-identity message (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])

Fascicle X.1 – Abbreviations

English	Spanish	French	Meaning
CLI	CLI	CLI	Calling line identity (Series X)
CLU	MIN	IDN	Calling-line-identity-unavailable signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CMI	CMI	СМІ	Coded mark inversion (Series G)
CNG	CNG	CNG	Calling tone (Series T)
CNP	CIM	CLI	Connection-not-possible signal (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
CNS	CIN	CLN	Connection-not-successful signal (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
COA	APR	PCA	Changeover acknowledgement signal (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
COF	COF	COF	Confusion signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
CON	CON	CON	Cursor on (Series S)
C00	OPR	PCO	Changeover order signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
СОТ	COT	СОТ	Continuity signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
СОТ	CON	ССР	Continuity signal (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
CPC	CTL	STA	Call processing control (Series Q. [S.S. No. 7])
CRE	ERC	ERC	Corrected reference equivalent (Series G, P)
CRI	RPL	CRE	Continuity-recheck incoming (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
CRO	RPS	CRS	Continuity-recheck outgoing (Series O [S.S. No. 7])
CRT	TPL	TDC	Call request time (Series X)
CS	CS	CS	Clear screen (Series S)
CSA	CSA	CSA	Command session abort (Series S)
CSC	CSC	CSC	Control signalling code (Series U, X)
CSCC	CSCC	CSCC	Command session change control (Series S)
CSDN	RDCC	RDCC	Circuit-switched data network (Series S)
CSE	CSE	CSE	Command session end (Series S)
CSI	CSI	CSI	Control sequence introducer (Series S)
CSM	MSL	SA	Call supervision message (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
CSPDN	RPDCC	RPDC	Circuit-switched public data network (Series F)
CSR	CSR	CSR	Command session reactivate (Series S)
CSS	SCF	CLR	Connection-successful signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
CSS	CSS	CSS	Command session start (Series S)
CSSN	CSSN	CSSN	Circuit state sequence number (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
CSSU	CSSU	CSSU	Command session suspend (Series S)
CSTW	CSTW	CSTW	Command session TWS (Series S)
CSUI	CSUI	CSUI	Command session user information (Series S)
CSUR	CSUR	CSUR	Command session suspension request (Series S)
СТ	СТ	СТ	Transit centre (Series Q)
CU	CU	CU	Commitment unit (Series S)
CUG	GCU	GFU	Closed user group (Series X)
D	D	D	Document (Series S)
DAEDR	DADR	DAD-R	Delimitation, alignment, error detection (reception) (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
DAEDT	DADT	DAD-E	Delimitation, alignment, error detection (transmitting) (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
DCC	DPD	IPD	Data country code (Series X, Q)
DCE	ETCD	ETCD	Data circuit-terminating equipment (Series Q, S, V, X)
DDI			Direct dialling-in (Series E)
DG	DG	DG	Datagram (Series X)
DISC	DISC	DISC	Disconnect (Series X)
DIV		TNBT	Data-in-voice (Series G)
DLC	CED	CLO	Signalling-data-link-connection-order signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
DLM	MED	CL	Signalling-data-link-connection-order message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
DLT	DLT	DLT	Down-loading termination procedure (Series S)
DNIC	CIRD	CIRD	Data network identification code (Series X, Q)
DOV		TNSV	Data-over-voice (Series G)

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English	Spanish	French	Meaning	
DPC	CPD	CPD	Destination point code (Series Q[S.S. No. 7], X)	
DPCM	MICD	MDIC	Differential pulse code modulation (Series G)	
DRCS	JCDR	JCDR	Dynamically redefinable character sets (Series F, S)	
DRS	SRD	SNR	Digital reference sequence (Series G, Q)	
DSE	CCD	CCD	Data switching exchange (Series D, X)	
DSI		CNP	Digital speech interpolation (Series Q)	
DSP	DSP	DSP	Device stop (Series S)	
DST	DST	DST	Device start (Series S)	
DTE	ETD	ETTD	Data terminal equipment (Series S, V, X)	
DU	DU	DU	Delivery unit (Series S)	
DUIB	DUIB	DUIB	Document user information block (Series S)	
DUP	PUD	SSUD	Data user part (Series Q[S.S. No. 7], X)	
DW	DW	DW	Device wait (Series S)	
EAM	MAR	EXR	Extended-answer-message indication (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
ECA	AER	PUA	Emergency changeover acknowledgement signal (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
ECM	MEP	PU	Emergency changeover message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
ECO	PER	PUO	Emergency changeover order signal (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
EFS	SSE	SSE	Error free seconds (Series G)	
ENQ	ENQ	ENQ	Enquiry (Series S)	
EOL	EOL	EOL	End-of-line (Series T)	
EOM	EOM	EOM	End-of-message (Series T)	
ERP	ERP	PRO	Ear reference point (Series P)	
ESC	ESC	ESC	Escape (Series S)	
ESTS	SPSE	SESE	Echo suppressor testing system (Series O)	
ET	TC	TC	Exchange terminal (Series Q)	
EUM	IAL	EXT	Extended-unsuccessful-backward set-up information message indication (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
F	BAN	F	Flag (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
FAM	MDA	AD	Forward-address message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
FAS	SAT	SVT	Frame alignment signal (Series O)	
FCM	MCF	CF	Signalling traffic flow control message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
FCS	FCS	FCS	Frame checking sequence (Series X)	
FD	DF	DF	Functional description (Series Z)	
FDM	MDF	MRF	Frequency division multiplexing (Series G, Q (S.S. No. 7))	
FIB	BID	BIA	Forward indicator bit (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
FISU	USR	TSR	Fill-in signal unit (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
FITE	ETAD	ETAV	Forward interworking telephone event (Series Q)	
FMVFT			Frequency-modulated voice-frequency telegraph (Series R)	
FOC	FOC	FC	Factor of cooperation (Series T)	
FOT	FOT	FOT	Forward-transfer signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])	
FOT	INT	ΙΟΡ	Forward-transfer signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
FRMR	FRMR	FRMR	Frame reject (Series X)	
FRS	SFR	SFR	Fundamental reference system (Series P)	
FS	EF	SF	Functional specifications (Series Z, Q)	
FSK	MDF		Frequency shift keying (Series R, X)	
FSM	MEL	EA	Forward set-up message (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
FSN	NSD	NSA	Forward sequence number (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
FSNC	NSDA	NSA-C	Forward sequence number of last message signal unit accepted by remote level 2 (Series $Q[S.S. No. 7]$)	
GC	GC	GC	Group command (Series T)	
GI	GI	GI	Group identification (Series T)	
GMT	GMT	TMG	Greenwich mean time (Series D, E, F)	

English	Spanish	French	Meaning	
GOS	GDS	QET	Grade of service (Series E, X)	
GSTN	RTGC	RTPG	General switched telephone network (Series V)	
H0	E0	H0	Heading code (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
H1	E1	H1	Heading code (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
HDB3	HDB3	HDB3	High density bipolar with a maximum of 3 consecutive zeros (Series O, G)	
HDLC	HDLC	HDLC	High level data link control (Series X)	
HL	HL		Hearing loss (Series P)	
HLL			High level language (Series Q)	
HMDC	HDCM	ODC	Message discrimination (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
HMDT	HDTM	ODT	Message distribution (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
HMRT	HENM	OAC	Message routing (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
HR			Hypothetical reference (Series G)	
HRC	CFR	cfr	Hypothetical reference circuit (Series G, J)	
IA	IA	IA	Articulation impairment values (Series P)	
I	I,	I _I	Loudness impairment values (Series P)	
IA5	AI N.º 5	AI n° 5	International Alphabet No. 5 (Series X)	
IAC	CAI	CAI	Initial alignment control (Series O [S.S. No. 7])	
ΙΑΙ	ΜΙΑ	MIS	Initial address message with additional information (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
IAM	IAM	IAM	Initial address message (Series Q [S.S. No. 6])	
IAM	MID	MIA	Initial address message (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
ICN	NGI	NGI	International closed user group number (Series X)	
ICS	ICS	ICS	Identification of character set (Series S)	
IDCC	CICD	CICD	International data coordinating centre (Series V)	
IDN	RDI	RNI	Integrated digital network (Series G, Q)	
IGS	IGS	IGS	Identify graphic sub-repertoire (Series F)	
IHES	IHES	DSEA	Incoming half-echo suppressor (Series Q)	
IMC	CMI	СМІ	International maintenance centre (Series E, V)	
IMF	FMI	FMI	International monetary fund (Series D)	
IOC	IOC	MCD	Index of cooperation (Series T)	
IPP	PTI	PPI	International phototelegraph position (Series E, F)	
IRS	SIR	SRI	Intermediate reference system (Series P)	
ISCS	CIC	CCI	International switching centres (Series E)	
ISDN	RDSI	RNIS	Integrated services digital network (Series G, Q , X)	
ISO	ISO	ISO	International Organization for Standardization (Series V, X)	
ISP	PSI	PSI	International signalling point (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
ISPC	CRI	CRI	International sound-programme centre (Series D, M, J, N)	
ISU	ISU	ISU	Initial signal unit (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])	
ITA No.2	ATI N.º 2	ATI nº 2	International telegraph alphabet No.2 (Series S)	
ITC	CIT	CTI	International television centre (Series M, N)	
ITPC	CIT	CTI	International television-programme centre (Series D)	
IU	IU	IU	Interaction unit (Series S)	
JLR	JLR	JLR	Junction loudness rating (Series P)	
KP	KP	KP	Start-of-pulsing signal (key-pulsing signal) (Series Q)	
L1	N1	N1	Level 1 (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
L2	N2	N2	Level 2 (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
L3	N3	N3	Level 3 (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
L4	N4	N4	Level 4 (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
LAPB	LAPB	LAPB	Link access procedure (Series X)	
LC	LC	CE	Listening conditions (Series P)	
LCL	ACL	ACL	Longitudinal conversion loss (Series G)	
LCS	LCS	LCS	Line conditioning signals (Series T)	

English	Spanish	French	Meaning	
LCTL	ATCL	ATCL	Longitudinal conversion transfer loss (Series G)	
LI	· IL	INL	Length indicator (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
LI	IL	IL	Length indicator (Series S)	
LIL	AIL	AIL	Longitudinal impedance loss (Series G)	
LLSC	CCE	GCSF	Link set control (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
LOL	NSL	NSL	Longitudinal output level (Series G)	
LOS	LOS	LOS	Line-out-of-service signal (Series O [S.S. No. 6])	
LOS	LFS	LHS	Line-out-of-service signal (Series O [S.S. No. 7])	
LR	LR	LR	Loudness rating (Series P)	
LSAC	CAE	GCSA	Signalling link activity control (Series O (S.S. No. 7))	
LSC	CEE	SET	Link state control (Series O [S.S. No. 7])	
LSDA	AED	GCAL	Signalling data link allocation (Series O [S.S. No. 7])	
LSDS	SED	GCLR	Stand-by data link selection (Series O [S.S. No. 7])	
LSLA	AES	GCAC	Signalling link activation (Series O [S.S. No. 7])	
LSLD	DES	GCDA	Signalling link deactivation (Series $O[S.S. No. 7]$)	
LSLR	RES	GCRE	Signalling link restoration (Series $O[S, S, No, 7]$)	
LSSU	UEE	TSE	Link status signal units (Series $O(S, S, No, 7)$)	
LSE	OLL	102	Loud sneaker telephone (Series P)	
LSTA	ATS	GCAT	Signalling terminal allocation (Series $O[S S No 7]$)	
	ISU		Lone signal unit (Series $O[S S N_0 6]$)	
	LSC	LUC	Local telephone circuit (Series P)	
	ΔΤΙ	ΔΤΙ	Longitudinal transfer loss (Series G)	
	STI	STI	Local telephone system (Series P)	
MBS	MBS	MBS	Multi-block synchronization signal unit (Series $O(S S N a b)$	
MC	CM	CM	Manifolder Synchronization Signal unit (Series \mathcal{Q} [0.5. 100. 0])	
MCE		MCE	Maritime centre (Series M)	
MDE	MCF	WICI	Main distribution frame (Series K)	
ME	ME	ME	Multi frequency (Series Q)	
MGMT	SCE	GES	Multi-inequency (Series O) Management system (Series $O(S S No. 7)$)	
MUC	MLC	MLC	Multilink control field (Series V)	
	MLC	DMI	Multilink procedure (Series X)	
			Multillik procedure (Series A) Man machine language (Series Q , Z)	
		MMM	Multi-machine language (Series Q, Z) Multi-unit network management and maintenance message	
			(Series O [S.S. No. 6])	
MNRU	MNRU	ARBM	Modulated noise reference unit (Series P)	
MRF	MRF	MRF	Message-refusal signal (Series O [S.S. No. 6])	
MRP	MRP	PRB	Mouth reference point (Series P)	
MSSC	CCMS	CCSM	Maritime satellite switching centre (Series M, O)	
МТР	РТМ	SSTM	Message transfer part (Series O [S.S. No. 7], X)	
MTT	ТМР	ТЕМ	Maritime test terminal (Series M)	
MU	MU	MU	Multiple destination, unidirectional (Series M)	
MUM	MUM	MUM	Multi-unit message (Series O [S.S. No. 6])	
MUS	USM	TSM	Message signal unit (Series O [S.S. No. 7])	
NACK	RN	ACN	Negative acknowledgement (Series O [S.S. No. 7])	
NCS	ECR	SCR	Network coordinating station (Series M. O)	
NIC	MCIC	NIC	Nearly-instantaneous compandored modulation (Series P)	
NID	NID	NID	Nationality identification digits (Series E, F, O)	
NL	PNT	AN	Nominal transmission loss (Series O)	
NMM	NMM	NMM	Network-management and maintenance signal (Series OIS S No. 61)	
NN	NN	NN	National number (Series X)	
NNC	NNC	NNC	National-network-congestion signal (Series OIS S No 61)	
NNC	CRN	FRN	National-network-congestion signal (Series O/S S. No. 7)	
NUCEED	NOSEED	NUCLED	New fundamental system for the determination of reference	
NUSPER	HUDPER	HUSPER	equivalents (Series P)	

English	Spanish	French	Meaning
NSP	PSN	PSN	National signalling point (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
NSPC	CRN	CRN	National sound-programme centre (Series N)
NTC	CNT	CTN	National television centre (Series N)
NTN	NTR	NTR	Network terminal number (Series X)
NUI	IUR	NUI	Network user identification (Series X)
NUL	NUL	NUL	Null (Series S)
% OFL	% DBM	% DBM	Percentage overflow (Series E)
OHES	OHES	DSED	Outgoing half-echo suppressor (Series Q)
OLR	OLR	OLR	Overall loudness rating (Series P)
OPC	CPO	CPO	Originating point code (Series $Q[S.S. No. 7], X$)
ORE	ERG	ERG	Overall reference equivalent (Series P)
OWC	OWC	OWC	One-way communication (Series F, S)
Р	Р	Р	Page (Series S)
PAD	EDD	ADP	Packet assembly/disassembly facility (Series X)
PBC	CRP		Programme booking centre (Series D)
РСМ	MIC	MIC	Pulse code modulation (Series G, O, $Q(S.S. No. 7)$, R)
PCR	RCP	RCP	Preventive cyclic retransmission (Series O [S.S. No. 7])
PDN	RPD	RPD	Public data network (Series F, T, X)
PE	EP	EG	Pictorial element (Series Z, O)
P/F	P/F	 ₽∕F	Poll/Final (Series X)
PGI	IGP	IGP	Parameter group identifier (Series S)
PI	IP	IP	Parameter identifier (Series S)
POC	CIP	SIP	Processor outage control (Series O [S.S. No. 7])
PSDN	RDCP	RDCP	Packet-switched data network (Series S)
PSPDN	RPDCP	RPDP	Packet-switched public data network (Series F)
PST	TPS	DAN	Post selection time (Series X)
PSTN	RTPC	RTPC	Public switched telephone network (Series F,S)
РТ	РТ	РТ	Pattern transfer (Series S)
PTSP	PTSP	PTS	Proceed-to-select protocol (Series X)
PV	VP	VP	Parameter values (Series S)
PVC	PVC	PCV	Polyvinylchloride (Series L)
PVC	CVP	CVP	Permanent virtual circuit (Series X)
RA1-3	RA1-3	RA1-3	Reanswer signal No. 1-No. 3 (Series Q [S.S. No. 6])
RAN	RRE	NRP	Reanswer signal (Series O [S.S. no. 7])
RBA	RBA	RBA	Reset-band-acknowledgement message (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
RC	CR	REC	Reception control (Series Q/S.S. No. 7)
RCP	PCR	CCR	Restoration control point (Series M)
RDCLP	RDCLP	RDCLP	Response document capability list positive (Series S)
RDDP	RDDP	RDDP	Response document discard positive (Series S)
RDEP	RDEP	RDEP	Response document end positive (Series S)
RDGR	RDGR	RDGR	Response document general reject (Series S)
RDPBN	RDPBN	RDPBN	Response document page boundary negative (Series S)
RDPBP	RDPBP	RDPBP	Response document page boundary positive (Series S)
RDRP	RDRP	RDRP	Response document resynchronization positive (Series S)
RDRPN	RDRPN	RDRPN	Response document recovery point negative (Series S)
RDRPR	RDRPR	RDRPR	Response document recovery point restart (Series S)
RE	ER	ER	Reference equivalent (Series P)
REJ	REJ	REJ	Reject (Series X)
RFS			Ready-for-service (Series M)
RFS	РРТ	PAE	Ready for sending (Series V)
RI	IR	IR	Response identifier (Series S)
RL	PRT	AT	Transverse return loss (Series G)

English	Spanish	French	Meaning	
RLG	RLG	RLG	Release-guard signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])	
RLG	LGU	LIG	Release-guard signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
RLO			Restoration liaison officer (Series M)	
RLR	RLR	RLR	Receiving loudness rating (Series P)	
RNR	RNR	RNR	Receive not ready (Series X)	
RPOA	EPER	EPR	Recognized private operating agency (Series D)	
RPT	RPT	RPT	Repeat (Series S)	
RR	RR	RR	Receive ready (Series X)	
RRE	ERR	ERR	Receiving reference equivalent (Series P)	
RSAP	RSAP	RSAP	Response session abort positive (Series S)	
RSB	RSB	RSB	Reset-band signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])	
RSC	RSC	RSC	Reset-circuit signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])	
RSC	RCI	RZC	Reset-circuit signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
RSCCP	RSCCP	RSCCP	Response session change control positive (Series S)	
RSEP	RSEP	RSEP	Response session end positive (Series S)	
RSM	MPR	TR	Signalling-route-set-test message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
RSRN	RSRN	RSRN	Response session reactivate negative (Series S)	
RSRP	RSRP	RSRP	Response session reactivate positive (Series S)	
RSRT	CPC	GRTF	Signalling route set test control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
RSSN	RSSN	RSSN	Response session start negative (Series S)	
RSSP	RSSP	RSSP	Response session start positive (Series S)	
RSSUN	RSSUN	RSSUN	Response session suspend negative (Series S)	
RST	PRS	TRS	Signalling-route-set-test signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
RSTWN	RSTWN	RSTWN	Response session TWS negative (Series S)	
RSTWP	RSTWP	RSTWP	Response session TWS positive (Series S)	
RSUI	RSUI	RSUI	Response session user information (Series S)	
RTAC	СТА	GRTA	Transfer allowed control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
RTB	MRT	TRT	Retransmission buffer (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
RTPC	CTP	GRTI	Transfer prohibited control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
RTS	PDT	DPE	Request to send (Series V)	
RU	RU	RU	Recovery unit (Series S)	
SABM	SABM	SABM	Set asynchronous balanced mode (Series X)	
SABME	SABME	SABME	Set asynchronous balanced mode extended (Series X)	
SAM	MSD	MSA	Subsequent-address message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
SAM1-7	SAM1-7	SAM1-7	Subsequent address message No. 1-No. 7 (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])	
SAO	SDU	MSS	Subsequent-address message with one signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
SBM	MEC	SE	Successful-backward-set-up information message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
SCH	ТСН	РСН	Seizures per circuit per hour (Series E)	
SCM	SCM	SCM	Select coding method (Series S)	
SCPC			Single-channel-per-carrier (Series V)	
SCU	SCU	SCU	System-control signal unit (Series Q [S.S. No. 6])	
SDC	SDC	SDC	Select dot composition (Series S)	
SDL	LED	LDS	Functional specification and description language (Series Q, X, Z)	
SDR	DEG	DIS	Special drawing right (Series D)	
SEC	SEC	SEC	Switching-equipment-congestion signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])	
SEC	CEC	EEC	Switching-equipment-congestion signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])	
SF	CE	ETC	Status field (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])	
SFERT	SFERT	SFERT	European master reference system for telephone transmission (Series P)	
SGR	SGR	SGR	Select graphic rendition (Series S)	
SHS	SHS	SHS	Select horizontal spacing (Series S)	
SI	IS	INS	Service indicator (Series Q[S.S. No. 7], X)	

English	Spanish	French	Meaning
SI	SI	SI	Shift-in (Series S)
SIE	IAE	ETAU	Status indication «emergency terminal status» (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SIF	CIS	INF	Signalling information field (Series $Q[S.S. No. 7], X$)
SIN	IAN	ETAN	Status indication «normal terminal status» (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
SIO	OIS		Service information octet (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SIO	IFA	ETAP	Status indication «out of alignment» (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SIOS	IFS	ETHS	Status indication «out of service» (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SIPO	IIP	ETIP	Status indication «processor outage» (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SIS	SIS	SIS	Sound-in-sync (Series D)
SITPC	CITS	CTIS	Satellite international television-programme centre (Series D)
SL	PNC	AC	Net switching loss (Series Q)
SLC	CES	COC	Signalling link code (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SLM	GES	GCS	Signalling link management (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
SLP	SLP	PLS	Single link procedure (Series X)
SLR	SLR	SLR	Sending loudness rating (Series P)
SLS	SES	SCS	Signalling link selection (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SLTM	MPES	ESCO	Signalling link test message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SMH	TMS	OMS	Signalling message handling (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SNM	SNM	SNM	Signalling-network-management signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
SNR	S/R	S∕B	Signal-to-noise ratio (Series K)
SO	SO	SO	Shift-out (Series S)
SP	PS	PS	Signalling point (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SP	SP	SP	Space (Series S)
SPC	SPC	SPC	Stored-programme control (Series Z, Q)
SPITE	ETIC	ETIC	Switching processing interface telephone event (Series Q)
SPL			Sound pressure level (Series P)
SPRC	CPS	CPS	Signalling procedure control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SRE	ERE	ERE	Sending reference equivalent (Series P)
SRM	GRS	GRS	Signalling route management (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SRT	TRA	TRA	Subscriber response time (Series X)
SS2	SS2	SS2	Single shift (G2 graphic set) (Series S)
SS3	SS3	SS3	Single shift (G3 graphic set) (Series S)
SSB	SSB	SSB	Subscriber-busy signal (electrical) (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
SSB	ABO	OCC	Subscriber-busy signal (electrical) (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SSF	CSS	DSS	Sub-service field (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SST	SST	SST	Send-special-information tone signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
SST	TIE	TSI	Send-special-information-tone signal (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
SSU	SSU	SSU	Subsequent signal unit (Series Q (S.S. No. 6])
ST	SFN	ST	End-of-pulsing signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
STE	TES	TES	Signalling terminal (Series X)
STLC	CPES	ESC	Signalling link test control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
STM	GTS	GTS	Signalling traffic management (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
STMR	STMR	VMEL	Side tone masking rating (Series P)
STP	PTS	PTS	Signalling transfer point (Series Q[S.S. No. 7], X)
SU	SU	SU	Signal unit (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
SU	US	TS	Signal unit (Series Q[S.S. No. 7], X)
SUERM	MUS	STTS	Signal unit error rate monitor (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
SUT	TEC	TEC	Call set-up time (Series X)
SVS	SVS	SVS	Select vertical spacing (Series S)
SYU	SYU	SYU	Synchronization signal unit (Series Q [S.S. No. 6])
TAA	ATA	TAA	Transfer-allowed acknowledgement signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TASI	TASI	TASI	Time assignment speech interpolation (Series G, M)

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English	Spanish	French	Meaning
ТВ	MT	ТЕМ	Transmission buffer (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TBR	TBR	TBR	Transport block reject (Series S)
TCA	TCA	TCA	Transport connection accept (Series S)
TCBC	TCRS	GTCN	Changeback control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TCC	TCC	TCC	Transport connection clear (Series S)
TCL	ACT	ACT	Transverse conversion loss (Series G)
TCOC	TCER	GTCS	Changeover control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TCR	TCR	TCR	Transport connection request (Series S)
TCRC	TCRC	GTRN	Controlled rerouting control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TCTL	ATCT	ATCT	Transverse conversion transfer loss (Series G)
TDM	MDT	MRT	Time division multiplexing (Series G, R)
TDMA	AMDT	AMRT	Time division multiple access (Series G)
TDT	TDT	TDT	Transport data (Series S)
TFA	TRA	TAO	Transfer-allowed signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TFM	MTR	TF	Transfer-prohibited and transfer-allowed messages (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
TFP	PTR	TIO	Transfer-prohibited signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TFRC	TCRF	GTRS	Forced rerouting control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TIC	CTI	CTI	Terminal installation centre (Series M)
TIE	EIT	EIT	Time interval error (Series Q, G)
TLAC	TCDE	GTSD	Link availability control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TLL	TLL	LTL	Total scanning line-length (Series T)
TMP-IL	CMT-LI	CMT-LI	Transmission maintenance point (international line) (Series M)
TMUX-P	TMUX-P	TMUX-P	Type P transmultiplexer (Series G)
TMUX-S	TMUX-S	TMUX-S	Type S transmultiplexer (Series G)
TOL	NST	NST	Transverse output level (Series G)
ТРА	APT	TIA	Transfer-prohibited acknowledgement signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TSC	CIT	CIT	Time slot code (Series Q[S.S. No. 7], X)
TSDU	TSDU	UDST	Transport service data unit (Series S)
TSFC	CFTS	GTFX	Signalling traffic flow control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TSRC	CEN	GTAC	Signalling routing control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TTC	TTC	TTC	Transit through-connect signal (Series X)
TTD	TTD	TTD	Transit centres through-connected signal (Series X)
TTL	ATT	ATT	Transverse transfer loss (Series G)
TTL	TTL	TTL	Transistor-transistor logic (Series O)
TUP	PUT	SSUT	Telephone user part (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
TV	TV	TV	Television (Series S)
TWA	TWA	TWA	Two-way alternate (Series F, S)
TWS	TWS	TWS	Two-way simultaneous (Series F, S)
TXC	СТ	EMI	Transmission control (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
UBA	UBA	UBA	Unblocking-acknowledgement signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
UBA	ARD	DBA	Unblocking-acknowledgement signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
UBL	UBL	UBL	Unblocking signal (Series Q [S.S. No. 6])
UBL	DBL	DBO	Unblocking signal (Series Q [S.S. No. 7])
UBM	MEI	EE	Unsuccessful-backward-set-up-information message (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
UFI	UFI	IDA	Upstream failure indication (Series G)
UI	IU	IU	Unit intervals (Series O, Q)
ULL	ULL	LUL	Usable scanning line-length (Series T)
UNN	UNN	UNN	Unallocated-number signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 6])
UNN	NNA	NNU	Unallocated-national-number signal (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
UP	PU	SSU	User part (Series Q[S.S. No. 7])
UTC	UTC	UTC	Coordinated universal time (Series D, E, F)

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English	Spanish	French	Meaning
VC	LLV	CV	Virtual call (Series X)
VFT			Voice-frequency telegraph (Series R)

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PART III

TRILINGUAL GLOSSARY

Section 1

ENGLISH TERMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

A

abbreviated address calling S: llamada con dirección abreviada F: numérotation abrégée abbreviated dialling prefix S: prefijo de marcación abreviada F: préfixe de numérotation abrégée abbreviated dialling services S: servicio de marcación abreviada F: service de numérotation abrégée abbreviated number S: número abreviado F: numéro abrégé absent subscriber service S: servicio de abonado ausente F: service des abonnés absents absolute address S: dirección absoluta F: adresse absolue a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector S: tensión alterna de cebado de un descargador F: tension alternative d'amorçage d'un parafoudre accentuated contrast S: contraste acentuado F: contraste accentué acceptance input S: entrada de aceptación F: entrée d'acceptation acceptance output S: salida de aceptación F: sortie d'acceptation access barred S: acceso prohibido F: accès interdit access barred signal S: señal de acceso prohibido F: signal d'accès interdit access to supplementary services S: acceso a servicios suplementarios F: accès aux services supplémentaires accounting authority S: autoridad encargada de la contabilidad F: autorité chargée de la comptabilité accounting authority identification code (AAIC) S: código de identificación de la autoridad encargada de la contabilidad (CIAC) F. code d'identification de l'autorité chargée de la comptabilité (CIAC) accounting rate S: tasa de distribución F: taxe de répartition accounting rate (in gold francs) S: tasa de distribución (en francos oro) F: taxe de répartition (en francs-or)

accounting rate share
S: parte alícuota de distribución
F: quote-part de répartition
accounting rate share (in gold francs)
S: parte alícuota de distribución (en francos
oro)
F: quote-part de répartition (en francs-or)
accounting revenue division procedure
S: procedimiento de división de los ingresos
de distribución
F: méthode de division des recettes de
répartition
acknowledgement indicator
S: indicador de acuse de recibo
F: indicateur d'accusé de réception
acknowledgement signal unit (ACU)
S: unidad de señalización de acuse de recibo
(ACU)
F: unité de signalisation d'accusé de
réception (ACU)
acknowledgement window
S: ventana de acuse de recibo
F: fenêtre d'accusé de réception
acoustic coupling (to telephone line)
Staconlamiento acústico (a la línea
s. acoptamento acustico (a la mica
E couplage acoustique (à une ligne
téléphonique)
economique)
acoustic snock (only in telephony)
S. choque acustico (en telefonia solamente)
<i>F</i> : cnoc acoustique (en telephonie
uniquement)
action
S: acción
F? action
active corrective maintenance time; active repair
Citiamno do montonimiento correctivo
3. tiempo de mantenimiento correctivo
E durás de maintenance correctivo activo
Aurée de maintenance corrective active,
duree de reparation active
active maintenance time
S: tiempo de mantenimiento activo
F: duree de maintenance active
active position
S: posición activa
F: position active
active position addressing (APA)
S: direccionamiento de posición activa
(APA)

- F: adressage de position active (APA) active preventive maintenance time
 - S: tiempo de mantenimiento preventivo activo
- F: durée de maintenance préventive active active redundancy

- S: redundancia activa
- F: redondance active

active signalling link

S: enlace de señalización activo F: canal sémaphore (à l'état) actif actual relative level

- S: nivel relativo real (de potencia)
- F: niveau relatif réel de puissance

adaptive attenuation

S: atenuación adaptativa F: affaiblissement adaptable

adaptive break-in echo suppressor

S: supresor de eco con intervención

adaptativa

F: suppresseur d'écho à intervention adaptable

adaptive channel allocation

- S: asignación adaptable de canales
- F. affectation dynamique adaptable des voies

additional information

- S: información adicional
- F: information supplémentaire

additional header information

S: información adicional de encabezamiento F: information d'en-tête supplémentaire

address

S: dirección

F: adresse

address-complete signal, charge

S: señal de dirección completa, con tasación F: signal de numéro complet, avec taxation

address-complete signal, coin-box

- S: señal de dirección completa, teléfono de previo pago
- F: signal de numéro complet, publiphone
- address-complete signal, no charge
 - S: señal de dirección completa, sin tasación F: signal de numéro complet, sans taxation

address-complete signals (Signalling System R2) S: señales de dirección completa (sistema de señalización R2)

- F: signaux d'adresse complète (système de signalisation R2)
- address-complete, subscriber-free signal, charge S: señal de dirección completa, abonado
 - libre, con tasación F: signal de numéro complet, ligne
 - d'abonné libre, avec taxation

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, coin-box

- S: señal de dirección completa, abonado
- libre, teléfono de previo pago F: signal de numéro complet, ligne
- d'abonné libre, publiphone

address-complete, subscriber-free signal, no charge

- S: señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, sin tasación
- F: signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, sans taxation
- Fascicle X.1 Glossary

address-incomplete signal S: señal de dirección incompleta F: signal de numéro incomplet address-incomplete signal S: señal de dirección incompleta F: signal d'adresse incomplet address message S: mensaje de dirección F: message d'adresse address separator S: separador de dirección F: séparateur d'adresses address signal S: señal de dirección F: signal d'adresse address signal (Signalling System No. 6) S: señal de dirección (sistema de señalización N.º 6) F: signal d'adresse (système de signalisation n° 6) address signal complete S: señal de dirección completa F: signal d'adresse complet address signal (Signalling System R1) S: se ial de dirección (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal d'adresse (système de signalisation R1) address signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de dirección (sistema de señalización R2) F. signal d'adresse (système de signalisation R2) adjacent signalling points S: puntos de señalización adyacentes F: points sémaphores adjacents administrative processor S: procesador de gestión F: processeur de gestion administrative time for corrective maintenance S: tiempo administrativo para el mantenimiento correctivo F: durée administrative pour la maintenance corrective adverse state (scrambling process) S: estado desfavorable (aleatorización) F: état défavorable (embrouillage) alarm call services S: servicio de despertador F: service du réveil alarm indication signal S: señal de indicación de alarma F: signal d'indication d'alarme (SIA) alarm statement S: sentencia de alarma F: instruction d'alarme algorithm S: algoritmo F: algorithme aligner S: alineador F: aligneur alignment error rate monitoring S: monitor de tasa de errores en la alineación F: surveillance du taux d'erreur pendant la procédure d'alignement alphabet (telegraph or data) S: alfabeto (telegráfico o de datos) F: alphabet (télégraphique ou de données) alphabetic signal S: señal alfabética; señal de alfabeto F: signal alphabétique; signal d'alphabet alphabetic telegraphy S: telegrafía alfabética F: télégraphie alphabétique alternate mark inversion signal (AMI) S: señal AMI (señal de inversión de marcas alternada) F: signal bipolaire (alternant); signal bipolaire (strict)

alternate mark inversion violation S: violación AMI F: violation de la règle de bipolarité; violation de l'alternance des polarités alternating discharge current of a protector S: corriente alterna de descarga de un descargador F: courant alternatif de décharge alternative (alternate) route S: ruta alternativa F: voie d'acheminement détournée alternative routing S: encaminamiento alternativo F: acheminement par voie détournée alternative routing indicator S: indicador de encaminamiento alternativo F: indicateur d'acheminement détourné alternative routing (of signalling) S: encaminamiento alternativo (de señalización) F: acheminement (de signalisation) de secours amplitude- and phase-corrected echo S: eco corregido en amplitud y en fase F: écho corrigé en amplitude et en phase amplitude-corrected echo S: eco corregido en amplitud F: écho corrigé en amplitude amplitude modulation S: modulación de amplitud F: modulation d'amplitude amplitude modulation S: modulación de amplitud F: modulation d'amplitude amplitude quantized control S: control por cuantificación de amplitud F mode à quantification d'amplitude analogue control S: control analógico F: mode analogique analogue repeater; analog repeater S: repetidor analógico F: répéteur analogique anisochronous S: anisócrono F: anisochrone anisochronous transmission S: transmisión anisócrona F: transmission anisochrone annotation S: anotación F: annotation annotation symbol S: símbolo de anotación F: symbole d'annotation annual charge ratio S: relación de las cargas financieras anuales F: rapport des charges financières annuelles answer-back unit simulator S: simulador de transmisor automático de distintivo F: simulateur d'émetteur d'indicatif answer seizure ratio (ASR) S: tasa de tomas con respuesta (TTR) F: taux de prises avec réponse (TPR) answer signal S: señal de respuesta F: signal de réponse answer signal, charge S: señal de respuesta, con tasación F: signal de réponse, avec taxation answer signal, no charge S: señal de respuesta, sin tasación F: signal de réponse, sans taxation answer signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal de réponse (système de signalisation R1) answer signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal de réponse (système de

signalisation R2)

demora; tiempo de establecimiento de una comunicación internacional F: délai de réponse des opératrices; délai de transmission de la demande: délai d'attente; délai d'établissement d'une communication internationale anti-shock device S: dispositivo antichoque F: dispositif anti-choc aperture distortion S: distorsión de abertura F: distorsion d'ouverture applied data bit (scrambling process) S: bit de datos aplicado (aleatorización) F: bit de données appliqué (embrouillage) arc current of a protector S: corriente de arco de un descargador F: courant d'arc arithmetic delimiters S: delimitadores aritméticos F: délimiteurs arithmétiques arithmetic expression (in MML) S: expresión aritmética (en LHM) F: expression arithmétique (en LHM) artificial ear S: oído artificial F: oreille artificielle artificial ear S: oído artificial F: oreille artificielle to assemble S: ensamblar F: assembler assembler; assembly program S: ensamblador; programa de ensamblaje F: assembleur; programme d'assemblage assembly language S: lenguaje de ensamblaje F: langage d'assemblage associated connectors S: conectores asociados F: connecteurs associés associated mode (of signalling) S: modo (de señalización) asociado F: mode (de signalisation) associé associated mode of operation S: modo de explotación asociado F: mode d'exploitation associé associated signalling S: señalización asociada F: signalisation associée asymmetrical distortion S: distorsión asimétrica F: distorsion biaise; distorsion dissymétrique asymptotic availability (unavailability) S: disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) asintótica F: disponibilité (indisponibilité) asymptotique attenuation S: atenuación F: affaiblissement audible indication S: indicación audible F: indication audible automatic alternative routing S: encaminamiento alternativo automático F: acheminement automatique sur voie secondaire automatic answering S: respuesta automática F: réponse automatique automatic booked call S: servicio de llamadas automáticas prefijadas F: service de demande automatique d'une communication

answering delay

S: demora de respuesta

answering time of operators; request

times of an international call

transmission time; delay time; setting-up

S: demora en contestar de las operadoras;

tiempo de transmisión de la petición;

F: durée de sonnerie

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

automatic calling S: llamada automática F: appel automatique automatic credit card service S: servicio automático con tarjeta de crédito F: service automatique de cartes de crédit automatic observation of the service quality S: observación automática de la calidad de servicio F: observation automatique de la qualité de service automatic personal call S: llamada automática de persona a persona F: conversation personnelle automatique automatic repeat attempt S: repetición automática de tentativa F: répétition automatique de tentative automatic repetition S: repetición automática F: répétition automatique automatic sequential connection S: conexión automática secuencial F: connexion automatique en séquence automatic service S: servicio automático F: service automatique automatic switching equipment S: equipo de conmutación automática F: commutateur automatique automatic switching equipment S: equipo de conmutación automática F: équipement de commutation automatique automatic system S: sistema automático F: système automatique automatic transferred charge call S: servicio de transferencia automática de la tasa de la comunicación F: service d'appel avec transfert automatique de taxe automatic transferred debiting of charges S: servicio de cobro revertido automático F: service de transfert automatique d'imputation de taxes automatic verbal announcement of charges applied service S: servicio de indicación automática verbal de la tasa de la comunicación F: service d'indication automatique verbale des éléments de taxation auxiliary conditions of a modulation S: estados auxiliares de una modulación F: états auxiliaires d'une modulation availability S: disponibilidad F: disponibilité availability (unavailability) S: disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) F: disponibilité (indisponibilité) availability of a connection to be established S: disponibilidad de una conexión que ha de establecerse F: disponibilité d'une communication à établir availability of a leased circuit S: disponibilidad de un circuito arrendado F: disponibilité d'un circuit loué availability performance S: calidad de la disponibilidad F: disponibilité de l'équipement average call duration S: duración media de las conferencias F: durée moyenne de conversation average cladding diameter (D_{CLav}) S: diámetro medio del revestimiento (D_{CLav}) F: diamètre moyen de la gaine $(D_{G \text{ moy}})$ average core diameter S: diámetro medio del núcleo (D Co av) F: diamètre moyen du cœur $(D_{C \text{ moy}})$

S: duración de las operaciones F: durée moyenne des manoeuvres average reference surface diameter (D_{Rav}) S: diámetro medio de la superficie de referencia (D_{Rav}) F: diamètre moyen de la surface de référence $(D_{R \text{ mov}})$ B babyphone S: servicio de llamadas a un teléfono descolgado F: service d'appels à destination d'un poste dont le combiné est décroché backward channel S: canal de retorno F: voie de retour backward echo S: eco hacia atrás F: écho (vers l'amont) backward indicator bit S: bit indicador inverso; bit indicador hacia atrás F: bit indicateur vers l'arrière backward sequence number S: número secuencial inverso: número secuencial hacia atrás F: numéro de séquence vers l'arrière balance return loss S: atenuación de equilibrado F: affaiblissement d'équilibrage balanced code S: código equilibrado F: code à somme bornée band number S: número de banda F: numéro de bande base address S: dirección de base F: adresse de base; adresse base baseband response S: respuesta en banda de base F: réponse en bande de base basic (error correction) method S: método básico (de corrección de errores) F: méthode (de correction d'erreur) de base basic session reference S: referencia de sesión básica F: référence de base de l'échange baud S: baudio F: baud bearer channel S: canal soporte F: voie porteuse bearer identification code S: código de identificación de soporte F: code d'identification de support bid S: tentativa de toma F: tentative de prise bidirectional S: bidireccional F: bidirectionnel bids per circuit per hour (BCH) S: tentativas de toma por circuito y por hora (TTCH) F: tentatives de prise par circuit et par heure (TCH) bilateral closed user group : grupo cerrado de usuarios bilateral F: groupe fermé d'usagers bilatéral bilateral closed user group call indicator S: indicador de llamada de grupo cerrado de usuarios bilateral F: indicateur d'appel de groupe fermé

d'usagers bilatéral

average operating time

S: control bilateral F: commande bilatérale binary digit S: dígito binario F: élément binaire binary figure S: cifra binaria F: chiffre binaire binary numeral S: numeral binario F: nombre binaire binary serial signalling rate S. velocidad de transmisión binaria en serie F: débit binaire série binary tariff system S: sistema binario de tarificación F: système de tarification binaire bit combination S: combinación de bits F: combinaison d'éléments binaires bit error rate S: proporción de errores en los bits F: taux d'erreur sur les bits (binons) bit-order of transmission S: orden de transmisión de los bits F: ordre de transmission des bits bit sequence independence S: independencia de la secuencia de bits F: indépendance de la séquence des bits bit sequence independence S: independencia de la secuencia de bits F: indépendance de la séquence des bits block S: bloque F: bloc block (data) S: bloque (de datos) F: bloc (de données) block (Signalling System No. 6) S: bloque (sistema de señalización N.º 6) F: bloc (système de signalisation n° 6) block-acknowledged counter S: contador de bloques de los que se ha acusado recibo F: compteur des blocs dont il est accusé réception block check S: control por bloque F: contrôle par bloc block-completed counter S: contador de bloques completos F: compteur des blocs terminés block error rate S: proporción de errores en los bloques F: taux d'erreur sur les blocs block of parameters S: bloque de parámetros F: bloc de paramètres block separation S: separación de bloques F: séparation des blocs block separator S: separador de bloques F: séparateur de blocs blocking (congestion) S: bloqueo; congestión F: encombrement (congestion) blocking acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de bloqueo F: signal d'accusé de réception de blocage blocking acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de bloqueo F: signal d'accusé de réception de blocage blocking signal S: señal de bloqueo F: signal de blocage blocking signal S: señal de bloqueo F: signal de blocage blocking signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de bloqueo (sistema de señalización R2)

bilateral control

F: signal de blocage (système de signalisation R2)

both way S: en ambos sentidos F: à double sens break-in hangover time S: tiempo de bloqueo para la intervención F: temps de maintien pour l'intervention broadcast repeater S: repetidor de difusión F: translation pour diffusion broadcasting organization S: organismo de radiodifusión F: organisme de radiodiffusion broadcasting organization S: organismo de radiodifusión F: organisme de radiodiffusion broadcasting organization (receive) S: organismo de radiodifusión (recepción) F: organisme de radiodiffusion (réception) broadcasting organization (send) S: organismo de radiodifusión (emisión) F: organisme de radiodiffusion (émission) bunched frame alignment signal S: señal de alineación de trama concentrada F: signal de verrouillage de trame concentré burst isochronous S: transmisión isócrona en ráfagas F: isochronisme par paquets (isochronisme interrompu) busy S: ocupado; ocupación F: occupation, occupé busy hour S: hora cargada F: heure chargée busy period S: periodo de ocupación ininterrumpida F: période d'occupation ininterrompue busy test S: prueba de ocupación F: test d'occupation busy tone S: tono de ocupado F: tonalité d'occupation byte S: multibit F: multiplet byte-serial transmission S: transmisión de multibits en serie F: transmission multiplet-série C cable code

S: código-cable F: code pour câble call S: llamada F: appel call S: comunicación F: communication call (in software) S: llamada (en soporte lógico); llamada de procedimiento F: appel (en logiciel) call accepted S: llamada aceptada F: acceptation d'appel call accepted condition S: condición de llamada aceptada F: acceptation d'appel call accepted message S: mensaje de llamada aceptada F: message d'acceptation de l'appel call accepted signal S: señal de llamada aceptada F: signal d'acceptation de l'appel call attempt S: tentativa de llamada F: tentative d'appel

S: tentativa de llamada abandonada S: petición de comunicación F: tentative d'appel abandonnée F: demande de communication call attempt, completed (call attempt, effective) call request signal S: tentativa de llamada completada; S: señal de petición de llamada tentativa de llamada eficaz F: signal de demande d'appel F: tentative d'appel ayant abouti (tentative call requests satisfied immediately d'appel efficace) S: peticiones inmediatamente atendidas call attempt, lost F: demandes satisfaites immédiatement S: tentativa de llamada perdida call set-up time F: tentative d'appel perdue S: tiempo de establecimiento de la call attempt, successful comunicación S: tentativa de llamada fructuosa F: temps d'établissement des F: tentative d'appel acheminée call-back when busy terminal installation becomes free S: repetición de la llamada cuando se libera la instalación terminal ocupada F: reprise d'un appel lorsqu'une installation terminale occupée redevient libre call collision at the DTE/DCE interface S: colisión de llamadas en el interfaz ETD/ETCD F: collision d'appel à l'interface ETTD/ETCD call congestion (probability of loss; loss) S: congestión de llamadas; bloqueo de llamadas; probabilidad de pérdida; pérdida F: encombrement d'appel (probabilité de perte, perte) call control character S: carácter de control de la llamada F: caractère de commande d'appel call control procedure S: procedimiento de control de la llamada F: procédure de commande d'appel call control signals S: señales de control de la comunicación F: signaux de commande des appels call establishment S: establecimiento de la comunicación F: établissement de l'appel call-failure signal S: señal de llamada infructuosa F: signal d'échec de l'appel call-failure signal S: señal de llamada infructuosa F: signal d'échec de l'appel call identifier S: identificador de la llamada F: identificateur de communication call information S: información de llamada F: information d'appel call information service signal S: señal de servicio de información de llamada F: signal de service des renseignements pour les appels call intensity S: intensidad de llamadas F: intensité d'appel call intent S: intento de llamada F: intention d'appel call not accepted S: llamada no aceptada F: appel non accepté call phases S: fases de la comunicación F: phases d'une communication call progress signal S: señal de progresión de la llamada F: signal de progression de l'appel call rejected message S: mensaje de llamada rechazada F: message de refus de l'appel call release time S: tiempo de liberación de la comunicación que llama F: temps de libération F: indicateur de la catégorie du demandeur

call attempt, abandoned

communications call string S: cadena de llamadas F: chaîne d'appel call waiting services S: servicios de indicación de llamada en espera F: services d'appels en instance call waiting tone S: tono de indicación de llamada en espera F: tonalité d'appel en attente called line identification facility S: identificación de la línea llamada F: identification de la ligne du demandé called line identification request indicator S: indicador de petición de identificación de la línea llamada F: indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne du demandé called line identification signal S: señal de identificación de la línea llamada F: signal d'identification de la ligne appelée called line identity S: identidad de la línea llamada F: identité de la ligne du demandé called line identity indicator S: indicador de identidad de la línea llamada F: indicateur d'identité de la ligne du demandé called terminal S: terminal llamado; terminal solicitado F: équipement terminal demandé calling line identification facility S: identificación de la línea que llama F: identification de la ligne du demandeur calling line identification request indicator S: indicador de petición de identificación de la línea que llama F: indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne du demandeur calling line identification signal S: señal de identificación de la línea que llama F: signal d'identification de la ligne appelante calling line identity S: identidad de la linea que llama F: identité de la ligne du demandeur calling line identity indicator S: indicador de identidad de la línea que llama F: indicateur d'identité de la ligne du demandeur calling line identity message S: mensaie de identidad de la línea que llama F: message d'identité de la ligne du demandeur calling number indication S: servicio de indicación del número del abonado que llama F: service d'indication du numéro du demandeur calling party's category indicator S: indicador de la categoría del abonado

call request

calling party's category indicator S: indicador de la categoría del abonado que llama F: indicateur de catégorie du demandeur calling party's category signals (Signalling System R2) S: señales de categoría del abonado que llama (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal indiquant la catégorie du demandeur (système de signalisation R2) calling terminal S: terminal que llama: terminal solicitante F: équipement terminal demandeur calls barred S: llamadas prohibidas F: appels interdits (spécialisés) cancellation (A_{CANC}) S: compensación (A_{COMP}) F: compensation (A_{COMP}) cancellation completed signal S: señal de cancelación terminada F: signal d'exécution de l'annulation cancellation request signal S: señal de petición de cancelación F: signal de demande d'annulation capacity unbalance, pairs S: desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a pares F: déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux paires capacity unbalance, phantoms S: desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a circuitos fantasma F: déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux circuits fantômes carrier current telegraphy S: telegrafía por corriente portadora F: télégraphie par courant porteur carrier wave S: onda portadora F: onde porteuse CCITT MML S: LHM del CCITT F: langage homme-machine du CCITT centralized control signalling S: señalización de control centralizada F: signalisation de commande centralisée centralized multipoint facility S: facilidad de multipunto centralizado F: service complémentaire de liaisons multipoints centralisées centre clipping S: limitación de amplitud en el centro de las señales F: écrêtage du centre centrex service S: servicio centrex F: service centrex chaining search S: búsqueda en cadena F: recherche en chaîne changeback S: retorno (al enlace normal) F: retour sur la liaison normale changeback retorno al enlace de servicio F: retour sur canal sémaphore normal; retour sur la liaison normale changeback code S: código de retorno al enlace de servicio F: code de retour sur canal sémaphore normal changed number signal S: señal de número cambiado F: signal de changement de numéro changeover S: paso (a un enlace de reserva) F: passage sur liaison de réserve changeover S: paso a enlace de reserva F: passage sur canal sémaphore de secours; passage sur liaison de réserve

changeover signal S: señal de paso a un enlace de reserva F: signal de commutation sur liaison de réserve channel S: canal de transmisión F: voie (de communication) channel S: canal de transmisión F: voie de transmission channel S: canal de transmisión F: voie channel S: canal F: voie de transmission channel associated signalling S: señalización asociada al canal F: signalisation voie par voie channel gate S: puerta de canal F: porte de voie channel switching S: conmutación de canales F: commutation de voies channel time slot S: intervalo de tiempo de canal F: intervalle de temps de voie character S: carácter F: caractère character S: carácter F: caractère (d'écriture) character S: carácter F: caractère character alignment S: alineación de caracteres F: alignement de caractères character check S: control por carácter F: contrôle par caractère character error rate S: proporción de errores en los caracteres F: taux d'erreur sur les caractères character-serial transmission S: transmisión de caracteres en serie F: transmission caractère-série character set (in MML) S: juego de caracteres; conjunto de caracteres (en LHM) F: ensemble de caractères (en LHM) character signal S: señal de carácter F: signal de caractère characteristic distortion S: distorsión característica F: distorsion caractéristique chargeable duration : charged duration S: duración tasable; duración tasada F: durée taxable - durée taxée chargeable duration of a telex call S: duración tasable de una comunicación télex F: durée taxable d'une communication télex charge/no charge indicator S: indicador de con tarificación/sin tarificación F: indicateur avec (/sans) taxation charging in progress PE S: elemento pictográfico de tasación en curso F: élément graphique de taxation en cours charging information S: información de tasación F: avis de taxation check bit S: bit de control F: bit de contrôle check loop S: bucle de pruebas de continuidad F: boucle pour contrôle de continuité

check-out time S: tiempo de verificación F: durée de vérification check point S: punto de comprobación; punto de validación F: point de repère CHILL S: CHILL F: CHILL circuit S: circuito F: circuit (telecommunication) circuit S: circuito (de telecomunicaciones) F: voie de communication; circuit (de télécommunication) telecommunication circuit S: circuito de telecomunicaciones F: circuit de télécommunication (electric) circuit S: circuito (eléctrico) F: circuit (électrique) . . circuit S: circuito de ... (función determinada) F: circuit de . circuit access points S: puntos de acceso al circuito F: points d'accès au circuit circuit control station S: estación directora de circuito F: station directrice de circuit circuit control station S: estación directora de circuito F: station directrice de circuit circuit group S: haz de circuitos F: faisceau de circuits circuit-group-congestion signal S: señal de congestión en el haz de circuitos F: signal d'encombrement du faisceau des circuits circuit released acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de circuito liberado F: signal d'accusé de réception de libération de circuit circuit released signal S: señal de circuito liberado F: signal de libération du circuit circuit state message S: mensaje de estado del circuito F: message d'état de circuit circuit sub-control station S: estación subdirectora de circuito F: station sous-directrice de circuit circuit sub-group S: subhaz de circuitos F: sous-faisceau de circuits circuit-switched connection S: conexión por conmutación de circuitos F: connexion par commutation de circuits circuit-switched data transmission service S: servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de circuitos F: service de transmission de données avec commutation de circuits circuit switching S: conmutación de circuitos F: commutation de circuits circuit terminals S: terminales (de circuito) F: bornes terminales circuit test access points S: puntos de acceso para las mediciones de circuito F: point d'accès pour les mesures de circuit cladding S: revestimiento F: gaine cladding centre S: centro del revestimiento F: centre de la gaine

cladding diameter (D_{CL}) S: diámetro del revestimiento (D_{CL}) F: diamètre de la gaine (D_G) cladding surface diameter deviation (ΔD_{CL}) S: desviación del diámetro de la superficie del revestimiento (ΔD_{CL}) F: écart sur le diamètre de la gaine (ΔD_G) clarifying text S: texto aclaratorio F: texte explicatif clear-back signal S: señal de colgar F: signal de raccrochage clear-back signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal de raccrochage (système de signalisation R2) clear-back signals S: señales de colgar F: signaux de raccrochage clear confirmation S: confirmación de liberación F: confirmation de libération clear-forward signal S: señal de fin (desconexión) F: signal de fin clear-forward signal S: señal de fin (desconexión) F: signal de fin clear-forward signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de fin (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal de fin (système de signalisation R2) clear message S: mensaje de liberación F: message de libération clear request condition S: condición de petición de liberación F: demande de libération clearing S: liberación F: libération clock S: reloj F: générateur de rythme; horloge closed-circuit working S: funcionamiento en circuito cerrado F: transmission par fermeture de circuit ou par envoi de courant closed coupler S: acoplador cerrado F: coupleur clos closed user group S: grupo cerrado de usuarios F: groupe fermé d'usagers closed user group S: grupo cerrado de usuarios F: groupe fermé d'usagers closed user group call indicator S: indicador de llamada de grupo cerrado de usuarios F: indicateur d'appel de groupe fermé d'usagers closed user group with outgoing access S: grupo cerrado de usuarios con acceso de salida F: groupe fermé d'usagers avec accès sortant co-located exchange concentrator S: concentrador de central local F: concentrateur de central local coast (shore) station identity S: identidad de estación costera (terrena costera) F: identité de la station côtière (terrienne) coast station S: estación costera F: station côtière code S: código F: code

code (telegraph or data) S: código (telegráfico o de datos) F: code (télégraphique ou de données) code character S: carácter de código F: caractère (télégraphique) code; coded character set S: código; juego de caracteres codificados F: code; jeu de caractères codés code conversion S: conversión de código F: transcodage code conversion S: conversión de código F: conversion de code code conversion S: conversión de código F: conversion de code code converter S: convertidor de código F: convertisseur de code code dependent system S: sistema dependiente del código F: système lie au code utilisé code division S: división en código F: répartition en code code extension S: ampliación del código F: extension de code code independent system S: sistema independiente del código F: système indépendant du code utilisé code table S: tabla de código F: tableau de code code violation S: violación de código F: violation du code codec S: codec F: codec coded inband signalling S: señalización codificada dentro de banda F: signalisation dans la bande avec codage coded mark inversion (CMI) S: código CMI F: CMI (Coded mark inversion) coherent significant instant S: instante significativo coherente F: instant significatif cohérent collection charge S: tasa de percepción F: taxe de perception collection charge S: tasa de percepción F: taxe de perception combined local/transit exchange S: central combinada local/de tránsito F: centre mixte urbain et de transit combined loss and delay system S: sistema mixto de pérdidas y espera F: système avec perte et attente combined signalling sender and receiver PE S: elemento pictográfico de emisor y receptor de señalización combinados F: élément graphique de combinaison d'émetteur-récepteur de signalisation comfort tone S: tono de paciencia F: tonalité de file d'attente command S: instrucción (de control) F: commande command S: instrucción F: commande command (in MML) S: instrucción; orden F: commande (en LHM) command code S: código de instrucción

F: code de commande

F: identificateur de commande (IC) ou de réponse (IR) command language S: lenguaje de instrucciones; lenguaje de órdenes F: langage de commande command reference S: referencia de instrucción F: référence de commande command sequence number S: número secuencial de instrucción F: numéro de séquence de commande comment (in MML) S: comentario (en LHM) F: commentaire (en LHM) comment (in SDL) S. comentario (en LED) F: commentaire (en LDS) common channel exchange S: central de canal común F: centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune common channel exchange, first S: central de canal común, primera F: centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune, premier common channel exchange, intermediate S: central de canal común, intermedia F: centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune, intermédiaire common channel exchange, last S: central de canal común, última F: centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune, dernier common channel signalling S: señalización por canal común F: signalisation sur voie commune; signalisation par canal sémaphore common channel signalling S: señalización por canal común F: signalisation sur voie commune (SVC) common channel signalling S: señalización por canal común F: signalisation par canal sémaphore common-mode rejection ratio S: relación de rechazo de modo común F: rapport d'affaiblissement dans le mode commun commonality S: comunidad de diseño F: communauté de conception communication S: comunicación F: communication compatibility S: compatibilidad F: compatibilité compelled signalling S: señalización de secuencia obligada F: signalisation asservie to compile S: compilar F: compiler compiler S: compilador; programa compilador F: compilateur completion of calls to busy subscribers service S: servicio de llamadas completadas sobre un número ocupado F: service d'aboutissement d'appels adressés à des abonnés occupés completion ratio (efficiency ratio; answer seizure ratio) S: relación respuesta/toma; tasa de eficacia F: taux d'efficacité composite loss (or gain) S: pérdida (o ganancia) compuesta F: affaiblissement (ou gain) composite

command identifier (CI) or response identifier

S: identificador de instrucción (II) o

identificador de respuesta (IR)

(RI)

compound parameter argument S: argumento de parámetro compuesto F: argument de paramètre composé compression (expansion) of the luminance range S: compresión (expansión) de la gama de luminancia F: compression (extension) des luminances computer language S: lenguaje de computador; lenguaje de máguina F: langage-machine concentration (in a switching stage) S: concentración (en una etapa de conmutación) F: concentration (dans un étage de commutation) concentricity error, core/cladding S: error de concentricidad núcleo/revestimiento ($C_{Co/CL}$) F: erreur de concentricité cœur/gaine $(C_{C/G})$ concentricity error, core/reference surface S: error de concentricidad núcleo/superficie de referencia $(C_{Co/R})$ F: erreur de concentricité cœur/surface de référence $(C_{C/R})$ condition A, condition Z S: estado A; estado Z F: condition A; condition Z conference (telegraph) repeater S: repetidor (telegráfico) para conferencias F: translation (télégraphique) pour conférence conference call services S: servicio de comunicación pluripartita; servicio de conferencia múltiple F: service de communication conférence confusion signal S: señal de confusión F: signal de confusion congestion tone S: tono de congestión F: tonalité d'encombrement connect signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de toma (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal de prise (système de signalisation R1) connect when free facility S: facilidad de conexión cuando se libere F: service complémentaire de connexion quand la ligne devient libre connect when free signal S: señal de conexión cuando se libere F: signal de connexion quand la ligne devient libre connected switching path PE S: elemento pictográfico de trayecto de conmutación conectado F: élément graphique de trajet de commutation établi connection (communication path) S: conexión (trayecto de comunicación) F: connexion (trajet de communication) connection (in telecommunication) S: conexión (en telecomunicaciones) F: connexion (de télécommunications) connection in progress S: conexión en curso F: communication en cours d'établissement connection through an exchange S: conexión a través de una central F: connexion à travers un central connector (in SDL) S: conector (en LED) F: connecteur (en LDS) constant failure intensity period S: periodo de intensidad de fallos constante F: période d'intensité constante de dérangement consumption of a signal S: consumo de una señal F: absorption d'un signal

continental circuit S: circuito continental F: circuit continental continental connection S: conexión continental F: communication continentale continental exchange S: central continental F: centre continental continuation character S: carácter de continuación F: caractère de répétition continuation mode S: modo continuación F: mode répétitif continuation mode operating sequence S: secuencia de funcionamiento en el modo continuación F: séquence de fonctionnement dans le mode répétitif continuity check S: prueba de continuidad F: essai de continuité continuity check S: prueba de continuidad; verificación de continuidad F: contrôle de continuité continuity check transceiver S: transmisor-receptor para pruebas de continuidad; transceptor para pruebas de continuidad F: émetteur-récepteur pour essais de continuité continuity check transponder S: transpondedor para pruebas de continuidad; transmisor-respondedor para pruebas de continuidad F: répondeur pour contrôle de continuité continuity signal S: señal de continuidad F: signal de continuité continuous receiver S: receptor (de avance) continuo F: récepteur à déroulement continu control character S: carácter de control F: caractère de commande control character S: carácter de control F: caractère de commande control character (in MML) S: carácter de control F: caractère de commande (en LHM) control circuit S: circuito de control F: circuit de conversation control circuit S: circuito de conversación F: circuit de conversation control element PE S: elemento pictográfico de elemento de control F: élément graphique d'élément de commande control function S: función de control F: fonction de commande control procedure S: procedimiento de control F: procédure de commande control station S: estación directora F: station directrice controlled maintenance S: mantenimiento controlado F: maintenance dirigée controlled not ready signal S: señal de controlado no preparado F: signal non prêt commandé controlled rerouting S: reencaminamiento controlado F: retour sous contrôle sur route normale

controlled slip S: deslizamiento controlado F: glissement commandé controlling exchange S: central directora F: centre directeur controlling operator S: operadora directora F: opératrice directrice controlling operator S: operador director (o controlador) F: opérateur directeur controlling testing station (on a circuit) S: estación directora (de un circuito) F: station directrice (sur un circuit) conventional degree of distortion S: grado convencional de distorsión F: degré conventionnel de distorsion convergence S: convergencia F: convergence convergence S: convergencia F: convergence convergence time S: tiempo de convergencia F: temps de convergence conversation time S: duración de conferencia F: durée de conversation conversational mode S: modo conversacional F: mode dialogué conversational mode S: modo conversación F: mode conversation core S: núcleo F: cœur core centre S: centro del núcleo F: centre du cœur core diameter (D_{Co}) S: diámetro del núcleo (D_{Co}) F: diamètre du cœur (D_C) core diameter deviation (ΔD_{Co}) S: desviación del diámetro del núcleo (ΔD_{Co}) F: écart sur le diamètre du cœur (ΔD_C) corrected equivalent resistance error S: error de resistencia equivalente corregido F: écart équivalent corrigé corrected reference equivalents (CREs) S: equivalentes de referencia corregidos (ERC) F: équivalents de référence corrigés (ERC) correction character S: carácter de corrección F: caractère de correction corrective maintenance S: mantenimiento correctivo F: maintenance corrective corrective maintenance; repair S: mantenimiento correctivo; reparación F: maintenance corrective; réparation corrective maintenance time; repair time S: tiempo de mantenimiento correctivo; tiempo de reparación F: durée de maintenance corrective; durée de réparation country code S: indicativo de país F: indicatif de pays country-code and echo-suppressor indicators (Signalling System R2) S: indicadores de indicativo de país y de supresor de eco (sistema de señalización R2) F: indicateurs d'indicatifs de pays et de suppresseur d'écho (système de signalisation R2)

country-code indicator S: indicador de indicativo de país F: indicateur d'indicatif de pays country (or Administration) of destination S: país (o Administración) de destino F: pays (ou Administration) de destination country (or Administration) of origin S: país (o Administración) de origen F: pays (ou Administration) d'origine cross-exchange check (cross-office) : verificación a través de la central F: vérification du trajet dans le central cross-office check S: verificación a través de la central; prueba a través de la central F: vérification de la voie de conversation dans le central (le centre) cross-office check S: prueba de continuidad a través de la central; verificación de continuidad a través de la central F: contrôle de continuité à travers un commutateur cross-office transfer time, T_{cu} S: tiempo de transferencia a través de la central, T_{cu} F: temps de transfert dans le central (T_{cu}) crossbar switch S: conmutador de barras cruzadas F: commutateur crossbar crossbar system S: sistema de barras cruzadas F: système automatique «crossbar» curbed modulation S: modulación fraccionada F: modulation fragmentée cursor off (COF) S: cursor inactivo (COF) F: curseur arrêté (COF) cursor on (CON) S: cursor activo (CON) F: curseur en marche (CON) customer recorded information service S: servicio de información grabada por el abonado F: service particulier d'information enregistrée cyclic code S: código ciclico F: code cyclique cyclic distortion S: distorsión cíclica F: distorsion cyclique

D

- **D-bit modification facility**
 - S: facilidad de modificación del bit D F: service complémentaire de modification du bit D
- data carrier failure detector
- S: detector de interrupción de la portadora
 - de datos F: détecteur d'interruption de la porteuse de
- données
- data channel
- S: canal de datos F: voie de données
- data channel, analogue
- S: canal de datos, analógico F: voie de données (analogique)
- data channel, digital
- S: canal de datos, digital
- F: voie de données (numérique)
- data channel failure detector
- S: detector de interrupción del canal de datos
- F: détecteur d'interruption de la voie de données

data channel propagation time, T_p S: tiempo de propagación del canal de datos, T_p F: temps de propagation sur la voie de données (Tp) data circuit S: circuito de datos F: circuit de transmission de données data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) S: equipo de terminación del circuito de datos (ETCD) F équipement de terminaison du circuit de données data collection S: agrupación de datos F: collecte de données data concentrator S: concentrador de datos F: concentrateur de données data connection S: conexión de datos F: communication de données data link S: enlace de datos E: liaison de données data link S: enlace de datos F: liaison de données data phase S: fase de datos F: phase de données data security S: seguridad de los datos F: sécurité des données data signal S: señal de datos F: signal de données data signal quality detection S: detección de la calidad de la señal de datos F: détection de la qualité du signal de données data signalling rate S: velocidad de transmisión de datos F: débit binaire data signalling rate transparency S: transparencia a la velocidad binaria F: transparence du débit binaire data sink S: colector de datos F: collecteur de données data source S: fuente de datos F: source de données data switching exchange S: central de conmutación de datos F: centre de commutation de données data terminal equipment S: equipo terminal de datos F: équipement terminal de données data transfer S: transferencia de datos F: transfert de données data transfer rate S: velocidad de transferencia de datos F: rapidité de transfert de données data transfer requested S: transferencia de datos pedida F: transfert de données demandé data user part S: parte de usuario de datos F: Sous-système Utilisateur Données Data User Part handling time, T_{hu} S: tiempo de tratamiento de la parte de usuario de datos, T_{hu} F: temps de traitement pour le Sous-système Utilisateur Données (Thu) datagram S: datagrama F: datagramme datagram call progress signal logical channel S: canal lógico de señales de progresión de la llamada de datagrama

progression de l'appel en service de

datagramme datagram delivery data confirmation S: confirmación de entrega de datagrama F: confirmation de remise de datagramme datagram nondelivery indication S: indicación de no entrega de datagrama F: indication de non-remise de datagramme datagram queue length selection S: elección de longitud de cola para datagramas F: choix de la longueur de la file d'attente de datagrammes datagram service S: servicio de datagramas F: service de datagramme day to busy-hour ratio S: relación del tráfico diario al tráfico en la hora cargada F: rapport du trafic journalier au trafic à l'heure chargée dBm S: dBm F: dBm d Bm0 *S:* dBm0 F: dBm0dBm0p S: dBm0p F: dBm0p dBm0ps S: dBm0ps F: dBm0ps DBM0S S: dBm0s F: dBm0s d Bm0s S: dBm0s F: dBm0s dBq0ps S: dBq0ps F: dBq0ps dBq0s S: dBq0s F: dBq0s dBr S: dBr F: dBr dBrs S: dBrs F: dBrs d.c. spark-over voltage S: tensión continua de cebado de un descargador F: tension continue d'amorçage d'un parafoudre DCC/DNIC indicator S: indicador DPD/CIRD F: indicateur de 1PD/CIRD DCE clear indication S: indicación de liberación por el ETCD F: indication de libération par l'ETCD DCE power off signal S: señal de ETCD sin alimentación F: signal de coupure de l'alimentation de **FETCD** DCE waiting S: ETCD en espera F: ETCD en attente dead sector S: sector inutilizable F: secteur mort dead time S: tiempo muerto F: temps mort dead time S: tiempo muerto F: temps mort to debug (in programming) S: depurar (en programación) F: mettre au point decentralized control signalling

> S: señalización de control descentralizada F: signalisation de commande décentralisée

F: voie logique pour les signaux de

decimal numeral S: numeral decimal F: nombre décimal decision (in SDL) S: decisión (en LED) F: décision (en LDS) decision circuit S: circuito de decisión F: circuit de décision decision instant of a digital signal S: instante de decisión de una señal digital F: instant de décision d'un signal numérique decision symbol S: símbolo de decisión F: symbole de décision decision value S: valor de decisión F: amplitude de décision decoder S: decodificador F: décodeur decoding S: decodificación F: décodage default value S: valor por defecto F: valeur de défaut degraded service signal S: señal de servicio degradado F: signal de dégradation du service degree of distortion in service S: grado de distorsión en servicio F: degré de distorsion en service degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion S: grado de la distorsión anisócrona de adelanto en la transmisión en paralelo F: degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en avance degree of gross start-stop distortion S: grado de distorsión arrítmica global F: degré de distorsion arythmique globale degree of inherent distortion S: grado de distorsión propia F: degré de distorsion propre degree of isochronous distortion S: grado de distorsión isócrona F: degré de distorsion isochrone degree of isochronous distortion S: grado de distorsión isócrona F: degré de distorsion isochrone degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion S: grado de distorsión anisócrona de retraso en la transmisión en paralelo F: degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en retard degree of standardized test distortion S: grado de distorsión normalizado de prueba F: degré de distorsion d'essai normalisé degree of start-stop distortion S: grado de distorsión arrítmica F: degré de distorsion arythmique degree of start-stop distortion S: grado de distorsión arrítmica F: degré de distorsion arythmique degree of synchronous start-stop distortion S: grado de distorsión arrítmica en el sincronismo F: degré de distorsion arythmique au synchronisme delay-dialling signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de demora (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal invitant à différer la numérotation (système de signalisation R1) delay system S: sistema de espera F: système avec attente delayed delivery S: entrega diferida F: remise différée

deletion character S: carácter de borrado F: caractère d'effacement delimiter S: delimitador F: délimiteur delivery confirmation S: confirmación de entrega F: confirmation de remise delta modulation S: modulación delta F: modulation delta demand operating S: explotación en servicio rápido F: exploitation en service rapide democratic (mutually synchronized) network S: red democrática (mutuamente sincronizada) F: réseau démocratique (à synchronisation mutuelle) demodulation S: demodulación F: démodulation dependent (repeater) station S: estación (de repetidores) telealimentada F: station (de répéteurs) téléalimentée descrambler S: desaleatorizador F: désembrouilleur description (in SDL) S: descripción (en LED) F: description (en LDS) to designate S: designar F: désigner despotic (synchronized) network S red despótica (sincronizada) F: réseau (à synchronisation) despotique destination S: destino F: destination destination address S: dirección de destino F: adresse de destination destination identifier S: identificador de destino F: identificateur de destination destination indicator S: indicador de destino F: indicateur de destination (signalling) destination point S: punto de destino (de la señalización) F: point sémaphore de destination destination point code S: código de punto de destino F: code du point de destination destination point code S: código del punto de destino F: code du point de destination destruction characteristic of a protector S: característica de destrucción de un descargador F: caractéristique de destruction deviation ratio S: relación de desviación F: rapport de déviation device start (DST) S: arranque de dispositivo (DST) F: mise en marche dispositif (DST) device stop (DSP) S: detención de dispositivo (DSP) F: arrêt dispositif (DSP) device wait (DW) S: espera de dispositivo (DW) F: dispositif en attente (DW) diagnostic code (in Recommendation X.25) S: código de diagnóstico de la Recomendación X.25 F: code de diagnostic dans l'Avis X.25 dial tone S: tono de invitación a marcar F: tonalité de numérotation

dial-tone delay S: periodo de espera del tono de invitación a marcar F: durée d'attente de tonalité dialling-time S: tiempo de marcación F: durée de numérotation diary service S: servicio de agenda F: service de rappel de date dichotomizing search S: búsqueda dicotómica F: recherche dichotomique difference of capacity S: diferencia de capacidad F: écart de capacité differential echo suppressor S: supresor de eco diferencial F: suppresseur d'écho différentiel differential modulation S: modulación diferencial F: modulation différentielle differential pulse code modulation (DPCM) S: modulación por impulsos codificados diferencial (MICD) F: modulation différentielle par impulsions et codage (MDIC) differential sensitivity S: sensibilidad diferencial F: sensibilité différentielle digit S: dígito F: élément numérique digit S: cifra; dígito F: chiffre digit S: cifra F: élément numérique digit position S: posición de dígito F: position d'un élément de signal; position d'un élément numérique digit rate S. velocidad digital F: débit numérique digit sequence integrity S: integridad de la secuencia de dígitos F: intégrité de la séquence des éléments numériques digit time slot S: intervalo de tiempo de dígito F: intervalle de temps pour élément numérique digital block S: bloque digital F: bloc numérique digital circuit S: circuito digital F: circuit numérique digital connection S: conexión digital F: connexion numérique digital demultiplexer S: demultiplexor digital F: démultiplexeur numérique digital distribution frame S: repartidor digital F: répartiteur numérique digital error S: error digital F: erreur numérique digital exchange S: central digital F: centre numérique digital filling S: complementación digital F: remplissage numérique digital line path S: trayecto de línea digital F: conduit de ligne numérique

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

digital line section S: sección de línea digital F: section de ligne numérique digital line system S: sistema de línea digital F: système de ligne numérique digital multiplex equipment S: equipo múltiplex digital F: équipement de multiplexage numérique digital multiplex hierarchy S: ierarquía de los múltiplex digitales F: hiérarchie de multiplexage numérique digital multiplexer S: multiplexor digital F: multiplexeur numérique digital path S: trayecto digital F: conduit numérique digital radio path S: trayecto radiodigital F: conduit hertzien numérique digital radio section S: sección radiodigital F: section hertzienne numérique digital radio system S: sistema radiodigital F: système hertzien numérique digital section S: sección digital F: section numerique digital signal S: señal digital F: signal numérique digital sum S: suma digital F: somme numérique digital sum variation S: variación de la suma digital F: variation de la somme numérique digital switching S: conmutación digital F: commutation numérique diplex . . . *S:* . . . díplex F:... diplex direct access S: acceso directo F: accès sélectif direct address S: dirección directa F: adresse directe direct call S: llamada directa F: appel direct direct-current transmission S: transmisión en corriente continua F: transmission par courant continu direct dialling-in S: marcación directa de extensiones F: sélection directe d'un poste supplémentaire direct service circuit S: circuito de servicio directo F: circuit de service direct direct-transit country S: país de tránsito directo F: pays de transit direct direction of speech S: dirección de conversación F: direction de conversation directly powered (repeater) station S: estación (de repetidores) alimentada directamente F: station (de répéteurs) à alimentation indépendante; station de répéteurs autoalimentée directory inquiry service S: servicio de información sobre guías telefónicas F: service de renseignements concernant les listes dabonnés

disconnect signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de fin (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal de fin (système de signalisation R1) disparity S: disparidad F: disparité distributed frame alignment signal S: señal de alineación de trama distribuida F: signal de verrouillage de trame réparti distribution frame S: repartidor F: répartiteur divergence S: divergencia F: divergence diversion if number busy service S: servicio de transferencia de llamadas en caso de línea ocupada (transferencia por ocupación) F: service de transfert d'appel en cas de numéro occupé do not disturb service S: servicio «no molestar» F: service «ne pas déranger» document S: documento F: document document facsimile telegram S: telegrama facsimil F: télégramme fac-similé document facsimile telegraphy S: telegrafia facsimil para documentos F: télécopie double-current transmission S: transmisión a doble polaridad (por corriente doble) F: transmission par double courant double-ended synchronization S: sincronización biterminal F: synchronisation bilatérale double phantom balanced telegraph circuit S: circuito telegráfico superfantasma F: circuit télégraphique superfantôme double, triple,... error S: error doble, triple ... F: erreur double, triple ... down state S: estado de indisponibilidad F: état d'indisponibilité drift compensation S: compensación de deriva F: compensation de dérive drum factor S: factor de cilindro F: facteur de cylindre drum receiver S: receptor de cilindro F: récepteur à cylindre drum transmitter S: transmisor de cilindro F: émetteur à cylindre DTE busy S: ETD ocupado F: ETTD occupé DTE clear request S: petición de liberación por el ETD F: demande de libération émise par l'ETTD DTE controlled not ready S: ETD controlado, no preparado F: ETTD non prêt commandé DTE inactive registration facility S: facilidad de registro de ETD inactivo F: service complémentaire d'enregistrement de l'état ETTD inactif DTE uncontrolled not ready S: ETD no controlado no preparado F: ETTD non prêt automatique DTE waiting S: ETD en espera F: ETTD en attente

dual seizure

- S: doble toma; toma simultánea
- F: prise simultanée
- dual telephone numbers
 - S: servicio de duplicidad de números telefónicos
 - F: service de numéros de téléphone doubles
- to dump
 - S: vaciar
- F: vider
- duplex (circuit, connection)
- S: circuito (conexión) dúplex
 - F: ligne, liaison duplex; ligne, liaison duplexée
- duplex operation
- S: funcionamiento dúplex
- F: exploitation en duplex
- duplex, two way simplex (connection)
 S: (conexión) dúplex; (conexión) símplex
- bidireccional F: (communication) bilatérale
- duration of a call
 - S: duración de conferencia
 - F: durée de la conversation

E

ear reference point S: punto de referencia oido F: point de référence-oreille earlier transmitted bits (scrambling process) S: bits precedentes transmitidos (aleatorización) F: bits transmis précédemment (embrouillage) early failure period S: periodo de fallos inicial F: période initiale de dérangement earth-return double phantom circuit S: circuito superfantasma con vuelta por tierra F: (circuit) approprié de fantôme; circuit approprié de combiné; circuit télégraphique superfantôme avec retour par la terre earth-return phantom circuit S: circuito telegráfico fantasma con vuelta por tierra F: circuit approprié; circuit télégraphique fantôme avec retour par la terre echelon telegraphy S: telegrafia escalonada F: (communication, installation, faisceau) échelonné echo S: eco F: écho echo canceller S: compensador de eco F: compensateur d'écho echo curve S: curva de eco F: courbe d'écho echo effect S: efecto de eco F: effet d'écho echo loss (A_{ECHO}) S: atenuación del eco $(A_{\rm ECO})$ F: affaiblissement d'écho (A_{ECHO}) echo suppressor S: supresor de eco F: suppresseur d'écho echo suppressor indicator S: indicador de supresor de eco F: indicateur de suppresseur d'écho echometric measurement S: medición ecométrica F: mesure échométrique

echoplex mode S: modo ecoplex F: mode échoplex editing S: edición F: édition effective capacity S: capacidad efectiva F: capacité effective effective data transfer rate S: velocidad real de transferencia de datos F: débit effectif du transfert des données effective traffic S: tráfico eficaz F: trafic efficace effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission S: señales efectivamente transmitidas en las transmisiones radiofónicas F: signaux effectivement transmis dans les transmissions radiophoniques effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission S: señales efectivamente transmitidas en las transmisiones radiofónicas F: signaux effectivement transmis dans une transmission radiophonique efficiency factor in time (of a telegraph communication with automatic repetition for the correction of errors) S: factor de eficacia en el tiempo (de una comunicación telegráfica con repetición automática para la correción de errores) F: facteur d'efficacité dans le temps electronic relay S: relé electrónico F: relais électronique element error rate S: tasa de errores en los elementos F: taux d'erreur sur les éléments elementary cable section S: sección elemental de cable F: section élémentaire de câble elementary cable section S: sección elemental de cable F: section élémentaire de câble elementary echo S: eco elemental F: écho élémentaire elementary regenerated section S: sección elemental con regeneración F: section élémentaire régénérée elementary regenerator section S: sección elemental de regeneración F: section élémentaire régénérée elementary repeater section S: sección elemental de repetición F: section élémentaire amplifiée elementary repeatered section S: sección elemental con amplificación F: section élémentaire amplifiée emergency call service S: servicio de llamadas de emergencia F: service d'appels d'urgence emergency changeover S: paso de emergencia a enlace de reserva F: passage d'urgence sur canal sémaphore de secours emergency-load-transfer signal S: señal de transferencia de tráfico de emergencia F: signal de transfert d'urgence de la charge emergency restart S: rearranque de emergencia F: remise en fonctionnement d'urgence emergency routes S: rutas de emergencia F: voie(s) de secours en bloc register signalling (Signalling System R2) S: señalización de registrador en bloque (sistema de señalización R2) F: signalisation entre enregistreurs en bloc (système de signalisation R2)

encoder S: codificador F: codeur encoding (in PCM) S: codificación (en MIC) F: codage encoding law S: ley de codificación F: loi de codage end-of-block signal S: señal de término de bloque F: signal de fin de bloc end of dialogue S: fin de diálogo F: fin de dialogue end of output S: fin de salida F: fin de sortie end-of-pulsing (ST) signal S: señal de fin de numeración (SFN) F: signal de fin de numérotation (ST) end-of-pulsing signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de fin de numeración (sistema de señalización R2) F. signal de fin de numérotation (système de signalisation R2) end of selection S: fin de selección F: fin de sélection end statement S: sentencia de fin F: instruction de fin end-to-end servicing S: servicio de extremo a extremo F: service de bout en bout end-to-end signalling (Signalling System R2) S: señalización de extremo a extremo (sistema de señalización R2) F: signalisation de bout en bout (système de signalisation R2) engaged test; busy test S: prueba de ocupación F: test d'occupation envelope S: envolvente F: enveloppe equal-length code S: código de igual longitud F: code à moments equivalent binary content S: contenido binario equivalente F: contenu binaire équivalent equivalent bit rate S: velocidad de bits equivalente F: débit binaire équivalent equivalent random circuit group S: haz de circuitos aleatorios equivalente F: faisceau équivalent equivalent random traffic intensity S: intensidad de tráfico aleatorio equivalente F: intensité de trafic équivalent equivalent resistance error S: error de resistencia equivalente F: écart équivalent equivalent r.m.s. sine wave power of the peak of a multiplex telephone signal S: potencia equivalente de cresta de una señal múltiplex telefónica F: puissance équivalente de crête d'un signal téléphonique multiplex Erlang S: erlang F: erlang erroneous bit S: bit erróneo F: bit (binon) erroné erroneous block S: bloque erróneo F: bloc erroné error burst S: ráfaga de errores

F: paquet d'erreurs

F: contrôle des erreurs error control loop S: bucle de protección contra errores F: boucle de protection contre les erreurs error-correcting code S: código corrector de errores F: code correcteur d'erreurs error correcting system S: sistema corrector de errores F: système de correction d'erreurs error-correcting telegraph code S: código corrector de errores F: code correcteur d'erreurs error-correcting telegraph system S: sistema corrector de errores F: système correcteur d'erreurs error-detecting code S: código detector de errores F: code détecteur d'erreurs error-detecting system S: sistema detector de errores sin repetición F: système détecteur d'erreurs sans répétition error-detecting telegraph code S: código detector de errores F: code détecteur d'erreurs error multiplication S: multiplicación de errores F: multiplication d'erreurs error multiplication factor S: factor de multiplicación de errores F: coefficient de multiplication d'erreurs error rate monitor S: monitor de la tasa de errores F: appareil de surveillance du taux d'erreur error rate of a telegraph communication S: tasa de errores de una comunicación telegráfica F: taux d'erreur d'une communication télégraphique error rate of a translation S: tasa de errores de una traducción F: taux d'erreur d'une traduction error rate of keying S: tasa de errores de una modulación F: taux d'erreur d'une manipulation error ratio S: tasa de errores F: taux d'erreur error spread S: dispersión de errores F: répartition des erreurs escape indication S: indicación de escape F: indication d'échappement escane sequence S: secuencia de escape F: séquence d'échappement even parity check (odd parity check) S: control de paridad (o de imparidad) F: contrôle de parité (ou d'imparité) exchange (switching exchange, switching centre) S: central; central de conmutación; centro de conmutación F: centre de commutation; central de commutation exchange call-release delay S: tiempo de liberación de la comunicación por una central F: temps de libération de la communication par le central exchange call set-up delay S: tiempo de establecimiento de la comunicación por una central F: temps d'établissement de la communication dans le central exchange call set-up delay S: tiempo de establecimiento de la

error control

S: control de errores

comunicación por una central F: durée de sélection d'un commutateur

exchange concentrator S: concentrador de central F: concentrateur de central exchange control system S: sistema de control de la central F: système de commande du central execution character S: carácter de ejecución F: caractère d'exécution executive program S: programa ejecutivo; programa supervisor; supervisor F: (programme) superviseur expanded session reference S¹ referencia de sesión ampliada F: référence élargie de l'échange expansion S: expansión (en una etapa de conmutación) F: expansion (dans un étage de commutation) exposure S: exposición F: exposition extension circuit S: circuito de prolongación; sección local F: section locale external blocking S: bloqueo externo F: blocage externe external signal S: señal externa F: signal externe F facility registration/cancellation request accepted message S: mensaje de aceptación de la petición de registro/cancelación de facilidad F: message d'acceptation de la demande d'enregistrement ou d'annulation de services complémentaires facility registration/cancellation request message S: mensaie de petición de registro/cancelación de facilidad F: message de demande d'enregistrement ou d'annulation de services complémentaires facility registration/cancellation request rejected message S: mensaje de rechazo de la petición de

registro/cancelación de facilidad F: message de refus de la demande d'enregistrement ou d'annulation de services complémentaires

facility request

S: petición de facilidad

F: demande de service complémentaire facility request separator

S: separador de petición de facilidad F: séparateur de demandes de service complémentaire

facsimile

- S: facsímil
- F: télécopie

facsimile on private networks

- S: facsímil por redes privadas
- F: télécopie sur réseaux privés

facsimile service

- S: servicio facsímil
- F: service de télécopie
- facsimile telegraphy
 - S: telegrafia facsímil
 - F: télégraphie fac-similé
- facsimile terminal (facsimile machine) S: terminal facsimil; aparato facsimil F: terminal de télécopie (télécopieur)
- factor of cooperation
- S: factor de cooperación
- F: facteur de coopération

fail safe S: prevención contra fallos F: protection contre les dérangements failure S: fallo F: dérangement: défaut failure correction time S: tiempo de corrección de fallo F: durée de relève d'un dérangement failure diagnosis time S: tiempo de diagnóstico de fallo F: durée du diagnostic d'un dérangement failure mode S: modo de fallo F: mode de dérangement failure occurrence S: aparición de fallo F: apparition d'un dérangement failure recognition S: detección de fallo F: identification d'un dérangement failure state S: estado de fallo F: état de dérangement fast select S: selección rápida F: sélection rapide fast select acceptance S: aceptación de selección rápida F: acceptation de la sélection rapide fault report point (circuit) S: punto de avisos de averías en los . circuitos F: service de signalisation des dérangements sur les circuits fault report point (network) S: punto de avisos de averías en la red F: service de signalisation des dérangements dans le réseau faulty link information S: información de enlace averiado F: information de liaison défaillante field S: campo F: domaine field S: campo F: zone field S: campo F: champ field indicator S: indicador de campo F: indicateur de domaine field length indicator S: indicador de longitud de campo F: indicateur de longueur de domaine fifteen-supergroup assembly S: agregado de 15 grupos secundarios F: assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires fifteen-supergroup assembly link S: enlace en agregado de 15 grupos secundarios F: liaison en assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires fifteen-supergroup assembly section S: sección de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios F: section d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires file S: fichero F: fichier fill-in signal unit S: unidad de señalización de relleno F: trame sémaphore de remplissage

- final circuit group S: haz final de circuitos
- F: faisceau final
- first choice circuit group S: haz de circuitos de primera elección
 - F: faisceau de premier choix

first data multiplexer S: primer multiplexor de datos F: multiplexeur de données du premier ordre fixed destination call services S: servicio de llamada de línea directa F: service d'appels à destination fixe flag S: bandera F: fanion flat-bed transmitter S: transmisor de exploración plana F: émetteur à plat flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure S: procedimiento de remuneración a tanto alzado por circuito F: méthode de rémunération forfaitaire par circuit flow control S: control de flujo F: contrôle de flux flow control parameter selection/negotiation and indication for virtual call service S: elección, negociación e indicación de parámetros de control de flujo para el servicio de llamada virtual F: sélection, négociation et indication des paramètres de contrôle de flux pour service de communication virtuelle flow line S: línea de flujo (en LED) F: ligne de liaison (en LDS) flow line (in MML) S: línea de flujo (en LHM) F: ligne de liaison (en LHM) follow-on service advices S: avisos de servicio para hácer seguir F: avis de service à la suite forced rerouting S: reencaminamiento forzado F: passage sous contrainte sur route de secours forked working S: funcionamiento con bifurcación F: (communication) bifurquée format S: formato F: format format effector S: determinante de formato F: caractère de mise en page format effectors S: determinantes de formato F: caractères de mise en page format output S: salida de formato (formatizada) F: sortie de format format parameter input S: introducción formatizada de parámetro F: entrée de paramètre avec format format parameter entry sequence S: secuencia de introducción formatizada de parámetro F: séquence d'entrée de paramètres avec format fortuitous distortion S: distorsión fortuita F distorsion fortuite forward channel S: canal de ida F: voie d'aller forward echo S: eco hacia adelante F: écho vers l'aval; traînage forward indicator bit S: bit indicador directo; bit indicador hacia adelante F: bit indicateur vers l'avant forward sequence number S: número secuencial directo; número secuencial hacia adelante F: numéro de séguence vers l'avant

forward-transfer signal S: señal de intervención F: signal d'intervention forward-transfer signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de intervención (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal d'intervention (système de signalisation R2) four-wire chain S: cadena a cuatro hilos F: chaîne à quatre fils four-wire switching S: conmutación a cuatro hilos F: commutation à quatre fils frame (multiplex structure) S: trama (estructura de multiplexación) F: trame (structure de multiplex) frame alignment S: alineación de trama F: verrouillage de trame frame alignment recovery time S: tiempo de recuperación de la alineación de trama F: temps de reprise du verrouillage de trame frame alignment signal S: señal de alineación de trama F: signal de verrouillage de trame frame alignment time slot S: intervalo de tiempo de alineación de trama F: intervalle de temps de verrouillage de trame framing bit S: bit de alineación de trama F: bit de verrouillage de trame free time S: tiempo libre F: temps libre freephone service S: servicio de llamadas gratuitas para el que efectúa la llamada F: service «libre-appel» frequency channel S: canal de frecuencias F: voie de fréquences frequency deviation : desviación máxima de frecuencia F: déviation de fréquence frequency division S: división de frecuencia F: répartition en fréquence frequency-division multiplex S: multiplexación por división de frecuencia (MDF) F: multiplexage par répartition en fréquence (MRF) frequency division switching S: conmutación por división de frecuencia F: commutation par répartition en fréquence frequency-exchange signalling S: modulación por cambio de frecuencias F: modulation par mutation de fréquences frequency modulation S: modulación de frecuencia F: modulation de fréquence (ou modulation en fréquence) frequency modulation S: modulación de frecuencia F: modulation de fréquence frequency shift keying (FSK) S: modulación por desplazamiento de frecuencia (MDF) F: modulation par déplacement de fréquence frequency shift keying (FSK) S: modulación por deslizamiento de frecuencia F: modulation par déplacement de fréquence frequency translation S: transposición (traslación) de frecuencia F: transposition en fréquence

frequency uncertainty, $\Delta f/f$ S: incertidumbre de frecuencia, $\Delta f/f$ *F*: erreur de fréquence $\Delta f/f$ full break-in S: intervención total F: intervention totale full break-in operate time S: tiempo de funcionamiento para la intervención total F: temps de fonctionnement pour l'intervention totale full echo suppressor S: supresor de eco completo F: suppresseur d'écho complet fully automatic operation S: explotación automática F: fonctionnement entièrement automatique fully dissociated mode of operation S: modo de explotación enteramente disociado F: mode d'exploitation entièrement dissocié fully dissociated signalling S: señalización enteramente disociada F: signalisation entièrement dissociée fully provided circuit group S: haz de circuitos totalmente provisto F: faisceau totalement fourni function (in MML) S: función F: fonction (en LHM) function affecting maintenance S: mantenimiento que afecta a la función F: maintenance affectant les fonctions function code S: código de función F: code de fonction function degrading failure S: fallo que degrada la función F: dérangement dégradant les fonctions function degrading maintenance S: mantenimiento que degrada la función F: maintenance dégradant les fonctions function identification S: identificación de función F: identification de fonction function permitting failure S: fallo que permite la función F: dérangement permettant l'accomplissement des fonctions function permitting maintenance S: mantenimiento que permite la función F: maintenance permettant l'accomplissement des fonctions function preventing failure S: fallo que impide la función F: dérangement empêchant l'accomplissement des fonctions function preventing maintenance S: mantenimiento que impide la función F: maintenance empêchant l'accomplissement des fonctions functional block (in SDL) S: bloque funcional (en LED) F: bloc fonctionnel (en LDS) functional block boundary PE S: elemento pictográfico de frontera de bloque funcional F: élément graphique de limite de bloc fonctionnel functional block description S: descripción de bloque funcional F: description de bloc fonctionnel functional block specification S: especificación de bloque funcional F: spécification de bloc fonctionnel

functional description (FD) (in SDL) S: descripción funcional (DF) (en LED) F: description fonctionnelle (DF) (en LDS)

functional mode

- S: modo funcional
- F: mode fonctionnel

functional specification (FS) (in SDL)

- S: especificación funcional (EF) (en LED) F: spécification fonctionnelle (SF) (en LDS) functional test
- S: prueba de funcionamiento
- F: essai de fonctionnement functional unit
- S: unidad funcional

F: unité fonctionnelle

G

general negative recorded announcement S: anuncio grabado general negativo F: annonce enregistrée générale négative general parameters S: parámetros generales (en LED) F: caractéristiques générales (en LDS) general positive recorded announcement S: anuncio grabado general positivo F: annonce enregistrée générale positive general recorded announcement S: anuncio grabado general F: annonce enregistrée générale general telecommunications information service S: servicio de información general sobre telecomunicaciones F: service de renseignements généraux sur les télécommunications geographically distributed exchange S: central geográficamente distribuida F: centre géographiquement dispersé glow current of a protector S: corriente de efluvio de un descargador F: courant d'effluve Government telegrams S: telegramas de Estado F: télégrammes d'Etat Government telex calls S. comunicaciones télex de Estado F: communications télex d'Etat grade of service S: grado de servicio F: qualité d'écoulement du trafic grade of service S: grado de servicio F: qualité d'écoulement du trafic graphic character S: carácter gráfico F: caractère graphique graphic characters S: caracteres gráficos F: caractères graphiques graphic code extension S: ampliación del código gráfico F: extension de code graphique group S: grupo primario F: groupe primaire group 4 facsimile apparatus S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 4 F: télécopieur du groupe 4 group calls S: llamadas a grupos (de barcos) F: appels destinés à des groupes de navires group delay S: retardo de grupo F: temps de propagation de groupe group 1 facsimile apparatus S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 1 F: télécopieur du groupe 1 group 2 facsimile apparatus S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 2 F: télécopieur du groupe 2 group 3 facsimile apparatus S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 3 F: télécopieur du groupe 3 group link S: enlace en grupo primario F: liaison en groupe primaire

group section S: sección de grupo primario F: section de groupe primaire **Guarantor Administration** S: Administración garante F: Administration garante guard-ring S: anillo de guarda F: anneau de garde guidance output S: salida de orientación F: sortie d'instruction

Η

half duplex circuit (or connection) S: circuito (conexión) semidúplex F: communication ou circuit semi-duplex half-duplex operation S: explotación semidúplex; funcionamiento semidúplex F: exploitation en semi-duplex half-echo suppressor S: semisupresor de eco F: demi-suppresseur d'écho Hamming distance S: distancia Hamming F: distance de Hamming hang-up signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal de raccrochage [du demandé] (système de signalisation R1) harmful out-of-band components (direct through-connection) S: componentes fuera de banda perjudiciales (transferencia por filtrado directo) F: composantes extra-bandes nuisibles (transfert par filtrage direct) harmless out-of-band components (direct through-connection) S: componentes fuera de banda neutras (transferencia por filtrado directo) F: composantes extra-bandes neutres (transfert par filtrage direct) HDB3 code S: código HDB3 F: code HDB3 header S: encabezamiento F: en-tête helix S: hélice registradora F: hélice d'inscription heterochronous S: heterócrono F: hétérochrone heterogeneous multiplex S: múltiplex heterogéneo F: multiplex hétérogène hexadecimal numeral S: numeral hexadecimal F: nombre hexadécimal hierarchic (mutually synchronized) network S: red jerárquica (mutuamente sincronizada) F: réseau hiérarchisé (à synchronisation mutuelle) hierarchical transmultiplexer S: transmultiplexor jerárquico F: transmultiplexeur hiérarchique high level language (HLL) S: lenguaje de alto nivel F: langage évolué high usage circuit group S: haz de circuitos de gran utilización F: faisceau débordant highway S: canal principal F: canal

(time division) highway (in switching); bus(USA) S: canal principal (por división en el tiempo) (en conmutación) F: canal (à multiplexage dans le temps) (en commutation) holding time S: tiempo de ocupación F: durée d'occupation holding time of an international circuit S: duración de ocupación de un circuito internacional F: durée d'occupation du circuit international home position S: posición inicial F: position initiale homochronous S: homócrono F: homochrone homogeneous multiplex S: múltiplex homogéneo F: multiplex homogène homogeneous section S: sección homogénea F: section homogène housekeeping information S: información de servicio F: information de service hypothetical reference circuit S: circuito ficticio de referencia F: circuit fictif de référence hypothetical reference circuit for telephony S: circuito ficticio de referencia para la telefonía F: circuit fictif de référence pour la téléphonie hypothetical reference connection S: conexión ficticia de referencia F: communication fictive de référence hypothetical reference digital path S: trayecto digital ficticio de referencia F: conduit numérique fictif de référence hypothetical reference digital path at 64 kbit/s S: trayecto digital ficticio de referencia a 64 kbit/s F: conduit numérique fictif de référence à 64 kbit/s I ideal instants S: instantes ideales F: instants idéals identifier S: identificador F: identificateur

identifier (in MML) S: identificador (en LHM) F: identificateur (en LHM) idle character S: carácter no significativo F: caractère blanc impedance balance ratio S: relación de simetría de impedancia F: rapport d'équilibre d'impédance impulse discharge current of a protector S: corriente de choque de descarga de un descargador F: courant de choc de décharge impulse spark-over voltage of a protector S: tensión de cebado por choque de un descargador F: tension d'amorçage au choc d'un parafoudre impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector S: curva tensión de cebado por

- choque/tiempo de un descargador
- F: courbe de tension d'amorçage au choc en fonction du temps d'un parafoudre

in-band signalling

- S: señalización dentro de banda F: signalisation dans la bande
- in-call
- S: en comunicación F: communication en cours
- in-call rearrangement
- S: reestructuración en comunicación
 - F: remaniement des liaisons pendant la communication
- in-connector
 - S: conector de entrada
 - F: connecteur d'entrée
- in-slot signalling
- S: señalización dentro del intervalo
- F: signalisation dans l'intervalle de temps
- inactive character
 - S: carácter inactivo F: caractère inactif
- inactive signalling link
- S: enlace de señalización inactivo F: canal sémaphore (à l'état) inactif
- inband signalling
 - S: señalización dentro de banda
 - F: signalisation dans la bande
- incoming call barring
- S: servicio de prohibición de llamadas entrantes
- F: service de limitation des appels d'arrivée incoming calls barred
- S: prohibición de llamadas entrantes F: interdiction des appels à l'arrivée
- incoming R2 register (Signalling System R2) S: registrador R2 de llegada (sistema de
 - señalización R2) F: enregistreur R2 d'arrivée (système de
- signalisation R2) incoming response delay
- S: duración de la preselección
- F: temps de réponse à la prise d'un circuit d'arrivée
- incoming response delay
- S: duración de la preselección
- F: durée de présélection
- incoming traffic
 - S: tráfico entrante
- F: trafic entrant
- incompatible user class of service signal
 - S: señal de clase de servicio de usuario incompatible
 - F: signal d'incompatibilité de la catégorie d'usagers du service
- incorrect modulation (restitution, signal) S: modulación (restitución, señal) incorrecta
- F: modulation (restitution, signal) incorrecte index of cooperation
- S: indice de cooperación
 - F: module de coopération

indicator

- S: indicador
- F: indicateur
- indirect address
- S: dirección indirecta F: adresse indirecte
- individual distortion
- S: distorsión individual
 - F: distorsion individuelle
- information
 - S: información
 - F: information
- information bearer channel
 - S: canal soporte de información F: voie porteuse de l'information
- information bits
 - S: bits de información
 - F: bits (binons) d'information
- information channel
 - S: canal de transferencia de información F: voie de transfert des informations
- information (inquiry) facility
- S: facilidad (de petición) de información F: service complémentaire des
 - renseignements (enquêtes)

information feedback system S: sistema corrector de errores con retorno de la información F: système correcteur d'erreurs par retour de l'information information security S: seguridad de la información F: sécurité de l'information information transfer S: transferencia de información F: transfert d'information information unit S: unidad de información F:'unité d'information initial address message (IAM) S: mensaje inicial de dirección (IAM) F: message d'adresse initial (IAM) initial alignment S: alineación inicial F: alignement initial initial signal unit (ISU) S: unidad inicial de señalización (ISU) F: unité de signalisation initiale (ISU) initial signal unit alignment S: alineación inicial de unidades de señalización F: alignement initial des trames sémaphores initiator of MML input S: iniciador de entrada LHM F: opérateur d'une entrée LHM inlet S: entrada (en conmutación); acceso de entrada F: accès d'arrivée input (in MML) S: entrada (en LHM) F: entrée (en LHM) input (in SDL) S: entrada (en LED) F: entrée (en LDS) input symbol S: símbolo de entrada F: symbole d'entrée instantaneous availability (unavailability) S: disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) instantánea F: disponibilité (indisponibilité) instantanée instantaneous failure intensity S: intensidad instantánea de fallos F: intensité instantanée de dérangement instantaneous failure rate S: proporción instantánea de fallos F: taux instantané de dérangement instantaneous repair rate S: proporción instantánea de reparaciones F: taux instantané de réparation integrated digital network S: red digital integrada F: réseau numérique intégré integrated digital network S: red digital integrada F: réseau numérique intégré integrated services digital network S: red digital de servicios integrados F: réseau numérique avec intégration des services integrated services exchange S: central de servicios integrados F: central avec intégration des services intelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) S: componentes de diafonía inteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo) F: composantes de diaphonie intelligible (transfert par filtrage direct) interactive mode operating sequence S: secuencia de funcionamiento en el modo interactivo F: séquence de fonctionnement en mode interactif interband telegraphy S: telegrafia interbanda

F: télégraphie inter-bandes

interception of calls S: servicio de interceptación de llamadas F: service d'interception d'appels inter-character rest condition S: condición de reposo entre caracteres F: condition de repos intercalaire entre les caractères intercontinental circuit S: circuito intercontinental F: circuit intercontinental intercontinental connection S: conexión intercontinental F: communication intercontinentale intercontinental transit circuit S: circuito intercontinental de tránsito F: circuit intercontinental de transit intercontinental transit exchange S: central intercontinental de tránsito F: centre intercontinental de transit interface S: interfaz F: jonction, interface interface S: interfaz F: ionction (interface) interface adaptor S: adaptador de interfaces F: adaptateur de jonctions interference pattern S: viso F: moirage interlock code S: código de enclavamiento F: code de verrouillage intermediate distribution frame S: repartidor intermedio F: répartiteur intermédiaire intermediate equipment S: equipo intermedio F: équipement intermédiaire intermittent failure S: fallo intermitente F: dérangement intermittent internal blocking S: bloqueo interno F: blocage interne internal (external) down time S: tiempo de indisponibilidad interna (externa) F: durée d'indisponibilité interne [externe] internal signal S: señal interna F: signal interne internal traffic S: tráfico interno F: trafic interne international automatic circuit S: circuito automático internacional F: circuit automatique international international chain S: cadena internacional F: chaîne internationale international circuit S: circuito internacional F: circuit international international connection S: conexión internacional F: communication internationale international exchange S: central internacional F: centre international international leased circuit S: circuito internacional arrendado F: circuit international loué international leased group link or supergroup link S: enlace internacional arrendado en grupo primario o secundario F: liaison internationale louée en groupe primaire ou secondaire international line S: línea internacional

F: ligne internationale

international link S: enlace internacional F: liaison internationale international main section S: sección principal internacional F: section internationale principale international multiple destination sound-programme circuit S: circuito radiofónico internacional con destinos múltiples F: circuit radiophonique international multiple international multiple destination sound-programme circuit section S: sección internacional de circuito radiofónico con destinos múltiples F: section internationale de circuit radiophonique multiple international multiple destination sound-programme connection S: conexión radiofónica internacional con destinos múltiples F: communication radiophonique internationale multiple international multiple destination sound-programme link S: enlace radiofónico internacional con destinos múltiples F: liaison radiophonique internationale multiple international multiple destination television circuit S: circuito internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples F: circuit télévisuel international multiple international multiple destination television circuit section S: sección internacional de circuito de televisión con destinos múltiples F: section internationale de circuit télévisuel multiple international multiple destination television connection S: conexión internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples F: communication télévisuelle internationale multiple international multiple destination television link S: enlace internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples F: liaison télévisuelle internationale multiple international network management S: gestión de la red internacional F: gestion du réseau international international number S: número internacional F: numéro international international phototelegraph position (IPP) S: posición telefotográfica internacional (PTI) F: position phototélégraphique internationale (PPI) international prefix S: prefijo internacional F: préfixe international international public facsimile service S: servicio facsímil público internacional F: service public international de télécopie international section S: sección internacional F: section internationale international sound-programme centre (ISPC) S: centro radiofónico internacional (CRI) F: centre radiophonique international (CRI) international sound-programme centre (ISPC) S: centro radiofónico internacional (CRI) F: centre radiophonique international (CRI) international sound-programme circuit S: circuito radiofónico internacional F: circuit radiophonique international international sound-programme circuit S: circuito radiofónico internacional F: circuit radiophonique international

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

- international sound-programme connection S: conexión radiofónica internacional F: communication radiophonique internationale international sound-programme connection S: conexión radiofónica internacional F: communication radiophonique internationale international sound-programme link S: enlace radiofónico internacional F: liaison radiophonique internationale international sound-programme transmission S: transmisión radiofónica internacional F: transmission radiophonique internationale international telephone connection S: conexión telefónica internacional F: communication téléphonique internationale international television centre (ITC) S: centro internacional de televisión (CIT) F: centre télévisuel international (CTI) international television circuit S: circuito internacional de televisión F: circuit télévisuel international international television connection S: conexión internacional de televisión F: communication télévisuelle internationale international television link S: enlace internacional de televisión F: liaison télévisuelle internationale international television-programme centre (ITPC) S: centro internacional de televisión (CIT) F: centre télévisuel international (CTI) international television transmission S: transmisión internacional de televisión F: transmission télévisuelle internationale international telex position S: posición télex internacional F: position télex internationale international transferred account telegraph service S: servicio internacional de cuentas telegráficas transferidas F: service international de comptes télégraphiques transférés international transit exchange S: central de tránsito internacional F: centre de transit international interrupt; interruption S: interrupción F: interruption interruption S: interrupción F: interruption interruption control S: protección contra las interrupciones F: contrôle d'interruption interruption of a call in progress S: servicio de llamada preferente F: service d'interruption d'une conversation en cours interruption of transmission (service) S: interrupción de la transmisión (de un servicio) F: interruption de (du service) transmission interworking between networks S: interfuncionamiento entre redes F: interfonctionnement entre réseaux interworking between Teletex and other services S: interfuncionamiento del servicio teletex con otros servicios F: interfonctionnement entre le service télétex et d'autres services interworking between user classes of services S: interfuncionamiento entre clases de servicio de usuario F: interfonctionnement entre catégories d'usagers du service interworking in the Teletex service between
- different networks S: interfuncionamiento de redes diferentes
 - en el servicio teletex
 - F: interfonctionnement, dans le service

télétex, entre des réseaux différents intraband telegraphy S: telegrafía intrabanda F: télégraphie intrabande intrusion tone S: tono de intervención F: tonalité d'intrusion to invoke S: invocar F: appeler I/O devices S: dispositivos de entrada/salida F: dispositif d'entrée/sortie irregularity reflection coefficient S: coeficiente de reflexión de las irregularidades F: facteur de réflexion sur les irrégularités isochronous S: isócrono F: isochrone isochronous modulation (restitution, signal) S: modulación (restitución, señal) isócrona F: modulation (restitution, signal) isochrone isochronous transmission S: transmisión isócrona F: transmission isochrone junctor (in the crossbar system) S: conector (en un sistema de barras

L

label S: etiqueta F: étiquette land station charge S: tasa terrestre F: taxe terrestre landline charge S: tasa de línea F: taxe de ligne language digit S: cifra de idioma F: chiffre de langue language or discriminating digit (Signalling System R2) S: cifra de idioma o de discriminación (sistema de señalización R2) F: chiffre de langue ou de discrimination (système de signalisation R2) last choice circuit group S: haz de circuitos de última elección F: faisceau de dernier choix layout option S: opción de estructuración F: option de présentation leak time S: tiempo de fuga F: temps de fuite leased circuit data transmission service S: servicio de transmisión de datos por circuitos arrendados F: service de location de circuits pour transmission de données lecture call S: servicio de conferencia múltiple unidireccional F: service de communication conférence unilatérale length indicator \overline{S} : indicador de longitud F: indicateur de longueur length indicator (LI) S: indicador de longitud (IL) F: indicateur de longueur (IL) letter S: letra F: lettre level of maintenance S: nivel de mantenimiento F: niveau de maintenance limit test S: prueba en los límites F: essai aux limites limited scanning S: exploración reducida F: exploration réduite line S: línea F: ligne line access points S: puntos de acceso a la línea F: points d'accès à la ligne line code S: código en línea F: code en ligne line concentrator (stand alone concentrator) S: concentrador de líneas; concentrador independiente F: concentrateur de lignes (concentrateur autonome) line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, etc.) S: enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de pares coaxiales, etc.) F: liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, etc.) line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.) S: enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de

- pares coaxiales, de radioenlaces, etc.)
- F: liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, sur faisceau hertzien,

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

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- relleno)
- (dígitos de servicio de relleno) F: éléments numériques de service de

K

key

- S: clave; etiqueta F: clé; étiquette; label
- keyed numeral
- S: numeral de teclado
- F: nombre composé au clavier
- KP signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal KP; señal de comienzo de
 - numeración (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal KP [«Key Pulsing» = début de numérotation] (système de signalisation R1)

- J
 - jitter S: fluctuación de fase F: gigue
 - cruzadas) F: joncteur
 - justifiable digit time slot
 - S: intervalo de tiempo de dígito justificable (intervalo de tiempo de dígito rellenable)
 - iustification
 - S: justificación (relleno de impulsos) F: justification
 - justification ratio

 - S: dígitos de servicio de justificación
 - justification
 - S: dígito de justificación (dígito de relleno) F: élément numérique de justification
 - justifying digit

- - F: taux de justification

 - justification service digits

S: relación de justificación (relación de

- numérique justifiable

- F: intervalle de temps pour élément

etc.) line of maintenance S: línea de mantenimiento F: ligne de maintenance line-out-of-service signal S: señal de línea fuera de servicio F: signal de ligne hors service line signalling S: señalización de línea F: signalisation de ligne line-up period S: periodo de ajuste F: période de réglage linear analogue control S: control analógico lineal F: mode analogique linéaire link S: enlace F: liaison link (in the crossbar system) S: enlace (en un sistema de barras cruzadas); conexión interna (en un sistema de barras cruzadas) F: maillon link (in programming) S: enlace (en programación) F: lien (en programmation) to link (in programming) S: enlazar (en programación) F: relier link status signal unit S: unidad de señalización del estado del enlace F: trame sémaphore d'état du canal sémaphore linked offices S: oficinas conectadas F: bureaux connectés load capacity S: nivel de sobrecarga (punto de sobrecarga) F: capacité de charge load-sharing (general) S: compartición de carga (en sentido general) F: partage de la charge load transfer S: transferencia de tráfico F: transfert de la charge load-transfer-acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de transferencia de tráfico F: signal d'accusé de réception du transfert de la charge load transfer signal S: señal de transferencia de tráfico F: signal de transfert de la charge local end (with its termination) S: conjunto terminal F: ensemble terminal local exchange S: central local F: central urbain local index S: indice local F: indicatif local local line S: linea local F: raccordement local mode S: modo local F: mode local local number S: número local F: numéro local localization of faults S: localización de averías F: localisation des dérangements logical channel S: canal lógico F: voie logique logistic delay time S: tiempo de demora logística F: délai logistique

lone signal unit (LSU) S: unidad aislada de señalización (LSU) F: unité de signalisation solitaire (LSU) long circuit S: circuito largo F: circuit de grande longueur long-term bit error rate S: tasa de errores en los bits a largo plazo F: taux d'erreur à long terme sur les bits longitudinal judder S: desalineación longitudinal F: broutage longitudinal loss of frame alignment detector S: detector de pérdida de alineación de trama F: détecteur de perte de verrouillage de trame loss system S: sistema de pérdidas F: système avec perte lost call S: llamada perdida F: appel perdu lost time S: tiempo utilizado F: temps perdu lost traffic S: tráfico perdido F: trafic perdu low level language S: lenguaje de bajo nivel F: langage lié au calculateur luminance compensation S: compensación de luminancia F: compensation des luminances M macroinstruction; macro (instruction) S: macroinstrucción F: macro-instruction main distribution frame S: repartidor principal F: répartiteur d'entrée main repeater station S: estación principal de repetidores F: station principale de répéteurs main section S: sección principal F: section principale maintainability S: mantenibilidad F: maintenabilité maintainability performance S: calidad de la mantenibilidad F: maintenabilité maintenance S: mantenimiento F: maintenance maintenance support performance S. calidad del soporte de mantenimiento F: logistique de maintenance maintenance time S: tiempo de mantenimiento F: durée de maintenance malicious call identification services S: servicio de identificación de llamadas

maliciosas

malveillants

man-machine terminal

management signals

S: señales de gestión

F: signaux de gestion

man-machine language (MML)

S: terminal hombre-máquina

F: terminal homme-machine

F: service d'identification d'appels

S: lenguaje hombre-máquina (LHM) F: langage homme-machine (LHM)

commutation manuelle sur liaison de réserve manual-changeover signal S: señal de paso manual a un enlace de reserva F: signal de commutation manuelle sur liaison de réserve manual observation of the service quality S: observación manual de la calidad de servicio F: observation manuelle de la qualité de service to map (over) S: aplicar; correlacionar F: appliquer margin of a synchronous receiver S: margen de un receptor síncrono F: marge d'un récepteur synchrone margin of a telegraph apparatus (or of the local end with its termination) S: margen de un aparato telegráfico F: marge d'un appareil télégraphique (ou d'un ensemble terminal) maritime account S: cuenta radiomarítima F: compte maritime maritime centre (shore station) S: centro marítimo (estación terrena costera) F: centre maritime (station terrienne côtière) maritime centre (MC) (shore station) S: centro marítimo (CM) (estación costera) F: centre maritime (CM) (station côtière) maritime local system S: sistema marítimo local F: système local maritime Maritime Mobile (Terrestrial) Service S: servicio movil marítimo (terrenal) F: service mobile maritime (de Terre) Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service S: servicio móvil marítimo por satélite F: service mobile maritime par satellite maritime mobile satellite system (maritime system) S: sistema móvil marítimo por satélite (sistema marítimo) F: système mobile maritime à satellites (système maritime) maritime satellite circuit S: circuito marítimo por satélite F: circuit maritime par satellite maritime satellite switching centre (MSSC) S: centro de conmutación del servicio marítimo por satélite (CCMS) F: centre de commutation du service maritime par satellite (CCSM) maritime satellite switching centre (MSSC) S: centro de conmutación del servicio marítimo por satélite (CCMS) F: centre de commutation du service mobile maritime par satellite (CCSM) maritime satellite systems S: sistema marítimo por satélite F: système maritime à satellites maritime terminal S: terminal marítimo (estación terrena de barco) F: terminal maritime (station terrienne de navire) maritime terminal S: terminal marítimo F: terminal maritime maritime terrestrial circuit S: circuito marítimo terrenal F: circuit terrestre du système maritime

manual answering

manual calling

S: respuesta manual

F: réponse manuelle

S: llamada manual

manual-changeover-acknowledgement signal

F: signal d'accusé de réception de

a un enlace de reserva

S: señal de acuse de recibo de paso manual

F: appel manuel

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

mark; space; marking; spacing S: trabajo; reposo F: travail; repos marking percentage S: indice de trabajo F: taux de travail master clock S: reloi maestro F: horloge maîtresse mastergroup S: grupo terciario F: groupe tertiaire mastergroup link S: enlace en grupo terciario F: liaison en groupe tertiaire mastergroup section S: sección de grupo terciario F: section de groupe tertiaire material dispersion coefficient S: coeficiente de dispersión debida al material F: coefficient de dispersion du matériau maximum justification rate S: velocidad máxima de justificación (velocidad máxima de relleno) F: débit maximal de justification maximum theoretical numerical aperture $(NA_{t \max})$ S: apertura numérica teórica máxima $(AN_{t max})$ F: ouverture numérique théorique maximale $(ON_{t \max})$ mean availability (unavailability) S: disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) media F: disponibilité (indisponibilité) moyenne mean failure intensity S: intensidad media de fallos F: intensité moyenne de dérangement mean failure rate S: proporción media de fallos F: taux moyen de dérangement mean holding time per seizure S: tiempo medio de ocupación por toma F: durée d'occupation moyenne par prise mean repair rate S: proporción media de reparaciones F: taux moyen de réparation mean time between failures S: tiempo medio entre fallos F: moyenne des temps de bon fonctionnement mean time between interruptions S: tiempo medio entre interrupciones F: temps moyen entre interruptions mean time to failure S: tiempo medio hasta el fallo F: temps de fonctionnement moyen avant défaillance mean time to first failure S: tiempo medio hasta el primer fallo F: moyenne des temps de fonctionnement avant la première défaillance mean waiting time (average delay) S: tiempo medio de espera F: délai moyen d'attente measurement S' medición F: mesure medium-term bit error rate S: tasa de errores en los bits a plazo medio F: taux d'erreur à moyen terme sur les bits menu mode S: modo menú F: mode menu menu mode operating sequence S: secuencia de funcionamiento en modo menú F: séquence de fonctionnement en mode menu menu output S: salida en modo menú

F: sortie en mode menu

menu selection procedure S: procedimiento de selección en modo menú F: procédure de sélection en mode menu mesochronous S: mesócrono F: mésochrone message S: mensaje F: message message feedback S: control con retorno de la información F: contrôle par retour de l'information message-refusal signal S: señal de mensaje rechazado F: signal de refus de message message relay S: servicio de retransmisión de mensajes (mensaje diferido) F: service de transmission de messages (signalling) message route S: ruta de mensajes (de señalización) F: route de message (de signalisation) message signal unit S: unidad de señalización de mensaje F: trame sémaphore de message message suffix S: sufijo de un mensaje F: suffixe de message message switching S: conmutación de mensajes F: commutation de messages Message Transfer Part S: parte de transferencia de mensajes F: Sous-système Transport de Messages Message Transfer Part receiving time, T_{mr} S: tiempo de recepción de la parte de transferencia de mensajes, Tmr F: temps de réception du Sous-système Transport de Messages (Tmr) Message Transfer Part sending time, Tms S: tiempo de emisión de la parte de transferencia de mensajes, T_{ms} F: temps d'émission du Sous-système Transport de Messages (T_{ms}) message transfer time at signalling transfer points, T_{cs} S: tiempo de transferencia de mensajes en los puntos de transferencia de señalización, T_{cs} F: temps de transfert des messages aux points de transfert sémaphore (T_{cs}) message waiting indication S: indicación de mensaje en espera F: indication d'attente de message meta-language (in MML) S: metalenguaje (en LHM) F: métalangage (en LHM) meteorological telegram S: telegrama meteorológico F: télégramme météorologique microinstruction S: microinstrucción F: micro-instruction microprogram S: microprograma F: microprogramme minimum acceptable interval S: intervalo mínimo aceptable F: intervalle minimum acceptable

minimum interval

S: intervalo mínimo

mnemonic (abbreviation)

mnemonic abbreviation

F: intervalle minimum

S: nemotécnica (abreviatura)

F: (abréviation) mnémonique

S: abreviatura nemotécnica

F: abréviation mnémonique

S: servicios radiotelefónicos móviles

F: services radiotéléphoniques mobiles

mobile radiotelephone services

modem S: modem F: modem modified alternate mark inversion S: señal AMI modificada F: signal bipolaire modifié modulating frequency S: frecuencia de modulación F: fréquence de modulation modulation S: modulación F: modulation modulation (sense appropriate to the purpose of telegraphy) S: modulación (significado para telegrafia) F: modulation (sens adapté aux besoins de la télégraphie) modulation coherence S: coherencia de una modulación (o de un sematema) F: cohérence d'une modulation (ou d'un sématème) modulation (restitution, signal) element S: elemento de modulación (restitución, señal) F: élément de modulation (restitution, signal) modulation products S: productos de modulación F: produits de modulation; modulats modulation rate S: velocidad de modulación F: rapidité de modulation modulation with a fixed reference S: modulación con referencia fija F: modulation avec référence fixe monitor S: monitor F: moniteur Morse code S: código Morse F: code Morse Morse dash S: raya Morse F: trait Morse Morse dot S: punto Morse F: point Morse Morse space S: espacio Morse F: espace Morse mouth reference point S: punto de referencia boca F: point de référence-bouche muldex S: múldex F: muldex multi-address calling S: llamada a direcciones múltiples F: adresses multiples multi-block S: multibloque F: multibloc multi-block acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de multibloque F: signal d'accusé de réception des multiblocs multi-block monitoring signal S: señal de supervisión de multibloque F: signal de surveillance des multiblocs multi-block synchronization signal unit (MBS) S: unidad de señalización de sincronización de multibloque (MBS) F: unité de signalisation de synchronisation des multiblocs (MBS)

mobile station charge

comunicación

communication

S: tasa de estación móvil

F: taxe de station mobile

mode or type of communication identification

S: identificación del tipo o del modo de la

F: identification du type ou du mode de la

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S: instalación terminal teletex multiestación F: installation terminale télétex à postes multiples multi-unit message (MUM) S: mensaje múltiple (MUM) F: message multiple (MUM) multiframe S: multitrama F: multitrame multiple S: múltiple F: multiplage multiple circuits (multilines) to the same DTE S: múltiples circuitos (múltiples líneas) hacia el mismo ETD F: circuits multiples (multilignes) à destination du même ETTD multiple lines at the same address S: líneas múltiples para una misma dirección F: lignes multiples pour une même adresse multiple television transmission S: transmisión múltiple de televisión F: transmission télévisuelle multiple multiple terminals with the same data number S: múltiples terminales con el mismo número de datos F: terminaux multiples ayant le même numéro pour la transmission de données multiple transmissions S: transmisiones múltiples F: transmissions multiples multiplex S: múltiplex F: multiplex multiplex aggregate bit rate S: velocidad binaria total de multiplaje F: débit binaire cumulé d'un multiplex multiplex interface S: interfaz múltiplex F: interface multiplex multiplex link S: enlace multiplexado F: liaison multiplex multislot connection S: conexión multiintervalo F: connexion à intervalles de temps multiples multiterminal service circuit S: circuito de servicio multiterminal F: circuit de service multiterminal multitone system S: sistema multifrecuencia F: multivoie (de transmission) mutilation S: mutilación F: mutilation mutually synchronized network S: red mutuamente sincronizada F: réseau à synchronisation mutuelle N n-unit code S: código de n unidades F: code à n-moments; code à n-éléments (unitaires)

multi-station teletex terminal installation

nth order harmonic distortion

S: distorsión armónica de orden n F: affaiblissement de distorsion harmonique d'ordre n

n-ary digital signals

S: señales digitales n-arias F: signal numérique n-aire

national circuit

S: circuito nacional F: circuit national national exchange S: central nacional F: centre national national extension S: prolongación nacional F: prolongement national national indicator S: indicador nacional F. indicateur national national indicator S: indicador nacional F: indicateur national national line S: línea nacional F: ligne nationale national main section S: sección principal nacional F: section nationale principale national-network-congestion signal S: señal de congestión en la red nacional F: signal d'encombrement sur le réseau national national (significant) number S: número nacional (significativo) F: numéro national (significatif) national section S: sección nacional F: section nationale national sound-programme centre (NSPC) S: centro radiofónico nacional (CRN) F: centre radiophonique national (CRN) national systems S: sistemas nacionales F: systèmes nationaux national television centre (NTC) S: centro nacional de televisión (CNT) F: centre télévisuel national (CTN) national/international call indicator S: indicador de llamada nacional/internacional F: indicateur de communication nationale/internationale nature-of-circuit indicator S: indicador de la naturaleza del circuito F: indicateur de la nature du circuit nature of circuit indicators (Signalling System R2) S: indicadores de la naturaleza del circuito (sistema de señalización R2) F: indicateurs de nature du circuit (système de signalisation R2) negative indication tone S: tono de indicación negativo F: tonalité d'indication négative negative justification S: justificación negativa (relleno negativo de impulsos) F: justification négative net margin S: margen neto F: marge nette network analysis point S: punto de análisis de la red F: centre d'analyse du réseau network cluster S: agrupación de haces F: faisceau de faisceaux network congestion signal S: señal de congestión en la red F: signal d'encombrement du réseau network control phase S: fase de control de red F: phase de commande du réseau network failure S: avería en la red F: défaillance du réseau network failure signal S: señal de avería en la red F: signal de défaillance du réseau network fault in local loop signal S: señal de avería de la red en bucle local

F: signal de défaillance du réseau sur la

ligne d'abonné

S: punto de gestión de la red F: centre de gestion du réseau network-management signals S: señales de gestión de red F: signaux de gestion du réseau network parameter S: parámetro de red F: caractéristique du réseau network selection signals S: señales de selección de la red F: signaux de sélection du réseau network transfer delay S: tiempo de transferencia de la red F: temps de propagation sur le réseau network utility S: servicio interredes F: service inter-réseaux network utility field S: campo de servicios interredes F: champ des services inter-réseaux next transmitted bit (scrambling process) S: bit siguiente transmitido (aleatorización) F: bit suivant transmis (embrouillage) No. 7 exchange S: central N.º 7 F: commutateur nº 7 No. 7 exchange – first S: central N.º 7 – primera F: premier commutateur nº 7 No. 7 exchange – last S: central N.º 7 – última F: dernier commutateur nº 7 nominal alternating discharge current of a protector S: corriente alterna nominal de descarga de un descargador F: courant alternatif de décharge nominal nominal black (white) S: negro (blanco) nominal F: noir (blanc) nominal nominal corrected reference equivalents (CREs) of the national systems S: equivalentes de referencia corregidos (ERC) nominales de los sistemas nacionales F: équivalent de référence corrigé (ERC) des systèmes nationaux nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector S: tensión continua nominal de cebado de un descargador F: tension continue nominale d'amorçage d'un parafoudre nominal impulse discharge current S: corriente nominal de choque de descarga de un descargador F: courant nominal de choc de décharge nominal justification rate S: velocidad nominal de justificación (velocidad nominal de relleno) F: débit nominal de justification nominal relative level S: nivel relativo nominal (de potencia) F: niveau relatif nominal de puissance nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual analogue switching points S: atenuación nominal entre extremos virtuales analógicos del circuito a cuatro hilos F: affaiblissement nominal entre extrémités virtuelles analogiques du circuit à quatre fils nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points S: atenuación nominal entre extremos virtuales del circuito a cuatro hilos F: affaiblissement nominal entre extrémités virtuelles

network identity

S: identidad de red

F: identité du réseau

network maintenance signals

network management point

S: señales de mantenimiento de red

F: signaux de maintenance du réseau

non-associated mode (of signalling) S: modo (de señalización) no asociado F: mode (de signalisation) non associé non-associated mode of operation S: modo de explotación no asociado F: modes d'exploitation non associés non-associated signalling S: señalización no asociada F: signalisation non associée non-decimal numeral S: numeral no decimal F: nombre non décimal non-standard facilities equipment S: equipo con facilidades no normalizadas F: appareils permettant des facilités non normalisées non-terminal symbol S: símbolo no terminal F: symbole non terminal noncircularity of cladding (N_{CL}) S: no circularidad del revestimiento (N_{CL}) F: non-circularité de la gaine (N_G) noncircularity of core (N_{Co}) S: no circularidad del núcleo (N_{Co}) *F*: non-circularité du cœur (N_C) noncircularity of reference surface (N_R) S: no circularidad de la superficie de referencia (N_R) F: non-circularité de la surface de référence (N_R) nonlinear processing loss (A_{NLP}) S: atenuación por procesos no lineales (A_{PNL}) F: affaiblissement par traitement non linaire (A_{TNL}) nonsynchronized network S: red no sincronizada F: réseau non synchronisé nonuniform encoding S: codificación no uniforme F: codage non uniforme nonuniform quantizing S: cuantificación no uniforme F: quantification non uniforme normal routing (of signalling) S: encaminamiento normal (de señalización) F: acheminement normal (de signalisation) not obtainable signal S: señal de número inaccesible F: signal de numéro non accessible not ready S: no preparado F: non prêt number busy signal S: señal de número ocupado F: signal de numéro occupé number of significant conditions S: valencia (número de estados significativos) F: valence number repetition service S: servicio de repetición del último número marcado F: service de répétition de numéro numbering system S: sistema de numeración F: système de numération numeral S: numeral F: désignation numérique

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- object language
- S: lenguaje objeto; lenguaje resultante F: langage résultant; langage-objet occasional transmissions
- S: transmisiones ocasionales
- F: transmissions occasionnelles

octal numeral S: número octal F: nombre octal octet S: octeto F: octet octet alignment S: alineación de octeto F: alignement d'octet octet timing signal S: señal de temporización de octetos F: signal d'horloge des octets official franking privilege telegrams S: telegramas oficiales con franquicia F: télégrammes en franchise officiels oligarchic (synchronized) network S: red oligárquica (sincronizada) F: réseau (à synchronisation) oligarchique omnibus service circuit S: circuito de servicio ómnibus F: circuit de service omnibus omnibus system S: sistema con estaciones en serie; sistema ómnibus F: (système à postes) embrochés on-line facility registration facility S: facilidad de registro en línea de facilidad F: service complémentaire d'enregistrement en ligne de service complémentaire one-unit message S: mensaje simple F: message simple one-way S: en un solo sentido F: à sens unique only route circuit group S: haz de circuitos de una ruta única F: faisceau d'acheminement unique open-circuit working S: funcionamiento en circuito abierto F: transmission par ouverture (rupture) de circuit ou par interruption de courant (par batterie centrale) operating (nonoperating) time S: tiempo de funcionamiento (no funcionamiento) F: temps de fonctionnement [non fonctionnement] operating system S: sistema operativo F: système d'exploitation operation and maintenance centre processor S: unidad de proceso para centro de explotación y mantenimiento; procesador para centro de explotación y mantenimiento F: processeur de centre d'exploitation et de maintenance ordinary private telex calls S: comunicaciones télex privadas ordinarias F: communications télex privées ordinaires origin indicator S: indicador de origen F: indicateur d'origine originated point code

- S: código de punto de origen F: code du point d'origine
- originating network identification request indicator S: indicador de petición de identificación de
- la red de origen F: indicateur de demande d'identification du
- réseau d'origine
- (signalling) originating point S: punto de origen (de la señalización) F: point sémaphore d'origine
- originating point code S: código del punto de origen F: code du point d'origine
- originating traffic
 - S: tráfico de origen
 - F: trafic de départ

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other Teletex character repertoires S: otros repertorios teletex de caracteres F: autres répertoires de caractères télétex out-band signalling S: señalización fuera de banda F: signalisation hors bande out-connector S: conector de salida F: connecteur de sortie out-of-band signalling S: señalización fuera de banda F: signalisation hors bande out-of-frame alignment time S: duración de la pérdida de alineación de trama F: durée de perte du verrouillage de trame out of order signal S: señal de fuera de servicio F: signal de ligne hors service out-slot signalling S: señalización fuera del intervalo F: signalisation hors intervalle de temps outgoing international R2 register (Signalling System R2) S: registrador internacional R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2) F: enregistreur international R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2) outgoing R2 register (Signalling System R2) \tilde{S} : registrador R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2) F: enregistreur R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2) outgoing traffic S: tráfico saliente F: trafic sortant outlet S: salida (de conmutación); acceso de salida F: accès de départ output (in MML) S: salida (en LHM) F: sortie (en LHM) output (in SDL) S: salida (en LED) F: sortie (en LDS) output outside dialogue S: salida fuera de diálogo F: sortie hors dialogue output symbol S: símbolo de salida F: symbole de sortie overflow S: desbordamiento F: débordement overflow traffic S: tráfico de desbordamiento F: trafic de débordement overhead bits S: bits suplementarios F: bits (binons) supplémentaires overlap S: recubrimiento F: chevauchement overlap operation (Signalling System R2) S: explotación con superposición (sistema de señalización R2) F: fonctionnement avec chevauchement (système de signalisation R2) overload point (of an amplifier) S: nivel de saturación de un amplificador F: niveau de saturation d'un amplificateur P

PABX internal dial tone

- S: tono de invitación a marcar interno de centralitas privadas automáticas conectadas a la red pública
- F: tonalité interne de numérotation des commutateurs privés

to pack S: compactar F: condenser packet S: paquete F: paquet packet assembly/disassembly S: empaquetado/desempaquetado de datos F: assemblage-désassemblage de paquets packet disassembly S: desempaquetado F: désassemblage de paquets packet format S: formato de los paquetes F: format de paquet packet length selection S: selección de la longitud de los paquetes F: sélection de longueur des paquets packet-mode operation S: funcionamiento según el modo paquetes F: commutation par paquets (service de paquets) packet-mode terminal S: terminal en modo paquetes F: terminal en mode-paquet packet switched data transmission service S: servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de paquetes F: service de transmission de données avec commutation par paquets page S: página F: page paid service advices S: avisos de servicio tasados F: avis de service taxés pair of complementary channels S: par de canales complementarios F: paire de voies complémentaires paired-disparity code S: código con disparidad compensada F: code à disparité compensée parallel to serial converter S: convertidor paralelo/serie F: convertisseur parallèle/série parallel transmission S: transmisión en paralelo F: transmission parallèle (par éléments) parameter S: parámetro F: paramètre parameter (in MML) S: parámetro (en LHM) F: paramètre (en LHM) parameter argument S: argumento de parámetro F: argument de paramètre parameter block S: bloque de parámetros específicos F: bloc de paramètres spécifiques parameter block introduction sequence S: secuencia de introducción de bloque de parámetros F: séquence d'introduction de bloc de paramètres parameter block request indication S: indicación de petición de bloque de parámetros F: indication de demande de bloc de paramètres parameter group identifier (PGI) S: identificador de grupo de parámetros (IGP) F: identificateur de groupe de paramètres (IGP) parameter identifier (PI) S: identificador de parámetro (IP)

- *F*: identificateur de paramètre (IP) **parameter name**
- S: nombre de parámetro
- F: nom de paramètre

parameter name defined parameter S: parámetro definido por el nombre de parámetro F: paramètre défini par le nom de paramètre parameter value S: valor de parámetro F: valeur de paramètre parameter value (PV) S: valor de parámetro (VP) F: valeur de paramètre (VP) parity digit S: cifra de paridad F: élément de parité parity function S: función de paridad F: fonction de parité partial break-in S: intervención parcial F: intervention partielle partial break-in echo suppressor S: supresor de eco con intervención parcial F: suppresseur d'écho à intervention partielle partial break-in operate time S: tiempo de funcionamiento para la intervención parcial F: temps de fonctionnement pour l'intervention partielle passband S: banda de paso F: bande passante password S: contraseña F: mot de passe to patch S: parchear F: rapiécer nath S: travecto F: itinéraire pay tone S: tono de pago F: tonalité de paiement payphone recognition tone S: tono de identificación de teléfono de previo pago F: tonalité d'identification de publiphone payphone service S: servicio telefónico de previo pago F: service publiphone **PBX** line hunting services S: servicio de captura de línea (líneas de salto) F: service de recherche de ligne libre dans un commutateur privé

- PCM binary code
- S: código binario MIC
- F. code binaire MIC
- PCM digital reference sequence (DRS) S: secuencia de referencia digital MIC (SRD)
- F: séquence numérique de référence MIC **PCM multiplex equipment**
 - S: equipo múltiplex MIC
- F: équipement de multiplexage MIC peak amplitude of an elementary echo S: amplitud de cresta de un eco elemental
- F: amplitude de crête d'un écho élémentaire peak busy hour (bouncing busy hour; post
- selected busy hour) S: hora punta
- *F:* heure de pointe
- peak limiting
 - S. limitación de cresta
- F: limitation de crête
- peaked traffic S: tráfico con distribución en pico
- F: trafic survariant
- peakedness factor
 - S: factor de irregularidad F: facteur d'irrégularité

per word tariff system S: sistema de tarificación por palabra F: système de tarification par mot percentage overflow (% OFL) S: porcentaje de desbordamiento (% DBM) F: pourcentage de débordement (% DBM) perfect modulation (restitution, signal) S: modulación (restitución, señal) perfecta F: modulation (restitution, signal) parfaite permanent failure S: fallo permanente F: dérangement permanent permanent subscriber number S: servicio de número permanente de abonado F: service de numéro d'abonné permanent permanent virtual circuit S: circuito virtual permanente F: circuit virtuel permanent permanently locked envelope S: envolventes con alineación permanente F: enveloppes verrouillées en permanence phantom telegraph circuit S: circuito telegráfico fantasma F: circuit télégraphique fantôme phase-inversion modulation S: modulación por inversión de fase F: modulation par inversion de phase nhase modulation S: modulación de fase F: modulation de phase phasing (in facsimile telegraphy) S: puesta en fase (en telegrafia facsímil) F: mise en phase (en télégraphie fac-similé) phasing signal S: señal de puesta en fase F: signal de mise en phase photograph facsimile telegram S: telegrama telefotográfico F: télégramme phototélégraphique photograph facsimile telegraphy S: telefotografia facsimil F: phototélégraphie pick-up facility S: servicio de facilidad de telecaptura F: service de prise d'une communication établie pictorial element (PE) S: elemento pictográfico (EP) F: élément graphique (EG) picture black (white) S: negro (blanco) de la imagen F: noir (blanc) de l'image picture element S: elemento de imagen F: élément d'image pilot S: piloto F: onde pilote plain language S: lenguaje claro F: langage clair plesiochronous S: plesiócrono F: plésiochrone points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system S: puntos de interconexión internacional en . la banda de base de un sistema de relevadores radioeléctricos F: points d'interconnexion internationale dans la bande de base d'un faisceau hertzien points of telephony input and output for the line link S: puntos de entrada y de salida, para la telefonia, de un enlace en línea F: points d'entrée et de sortie, pour la téléphonie, d'une liaison en ligne poisson traffic S: tráfico poissoniano F: trafic poissonnien

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

polarized relay S: relé polarizado F: relais polarisé position S: posición F: position position A, position Z S: posición A; posición Z F: position A; position Z position defined parameter S: parámetro definido por la posición F: paramètre défini par la position positive indication tone S: tono de indicación positivo F: tonalité d'indication positive positive justification S: justificación positiva (relleno positivo de impulsos) F: justification positive positive/zero/negative justification S: justificación positiva/nula/negativa (relleno positivo/nulo/negativo de impulsos) F: justification positive/nulle/négative possible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) S: componentes posibles de diafonia (transferencia por filtrado directo) F: composantes possibles de diaphonie (transfert par filtrage direct) post-dialling delay S: periodo de espera después de marcar F: attente après numérotation power feeding (repeater) station S: estación (de repetidores) de telealimentación; estación (de repetidores) de alimentación F: station d'alimentation (de répéteurs) power off condition S: falta de alimentación F: alimentation hors service precorrection S: precorrección F: précorrection prefix giving access to the intercontinental automatic transit telex network S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex intercontinental automática de tránsito F: préfixe d'accès au réseau télex de transit intercontinental automatique prefix giving access to the international automatic telex network S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex internacional automática F: préfixe d'accès au réseau télex international automatique prefix giving access to the long-distance automatic telex network S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex interurbana automática F: préfixe d'accès au réseau interurbain automatique preparation operating S: explotación con preparación F: exploitation avec préparation preparatory period S: periodo preparatorio F: période préparatoire presentation S: presentación F: présentation presentation control functions S: funciones de control de la presentación F: fonctions de commande pour la présentation press telegrams S: telegramas de prensa F: télégrammes de presse preventive cyclic retransmission (error control) method S: método (de protección contra errores) por retransmisión cíclica preventiva F: méthode (de correction d'erreur) avec

F: méthode (de correction d'erreur) ave retransmission cyclique préventive

preventive maintenance S: mantenimiento preventivo F: maintenance préventive preventive maintenance S: mantenimiento preventivo F: maintenance préventive preventive maintenance time S: tiempo de mantenimiento preventivo F: durée de maintenance préventive primary block S: bloque primario F: bloc primaire primary coating S: recubrimiento primario F: revêtement primaire primary routes S: rutas primarias F: voies primaires principal test section S: sección principal de pruebas F: section principale d'essais printable area S: zona imprimible F: zone imprimable printed record of duration and charge of calls service S: servicio de registro impreso de la duración y la tasa de las comunicaciones F: service d'enregistrement écrit des éléments de taxation priority S: servicio de prioridad F: service de priorité priority facility S: prioridad F: priorité private franking privilege telegrams S: telegramas privados con franquicia F: télégrammes en franchise privés private number ringing signal S: servicio de señal de llamada individualizada F: service de signal de retour d'appel d'un numéro particulier probability of successful service completion S: probabilidad de realización satisfactoria de un servicio F: probabilité d'exécution correcte du service procedure epilogue S: epilogo de procedimiento F: épilogue de procédure procedure prologue S: prólogo de procedimiento F: prologue de procédure proceed-to-select S: invitación a marcar F: invitation à numéroter process (in a data processing system) S: proceso (en un sistema de proceso de datos) F: processus (dans un traitement de l'information) process (in SDL) S: proceso (en LED) F: processus (en LDS) process description S: descripción de proceso F: description de processus process specification S: especificación de proceso F: spécification de processus processing (handling) time S: tiempo de tratamiento F: temps de traitement de l'information processor

S: unidad de proceso; procesador F: processeur

processor outage

- S: interrupción del procesador
- F: processeur hors service

programming system S: sistema de programación F: système de programmation prompting S: sugerencia F: intervention prompting output S: salida de sugerencia F: sortie d'intervention propagation performance S: calidad de la propagación F: caractéristiques de propagation protection switching S: conmutación de protección F: commutation sur liaison de réserve pseudo-ternary signal S: señal seudoternaria F: signal pseudo ternaire psophometric power \hat{S} : potencia sofométrica F: puissance psophométrique public data network S: red pública de datos F: réseau public pour données public data transmission service S: servicio público de transmisión de datos F: service public de transmission de données public facsimile bureau S: oficina facsimil pública F: bureau public de télécopie public facsimile station S: estación facsímil pública F: poste public de télécopie public recorded information service S: servicio de información pública grabada F: service public d'information enregistrée public telegram service S: servicio público de telegramas F: service télégraphique public public telegraph network S: red telegráfica pública F: réseau télégraphique public pulse code S: código de impulsos F: code de modulation d'impulsions pulse code modulation (PCM) S: modulación por impulsos codificados (MIC) F: modulation par impulsions et codage (MIC) pulse duration S: duración del impulso F: durée d'une impulsion pulse echo meter S: ecómetro de impulsos F: échomètre à impulsions pulse echo return loss; pulse echo attenuation S: pérdida de retorno para el eco; atenuación de eco F: affaiblissement d'écho pure chance traffic S: tráfico puramente al azar F: trafic de pur hasard put-back

programme booking centre (PBC)

F: service centralisateur

S: centro de reserva de programas (CRP)

S: reanudación de transmisión

F: reprise de transmission

quality index of a channel

- S: indice de calidad de un canal F: indice de qualité d'une voie de transmission
- quality of an international manual demand service
 - S: calidad de un servicio internacional rápido manual
 - F: qualité d'un service international rapide

(exploitation manuelle) quality of service S: calidad de servicio F: qualité de service quality of service S: calidad de servicio F: qualité de service quantizing S: cuantificación F: quantification quantizing distortion S: distorsión de cuantificación F: distorsion de quantification quantizing distortion power S: potencia de la distorsión de cuantificación F: puissance de distorsion de quantification quantizing interval S: intervalo de cuantificación F: intervalle de quantification quasi-associated mode (of signalling) S: modo (de señalización) cuasiasociado F: mode (de signalisation) quasi associé quasi-associated mode of operation S: modo de explotación cuasiasociado F: mode d'exploitation quasi associé quasi-associated signalling S: señalización cuasiasociada F: signalisation quasi associée queueing delay S: demora de espera F: retard dû à la formation de queues

R

radio paging service S: servicio móvil de aviso a personas F: service radioélectrique d'appel unidirectionnel random errors S: errores aleatorios F: erreurs aléatoires ratio of compression S: relación de compresión F: taux de compression ratio of expansion S: relación de expansión F: taux d'extension ready S: preparado F: prêt ready for data : preparado para datos F: prêt pour la transmission de données ready indication S: indicación de preparado F: indication «prêt» ready indicator S: indicador de preparado F: indicateur «prêt» real time S: en tiempo real (adjetivo) F: en temps réel reanswer signals S: señales de repetición de respuesta F: signaux de nouvelle réponse reasonableness check tables S: cuadros de prueba de racionalidad F: tableaux de contrôle de vraisemblance receive loss S: atenuación en la recepción F: affaiblissement à la réception receiver transfer time S: tiempo de transferencia del receptor F: temps de transfert à la réception receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system S: sensibilidad en la recepción de un sistema telefónico local (STL) F: efficacité à la réception d'un système téléphonique local

reception congestion S: congestión en la recepción F: encombrement de réception reception definition S: definición en la recepción F: définition à la réception recognition of a signal S: reconocimiento de una señal F: reconnaissance d'un signal reconstructed sample S: muestra reconstruida F: échantillon reconstitué record S: registro F: enregistrement record tone S: tono de grabación F: tonalité d'enregistrement recorded announcement S: anuncio grabado F: annonce enregistrée redirected call indicator S: indicador de llamada redireccionada F: indicateur d'appel réacheminé redirected call signal S: señal de llamada redireccionada F: signal d'appel réacheminé redirection address S: dirección de redireccionamiento F: adresse de réacheminement redirection address indicator S: indicador de dirección de redireccionamiento F: indicateur d'adresse de réacheminement redirection of calls S: redireccionamiento de llamadas F: réacheminement des appels redirection request signal S: señal de petición de redireccionamiento F: signal de demande de réacheminement redundancv S: redundancia F: redondance redundant *n*-ary signal S: señal n-aria redundante F: signal n-aire redondant redundant code S: código de redundancia F: code redondant reentrant program (routine) (subroutine); reenterable program (routine) (subroutine) S: programa (rutina) (subrutina) reentrante; programa (rutina) (subrutina) reintroducible F: programme (routine, sous-programme) rentrant reentrant trunking S: enlace reentrante F: jonction réentrante reference clock S: reloj de referencia F: horloge de référence reference surface S: superficie de referencia F: surface de référence reference surface centre S: centro de la superficie de referencia F: centre de la surface de référence reference surface diameter (D_R) S: diámetro de la superficie de referencia (D_R) F: diamètre de la surface de référence (D_R) reference surface diameter deviation (ΔD_R) S: desviación del diámetro de la superficie de referencia (ΔD_R) F: écart sur la surface de référence (ΔD_R) refractive index profile S: perfil del índice de refracción F: profil de l'indice de réfraction reframing time S: tiempo de recuperación F: temps de reprise

regeneration S: regeneración F: régénération regenerative repeater S: repetidor regenerativo F: répéteur régénérateur regenerative repeater S: repetidor regenerativo F: translation régénératrice regenerative repeater S: repetidor regenerativo F: répéteur régénérateur regenerator S: regenerador F: régénérateur register S: registrador F: enregistreur register function S: función de registrador F: fonction d'enregistreur register signalling (Signalling System R1) S: señalización entre registradores (sistema de señalización R1) F: signalisation entre enregistreurs (système de signalisation R1) registration-accepted signal S: señal de registro aceptado F: signal d'acceptation d'enregistrement registration completion signal S: señal de registro terminado F: signal d'enregistrement effectué registration of incoming calls S: servicio de registro de llamadas entrantes F: service d'enregistrement de communications d'arrivée registration request signal S: señal de petición de registro F: signal de demande d'enregistrement regular signalling link S: enlace de señalización regular F: canal sémaphore normal; liaison de signalisation régulière regular transmissions S: transmisiones regulares F: transmissions périodiques regularity loss S: pérdida de retorno por irregularidades F: affaiblissement de l'onde réfléchie sur les irrégularités regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links, etc.) S: sección de regulación de línea (de pares simétricos o coaxiales, o por radioenlaces, etc.) F: section de régulation de ligne (à paires symétriques ou coaxiales ou sur faisceau hertzien, etc.) rejection output S: salida de rechazo F: sortie de rejet relation (international public telegram service) S: relación (servicio público internacional de telegramas) F: relation (service télégraphique public international) relative amplitude of an elementary echo S: amplitud relativa de un eco elemental F: amplitude relative d'un écho élémentaire relay S: relé F: relais release S: liberación F: libération (fin, relâchement) release-guard signal S: señal de liberación de guarda F: signal de libération de garde release-guard signal S: señal de liberación de guarda F: signal de libération de garde

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary



	los avisos de servicio de retorno tasados)
de reserva	F: avis de service en retour (y compris les
e secours	avis de service en retour taxés)
ing link	reusable program (routine)
e señalización de reserva	S: programa (ruțina) reutilizable
maphore de secours; liaison de	F: programme (routine) reutilisable
tion de réserve	reverse charge acceptance not subscribed signal
ning path PE	S: senal de no suscripcion a la aceptación
pictográfico de trayecto de	E signal de non abannement à l'accentation
ción reservado	de la tavation à l'arrivée
graphique de trajet de	reverse charging accentance
ation reserve	S: aceptación de cobro revertido
nowledgement signal	F: acceptation de la taxation à l'arrivée
zación de banda	reverse charging request indicator
accusé de réception de	S: indicador de petición de cobro revertido
sation de bande	F: indicateur de demande de taxation à
nal	l'arrivée
reinicialización de banda	ring-forward signal (Signalling System R1)
réinitialisation de bande	S: señal de intervención (sistema de
gnal	senalización R1)
reinicialización de circuito	de signalisation R 1)
réinitialisation du circuit	ringing tono
gnal	Stono de llamada
circuito reinicializado	F: tonalité de retour d'appel
réinitialisation de circuit	ringing tone
evel (L _{RES})	S: tono de llamada
eco residual (N _{RES})	F: tonalité de retour d'appel
'écho résiduel (N _{RES})	route
rate	S: ruta
ón de errores residuales	F: voie d'acheminement
reurs résiduelles	routes
e of a protector	S. rutas
esidual de un descargador	F: voies d'acheminement
esiduelle	routine
urce(s)	S: rutina
) sde la reds; organo de la red	<i>F</i> : routine
e(s) (du reseau)	routine repetition
	E: répétition d'office
	routing label
	S: etiqueta de encaminamiento
respuesta	F: étiquette d'acheminement
e réponse	RPOA out of order signal
t	S: señal de EPER fuera de servicio
respuesta	F: signal d'EPR hors service
réponse	RPOA selection indicator
	S: indicador de elección de EPER
n	F: indicateur de choix de l'EPR
n	RPOA transit network identity
y	S: identidad de red de tránsito de EPER
e restitución; retardo en la	F: identité de réseau de transit d'EPR
n	
restitution	
trol point (RCP)	
control del restablecimiento	c
1 1 7 117 1	3
commande de rétablissement du	
ne outgoing direction service	safety of life telex calls
le restricción de framadas	S: comunicaciones télex relativas a la
e limitation des communications	seguridad de la vida humana
	r: communications telex relatives a la
-	securite de la vie numaine
enida	Sample S: muestra
enu	F: échantillon
	sampling
le la temporización	S: muestreo
ent du rythme	F: échantillonnage
buffer	sampling rate

return service advices (including paid return

S: avisos de servicio de retorno (incluidos

service advices)

- uestra chantillon

- uestreo
- hantillonnage
- ig rate
- S: velocidad de muestreo
- F: taux d'échantillonnage
- satellite exchange
 - S: central satélite
 - F: centre satellite
- save

S: conservación (en LED)

F: mise en réserve (en LDS)
save symbol S: símbolo de conservación F: symbole de mise en réserve scanning density S: densidad de exploración F: finesse d'exploration scanning field S: campo explorado F: champ exploré scanning line S: línea de exploración F: ligne d'exploration scanning line frequency S: frecuencia de línea (de exploración) F: fréquence de ligne scanning line period S: periodo de línea (de exploración) F: période de lignes scanning pitch S: paso de exploración F: pas d'exploration scanning shift S: desplazamiento de exploración F: translation d'exploration scanning speed S: velocidad de exploración F. vitesse d'exploration scanning spot (at reception) S: punto de exploración (en la recepción) F: tache d'exploration (à la réception) scanning spot (at transmission) S: punto de exploración (en la transmisión) F: tache d'exploration (à l'émission) scheduled maintenance S: mantenimiento programado F: maintenance programmée scrambler S: aleatorizador F: embrouilleur SDL/GR S: LED/GR F: LDS/GR SDL/PR S. LED/PR F: LDS/PR second data multiplexer S: segundo multiplexor de datos F: multiplexeur de données du deuxième ordre second dial tone S: segundo tono de invitación a marcar F: secondetonalité de numérotation secondary routes S: rutas secundarias F: voies secondaires secret language (telegrams) S: lenguaje secreto F: langage secret section termination S: extremo de sección F: extrémité de section section termination S: extremo de sección F: extrémité de section security arrangements S: disposiciones de seguridad F: sécurité de fonctionnement segment S: segmento F: segment segmented encoding law S: ley de codificación por segmentos F: loi de codage à segments seizing-acknowledgement signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de acuse de recibo de toma (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal d'accusé de réception de prise (système de signalisation R2) seizing signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de toma (sistema de señalización R2)

F: signal de prise (système de signalisation R2)

serial transmission seizure S: toma F: prise seizures per circuit per hour (SCH) S: tomas por circuito y por hora (TCH) F: prises par circuit et par heure (PCH) selection acknowledgement output S: salida de confirmación (acuse de recibo) de selección F: sortie d'accusé de réception de sélection selection identity S: identidad de selección F: identité de sélection selection input S: entrada de selección F: entrée de sélection selection signals S: señales de selección F: signaux de sélection selection stage S: etapa de selección F: étage de sélection selective accounting S: servicio de contabilidad selectiva F: service de comptabilité sélective semantics S: semántica F: sémantique sémation S: formación de un sematema; semación F: sémation semator S: semator F: sémateur semi-automatic observation S: observación semiautomática de la calidad de servicio F: observation semi-automatique de la qualité de service semi-automatic system S: sistema semiautomático F: système semi-automatique semi-permanent connection S: conexión semipermanente F: connexion semi-permanente send reference station S: estación de referencia para la emisión F: station de référence à l'émission send-special-information tone signal S: señal de envío de tono especial de información F: signal «envoyez la tonalité spéciale d'information» send special information tone (Signalling System R2) S: señal de envío de tono especial de información (sistema de señalización R2) F: envoyer la tonalité spéciale d'information (système de signalisation R2) sender transfer time S: tiempo de transferencia del transmisor F: temps de transfert à l'émission sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit S: sensibilidad en la emisión de un sistema telefónico local (STL) F: efficacité à l'émission d'un système téléphonique local sensitivity of the artificial ear S: sensibilidad del oído artificial F: efficacité de l'oreille artificielle separator (in MML) S: separador (en LHM) F: séparateur (en LHM) sequential ...; coincident (signal elements) S: (elementos de señal) sucesivos, simultáneos F: ... à moments successifs; à moments simultanés serial to parallel converter S: convertidor serie/paralelo F: bande latérale F: convertisseur série/parallèle

S: transmisión en serie F: transmission série service advices S: avisos de servicio F: avis de service service availability performance S: calidad de la disponibilidad del servicio F: disponibilité du service service bits S: bits de servicio F: bits (binons) de service service code S: código de servicio F: code de service service code prefix S: prefijo de código de servicio F: préfixe de code de service service digits S: dígitos de servicio F: éléments numériques de service service identification S: identificación de servicio F: identification de service service indicator S: indicador de servicio F: indicateur de service (utilisateur) service indicator S: indicador de servicio F: indicateur de service service information (octet) S: (octeto de) información de servicio F: octet de service service interworking S: interfuncionamiento de servicios F: interfonctionnement de service service observation S: observación de la calidad de servicio F: observation de la qualité de service service operability performance S: calidad de la operabilidad del servicio; facilidad de utilización del servicio F: facilité d'utilisation du service service reliability performance S: calidad de la fiabilidad del servicio F: fiabilité du service service support performance S: calidad del soporte del servicio F: logistique du service service telegrams S: telegramas de servicio F: télégrammes de service service telex calls S: comunicaciones télex de servicio F: communications télex de service session S: sesión F: échange setting-up time S: tiempo de establecimiento F: durée d'établissement shannon S: shannon F: shannon shift register S: registro de desplazamiento F: enregistreur à décalage ship station identity S: identidad de estación de barco F: identité de la station de navire ship station number S: número de estación de barco F: numéro de station de navire shore station S: estación terrena costera F: station terrienne côtière short circuit S: circuito corto F: circuit court sideband S: banda lateral

signal S: señal (en sentido general) F: signal signal S: señal F: signal signal (in SDL) S: señal (en LED) F: signal (en LDS) signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators S: relación de simetría de las señales de generadores de señales sinusoidales F: rapport d'équilibre des signaux d'un générateur de signaux sinusoïdaux signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers S: relación de simetría de las señales de receptores de señales sinusoidales F: rapport d'équilibre des signaux d'un récepteur de signaux sinusoïdaux signal-conversion equipment S: equipo de conversión de señales F: équ.pement de conversion de signaux signal element S: elemento de señal F: élément de signal signal line S: línea de señal F: ligne de signal (signal) message S: mensaje (de señalización) F: message (de signalisation) signal-train S: tren de señales; sematema F: sématème signal transfer point S: punto de transferencia de las señales F: point de transfert des signaux signal transfer point 5: punto de transferencia de la señalización F: point de transfert sémaphore signal unit S: unidad de señalización F: trame sémaphore signal unit (SU) S: unidad de señalización (SU) F: unité de signalisation (SU) signal unit alignment S: alineación de unidades de señalización F: alignement des trames sémaphores signal unit error rate monitoring S: monitor de tasa de errores en las unidades de señalización F: surveillance du taux d'erreur sur les trames sémaphores signalling S: señalización F: signalisation signalling at 2600 Hz (Signalling System R1) S: señalización a 2600 Hz (sistema de señalización R1) F: signalisation à 2600 Hz (système de signalisation R1) signalling channel (Signalling System No. 6) S: canal de señalización (sistema de señalización N.º 6) F: voie de signalisation (système de signalisation n° 6) signalling data link S: enlace de datos de señalización F: liaison sémaphore de données; liaison de données de signalisation signalling data link S: enlace de datos para la señalización F: liaison de données de signalisation signalling information (field) S: (campo de) información de señalización F: information de signalisation (domaine d')

signalling interworking

S: interfuncionamiento de la señalización F: interfonctionnement de la signalisation

S: enlace de señalización F: liaison de signalisation signalling link S: enlace de señalización F: canal sémaphore; liaison de signalisation signalling link blocking S: bloqueo de un enlace de señalización F: blocage d'un canal sémaphore signalling link code S: código de enlace de señalización F: code de canal sémaphore signalling link error monitoring S: monitor de errores en el enlace de señalización F: surveillance des erreurs sur un canal sémaphore signalling link failure S: avería del enlace de señalización; fallo del enlace de señalización F: défaillance d'un canal sémaphore signalling link group S: grupo de enlaces de señalización F: groupe de canaux sémaphores signalling link management functions S: funciones de gestión de enlaces de señalización F: fonctions de gestion des canaux sémaphores signalling link restoration S: restablecimiento de enlaces de señalización F: rétablissement d'un canal sémaphore signalling link selection field S: campo de selección de enlace de señalización F: domaine de sélection du canal sémaphore signalling link set S: conjunto de enlaces de señalización F: faisceau de canaux sémaphores; faisceau de liaisons de signalisation signalling link unblocking S: desbloqueo de un enlace de señalización F: déblocage d'un canal sémaphore signalling message S: mensaje de señalización F: message de signalisation (signalling) message discrimination S: discriminación de mensajes (de señalización) F: discrimination des messages (de signalisation) (signalling) message distribution S: distribución de mensajes (de señalización) F: distribution des messages (de signalisation) signalling message handling functions S: funciones de tratamiento de mensajes de señalización F: fonctions d'orientation des messages de signalisation (signalling) message routing S: encaminamiento de mensajes (de señalización) F: acheminement des messages (de signalisation) signalling network S: red de señalización F: réseau sémaphore signalling network functions S: funciones de la red de señalización F: fonctions du réseau sémaphore signalling network management functions S: funciones de gestión de la red de señalización F: fonctions de gestion du réseau sémaphore

signalling-network-management signals

S: señales de gestión de la red de

F: signaux de gestion du réseau de

señalización

signalisation

F: point sémaphore

S: punto de señalización

signalling point

signalling link

S: elemento pictográfico de receptor de señalización F: élément graphique de récepteur de signalisation signalling relation S: relación de señalización F: relation sémaphore signalling route S: ruta de señalización F: route sémaphore signalling route management functions S: funciones de gestión de rutas de señalización F: fonctions de gestion des routes sémaphores signalling route set S: conjunto de rutas de señalización F: faisceau de routes sémaphores signalling route-set-test procedure S: procedimiento de prueba de conjunto de rutas de señalización F: procédure de test de faisceau de routes sémaphores signalling routing S: encaminamiento de señalización F: acheminement de la signalisation signalling sender PE S: elemento pictográfico de emisor de señalización F: élément graphique d'émetteur de signalisation signalling system S: sistema de señalización F: système de signalisation signalling system S: sistema de señalización F: système de signalisation signalling time slot S: intervalo de tiempo de señalización F: intervalle de temps de signalisation (signalling) traffic flow control S: control del flujo del tráfico (de señalización) F: contrôle de flux de trafic (sémaphore) signalling traffic management functions S: funciones de gestión del tráfico de señalización F: fonctions de gestion du trafic sémaphore significant condition of a modulation S: estado significativo de una modulación (telegráfica) F: état significatif d'une modulation (télégraphique) significant conditions of a modulation S: estados significativos de una modulación F: états significatifs d'une modulation significant conditions of a restitution S: estados significativos de una restitución F: états significatifs d'une restitution significant conditions of a signal S: estados significativos de una señal F: états significatifs d'un signal significant instants S: instantes significativos F: instants significatifs significant instants S: instantes significativos F: instants significatifs significant instants of a digital signal S: instantes significativos de una señal digital F: instants significatifs d'un signal numérique significant interval S: intervalo significativo F: intervalle significatif

signalling point code

signalling receiver PE

S: código de punto de señalización

F: code d'un point sémaphore

- significant interval
 - S: intervalo significativo

F: intervalle significatif

simple multipoint circuit S: circuito multipunto simple F: circuit multipoint simple simple parameter argument S: argumento de parámetro simple F: argument de paramètre simple simple transmissions S: transmisiones simples F: transmissions simples simplex (circuit) S: (circuito) símplex F: (communication) simplex sine-squared S. impulso en seno cuadrado F: impulsion en sinus carré single-current transmission S: transmisión a simple polaridad (por corriente simple) F: transmission par simple courant single-ended synchronization S: sincronización uniterminal F: synchronisation unilatérale single error \tilde{S} : error simple F: erreur simple single fibre jacket S: envoltura de una fibra F: revêtement de fibre individuelle skew S: oblicuidad F: obliquité smooth traffic S: tráfico con distribución uniforme F: trafic régularisé software S: soporte lógico F: logiciel sound- and television-programme connections S: conexiones radiofónicas y de televisión F: connexion radiophonique (ou télévisuelle) sound-programme circuit S: circuito radiofónico F: circuit radiophonique sound-programme circuit section S: sección de circuito radiofónico F: section de circuit radiophonique sound-programme circuit section S: sección de circuito radiofónico F: section de circuit radiophonique source identifier S: identificador de fuente F: identificateur d'origine source language S: lenguaje fuente F: langage d'origine; langage-source source/sink relationship S: relación fuente/aceptor; relación fuente/sumidero F: relation source/collecteur space division S: división en el espacio F: répartition dans l'espace; répartition spatiale space division switching S: conmutación por división en el espacio; conmutación espacial F: commutation par répartition dans l'espace; commutation spatiale spark-over of a protector S: cebado de un descargador F: amorçage d'un parafoudre speaker circuit S: circuito de servicio F: circuit de service special character combination S: combinación especial de caracteres F: combinaison spéciale de caractères special dial tone S: tono especial de invitación a marcar F: tonalité spéciale de numérotation special information tone S: tono especial de información F: tonalité spéciale d'information

special ringing tone S: tono especial de llamada F: tonalité spéciale de retour d'appel specific negative recorded announcement without supplementary information S: anuncio grabado específico negativo sin información suplementaria F: annonce enregistrée spécifique négative sans information supplémentaire specific positive recorded announcement with supplementary information S: anuncio grabado específico positivo con información suplementaria F: annonce enregistrée spécifique positive avec information supplémentaire specific positive recorded announcement without supplementary information S: anuncio grabado específico positivo sin información suplementaria F: annonce enregistrée spécifique positive sans information supplémentaire specific recorded announcement S: anuncio grabado específico F: annonce enregistrée spécifique specification (in SDL) S: especificación (en LED) F: spécification (en LDS) specification and description language (SDL) S: lenguaje de especificación y descripción (LED) F: langage de spécification et de description (LDS) spectrum S: espectro F: spectre spectrum S: curva espectral F: courbe spectrale, spectre (d'une onde) speech circuit S: circuito de conversación F: circuit de conversation speech digit signalling S: señalización por dígitos de conversación F: signalisation par éléments numériques vocaux speech plus duplex (equipment) S: (equipo) telefónico, más dúplex F: (équipement) bivocal speech plus simplex (equipment) S: (equipo) telefónico, más símplex F: (équipement) univocal spontaneous output S: salida espontánea F: sortie spontanée spread S: desplazamiento F: (zone d') empiètement ST signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal ST; señal de fin de numeración (sistema de señalización R1) E. signal ST [«Sending Terminated» = fin de numérotation] (système de signalisation R1) stability of a circuit S: estabilidad de un circuito F: stabilité d'un circuit standard profile selection S: elección de perfil normalizado F: choix du profil normalisé standardized option S: opción normalizada F: option normalisée standby-ready-acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de enlace de reserva preparado F: signal d'accusé de réception de liaison de réserve prête standby-ready signal S: señal de enlace de reserva preparado F: signal de liaison de réserve prête standby redundancy S: redundancia pasiva F: redondance en attente

S: tiempo en reserva F: temps de latence start-dialling signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de invitación a marcar; señal de invitación a transmitir (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal d'invitation à transmettre (système de signalisation R1) start-of-block signal S: señal de principio de bloque F: signal de début de bloc start signal (in a start-stop system) S: señal de arranque (en un sistema arrítmico) F: signal de départ start-stop apparatus S: aparato arrítmico F: appareil arythmique start-stop modulation (restitution, signal) S: modulación (restitución, señal) arrítmica -F: modulation (restitution, signal) arythmique start-stop system S: sistema arrítmico F: système arythmique state (in SDL) S: estado (en LED) F: état (en LDS) state symbol S: símbolo de estado F: symbole d'état status channel S: canal de estado F: voie d'état status field S: campo de estado F: domaine d'état stop signal (in a start-stop system) S: señal de parada (en un sistema arrítmico) F: signal d'arrêt storage register S: memoria F: mémoire storage within the network S: almacenamiento dentro de la red F: stockage dans le réseau stuffing character S: carácter de relleno F: caractère de bourrage sub-control station S: estación subdirectora F: station sous-directrice subcarrier frequency modulation S: modulación de frecuencia de una subportadora F: modulation en fréquence d'un sous-porteur sub-control station S: estación subdirectora F: station sous-directrice subframe S: subtrama F: secteur de trame; sous-trame submarine system/overland system interconnection point S: punto de interconexión entre sistemas submarinos y sistemas terrestres F: point d'interconnexion entre système en câble sous-marin et système terrestre subroutine S: subrutina F: sous-programme subscriber-busy signal (electrical) S: señal (eléctrica) de abonado ocupado F: signal (électrique) d'abonné occupé subscriber call charge meter S: servicio de contadores de tasas en el

standby time

subscriber calling rate

S: intensidad de llamadas de un abonado F: taux d'appel d'un abonné

subscriber channel in a multiplexed DTE/DCE interface

- S: canal de abonado en un interfaz
- ETD/ETCD múltiplex
- F: voie d'abonné à une interface multiplex ETTD/ETCD
- subscriber line busy (Signalling System R2) S: señal de línea de abonado ocupado
 - (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal d'abonné occupé (système de
- signalisation R2) subscriber line free, charge (Signalling System
- R2)
 - S: señal de abonado libre, con tasación (sistema de señalización R2)
- F: signal d'abonné libre, avec taxation (système de signalisation R2)
- subscriber line free, no charge (Signalling System R2)
 - S: señal de abonado libre, sin tasación (sistema de señalización R2)
 - *F:* signal d'abonné libre, sans taxation (sys ème de signalisation R2)
- subscriber line out of order (Signalling System R2)
 - S: señal de línea de abonado fuera de
 - servicio (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal de ligne d'abonné en dérangement
- (système de signalisation R2) subscriber line PE
 - S: elemento pictográfico de línea de abonado
- F: élément graphique de ligne d'abonné subscriber number
- S: número de abonado
- F: numéro d'abonné

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subscriber or terminal category PE

- S: elemento pictográfico de categoría de abonado o terminal
- F: élément graphique de catégorie d'abonné ou d'équipement terminal
- subscriber traffic rate
- S: intensidad de tráfico de un abonado F: trafic d'un abonné
- subscriber's alpha-numerical display
 - S: servicio de visualización alfanumérica en el aparato telefónico
 - F: service d'affichage alphanumérique de renseignements relatifs aux abonnés
- subscriber's facsimile station
 - S: estación facsímil de abonado F: poste d'abonné de télécopie
- subscriber's line
- S: línea de abonado
 - F: ligne d'abonné
- subscriber's national telex number S: número télex nacional de un abonado F: numéro télex national d'un abonné

subsequent address message (SAM)

- S: mensaje subsiguiente de dirección (SAM) F: message d'adresse subséquent (SAM)
- subsequent signal unit (SSU)
- S: unidad subsiguiente de señalización (SSU)
- F: unité de signalisation subséquente (SSU)
- subtelephone frequency
- S: frecuencia infraacústica F: fréquence infra-téléphonique
- subtelephone telegraphy
- S: telegrafia infraacústica
- *F:* télégraphie infra-téléphonique
- successful call
- S: llamada fructuosa
- F: appel avant abouti
- i appor ajant acca
- successive phases of a call
- S: fases sucesivas de una comunicación F: phases successives d'une communication
- super-telephone frequency
- S: frecuencia supraacústica
 - F: fréquence supra-téléphonique

- super-telephone telegraphy S: telegrafia supraacústica F: télégraphie supra-téléphonique supergroup S: grupo secundario F: groupe secondaire supergroup link S: enlace en grupo secundario F: liaison en groupe secondaire supergroup section S: sección de grupo secundario F: section de groupe secondaire supermastergroup S: grupo cuaternario F: groupe quaternaire supermastergroup link S: enlace en grupo cuaternario F: liaison en groupe quaternaire supermastergroup link S: enlace en grupo cuaternario F: liaison en groupe quaternaire supermastergroup section S: sección de grupo cuaternario F: section de groupe quaternaire superposed circuit S: circuito superpuesto
- F: circuit superposé supplementary information
- S: información suplementaria F: information supplémentaire
- supplementary telephone service S: servicio telefónico suplementario F: service téléphonique supplémentaire suppression hangover time
- S: tiempo de bloqueo para la supresión F: temps de maintien pour le blocage
- suppression loss
- S: atenuación para la supresión F: affaiblissement de blocage
- suppression operate time S: tiempo de funcionamiento para la
- supresión F: temps de fonctionnement pour le blocage suspended process
- S: proceso en suspenso
- F: processus suspendu
- switchboard PE
 - S: elemento pictográfico de cuadro de
 - conmutación
 - F: élément graphique de tableau commutateur
- switched-transit country
- S: país de tránsito con conmutación F: pays de transit en commutation
- switching
- S: conmutación
- F: commutation
- switching delay (processing (handling) time)
- S: tiempo de conmutación; tiempo de proceso; tiempo de tratamiento
- *F:* temps de commutation; temps de traitement
- switching-equipment-congestion signal S: señal de congestión en el equipo de
- conmutación
- F: signal d'encombrement de l'équipement de commutation
- switching matrix
 - S: matriz de conmutación
 - F: matrice de commutation
- switching module PE
- S: elemento pictográfico de módulo de conmutación
- F: élément graphique de module de commutation
- switching network
- S: red de conexión
 - F: réseau de commutation
- switching node
- S: nodo de conmutación F: noeud de commutation
- switching path PE S: elemento pictográfico de trayecto de conmutación F: élément graphique de trajet de commutation switching stage S: etapa de conmutación F: étage de commutation symbol S: símbolo F: symbole symbol (in SDL) S: símbolo (en LED) F: symbole (en LDS) symbol rate S: velocidad de simbolos F: débit de symboles symbolic name S: nombre simbólico F: nom symbolique symmetrical binary code S: código binario simétrico F: code binaire symétrique symmetrical channel S: canal simétrico F: voie symétrique synchronization S: sincronización F: synchronisation synchronization (in facsimile telegraphy) S: sincronización (en telegrafía facsímil) F: synchronisation (en télégraphie fac-similé) synchronization bit S: bit de sincronización F: bit de synchronisation synchronization signal S: señal de sincronización F: signal de synchronisation synchronization signal unit (SYU) S: unidad de señalización de sincronización (SYU) F: unité de signalisation de synchronisation (SYU) synchronized network S: red sincronizada F: réseau synchronisé synchronous S: sincrono F: synchrone synchronous data network S: red síncrona de datos F: réseaux pour données synchrones syntax S: sintaxis F: syntaxe syntax diagram S: diagrama sintáctico F: diagramme syntaxique system (in MML) S: sistema F: système system availability information point S: punto de información sobre disponibilidad del sistema F: service collectant les informations relatives à la disponibilité des systèmes system control signal unit (SCU) S: unidad de señalización para el control del sistema (de señalización) (SCU) F: unité de signalisation pour la commande du système de signalisation (SCU) system control station S: estación de control de un sistema F: station de contrôle (d'un faisceau) System No. 6 exchange S: central del sistema N.º 6
- F: centre n° 6 System No. 6. exchange, first
 - Si central del sistema N.º 6, primera F: centre nº 6, premier

System No. 6 exchange, intermediate S: central del sistema N.º 6, intermedia F: centre n° 6, intermédiaire

System No. 6, last S: central del sistema N.º 6, última F: centre n° 6, dernier

Т

table S: tabla: cuadro F: tableau tailing S: arrastre F: traînage take-up factor S: factor de cableado F: facteur de câblage target program S: programa resultante; programa objeto F: programme résultant; programme-objet task (in SDL) S: tarea (en LED) F: tâche (en LDS) task symbol S: símbolo de tarea F: symbole de tâche technical delay time S: tiempo de demora técnica F: délai technique telecommunication S: telecomunicación F: télécommunication telecommunication security S: seguridad de las telecomunicaciones F: sécurité des communications telecommunications traffic (teletraffic) S: tráfico de telecomunicación; teletráfico F: trafic de télécommunication (télétrafic) telegraph alphabet S: alfabeto telegráfico F: alphabet télégraphique (telegraph) channel S: canal (telegráfico) (unidireccional) F: voie de transmission (télégraphique) (telegraph) circuit 5: circuito (telegráfico) (bidireccional) F: voie de communication (télégraphique) (bilatérale) telegraph circuit S: circuito telegráfico F: circuit télégraphique telegraph code S: código telegráfico F: code télégraphique telegraph converter : convertidor telegráfico F: translation convertisseuse télégraphique telegraph demodulator S: demodulador telegráfico F: démodulateur télégraphique telegraph distortion S: distorsión telegráfica F: distorsion télégraphique telegraph modulation S: modulación telegráfica F: modulation télégraphique telegraph modulation S: modulación telegráfica F: modulation télégraphique telegraph modulator : modulador telegráfico F: modulateur télégraphique telegraph repeater S: repetidor (traslator) telegráfico F: translation (télégraphique) telegraph service S: servicio telegráfico F: service télégraphique

telegraph service correspondence Teletex terminal S: correspondencia telegráfica de servicio F: correspondance télégraphique de service television circuit telegraph signal S: señal telegráfica F: signal télégraphique television circuit section (telegraph) signal element (general sense) S: elemento de señal (telegráfica) (en sentido general) telewriting F: élément de signal (télégraphique) (sens général) telegraph signal element (in alphabetic systems) S: elemento de señal telegráfica (en sistemas alfabéticos) F: élément de signal télégraphique (pour les systèmes alphabétiques) telephone call S: comunicación telefónica F: communication téléphonique telephone circuit S: circuito telefónico F: circuit téléphonique telephone circuit (international or trunk circuits) S: circuito telefónico (internacional o interurbano) F: circuit téléphonique (international ou interurbain) telephone frequency S: frecuencia telefónica F: fréquence téléphonique telephone message S: conferencia telefónica F: conversation téléphonique (telephone) relation S: relación (telefónica) F: relation (téléphonique) telephone set; telephone instrument S: estación telefónica; aparato telefónico F: poste téléphonique; appareil téléphonique telephone signal S: señal telefónica F: signal téléphonique telephone station S: estación telefónica (instalada) F: poste téléphonique (installé) **Telephone User Part** S: parte de usuario de telefonía F: Sous-système Utilisateur Téléphonie telephones on transport systems S: teléfono en sistemas de transporte F: téléphone à bord des moyens de transport Teletex basic control function repertoire S: repertorio teletex básico de funciones de control F: répertoire des fonctions de commande télétex de base Teletex basic graphic character repertoire S: repertorio teletex básico de caracteres gráficos F: répertoire des caractères graphiques télétex de base **Teletex** call S: comunicación teletex F: communication télétex **Teletex character repertoire** S: repertorio teletex de caracteres F: répertoire des caractères télétex Teletex control function repertoire S: repertorio teletex de funciones de control F: répertoire des fonctions de commande télétex **Teletex document** S: documento teletex F: document télétex Teletex graphic character repertoire S: repertorio teletex de caracteres gráficos F: répertoire des caractères graphiques télétex

Teletex page S: página teletex F: page télétex

telex destination code S: código télex de destino F: code télex de destination telex network identification code S: código de identificación de la red télex F: code d'identification de réseau télex (telex) relation S: relación (télex) F: relation (télex) terminal S: terminal F: terminal terminal called S: terminal llamado F: terminal appelé terminal country (or Administration) S: país (o Administración) terminal F: pays (ou Administration) terminal(e) terminal country (or Administration) S: país (o Administración) terminal F: pays (ou Administration) terminal(e) terminal echo suppressor S: supresor de eco terminal F: suppresseur d'écho terminal terminal-engaged signal S: señal de terminal ocupado F: signal d'occupation de la ligne du terminal demandé terminal equipment PE S: elemento pictográfico de equipo terminal F: élément graphique d'équipement terminal terminal installation for data transmission S: instalación terminal para transmisión de datos F: installation terminale pour transmission de données terminal international centre S: centro terminal internacional F: centre terminal international terminal international centre S: centro terminal internacional F: centre terminal international terminal international exchange S: central internacional terminal F: centre international terminal terminal national centre S: centro terminal nacional F: centre terminal national terminal national section S: sección terminal nacional F: section nationale terminale terminal share S: parte alícuota terminal F: quote-part terminale terminal share S: parte alicuota terminal F: quote-part terminale terminal symbol S: símbolo terminal F: symbole terminal terminating traffic S: tráfico de destino F: trafic d'arrivée test S: prueba F: essai test call indicator (Signalling System R2) S: indicador de llamada de prueba (sistema

S: terminal teletex

F: terminal télétex

F: circuit télévisuel

S: teleautografia

F: téléautographie

S: circuito de televisión

S: sección de circuito de televisión

F: section de circuit télévisuel

- test call of the subscriber-to-subscriber type S: llamadas de prueba del tipo de abonado a abonado F: appel d'essai du type abonné à abonné test call of type 1 S: llamada de prueba de tipo 1 F: appel d'essai du type 1 test call of type 2 S: llamada de prueba de tipo 2 F: appel d'essai du type 2 test call of type 3 S: llamada de prueba de tipo 3 F: appel d'essai du type 3 test section S: sección de pruebas F: section d'essais testing point (transmission) S: punto de pruebas de la transmisión F: centre pour les essais de la transmission testing point (line signalling) S: punto de pruebas de la señalización de línea F: centre pour les essais de la signalisation de ligne testing point (switching and interregister signalling) S: punto de pruebas de conmutación y señalización entre registradores F: centre pour les essais de la commutation et de la signalisation entre enregistreurs text S: texto F: texte text area S: zona de texto F: zone de texte text block S: bloque de texto F: bloc de texte text string S: cadena de texto F: chaîne de texte theoretical duration of a significant interval S: duración teórica de un intervalo significativo F: durée théorique d'un intervalle significatif three-condition cable code S: código-cable trivalente (de tres estados) F: code trivalent pour câble three party services S: servicio tripartito F: service comportant un troisième correspondant through-connection delay S: tiempo de transferencia de la central F: temps de transfert through-connection delay S: tiempo de transferencia de la central F: durée d'établissement d'un commutateur through-group connection point S: punto de transferencia de grupo primario F: point de transfert de groupe primaire through-mastergroup connection point S: punto de transferencia de grupo terciario F: point de transfert de groupe tertiaire through-15-supergroup assembly connection point S: punto de transferencia de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios F: point de transfert d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires through-supergroup connection point S: punto de transferencia de grupo secundario
- F: point de transfert de groupe secondaire through-supermastergroup connection point
- S: punto de transferencia de grupo
 - cuaternario
- F: point de transfert de groupe quaternaire time between failures

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

S: tiempo entre fallos-

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F: temps de bon fonctionnement

- time congestion S: congestión temporal F: congestion temporelle time consistent busy hour (mean busy hour) S: hora cargada media F: heure chargée moyenne time division S: división en el tiempo F: répartition dans le temps; répartition temporelle time-division multiplexing S: multiplexación por división en el tiempo F: multiplexage par répartition dans le temps time-division multiplexing (TDM) S: multiplexación por división en el tiempo (MDT) F: multiplexage par répartition dans le temps (MRT) time division switching S: conmutación por división en el tiempo; conmutación temporal F: commutation par répartition dans le temps; commutation temporelle time interval error (TIE) S: error de intervalo de tiempo (EIT) F: erreur sur la durée time-out S: temporización F: temporisation time quantized control S: control por cuantificación temporal F: mode à quantification temporelle time sharing S: tiempo compartido F: partage de temps time slicing S: segmentación de tiempo F: découpage de temps time slot S: intervalo de tiempo F: intervalle de temps
- time slot interchange S: intercambio de intervalos de tiempo
- F: échange entre intervalles de temps time slot sequence integrity
- S: integridad de la secuencia de intervalos de tiempo
- F: intégrité de la séquence des intervalles de temps
- time supervision of a process PE
- S: elemento pictográfico de supervisión de un proceso por temporizador
- F: élément graphique de temporisateur de contrôle d'un processus
- time to failure
- S: tiempo hasta el fallo
- F: temps de fonctionnement avant défaillance
- time to first failure
 - S: tiempo hasta el primer fallo F: temps de fonctionnement avant la première défaillance
- timeslot code S: código de intervalo de tiempo
 - F: code d'intervalle de temps
- timing recovery
 - S: recuperación de la temporización (extracción de la temporización) F: récupération du rythme
- timing signal
 - S: señal de temporización
 - F: signal de rythme
- tone
- S: tono
- F: tonalité
- tone on hold
 - S: tono de retención
 - F: tonalité de garde
- total holding time
 - S: tiempo total de ocupación
 - F: durée totale d'occupation

total scanning line length

- S: longitud total de la línea de exploración F: longueur totale de ligne
- track
- S: pista
- F: piste
- traffic carried
- S: tráfico cursado F: trafic écoulé
- traffic-carrying device
- S: dispositivo de transmisión de tráfico F: organe de trafic
- traffic distribution imbalance
 - S: desequilibrio de la distribución interna de tráfico
 - F: déséquilibre interne de trafic
- traffic intensity (load)
 - S: intensidad de tráfico; carga
 - F: intensité de trafic (charge)
- traffic load imbalance
- S: desequilibrio de la carga de tráfico en las entradas
- F: déséquilibre de trafic
- traffic matrix
- S: matriz de tráfico
- F: matrice de trafic
- traffic offered
- S: tráfico ofrecido
- F: trafic offert
- traffic relation (traffic stream; traffic item; parcel of traffic; point-to-point traffic)
 - S: relación de tráfico; corriente de tráfico; elemento de tráfico; lote de tráfico; tráfico de punto a punto
 - F: flux de trafic (trafic point à point, courant de trafic)
- traffic routing
 - S: encaminamiento de tráfico
 - F: acheminement

traffic-unit price procedure

- S: procedimiento de remuneración en
- función de las unidades de tráfico
- F: méthode de rémunération en fonction d'unités de trafic
- traffic volume
 - S: volumen de tráfico
 - F: volume de trafic
- trafficability performance; traffic performance S: aptitud para el tráfico; calidad de la
 - traficabilidad
 - F: capacité d'écoulement du trafic
- transducer loss (or gain)
- S: pérdida (o ganancia) de \$un\$ transductor F: affaiblissement (ou gain) transductique
- transfer-allowed-acknowledgement signal
 - S: señal de acuse de recibo de autorización de transferencia
 - F: signal d'accusé de réception d'un signal d'autorisation de transfert

transfer-allowed (procedure)

- S: (procedimiento de) autorización de transferencia
- F: transfert autorisé (procédure de)
- transfer-allowed signal
- S: señal de autorización de transferencia F: signal d'autorisation de transfert
- transfer channel
- S: canal de transferencia
- F: voie de transfert
- transfer link

transfer time

- S: enlace de transferencia
- F: liaison de transfert
- transfer-prohibited (procedure)
 - S: (procedimiento de) prohibición de transferencia
 - F: transfert interdit (procédure de)
- transfer-prohibited signal

F: temps de transfert

S: tiempo de transferencia

S: señal de prohibición de transferencia F: signal d'interdiction de transfert

transit country (or Administration) S: país (o Administración) de tránsito F: pays (ou Administration) de transit transit exchange S: central de tránsito F: centre de transit transit network identification S: identificación de la red de tránsito F: identification du réseau de transit transit share S: parte alícuota de tránsito F: quote-part de transit transit share S: parte alícuota de tránsito F: quote-part de transit transit through-connect signal S: señal de transconexión en tránsito F: signal de connexion de transit transit traffic S: tráfico de tránsito F: trafic de transit transition (in SDL) S: transición (en LED) F: transition (en LDS) translation S: traducción F: traduction (en commutation automatique) translator S: traductor F: traducteur transmission buffer S: memoria tampón de transmisión F: tampon d'émission transmission code violation S: violación del código de transmisión F: violation du code de transmission en boucle transmission definition S: definición en la transmisión F: définition à l'émission transmission delay (through a digital exchange) S: tiempo de transmisión (a través de una central digital) F: temps de transmission (dans un central numérique) (transmission) link S: enlace (de transmisión) F: chaînon de voie (de transmission, ou de communication) transmission maintenance points - international line S: centros de mantenimiento de la transmisión para la línea internacional F: centres de maintenance de la transmission pour la ligne internationale transmission of a verbal message S: servicio de transmisión de un mensaje verbal F: service de transmission d'un message verbal transmission performance (of a service) S: calidad de transmisión (de un servicio) F: qualité de transmission (d'un service) transmission reference point S: punto de referencia para la transmisión F: point de référence pour la transmission transmit flow control S: control del flujo de transmisión F: contrôle de flux de transmission transmitter distortion S: distorsión del transmisor F: distorsion à l'émission transmultiplexer S: transmultiplexor F: transmultiplexeur transmultiplexer channel

- S: canal de un transmultiplexor
- F: voie de transmultiplexeur

transparency

S: transparencia F: transparence transparent data transfer phase S: fase de transferencia transparente de datos F: phase de transfert transparent de données transposition S: transposición F: transposition transverse judder S: desalineación transversal F: broutage transversal transverse voltage of a protector S: tensión transversal de un descargador F: tension transversale trombone (loop) connection S: conexión en bucle F: connexion en boucle trunk circuit S: circuito F: circuit trunk code S: indicativo interurbano F: indicatif interurbain trunk free condition S: condición de circuito interurbano libre F: circuit interurbain libre trunk PE S: elemento pictográfico de enlace F: élément graphique de circuit trunk prefix S: prefijo interurbano F: préfixe interurbain trunk seized condition S: condición de circuito interurbano tomado F: circuit pris two-condition cable code S: código-cable bivalente (de dos estados) F: code bivalent pour câble two way simplex . S: ... símplex bidireccional F:... conjugués two-wire switching S: conmutación a dos hilos F: commutation à deux fils type P transmultiplexer (TMUX-P) S: transmultiplexor de tipo P (TMUX-P) F: transmultiplexeur de type P (TMUX-P) type S transmultiplexer (TMUX-S) S: transmultiplexor de tipo S (TMUX-S) F: transmultiplexeur de type S (TMUX-S) types of sound-programme circuit S: tipos de circuitos radiofónicos F: types de circuits radiophoniques

U

- unaffected level
- S: nivel invariable
- F: niveau inchangé
- unallocated-number signal
- S: señal de número no asignado F: signal de numéro inutilisé
- unallocated number (Signalling System R2) S: señal de número no asignado (sistema de señalización R2)
 - F: signal de numéro non utilisé (système de signalisation R2)
- unblocking-acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de desbloqueo
- F: signal d'accusé de réception de déblocage unblocking acknowledgement signal
- S: señal de acuse de recibo de desbloqueo F: signal d'accusé de réception de déblocage
- unblocking signal
- S: señal de desbloqueo
- F: signal de déblocage
- unblocking signal S: señal de desbloqueo
 - F: signal de déblocage

uncertainty symbol PE S: elemento pictográfico de símbolo de incertidumbre F: élément graphique de symbole d'incertitude uncontrolled not ready signal S: señal de no controlado, no preparado F: signal non prêt automatique uncontrolled slip S: deslizamiento incontrolado F: glissement non commandé underlap S: desligamiento F: interlignage undetected failure time S: tiempo de fallo no detectado F: durée de dérangement non détecté unidirectional S: unidireccional F: unidirectionnel unidirectional connection S: conexión unidireccional F: communication unilatérale uniform encoding S: codificación uniforme F: codage uniforme uniform quantizing S: cuantificación uniforme F: quantification uniforme unilateral control S: control unilateral F: commande unilatérale unintelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) S: componentes de diafonia ininteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo) F: composantes de diaphonie inintelligible (transfert par filtrage direct) uniţ S: unidad F: éléments de code unit element S: elemento unitario F: élément unitaire unit element error rate for isochronous modulation S: tasa de errores en los elementos unitarios (para los sematemas isócronos) F taux d'erreur sur les éléments unitaires (pour les sématèmes isochrones) unit interval S: intervalo unitario F: intervalle unitaire universal access number S: servicio de números universales F: service de numéros universels unreasonable message S: mensaje incoherente F: message irrationnel unscheduled maintenance S: mantenimiento no programado F: maintenance non programmée unsuccessful call S: llamada infructuosa F: appel infructueux up state S: estado de disponibilidad F: état de disponibilité up (down) time S: tiempo de disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) F: durée de disponibilité [d'indisponibilité] upstream failure indication S: indicación de fallo detrás F: indication de défaillance en amont usable scanning line length S: longitud útil de la línea de exploración F: longueur utile de ligne

- useful life
 - S: vida útil
 - F: durée de vie utile

- user class indicator
 - S: indicador de clase (de servicio) de usuario
- F: indicateur de catégorie d'usagers user class of service
 - S: clase de servicio de usuario
 - F: catégorie d'usagers du service
- user handling time, T_{hu} S: tiempo de tratamiento de la parte de
 - usuario de telefonia, T_{hu} F: temps de traitement par le Sous-système
- Utilisateur Téléphonie (T_{hu}) user (of the signalling system)
- S: usuario (del sistema de señalización)
- F: utilisateur du système de signalisation **User Part**
- S: parte de usuario
- F: Sous-système Utilisateur

user service or facility

S: servicio o facilidad de usuario F: service complémentaire offert aux usagers

V

variable text

S: texto variable F: texte variable

- virtual analogue switching points
- S: extremos virtuales analógicos F: extrémités virtuelles analogiques
- virtual call
- S: Ilamada virtual
- F: communication virtuelle
- virtual call (switched virtual circuit)
- S: llamada virtual; circuito virtual con conmutación
 - F: communication virtuelle (circuit virtuel commuté)
- virtual decision value
- S: valores virtuales de decisión
- F: amplitudes virtuelles de décision
- virtual switching points
- S: extremos virtuales
- F: extrémités virtuelles
- visual telephone service
- S: servicio videofónico F: service visiophonique
- voice dialling

- S: servicio de marcación por la voz F: service de numérotation par la voix
- voice-frequency telegraph (VFT system)
- S: sistema de telegrafía armónica (sistema TA)
- F: faisceau de système de télégraphie harmonique
- voice-frequency telegraphy (VFT)

S: telegrafía armónica

- F: télégraphie harmonique; télégraphie à fréquences vocales
- voltage/discharge current curve of a protector S: curva tensión/corriente de descarga de un descargador
 - F: courbe de tension en fonction du courant de décharge

W

- waiting allowed facility S: facilidad de espera permitida F: service complémentaire d'attente autorisée warning tone S: tono de aviso F: tonalité d'avertissement wear-out failure period S: periodo de fallos por desgaste
 - F: période de dérangement par usure
 - Fascicle X.1 Glossary

- wide area telephone service
 - S: servicio telefónico concertado en grandes zonas
 - F: service téléphonique à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée
- working range
- S: gama de funcionamiento
- F: plage de fonctionnement
- writing bar (writing edge)
- S: lámina registradora F: lame d'inscription
- Y
- yes or no test S: prueba de viabilidad F: essai par «tout ou rien»

A

abreviatura nemotécnica F: abréviation mnémonique E: mnemonic abbreviation acceso a servicios suplementarios F: accès aux services supplémentaires E: access to supplementary services acceso directo F: accès sélectif E: direct access acceso prohibido F: accès interdit E: access barred acción F: action E: action acentación de cobro revertido F: acceptation de la taxation à l'arrivée E: reverse charging acceptance aceptación de selección rápida F: acceptation de la sélection rapide E: fast select acceptance acoplador cerrado F: coupleur clos E: closed coupler aconlamiento acústico (a la línea telefónica) F: couplage acoustique (à une ligne téléphonique) E: acoustic coupling (to telephone line) adaptador de interfaces F: adaptateur de jonctions E: interface adaptor Administración garante F: Administration garante E: Guarantor Administration agregado de 15 grupos secundarios F: assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires E: fifteen-supergroup assembly agrupación de datos F: collecte de données E: data collection agrupación de haces F: faisceau de faisceaux E: network cluster aleatorizador F: embrouilleur E: scrambler alfabeto telegráfico F: alphabet télégraphique E: telegraph alphabet alfabeto (telegráfico o de datos) F: alphabet (télégraphique ou de données) E: alphabet (telegraph or data) algoritmo F: algorithme E: algorithm alineación de caracteres F: alignement de caractères E: character alignment alineación de octeto F: alignement d'octet E: octet alignment alineación de trama F: verrouillage de trame E: frame alignment

Section 2

SPANISH TERMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

alineación de unidades de señalización F: alignement des trames sémaphores E: signal unit alignment alineación inicial F: alignement initial E: initial alignment alineación inicial de unidades de señalización F: alignement initial des trames sémaphores E: initial signal unit alignment alineador F: aligneur E: aligner almacenamiento dentro de la red F: stockage dans le réseau E: storage within the network ampliación del código F: extension de code E: code extension ampliación del código gráfico F: extension de code graphique E: graphic code extension amplitud de cresta de un eco elemental F: amplitude de crête d'un écho élémentaire E: peak amplitude of an elementary echo amplitud relativa de un eco elemental *F:* amplitude relative d'un écho élémentaire E: relative amplitude of an elementary echo anillo de guarda F: anneau de garde E: guard-ring anisócrono F: anisochrone E: anisochronous anotación F: annotation E: annotation anuncio grabado F: annonce enregistrée E: recorded announcement anuncio grabado específico F: annonce enregistrée spécifique E: specific recorded announcement anuncio grabado esnecífico negativo sin información suplementaria F: annonce enregistrée spécifique négative sans information supplémentaire E: specific negative recorded announcement without supplementary information anuncio grabado específico positivo con información suplementaria F: annonce enregistrée spécifique positive avec information supplémentaire E: specific positive recorded announcement with supplementary information anuncio grabado específico positivo sin información suplementaria F: annonce enregistrée spécifique positive sans information supplémentaire E: specific positive recorded announcement without supplementary information anuncio grabado general F: annonce enregistrée générale E: general recorded announcement anuncio grabado general negativo F: annonce enregistrée générale négative E: general negative recorded announcement

F: annonce enregistrée générale positive E: general positive recorded announcement aparato arrítmico F: appareil arythmique E: start-stop apparatus aparatos facsímil del grupo 1 F: télécopieur du groupe 1 E: group 1 facsimile apparatus aparatos facsímil del grupo 2 F: télécopieur du groupe 2 E: group 2 facsimile apparatus aparatos facsímil del grupo 3 F: télécopieur du groupe 3 E: group 3 facsimile apparatus aparatos facsímil del grupo 4 F: télécopieur du groupe 4 E: group 4 facsimile apparatus aparición de fallo F: apparition d'un dérangement E: failure occurrence apertura numérica teórica máxima (AN_{t máx}) F: ouverture numérique théorique maximale $(ON_{t \max})$ E: maximum theoretical numerical aperture $(NA_{t\max})$ aplicar; correlacionar F: appliquer E: to map (over) aptitud para el tráfico; calidad de la traficabilidad F: capacité d'écoulement du trafic E. trafficability performance; traffic performance argumento de parámetro F: argument de paramètre E: parameter argument argumento de parámetro compuesto F: argument de paramètre composé E: compound parameter argument argumento de parámetro simple F: argument de paramètre simple E: simple parameter argument arranque de dispositivo (DST) F: mise en marche dispositif (DST) E: device start (DST) arrastre F: traînage E: tailing asignación adaptable de canales F: affectation dynamique adaptable des voies E: adaptive channel allocation atenuación F: affaiblissement E: attenuation atenuación adaptativa F: affaiblissement adaptable E: adaptive attenuation atenuación de equilibrado F: affaiblissement d'équilibrage E: balance return loss atenuación del eco (A_{ECO}) F: affaiblissement d'écho $(A_{\rm ECHO})$

anuncio grabado general positivo

E: echo loss $(A_{\rm ECHO})$

atenuación en la recepción

F: affaiblissement à la réception E: receive loss

atenuación nominal entre extremos virtuales analógicos del circuito a cuatro hilos F: affaiblissement nominal entre extrémités virtuelles analogiques du circuit à quatre fils E: nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual analogue switching

- points atenuación nominal entre extremos virtuales del
- circuito a cuatro hilos F: affaiblissement nominal entre extrémités
- virtuelles E: nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points
- atenuación para la supresión

F: affaiblissement de blocage

- E: suppression loss
- atenuación por procesos no lineales (A_{PNL}) F: affaiblissement par traitement non linaire (A_{TNL}) E: nonlinear processing loss (A_{NLP})
- autoridad encargada de la contabilidad F: autorité chargée de la comptabilité E: accounting authority
- avería del enlace de señalización; fallo del enlace de señalización
- F: défaillance d'un canal sémaphore E: signalling link failure averia en la red
- *F:* défaillance du réseau *E:* network failure

avisos de servicio

- *F:* avis de service *E:* service advices
- avisos de servicio de retorno (incluidos los avisos de servicio de retorno tasados)
 F: avis de service en retour (y compris les avis de service en retour taxés)
 E: return service advices (including paid return service advices)
 avisos de servicio para hacer seguir
 F: avis de service à la suite

E: follow-on service advices avisos de servicio tasados F: avis de service taxés E: paid service advices

B

banda de paso F: bande passante E: passband banda lateral F: bande latérale E: sideband bandera F: fanion E: flag baudio F: baud E: baud bidireccional F: bidirectionnel E: bidirectional bit de alineación de trama F: bit de verrouillage de trame E: framing bit bit de control F: bit de contrôle E: check bit bit de datos aplicado (aleatorización) F: bit de données appliqué (embrouillage) E: applied data bit (scrambling process) bit de sincronización F: bit de synchronisation E: synchronization bit

- bit erróneo F: bit (binon) erroné E: erroneous bit
- bit indicador directo; bit indicador hacia adelante F: bit indicateur vers l'avant E: forward indicator bit
- bit indicador inverso; bit indicador hacia atrás F: bit indicateur vers l'arrière E: backward indicator bit
- bit siguiente transmitido (aleatorización) F: bit suivant transmis (embrouillage) E: next transmitted bit (scrambling process) bits de información
- *F:* bits (binons) d'information *E:* information bits
- bits de servicio F: bits (binons) de service

E: service bits

- bits precedentes transmitidos (aleatorización) F: bits transmis précédemment (embrouillage) E: earlier transmitted bits (scrambling process)
- bits suplementarios F: bits (binons) supplémentaires
- E: overhead bits bloque
- F: bloc

E: block

- bloque (sistema de señalización N.º 6) F: bloc (système de signalisation n° 6) E: block (Signalling System No. 6) bloque (de datos)
- F: bloc (de données) E: block (data) bloque de parámetros
- F: bloc de paramètres E: block of parameters bloque de parámetros específicos
- F: bloc de paramètres spécifiques E: parameter block bloque de texto
- F: bloc de texte E: text block
- bloque digital F: bloc numérique E: digital block
- bloque erróneo F: bloc erroné E: erroneous block
- bloque funcional (en LED) F: bloc fonctionnel (en LDS) E: functional block (in SDL)
- bloque primario F: bloc primaire E: primary block
- bloqueo; congestión F: encombrement (congestion) E: blocking (congestion)
- bloqueo de un enlace de señalización F: blocage d'un canal sémaphore E: signalling link blocking
- bloqueo externo F: blocage externe E: external blocking
- bloqueo interno F: blocage interne E: internal blocking
- bucle de protección contra errores F: boucle de protection contre les erreurs E: error control loop
- bucle de pruebas de continuidad
 F: boucle pour contrôle de continuité
 E: check loop
 búsqueda dicotómica
 F: recherche dichotomique
 E: dichotomizing search
- **búsqueda en cadena** *F:* recherche en chaîne *E:* chaining search

С

cadena a cuatro hilos F: chaîne à quatre fils E: four-wire chain cadena de llamadas F: chaîne d'appel E: call string cadena de texto F: chaîne de texte E: text string cadena internacional F: chaîne internationale E: international chain calidad de la disponibilidad F: disponibilité de l'équipement E: availability performance calidad de la disponibilidad del servicio F: disponibilité du service E: service availability performance calidad de la fiabilidad F: fiabilité d'un équipement E: reliability performance calidad de la fiabilidad del servicio F: fiabilité du service E: service reliability performance calidad de la mantenibilidad F: maintenabilité E: maintainability performance calidad de la operabilidad del servicio; facilidad de utilización del servicio F: facilité d'utilisation du service E: service operability performance calidad de la propagación F: caractéristiques de propagation E: propagation performance calidad de servicio F: qualité de service E: quality of service calidad de servicio F: qualité de service E: quality of service calidad de transmisión (de un servicio) F: qualité de transmission (d'un service) E: transmission performance (of a service) calidad de un servicio internacional rápido manual F: qualité d'un service international rapide (exploitation manuelle) E: quality of an international manual demand service calidad del soporte de mantenimiento F: logistique de maintenance E: maintenance support performance calidad del soporte del servicio F: logistique du service E: service support performance campo F: domaine E: field campo F: zone E: field campo F: champ E: field campo de estado 🗄 domaine d'état E: status field (campo de) información de señalización F: information de signalisation (domaine d') E: signalling information (field) campo de selección de enlace de señalización F: domaine de sélection du canal sémaphore E: signalling link selection field campo de servicios interredes F: champ des services inter-réseaux E: network utility field campo explorado F: champ exploré E: scanning field

canal F: voie de transmission E: channel canal de abonado en un interfaz ETD/ETCD múltiplex F: voie d'abonné à une interface multiplex ETTD/ETCD E: subscriber channel in a multiplexed DTE/DCE interface canal de datos F: voie de données E: data channel canal de datos, analógico F: voie de données (analogique) E: data channel, analogue canal de datos, digital F: voie de données (numérique) E: data channel, digital canal de estado F. voie d'état E: status channel canal de frecuencias F: voie de fréquences E: frequency channel canal de ida F: voie d'aller E: forward channel canal de retorno F: voie de retour E: backward channel canal de señalización (sistema de señalización N.º 6) F: voie de signalisation (système de signalisation n° 6) E: signalling channel (Signalling System No. 6) canal de transferencia F: voie de transfert E: transfer channel canal de transferencia de información F: voie de transfert des informations E: information channel canal de transmisión F: voie (de communication) E: channel canal de transmisión F: voie de transmission E: channel canal de transmisión F: voie E: channel canal de un transmultiplexor F: voie de transmultiplexeur E: transmultiplexer channel canal lógico F: voie logique E: logical channel canal lógico de señales de progresión de la llamada de datagrama F: voie logique pour les signaux de progression de l'appel en service de datagramme E: datagram call progress signal logical channel canal principal F: canal E: highway canal principal (por división en el tiempo) (en conmutación) F: canal (à multiplexage dans le temps) (en commutation) E: (time division) highway (in switching); bus(USA) canal simétrico F: voie symétrique E: symmetrical channel canal soporte F: voie porteuse E: bearer channel canal soporte de información F: voie porteuse de l'information E: information bearer channel

canal (telegráfico) (unidireccional) F: voie de transmission (télégraphique) E: (telegraph) channel canacidad efectiva F: capacité effective E: effective capacity carácter F: caractère E: character carácter F: caractère (d'écriture) E: character carácter F: caractère E: character carácter de borrado F: caractère d'effacement E: deletion character carácter de código F: caractère (télégraphique) E: code character carácter de continuación F: caractère de répétition E: continuation character carácter de control F: caractère de commande (en LHM) E: control character (in MML) carácter de control F: caractère de commande E: control character carácter de control F: caractère de commande E: control character carácter de control de la llamada F: caractère de commande d'appel E: call control character carácter de corrección F: caractère de correction E: correction character carácter de ejecución F: caractère d'exécution E: execution character carácter de relleno F: caractère de bourrage E: stuffing character carácter gráfico F: caractère graphique E: graphic character carácter inactivo F: caractère inactif E: inactive character carácter no significativo F: caractère blanc E: idle character caracteres gráficos F: caractères graphiques E: graphic characters característica de destrucción de un descargador F: caractéristique de destruction E: destruction characteristic of a protector cebado de un descargador F: amorçage d'un parafoudre E: spark-over of a protector central; central de conmutación; centro de conmutación F: centre de commutation; central de commutation E: exchange (switching exchange, switching centre) central combinada local/de tránsito F: centre mixte urbain et de transit E: combined local/transit exchange central continental F: centre continental E: continental exchange central controlada a distancia; central telecontrolada F: centre télécommandé E: remotely controlled exchange central de canal común F: centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune E: common channel exchange

central de canal común, intermedia F: centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune, intermédiaire E: common channel exchange, intermediate central de canal común, primera F: centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune, premier E: common channel exchange, first central de canal común, última F: centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune, dernier E: common channel exchange, last central de conmutación de datos F: centre de commutation de données E: data switching exchange central de servicios integrados F: central avec intégration des services E: integrated services exchange central de tránsito F: centre de transit E: transit exchange central de tránsito internacional F: centre de transit international E: international transit exchange central del sistema N.º 6 F: centre n° 6 E: System No. 6 exchange central del sistema N.º 6, intermedia F: centre n° 6, intermédiaire E: System No. 6 exchange, intermediate central del sistema N.º 6, primera F: centre n° 6, premier E: System No. 6. exchange, first central del sistema N.º 6, última F: centre n° 6, dernier E: System No. 6, last central digital F: centre numérique E: digital exchange central directora F: centre directeur E: controlling exchange central geográficamente distribuida F: centre géographiquement dispersé E: geographically distributed exchange central intercontinental de tránsito F: centre intercontinental de transit E: intercontinental transit exchange central internacional F: centre international E: international exchange central internacional terminal F: centre international terminal E: terminal international exchange central local F: central urbain E: local exchange central N.º 7 F: commutateur nº 7 E: No. 7 exchange central N.º 7 - primera F: premier commutateur nº 7 E: No. 7 exchange - first central N.º 7 - última F: dernier commutateur nº 7 E: No. 7 exchange - last central nacional F: centre national E: national exchange central satélite F: centre satellite E: satellite exchange centro de conmutación del servicio marítimo por satélite (CCMS) F: centre de commutation du service maritime par satellite (CCSM) E: maritime satellite switching centre (MSSC) centro de conmutación del servicio marítimo por satélite (CCMS) F: centre de commutation du service mobile maritime par satellite (CCSM) E: maritime satellite switching centre (MSSC)

centro de la superficie de referencia F: centre de la surface de référence E: reference surface centre centro de reserva de programas (CRP) F: service centralisateur E: programme booking centre (PBC) centro del núcleo F: centre du cœur E: core centre centro del revestimiento F: centre de la gaine E: cladding centre centro internacional de televisión (CIT) F: centre télévisuel international (CTI) E: international television-programme centre (ITPC) centro internacional de televisión (CIT) F: centre télévisuel international (CTI) E: international television centre (ITC) centro marítimo (CM) (estación costera) F: centre maritime (CM) (station côtière) E: maritime centre (MC) (shore station) centro marítimo (estación terrena costera) F: centre maritime (station terrienne côtière) E: maritime centre (shore station) centro nacional de televisión (CNT) F: centre télévisuel national (CTN) E: national television centre (NTC) centro radiofónico internacional (CRI) F: centre radiophonique international (CRI) E: international sound-programme centre (ISPC) centro radiofónico internacional (CRI) F: centre radiophonique international (CRI) E: international sound-programme centre (ISPC) centro radiofónico nacional (CRN) F: centre radiophonique national (CRN) E: national sound-programme centre (NSPC) centro terminal internacional F: centre terminal international E: terminal international centre centro terminal internacional F: centre terminal international E: terminal international centre centro terminal nacional F: centre terminal national E: terminal national centre centros de mantenimiento de la transmisión para la línea internacional F: centres de maintenance de la transmission pour la ligne internationale E: transmission maintenance points international line cifra; dígito F: chiffre E: digit cifra F: élément numérique E: digit cifra binaria F: chiffre binaire E: binary figure cifra de idioma F: chiffre de langue E: language digit cifra de idioma o de discriminación (sistema de señalización R2) F: chiffre de langue ou de discrimination (système de signalisation R2) E: language or discriminating digit (Signalling System R2) cifra de paridad F: élément de parité E: parity digit circuito F: circuit E: circuit circuito F: circuit E: trunk circuit

circuito F: circuit E: circuit circuito automático internacional F: circuit automatique international E: international automatic circuit circuito continental F: circuit continental E: continental circuit circuito corto F: circuit court E: short circuit circuito de ... (función determinada) F: circuit de E:... circuit circuito de control F: circuit de conversation E: control circuit circuito de conversación F: circuit de conversation E: speech circuit circuito de conversación F: circuit de conversation E: control circuit circuito de datos F: circuit de transmission de données E: data circuit circuito de decisión F: circuit de décision E: decision circuit circuito de prolongación; sección local F: section locale E: extension circuit circuito de reserva F: circuit de secours E: reserve circuit circuito de servicio F: circuit de service E: speaker circuit circuito de servicio directo F: circuit de service direct E: direct service circuit circuito de servicio multiterminal F: circuit de service multiterminal E: multiterminal service circuit circuito de servicio ómnibus F: circuit de service omnibus E: omnibus service circuit circuito (de telecomunicaciones) F: voie de communication; circuit (de télécommunication) E: (telecommunication) circuit circuito de telecomunicaciones F: circuit de télécommunication E: telecommunication circuit circuito de televisión F: circuit télévisuel E: television circuit circuito digital F: circuit numérique E: digital circuit circuito (conexión) dúplex F: ligne, liaison duplex; ligne, liaison duplexée E: duplex (circuit, connection) circuito (eléctrico) F: circuit (électrique) E: (electric) circuit circuito ficticio de referencia F: circuit fictif de référence E: hypothetical reference circuit circuito ficticio de referencia para la telefonía F: circuit fictif de référence pour la téléphonie E: hypothetical reference circuit for telephony circuito intercontinental F: circuit intercontinental E: intercontinental circuit circuito intercontinental de tránsito F: circuit intercontinental de transit E: intercontinental transit circuit

F: circuit international E: international circuit circuito internacional arrendado F: circuit international loué E: international leased circuit circuito internacional de televisión F: circuit télévisuel international E: international television circuit circuito internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples F: circuit télévisuel international multiple E: international multiple destination television circuit circuito largo F: circuit de grande longueur E: long circuit circuito marítimo por satélite F: circuit maritime par satellite E: maritime satellite circuit circuito marítimo terrenal F: circuit terrestre du système maritime E: maritime terrestrial circuit circuito multipunto simple F: circuit multipoint simple E: simple multipoint circuit circuito nacional F: circuit national E: national circuit circuito radiofónico F: circuit radiophonique E: sound-programme circuit circuito radiofónico internacional F: circuit radiophonique international E: international sound-programme circuit circuito radiofónico internacional F: circuit radiophonique international E: international sound-programme circuit circuito radiofónico internacional con destinos múltinles F: circuit radiophonique international multiple E: international multiple destination sound-programme circuit circuito (conexión) semidúplex F: communication ou circuit semi-duplex E: half duplex circuit (or connection) (circuito) símplex F: (communication) simplex E: simplex (circuit) circuito superfantasma con vuelta por tierra F: (circuit) approprié de fantôme; circuit approprié de combiné; circuit télégraphique superfantôme avec retour par la terre E: earth-return double phantom circuit circuito superpuesto F: circuit superposé E: superposed circuit circuito telefónico F: circuit téléphonique E: telephone circuit circuito telefónico (internacional o interurbano) F: circuit téléphonique (international ou interurbain) E: telephone circuit (international or trunk circuits) circuito telegráfico F: circuit télégraphique E: telegraph circuit circuito (telegráfico) (bidireccional) F: voie de communication (télégraphique) (bilatérale) E: (telegraph) circuit circuito telegráfico fantasma F: circuit télégraphique fantôme E: phantom telegraph circuit circuito telegráfico fantasma con vuelta por tierra F: circuit approprié; circuit télégraphique fantôme avec retour par la terre E: earth-return phantom circuit

circuito internacional

circuito telegráfico superfantasma F: circuit télégraphique superfantôme E: double phantom balanced telegraph circuit circuito virtual permanente F: circuit virtuel permanent E: permanent virtual circuit clase de servicio de usuario F: catégorie d'usagers du service E: user class of service clave ; etiqueta F: clé; étiquette; label E: key codec F: codec E: codec codificación (en MIC) F: codage E: encoding (in PCM) codificación no uniforme F: codage non uniforme E: nonuniform encoding codificación uniforme F: codage uniforme E: uniform encoding codificador F: codeur E: encoder código F: code E: code código; juego de caracteres codificados F: code; jeu de caractères codés E: code; coded character set código binario MIC F: code binaire MIC E: PCM binary code código binario simétrico F: code binaire symétrique E: symmetrical binary code código-cable F: code pour câble E: cable code código-cable bivalente (de dos estados) F: code bivalent pour câble E: two-condition cable code código-cable trivalente (de tres estados) E code trivalent pour câble E: three-condition cable code código cíclico F: code cyclique E: cyclic code código CMI F. CMI (Coded mark inversion) E: coded mark inversion (CMI) código con disparidad compensada F: code à disparité compensée E: paired-disparity code código corrector de errores F: code correcteur d'erreurs E: error-correcting telegraph code código corrector de errores F: code correcteur d'erreurs E: error-correcting code código de diagnóstico de la Recomendación X.25 E code de diagnostic dans l'Avis X.25 E: diagnostic code (in Recommendation X.25) código de enclavamiento code de verrouillage E: interlock code código de enlace de señalización F: code de canal sémaphore E: signalling link code código de función F: code de fonction E: function code código de identificación de la autoridad encargada de la contabilidad (CIAC) F: code d'identification de l'autorité chargée de la comptabilité (CIAC) E: accounting authority identification code (AAIC)

código de identificación de la red télex F: code d'identification de réseau télex E: telex network identification code código de identificación de soporte F: code d'identification de support E: bearer identification code código de igual longitud F: code à moments E: equal-length code código de impulsos F: code de modulation d'impulsions E: pulse code código de instrucción F: code de commande E: command code código de intervalo de tiempo F: code d'intervalle de temps E: timeslot code código de n unidades \vec{F} : code à n-moments; code à n-éléments (unitaires) E: n-unit code código de punto de destino F: code du point de destination E: destination point code código de punto de origen F: code du point d'origine E: originated point code código de punto de señalización F: code d'un point sémaphore E: signalling point code código de redundancia F: code redondant E: redundant code código de retorno al enlace de servicio \vec{F} : code de retour sur canal sémaphore normal E: changeback code código de servicio $\vec{F:}$ code de service E: service code código del punto de destino \vec{F} code du point de destination E: destination point code código del punto de origen F: code du point d'origine E: originating point code código detector de errores F: code détecteur d'erreurs E: error-detecting telegraph code código detector de errores F: code détecteur d'erreurs E: error-detecting code código en línea F: code en ligne E: line code código equilibrado F: code à somme bornée E: balanced code código HDB3 F: code HDB3 E: HDB3 code código Morse F: code Morse E: Morse code código telegráfico F: code télégraphique E: telegraph code código (telegráfico o de datos) F: code (télégraphique ou de données) E: code (telegraph or data) código télex de destino F: code télex de destination E: telex destination code coeficiente de dispersión debida al material F: coefficient de dispersion du matériau E: material dispersion coefficient coeficiente de reflexión de las irregularidades F: facteur de réflexion sur les irrégularités E: irregularity reflection coefficient coherencia de una modulación (o de un sematema)

F: cohérence d'une modulation (ou d'un sématème)

E: modulation coherence

colector de datos F: collecteur de données E: data sink colisión de llamadas en el interfaz ETD/ETCD F: collision d'appel à l'interface ETTD/ETCD E: call collision at the DTE/DCE interface combinación de bits F: combinaison d'éléments binaires E: bit combination combinación especial de caracteres *F:* combinaison spéciale de caractères *E:* special character combination comentario (en LED) F: commentaire (en LDS) E: comment (in SDL) comentario (en LHM) F: commentaire (en LHM) E: comment (in MML) compactar F: condenser E: to pack compartición de carga (en sentido general) partage de la charge F: partage up in charge E: load-sharing (general) compatibilidad F: compatibilité E: compatibility compensación (A_{COMP}) F: compensation (A_{COMP}) E: cancellation (A_{CANC}) compensación de deriva F: compensation de dérive E: drift compensation compensación de luminancia F: compensation des luminances E: luminance compensation compensador de eco compensateur d'écho E: echo canceller compilador; programa compilador F: compilateur E: compiler compilar F: compiler E: to compile complementación dígital F: remplissage numérique E: digital filling componentes de diafonía ininteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo) F: composantes de diaphonie inintelligible (transfert par filtrage direct) E: unintelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) componentes de diafonía inteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo) F: composantes de diaphonie intelligible (transfert par filtrage direct) E: intelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) componentes fuera de banda neutras (transferencia por filtrado directo) F: composantes extra-bandes neutres (transfert par filtrage direct) E: harmless out-of-band components (direct through-connection) componentes fuera de banda perjudiciales (transferencia por filtrado directo) F: composantes extra-bandes nuisibles (transfert par filtrage direct) E: harmful out-of-band components (direct through-connection) componentes posibles de diafonía (transferencia por filtrado directo) F: composantes possibles de diaphonie (transfert par filtrage direct) E: possible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) compresión (expansión) de la gama de luminancia F: compression (extension) des luminances E: compression (expansion) of the luminance range

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

comunicación F: communication E: communication comunicación F: communication E: call comunicación telefónica F: communication téléphonique E: telephone call comunicación teletex F: communication télétex E: Teletex call comunicaciones télex de Estado F: communications télex d'Etat E: Government telex calls comunicaciones télex de servicio F: communications télex de service E: service telex calls comunicaciones télex privadas ordinarias F: communications télex privées ordinaires E: ordinary private telex calls comunicaciones télex relativas a la seguridad de la vida humana F: communications télex relatives à la sécurité de la vie humaine E: safety of life telex calls comunidad de diseño F: communauté de conception E: commonality concentración (en una etapa de conmutación) F: concentration (dans un étage de commutation) E: concentration (in a switching stage) concentrador de central F: concentrateur de central E: exchange concentrator concentrador de central distante F: concentrateur de central distant E: remote exchange concentrator concentrador de central local F: concentrateur de central local E: co-located exchange concentrator concentrador de datos F: concentrateur de données E: data concentrator concentrador de líneas; concentrador independiente F: concentrateur de lignes (concentrateur autonome) E: line concentrator (stand alone concentrator) condición de circuito interurbano libre F: circuit interurbain libre E: trunk free condition condición de circuito interurbano tomado F: circuit pris E: trunk seized condition condición de llamada aceptada F: acceptation d'appel E: call accepted condition condición de petición de liberación F: demande de libération E: clear request condition condición de reposo entre caracteres F: condition de repos intercalaire entre les caractères E: inter-character rest condition conector (en LED) F: connecteur (en LDS) E: connector (in SDL) conector (en un sistema de barras cruzadas) F: ioncteur E: junctor (in the crossbar system) conector de entrada F: connecteur d'entrée E: in-connector conector de salida F: connecteur de sortie E: out-connector conectores asociados F: connecteurs associés E: associated connectors

conexión (en telecomunicaciones) F: connexion (de télécommunications) E: connection (in telecommunication) conexión (trayecto de comunicación) F: connexion (trajet de communication) E: connection (communication path) conexión a través de una central E: connexion à travers un central E: connection through an exchange conexión automática secuencial F: connexion automatique en séquence E: automatic sequential connection conexión continental F: communication continentale E: continental connection conexión de datos F: communication de données E: data connection conexión digital F: connexion numérique E: digital connection (conexión) dúplex ; (conexión) símplex bidireccional F: (communication) bilatérale E: duplex, two way simplex (connection) conexión en bucle F: connexion en boucle E: trombone (loop) connection conexión en curso F: communication en cours d'établissement E: connection in progress conexión ficticia de referencia F: communication fictive de référence E: hypothetical reference connection conexión intercontinental F: communication intercontinentale E: intercontinental connection conexión internacional F: communication internationale E: international connection conexión internacional de televisión F: communication télévisuelle internationale E: international television connection conexión internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples F: communication télévisuelle internationale multiple E: international multiple destination television connection conexión multiintervalo F: connexion à intervalles de temps multiples E: multislot connection conexión por conmutación de circuitos F: connexion par commutation de circuits E: circuit-switched connection conexión radiofónica internacional F: communication radiophonique internationale E: international sound-programme connection conexión radiofónica internacional F: communication radiophonique internationale E: international sound-programme connection conexión radiofónica internacional con destinos múltiples F: communication radiophonique internationale multiple E: international multiple destination sound-programme connection conexión semipermanente F: connexion semi-permanente E: semi-permanent connection conexión telefónica internacional F: communication téléphonique internationale E: international telephone connection conexión unidireccional F: communication unilatérale E: unidirectional connection

F: connexion radiophonique (ou télévisuelle) E: sound- and television-programme connections conferencia telefónica F: conversation téléphonique E: telephone message confirmación de entrega F: confirmation de remise E: delivery confirmation confirmación de entrega de datagrama F: confirmation de remise de datagramme E: datagram delivery data confirmation confirmación de liberación F: confirmation de libération E: clear confirmation congestión de llamadas; bloqueo de llamadas; **probabilidad de pérdida ; pérdida** *F:* encombrement d'appel (probabilité de perte, perte) E: call congestion (probability of loss; loss) congestión en la recepción F: encombrement de réception E: reception congestion congestión temporal F: congestion temporelle E: time congestion conjunto de enlaces de señalización F: faisceau de canaux sémaphores; faisceau de liaisons de signalisation E: signalling link set conjunto de rutas de señalización F: faisceau de routes sémaphores E: signalling route set conjunto terminal F: ensemble terminal E: local end (with its termination) conmutación F: commutation E: switching conmutación a cuatro hilos F: commutation à quatre fils E: four-wire switching conmutación a dos hilos F: commutation à deux fils E: two-wire switching conmutación de canales F: commutation de voies E: channel switching conmutación de circuitos F: commutation de circuits E: circuit switching conmutación de mensajes F: commutation de messages E: message switching conmutación de protección F: commutation sur liaison de réserve E: protection switching conmutación digital F: commutation numérique E: digital switching conmutación por división de frecuencia F: commutation par répartition en fréquence E: frequency division switching conmutación por división en el espacio; conmutación espacial F: commutation par répartition dans l'espace; commutation spatiale E: space division switching conmutación por división en el tiempo; conmutación temporal F: commutation par répartition dans le temps; commutation temporelle E: time division switching conmutador de barras cruzadas F: commutateur crossbar E: crossbar switch conservación (en LED) F: mise en réserve (en LDS) E: save consumo de una señal F: absorption d'un signal E: consumption of a signal

conexiones radiofónicas y de televisión

contador de bloques completos F: compteur des blocs terminés E: block-completed counter contador de bloques de los que se ha acusado reciho F: compteur des blocs dont il est accusé réception E: block-acknowledged counter contenido binario equivalente F: contenu binaire équivalent E: equivalent binary content contraseña F: mot de passe E: password contraste acentuado F: contraste accentué E: accentuated contrast control analógico F: mode analogique E: analogue control control analógico lineal F: mode analogique linéaire E: linear analogue control control bilateral F: commande bilatérale E: bilateral control control con retorno de la información F: contrôle par retour de l'information E: message feedback control de errores F: contrôle des erreurs E: error control control de flujo F: contrôle de flux E: flow control control de paridad (o de imparidad) F: contrôle de parité (ou d'imparité) E: even parity check (odd parity check) control del fluio de transmisión F: contrôle de flux de transmission E: transmit flow control control del flujo del tráfico (de señalización) F: contrôle de flux de trafic (sémaphore) E: (signalling) traffic flow control control por bloque F: contrôle par bloc E: block check control por carácter F: contrôle par caractère E: character check control por cuantificación de amplitud F: mode à quantification d'amplitude E: amplitude quantized control control por cuantificación temporal F: mode à quantification temporelle E: time quantized control control unilateral F: commande unilatérale E: unilateral control convergencia F: convergence E: convergence convergencia F: convergence E: convergence conversión de código F: transcodage E: code conversion conversión de código F: conversion de code E: code conversion conversión de código F: conversion de code E: code conversion convertidor de código F: convertisseur de code E: code converter convertidor paralelo/serie F: convertisseur parallèle/série E: parallel to serial converter convertidor serie/paralelo F: convertisseur série/parallèle E: serial to parallel converter

convertidor telegráfico F: translation convertisseuse télégraphique E: telegraph converter correspondencia telegráfica de servicio E: correspondance télégraphique de service E: telegraph service correspondence corriente alterna de descarga de un descargador F: courant alternatif de décharge E: alternating discharge current of a protector corriente alterna nominal de descarga de un descargador F: courant alternatif de décharge nominal E: nominal alternating discharge current of a protector corriente de arco de un descargador F: courant d'arc E: arc current of a protector corriente de choque de descarga de un descargador F: courant de choc de décharge E: impulse discharge current of a protector corriente de efluvio de un descargador F: courant d'effluve E: glow current of a protector corriente nominal de choque de descarga de un descargador F: courant nominal de choc de décharge E: nominal impulse discharge current cuadros de prueba de racionalidad F: tableaux de contrôle de vraisemblance E: reasonableness check tables cuantificación F: quantification E: quantizing cuantificación no uniforme F: quantification non uniforme E: nonuniform quantizing cuantificación uniforme F: quantification uniforme E: uniform quantizing cuenta radiomarítima F: compte maritime E: maritime account cursor activo (CON) F: curseur en marche (CON) E: cursor on (CON) cursor inactivo (COF) F: curseur arrêté (COF) E: cursor off (COF) curva de eco F: courbe d'écho E: echo curve curva de respuesta F: courbe de réponse E: response curve curva espectral F: courbe spectrale, spectre (d'une onde) E: spectrum curva tensión/corriente de descarga de un descargador F: courbe de tension en fonction du courant de décharge E: voltage/discharge current curve of a protector curva tensión de cebado por choque/tiempo de un descargador F: courbe de tension d'amorçage au choc en fonction du temps d'un parafoudre E: impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector

CH

CHILL F: CHILL E: CHILL choque acústico (en telefonía solamente) F: choc acoustique (en téléphonie uniquement)

E: acoustic shock (only in telephony)

D

datagrama F: datagramme E: datagram dBm F dBm E:dBm dBm0 F: dBm0 E:dBm0 dBm0p F: dBm0p E:dBm0p dBm0ps F: dBm0ps E: dBm0ps dBm0s F: dBm0s E:DBM0S dBm0s F: dBm0s E: dBm0s dBq0ps F: dBq0ps E: dBq0ps dBq0s F: dBq0s E: dBq0s dBr F: dBr E:dBr dBrs F: dBrs E: dBrs decisión (en LED) F: décision (en LDS) E: decision (in SDL) decodificación F: décodage E: decoding decodificador F: décodeur E: decoder definición en la recepción F. définition à la réception E: reception definition definición en la transmisión F: définition à l'émission E: transmission definition delimitador F: délimiteur E: delimiter delimitadores aritméticos F: délimiteurs arithmétiques E: arithmetic delimiters demodulación F: démodulation E: demodulation demodulador telegráfico F: démodulateur télégraphique E: telegraph demodulator demora de espera F: retard dû à la formation de queues E: queueing delay demora de respuesta F: durée de sonnerie E: answering delay demora en contestar de las operadoras; tiempo de transmisión de la petición; demora; tiempo de establecimiento de una comunicación internacional F: délai de réponse des opératrices: délai de transmission de la demande; délai d'attente; délai d'établissement d'une communication internationale E: answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call demultiplexor digital F: démultiplexeur numérique

E: digital demultiplexer

densidad de exploración F: finesse d'exploration E: scanning density depurar (en programación) F. mettre au point E: to debug (in programming) desaleatorizador F: désembrouilleur E: descrambler desalineación longitudinal F: broutage longitudinal E: longitudinal judder desalineación transversal F: broutage transversal E: transverse judder desbloqueo de un enlace de señalización F: déblocage d'un canal sémaphore E: signalling link unblocking desbordamiento F: débordement E: overflow descripción (en LED) F: description (en LDS) E: description (in SDL) descripción de bloque funcional F: description de bloc fonctionnel E: functional block description descripción de proceso F: description de processus E: process description descripción funcional (DF) (en LED) F: description fonctionnelle (DF) (en LDS) E: functional description (FD) (in SDL) desempaquetado F: désassemblage de paquets E: packet disassembly desequilibrio de la carga de tráfico en las entradas F: déséquilibre de trafic E: traffic load imbalance deseguilibrio de la distribución interna de tráfico F: déséquilibre interne de trafic E: traffic distribution imbalance desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a circuitos fantasma F: déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux circuits fantômes E: capacity unbalance, phantoms desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a pares F: déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux paires E: capacity unbalance, pairs designar F: désigner E: to designate desligamiento F: interlignage E: underlap deslizamiento controlado F: glissement commandé E: controlled slip deslizamiento incontrolado F: glissement non commandé E: uncontrolled slip desplazamiento F: (zone d') empiètement E: spread desplazamiento de exploración F: translation d'exploration E: scanning shift destino F: destination E: destination desviación del diámetro de la superficie de referencia (ΔD_R) F: écart sur la surface de référence (ΔD_R) E: reference surface diameter deviation (ΔD_R) desviación del diámetro de la superficie del revestimiento (ΔD_{CL}) F: écart sur le diamètre de la gaine (ΔD_G) E: cladding surface diameter deviation (ΔD_{CL})

dígito E: digit dígito binario ... díplex F: ... diplex E: diplex ...

F: écart sur le diamètre du cœur (ΔD_C) E: core diameter deviation (ΔD_{Co}) desviación máxima de frecuencia F: déviation de fréquence E: frequency deviation detección de fallo F: identification d'un dérangement E: failure recognition detección de la calidad de la señal de datos F: détection de la qualité du signal de données E: data signal quality detection detector de interrupción de la portadora de datos F: détecteur d'interruption de la porteuse de données E: data carrier failure detector detector de interrupción del canal de datos F: détecteur d'interruption de la voie de données E: data channel failure detector detector de pérdida de alineación de trama F: détecteur de perte de verrouillage de trame E: loss of frame alignment detector detención de dispositivo (DSP) F: arrêt dispositif (DSP) E: device stop (DSP) determinante de formato F: caractère de mise en page E: format effector determinantes de formato F: caractères de mise en page E: format effectors diagrama sintáctico F: diagramme syntaxique E: syntax diagram diámetro de la superficie de referencia (D_R) F. diamètre de la surface de référence (D_R) E: reference surface diameter (D_R) diámetro del núcleo (*D_{Co}*) F: diamètre du cœur (D_C) E: core diameter (D_{Co}) diámetro del revestimiento (D_{CL}) F: diamètre de la gaine (D_G) E: cladding diameter (D_{CL}) diámetro medio de la superficie de referencia (D_{Rav}) F: diamètre moyen de la surface de référence $(D_{R \text{ moy}})$ E: average reference surface diameter $(D_{R\,\mathrm{av}})$ diámetro medio del núcleo (D Coav) F: diamètre moyen du cœur $(D_{C \text{ moy}})$ E: average core diameter diámetro medio del revestimiento (D_{CLav}) F: diamètre moyen de la gaine $(D_{G \text{ moy}})$ E: average cladding diameter (D_{CLav}) diferencia de capacidad F: écart de capacité E: difference of capacity F: élément numérique F: élément binaire E: binary digit dígito de justificación (dígito de relleno) F: élément numérique de justification E: justifying digit dígitos de servicio F: éléments numériques de service E: service digits dígitos de servicio de justificación (dígitos de , servicio de relleno) F: éléments numériques de service de justification E: justification service digits

desviación del diámetro del núcleo (ΔD_{Co})

dirección

F: adresse

E: address

dirección absoluta F: adresse absolue E: absolute address dirección de base F: adresse de base; adresse base E: base address dirección de conversación F: direction de conversation E: direction of speech dirección de destino F: adresse de destination E: destination address dirección de redireccionamiento F: adresse de réacheminement E: redirection address dirección directa E: adresse directe E: direct address dirección indirecta F: adresse indirecte E: indirect address dirección reubicable F: adresse translatable E: relocatable address direccionamiento de posición activa (APA) F: adressage de position active (APA) E: active position addressing (APA) discriminación de mensajes (de señalización) F: discrimination des messages (de signalisation) E: (signalling) message discrimination disparidad F: disparité E: disparity dispersión de errores F: répartition des erreurs E: error spread disponibilidad F: disponibilité E: availability disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) F: disponibilité (indisponibilité) E: availability (unavailability) disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) asintótica F: disponibilité (indisponibilité) asymptotique E: asymptotic availability (unavailability) disponibilidad de un circuito arrendado F: disponibilité d'un circuit loué E: availability of a leased circuit disponibilidad de una conexión que ha de establecerse F: disponibilité d'une communication à établir E: availability of a connection to be established disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) instantánea F: disponibilité (indisponibilité) instantanée E: instantaneous availability (unavailability) disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) media F: disponibilité (indisponibilité) movenne E: mean availability (unavailability) disposiciones de seguridad F: sécurité de fonctionnement E: security arrangements dispositivo antichoque F: dispositif anti-choc E: anti-shock device dispositivo de transmisión de tráfico F: organe de trafic E: traffic-carrying device dispositivos de entrada/salida F: dispositif d'entrée/sortie E: I/O devices distancia Hamming F: distance de Hamming E: Hamming distance distorsión armónica de orden n F: affaiblissement de distorsion harmonique d'ordre n E: nth order harmonic distortion

distorsión asimétrica F: distorsion biaise; distorsion dissymétrique E: asymmetrical distortion distorsión característica F: distorsion caractéristique E: characteristic distortion distorsión cíclica F: distorsion cyclique E: cyclic distortion distorsión de abertura F: distorsion d'ouverture E: aperture distortion distorsión de cuantificación F: distorsion de quantification E: quantizing distortion distorsión del transmisor F: distorsion à l'émission E: transmitter distortion distorsión fortuita F: distorsion fortuite E: fortuitous distortion distorsión individual F: distorsion individuelle E: individual distortion distorsión telegráfica F: distorsion télégraphique E: telegraph distortion distribución de mensajes (de señalización) F: distribution des messages (de signalisation) E: (signalling) message distribution divergencia F: divergence E: divergence división de frecuencia F: répartition en fréquence E: frequency division división en código F: répartition en code E: code division división en el espacio F: répartition dans l'espace; répartition spatiale E: space division división en el tiempo F: répartition dans le temps; répartition temporelle E: time division doble toma : toma simultánea F: prise simultanée E: dual seizure documento F: document E: document documento teletex F: document télétex E: Teletex document duración de conferencia F: durée de conversation E: conversation time duración de conferencia F: durée de la conversation E: duration of a call duración de la pérdida de alineación de trama F: durée de perte du verrouillage de trame E: out-of-frame alignment time duración de la preselección F: durée de présélection E: incoming response delay duración de la preselección F: temps de réponse à la prise d'un circuit d'arrivée E: incoming response delay duración de las operaciones F: durée moyenne des manoeuvres E: average operating time duración de ocupación de un circuito internacional F: durée d'occupation du circuit international E: holding time of an international circuit

duración del impulso F: durée d'une impulsion E: pulse duration duración media de las conferencias F: durée moyenne de conversation E: average call duration duración tasable; duración tasada F: durée taxable – durée taxée E: chargeable duration; charged duration duración tasable de una comunicación télex F: durée taxable d'une communication télex E: chargeable duration of a telex call duración teórica de un intervalo significativo F: durée théorique d'un intervalle significatif E: theoretical duration of a significant interval Е eco F: écho E: echo eco corregido en amplitud F: écho corrigé en amplitude E: amplitude-corrected echo eco corregido en amplitud y en fase F: écho corrigé en amplitude et en phase E: amplitude- and phase-corrected echo eco elemental F: écho élémentaire E: elementary echo eco hacia adelante F: écho vers l'aval; traînage E: forward echo eco hacia atrás F: écho (vers l'amont) E: backward echo ecómetro de impulsos F: échomètre à impulsions E: pulse echo meter edición F: édition E: editing efecto de eco F: effet d'écho E: echo effect elección de longitud de cola para datagramas F: choix de la longueur de la file d'attente de datagrammes E: datagram queue length selection elección de perfil normalizado F: choix du profil normalisé E: standard profile selection elección, negociación e indicación de parámetros de control de flujo para el servicio de llamada virtual F: sélection, négociation et indication des paramètres de contrôle de flux pour service de communication virtuelle E: flow control parameter selection/negotiation and indication for virtual call service elemento de imagen F: élément d'image E: picture element elemento de modulación (restitución, señal) F: élément de modulation (restitution, signal) E: modulation (restitution, signal) element elemento de señal F: élément de signal E: signal element elemento de señal (telegráfica) (en sentido general)

 F: élément de signal (télégraphique) (sens général)
 E: (telegraph) signal element (general sense)

elemento de señal telegráfica (en sistemas alfabéticos)

F: élément de signal télégraphique (pour les systèmes alphabétiques)

E: telegraph signal element (in alphabetic

systems) elemento pictográfico (EP) F: élément graphique (EG) E: pictorial element (PE) elemento pictográfico de categoría de abonado o terminal F: élément graphique de catégorie d'abonné ou d'équipement terminal E: subscriber or terminal category PE elemento pictográfico de cuadro de conmutación F: élément graphique de tableau commutateur E:switchboard PE elemento pictográfico de elemento de control F: élément graphique d'élément de commande E: control element PE elemento pictográfico de emisor de señalización F: élément graphique d'émetteur de signalisation E: signalling sender PE elemento pictográfico de emisor y receptor de señalización combinados F: élément graphique de combinaison d'émetteur-récepteur de signalisation E: combined signalling sender and receiver PE elemento pictográfico de enlace F: élément graphique de circuit E: trunk PE elemento pictográfico de equipo terminal F: élément graphique d'équipement terminal E: terminal equipment PE elemento pictográfico de frontera de bloque funcional F: élément graphique de limite de bloc fonctionnel E: functional block boundary PE elemento pictográfico de línea de abonado F: élément graphique de ligne d'abonné E: subscriber line PE elemento pictográfico de módulo de conmutación F: élément graphique de module de commutation E: switching module PE elemento pictográfico de receptor de señalización F: élément graphique de récepteur de signalisation E: signalling receiver PE elemento pictográfico de símbolo de incertidumbre F: élément graphique de symbole d'incertitude E: uncertainty symbol PE elemento pictográfico de supervisión de un proceso por temporizador F: élément graphique de temporisateur de contrôle d'un processus E: time supervision of a process PE elemento pictográfico de tasación en curso F: élément graphique de taxation en cours E: charging in progress PE elemento pictográfico de trayecto de conmutación F: élément graphique de trajet de commutation E: switching path PE elemento pictográfico de trayecto de conmutación conectado F: élément graphique de trajet de commutation établi E: connected switching path PE elemento pictográfico de trayecto de conmutación reservado F: élément graphique de trajet de commutation réservé E: reserved switching path PE elemento unitario F: élément unitaire E: unit element (elementos de señal) sucesivos, simultáneos F:... à moments successifs; à moments simultanés E: sequential ...; coincident (signal

elements) empaquetado/desempaquetado de datos F: assemblage-désassemblage de paquets E: packet assembly/disassembly en ambos sentidos E: à double sens E: both way en comunicación F: communication en cours E: in-call en tiempo real (adjetivo) F: en temps réel E: real time en un solo sentido F: à sens unique E: one-way encabezamiento F: en-tête E: header encaminamiento alternativo F: acheminement par voie détournée E: alternative routing encaminamiento alternativo (de señalización) F: acheminement (de signalisation) de secours E: alternative routing (of signalling) encaminamiento alternativo automático F: acheminement automatique sur voie secondaire E: automatic alternative routing encaminamiento de mensajes (de señalización) F: acheminement des messages (de signalisation) E: (signalling) message routing encaminamiento de señalización F: acheminement de la signalisation E: signalling routing encaminamiento de tráfico F: acheminement E: traffic routing encaminamiento normal (de señalización) F: acheminement normal (de signalisation) E: normal routing (of signalling) enlace F: liaison E: link enlace (en programación) F: lien (en programmation) E: link (in programming) enlace (en un sistema de barras cruzadas); conexión interna (en un sistema de barras cruzadas) F: maillon E: link (in the crossbar system) enlace de datos F: liaison de données E: data link enlace de datos F: liaison de données E: data link enlace de datos de señalización F: liaison sémaphore de données; liaison de données de signalisation E: signalling data link enlace de datos para la señalización F: liaison de données de signalisation E: signalling data link enlace de señalización F: liaison de signalisation E: signalling link enlace de señalización F: canal sémaphore; liaison de signalisation E: signalling link enlace de señalización activo F: canal sémaphore (à l'état) actif E: active signalling link enlace de señalización de reserva F: canal sémaphore de secours; liaison de signalisation de réserve E: reserve signalling link enlace de señalización inactivo F: canal sémaphore (à l'état) inactif E: inactive signalling link

enlace de señalización regular F: canal sémaphore normal; liaison de signalisation régulière E: regular signalling link enlace de transferencia F: liaison de transfert E: transfer link enlace (de transmisión) F: chaînon de voie (de transmission, ou de communication) E: (transmission) link enlace en agregado de 15 grupos secundarios F: liaison en assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires E: fifteen-supergroup assembly link enlace en grupo cuaternario F: liaison en groupe quaternaire E: supermastergroup link enlace en grupo cuaternario F: liaison en groupe quaternaire E: supermastergroup link enlace en grupo primario F: liaison en groupe primaire E: group link enlace en grupo secundario F: liaison en groupe secondaire E: supergroup link enlace en grupo terciario F: liaison en groupe tertiaire E: mastergroup link enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de pares coaxiales, etc.) F: liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, etc.) E: line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, etc.) enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de pares coaxiales, de radioenlaces, etc.) F: liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, sur faisceau hertzien, etc.) E: line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.) enlace internacional F: liaison internationale E: international link enlace internacional arrendado en grupo primario o secundario F: liaison internationale louée en groupe primaire ou secondaire E: international leased group link or supergroup link enlace internacional de televisión F: liaison télévisuelle internationale E: international television link enlace internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples F: liaison télévisuelle internationale multiple E: international multiple destination television link enlace multiplexado F: liaison multiplex E: multiplex link enlace radiofónico internacional F: liaison radiophonique internationale E: international sound-programme link enlace radiofónico internacional con destinos múltiples F: liaison radiophonique internationale multiple E: international multiple destination sound-programme link enlace reentrante F: jonction réentrante E: reentrant trunking enlazar (en programación) F: relier E: to link (in programming) ensamblador; programa de ensamblaje F: assembleur; programme d'assemblage E: assembler; assembly program ensamblar F: assembler E: to assemble

entrada (en LHM) F: entrée (en LHM) E: input (in MML) entrada (en LED) F: entrée (en LDS) E: input (in SDL) entrada (en conmutación); acceso de entrada F: accès d'arrivée E: inlet entrada de aceptación F: entrée d'acceptation E: acceptance input entrada de selección F: entrée de sélection E: selection input entrega diferida F: remise différée E: delayed delivery envoltura de una fibra F: revêtement de fibre individuelle E: single fibre jacket envolvente F: enveloppe E: envelope envolventes con alineación permanente F: enveloppes verrouillées en permanence E: permanently locked envelope epílogo de procedimiento F: épilogue de procédure E: procedure epilogue equipo con facilidades no normalizadas F: appareils permettant des facilités non normalisées E: non-standard facilities equipment equipo de conmutación automática F: équipement de commutation automatique E: automatic switching equipment equipo de conmutación automática \vec{F} : commutateur automatique E: automatic switching equipment equipo de conversión de señales F: équipement de conversion de signaux E: signal-conversion equipment equipo de terminación del circuito de datos (ETCD) F: équipement de terminaison du circuit de données E: data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) equipo intermedio F: équipement intermédiaire E: intermediate equipment equipo múltiplex digital F: équipement de multiplexage numérique E: digital multiplex equipment equipo múltiplex MIC F: équipement de multiplexage MIC E: PCM multiplex equipment (equipo) telefónico, más dúplex F: (équipement) bivocal E: speech plus duplex (equipment) (equipo) telefónico, más símplex F: (équipement) univocal E speech plus simplex (equipment) equipo terminal de datos F: équipement terminal de données E: data terminal equipment equivalentes de referencia corregidos (ERC) F: équivalents de référence corrigés (ERC) E: corrected reference equivalents (CREs) equivalentes de referencia corregidos (ERC) nominales de los sistemas nacionales F: équivalent de référence corrigé (ERC) des systèmes nationaux E: nominal corrected reference equivalents (CREs) of the national systems erlang F: erlang E: Erlang error de concentricidad núcleo/revestimiento

(C_{C0/CL}) F: erreur de concentricité cœur/gaine (C_{C/G})

E: concentricity error, core/cladding

error de concentricidad núcleo/superficie de referencia ($C_{Co/R}$) F: erreur de concentricité cœur/surface de référence ($C_{C/R}$) E: concentricity error, core/reference surface error de intervalo de tiempo (EIT) F: erreur sur la durée E: time interval error (TIE) error de resistencia equivalente F: écart équivalent E: equivalent resistance error error de resistencia equivalente corregido F: écart équivalent corrigé E: corrected equivalent resistance error error digital F: erreur numérique E: digital error error doble, triple ... F: erreur double, triple ... E: double, triple,... error error simple F: erreur simple E: single error errores aleatorios F: erreurs aléatoires E: random errors espacio Morse F: espace Morse E: Morse space especificación (en LED) F: spécification (en LDS) E: specification (in SDL) especificación de bloque funcional F: spécification de bloc fonctionnel E: functional block specification especificación de proceso F: spécification de processus E: process specification especificación funcional (EF) (en LED) F: spécification fonctionnelle (SF) (en LDS) E: functional specification (FS) (in SDL) espectro F: spectre E: spectrum espera de dispositivo (DW) F: dispositif en attente (DW) E: device wait (DW) estabilidad de un circuito F: stabilité d'un circuit E: stability of a circuit establecimiento de la comunicación F: établissement de l'appel E: call establishment estación (de repetidores) alimentada directamente F: station (de répéteurs) à alimentation indépendante; station de répéteurs autoalimentée E: directly powered (repeater) station estación costera F: station côtière E: coast station estación de control de un sistema F: station de contrôle (d'un faisceau) E: system control station estación de referencia para la emisión F: station de référence à l'émission E: send reference station estación (de repetidores) de telealimentación; estación (de repetidores) de alimentación F: station d'alimentation (de répéteurs) E: power feeding (repeater) station estación directora F: station directrice E: control station estación directora (de un circuito) F: station directrice (sur un circuit) E: controlling testing station (on a circuit) estación directora de circuito F: station directrice de circuit E: circuit control station

estación directora de circuito F: station directrice de circuit E: circuit control station estación facsímil de abonado F: poste d'abonné de télécopie E: subscriber's facsimile station estación facsímil pública F: poste public de télécopie E: public facsimile station estación principal de repetidores F: station principale de répéteurs E: main repeater station estación subdirectora F: station sous-directrice E: sub-control station estación subdirectora F: station sous-directrice E: sub-control station estación subdirectora de circuito F: station sous-directrice de circuit E: circuit sub-control station estación (de repetidores) telealimentada F: station (de répéteurs) téléalimentée E: dependent (repeater) station estación telefónica; aparato telefónico F: poste téléphonique; appareil téléphonique E: telephone set; telephone instrument estación telefónica (instalada) F: poste téléphonique (installé) E: telephone station estación terrena costera F: station terrienne côtière E: shore station estado (en LED) F: état (en LDS) E: state (in SDL) estado A; estado Z F: condition A; condition Z E: condition A, condition Z estado de disponibilidad F: état de disponibilité E: up state estado de fallo F: état de dérangement E: failure state estado de indisponibilidad F: état d'indisponibilité E: down state estado desfavorable (aleatorización) F: état défavorable (embrouillage) E: adverse state (scrambling process) estado significativo de una modulación (telegráfica) F: état significatif d'une modulation (télégraphique) E: significant condition of a modulation estados auxiliares de una modulación F: états auxiliaires d'une modulation E: auxiliary conditions of a modulation estados significativos de una modulación F: états significatifs d'une modulation E: significant conditions of a modulation estados significativos de una restitución F: états significatifs d'une restitution E: significant conditions of a restitution estados significativos de una señal F: états significatifs d'un signal E: significant conditions of a signal etapa de conmutación F: étage de commutation E: switching stage etapa de conmutación distante F: étage de commutation distant E: remote switching stage etapa de selección F: étage de sélection E: selection stage ETCD en espera F: ETCD en attente E: DCE waiting ETD controlado, no preparado F: ETTD non prêt commandé E: DTE controlled not ready

ETD en espera F: ETTD en attente E: DTE waiting ETD no controlado no preparado F: ETTD non prêt automatique E: DTE uncontrolled not ready ETD ocupado F: ETTD occupé E: DTE busy etiqueta F: étiquette E: label etiqueta de encaminamiento F: étiquette d'acheminement E: routing label expansión (en una etapa de conmutación) F: expansion (dans un étage de commutation) E: expansion exploración reducida F: exploration réduite E: limited scanning explotación automática F: fonctionnement entièrement automatique E: fully automatic operation explotación con preparación F: exploitation avec préparation E: preparation operating explotación con superposición (sistema de señalización R2) F: fonctionnement avec chevauchement (système de signalisation R2) E: overlap operation (Signalling System R2) explotación en servicio rápido F: exploitation en service rapide E: demand operating explotación semidúplex; funcionamiento . semidúplex F: exploitation en semi-duplex E: half-duplex operation exposición F: exposition E: exposure expresión aritmética (en LHM) F: expression arithmétique (en LHM) E: arithmetic expression (in MML) extremo de sección F: extrémité de section E: section termination extremo de sección F: extrémité de section E: section termination extremos virtuales F: extrémités virtuelles E: virtual switching points extremos virtuales analógicos F: extrémités virtuelles analogiques E: virtual analogue switching points F facilidad de conexión cuando se libere F: service complémentaire de connexion quand la ligne devient libre E: connect when free facility facilidad de espera permitida F: service complémentaire d'attente autorisée E: waiting allowed facility facilidad de modificación del bit D F: service complémentaire de modification du bit D E: D-bit modification facility facilidad de multipunto centralizado F: service complémentaire de liaisons multipoints centralisées E: centralized multipoint facility facilidad (de petición) de información F: service complémentaire des renseignements (enquêtes) E: information (inquiry) facility

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Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

facilidad de registro de ETD inactivo F: service complémentaire d'enregistrement de l'état ETTD inactif E: DTE inactive registration facility facilidad de registro en línea de facilidad F: service complémentaire d'enregistrement en ligne de service complémentaire E: on-line facility registration facility facsímil F: télécopie E: facsimile facsimil por redes privadas F: télécopie sur réseaux privés E: facsimile on private networks factor de cableado F: facteur de câblage E: take-up factor factor de cilindro F: facteur de cylindre E: drum factor factor de cooperación F: facteur de coopération E: factor of cooperation factor de eficacia en el tiempo (de una comunicación telegráfica con repetición automática para la correción de errores) F: facteur d'efficacité dans le temps E: efficiency factor in time (of a telegraph communication with automatic repetition for the correction of errors) factor de irregularidad F: facteur d'irrégularité E: peakedness factor factor de multiplicación de errores F: coefficient de multiplication d'erreurs E: error multiplication factor falta de alimentación F: alimentation hors service E: power off condition fallo F: dérangement; défaut E: failure fallo intermitente F: dérangement intermittent E: intermittent failure fallo permanente F: dérangement permanent E: permanent failure fallo que degrada la función dérangement dégradant les fonctions E: function degrading failure fallo que impide la función F: dérangement empêchant l'accomplissement des fonctions E: function preventing failure fallo que permite la función F: dérangement permettant l'accomplissement des fonctions E: function permitting failure fase de control de red F: phase de commande du réseau E: network control phase fase de datos F: phase de données E: data phase fase de transferencia transparente de datos F: phase de transfert transparent de données E: transparent data transfer phase fases de la comunicación F: phases d'une communication E: call phases fases sucesivas de una comunicación F: phases successives d'une communication E: successive phases of a call fiabilidad F: fiabilité E: reliability fiabilidad de una conexión (telefónica) establecida F: fiabilité d'une communication (téléphonique) établie E: reliability of an established (telephone) connection

fichero F. fichier E: file fin de diálogo F: fin de dialogue E: end of dialogue fin de salida F: fin de sortie E: end of output fin de selección F: fin de sélection E: end of selection fluctuación de fase F: gigue E: jitter formación de un sematema; semación F: sémation E: sémation formato F: format E: format formato de los paquetes F: format de paquet E: packet format frecuencia de línea (de exploración) F: fréquence de ligne E: scanning line frequency frecuencia de modulación F: fréquence de modulation E: modulating frequency frecuencia infraacústica F: fréquence infra-téléphonique E: subtelephone frequency frecuencia supraacústica F: fréquence supra-téléphonique E: super-telephone frequency frecuencia telefónica F: fréquence téléphonique E: telephone frequency fuente de datos F: source de données E: data source función F: fonction (en LHM) E: function (in MML) función de control F: fonction de commande E: control function función de paridad F: fonction de parité E: parity function función de registrador F: fonction d'enregistreur E: register function funcionamiento con bifurcación F: (communication) bifurquée E: forked working funcionamiento dúplex F: exploitation en duplex E: duplex operation funcionamiento en circuito abierto F: transmission par ouverture (rupture) de circuit ou par interruption de courant (par batterie centrale) E: open-circuit working funcionamiento en circuito cerrado F: transmission par fermeture de circuit ou par envoi de courant E: closed-circuit working funcionamiento según el modo paquetes F: commutation par paquets (service de paquets) E: packet-mode operation funciones de control de la presentación F. fonctions de commande pour la présentation E: presentation control functions funciones de gestión de enlaces de señalización F: fonctions de gestion des canaux sémaphores E: signalling link management functions

funciones de gestión de la red de señalización F: fonctions de gestion du réseau sémaphore E: signalling network management functions funciones de gestión de rutas de señalización F: fonctions de gestion des routes sémaphores E: signalling route management functions funciones de gestión del tráfico de señalización F: fonctions de gestion du trafic sémaphore E: signalling traffic management functions funciones de la red de señalización F: fonctions du réseau sémaphore E: signalling network functions funciones de tratamiento de mensajes de señalización F: fonctions d'orientation des messages de signalisation E: signalling message handling functions

G

gama de funcionamiento F: plage de fonctionnement E: working range gestión de la red internacional F: gestion du réseau international E: international network management grado convencional de distorsión F: degré conventionnel de distorsion E: conventional degree of distortion grado de distorsión anisócrona de retraso en la transmisión en paralelo F: degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en retard E: degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion grado de distorsión arrítmica F: degré de distorsion arythmique E: degree of start-stop distortion grado de distorsión arrítmica F: degré de distorsion arythmique E: degree of start-stop distortion grado de distorsión arrítmica en el sincronismo F: degré de distorsion arythmique au synchronisme E: degree of synchronous start-stop distortion grado de distorsión arrítmica global F: degré de distorsion arythmique globale E: degree of gross start-stop distortion grado de distorsión en servicio F: degré de distorsion en service E: degree of distortion in service grado de distorsión isócrona F: degré de distorsion isochrone E: degree of isochronous distortion grado de distorsión isócrona F: degré de distorsion isochrone E: degree of isochronous distortion grado de distorsión normalizado de prueba F: degré de distorsion d'essai normalisé E: degree of standardized test distortion grado de distorsión propia F: degré de distorsion propre E: degree of inherent distortion grado de la distorsión anisócrona de adelanto en la transmisión en paralelo F: degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en avance E: degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion grado de servicio F: qualité d'écoulement du trafic E: grade of service grado de servicio F: qualité d'écoulement du trafic E: grade of service grupo cerrado de usuarios F: groupe fermé d'usagers E: closed user group

grupo cerrado de usuarios
F: groupe fermé d'usagers
E: closed user group
grupo cerrado de usuarios bilateral
F: groupe fermé d'usagers bilatéral

E: bilateral closed user group grupo cerrado de usuarios con acceso de salida *F*: groupe fermé d'usagers avec accès sortant

E: closed user group with outgoing access grupo cuaternario

F: groupe quaternaire *E*: supermastergroup

grupo de enlaces de señalización

F: groupe de canaux sémaphores *E:* signalling link group grupo primario

F: groupe primaire *E:* group

grupo secundario F: groupe secondaire E: supergroup

grupo terciario F: groupe tertiaire E: mastergroup

Η

haz de circuitos F: faisceau de circuits E: circuit group haz de circuitos aleatorios equivalente F: faisceau équivalent E equivalent random circuit group haz de circuitos de gran utilización F: faisceau débordant E: high usage circuit group haz de circuitos de primera elección F: faisceau de premier choix E: first choice circuit group haz de circuitos de última elección F: faisceau de dernier choix E: last choice circuit group haz de circuitos de una ruta única F: faisceau d'acheminement unique E: only route circuit group haz de circuitos totalmente provisto F: faisceau totalement fourni E: fully provided circuit group haz final de circuitos F: faisceau final E: final circuit group hélice registradora F: hélice d'inscription E: helix heterócrono F: hétérochrone E: heterochronous homócrono F: homochrone E: homochronous hora cargada F: heure chargée E: busy hour hora cargada media F: heure chargée moyenne E: time consistent busy hour (mean busy hour) hora punta

F: heure de pointe E: peak busy hour (bouncing busy hour; post selected busy hour)

I

identidad de estación costera (terrena costera) F: identité de la station côtière (terrienne) E: coast (shore) station identity identidad de estación de barco F: identité de la station de navire E: ship station identity identidad de la línea llamada F: identité de la ligne du demandé E: called line identity identidad de la línea que llama F: identité de la ligne du demandeur E: calling line identity identidad de red F: identité du réseau E: network identity identidad de red de tránsito de EPER F: identité de réseau de transit d'EPR E: RPOA transit network identity identidad de selección F: identité de sélection E: selection identity identificación de función F: identification de fonction E: function identification identificación de la línea llamada F: identification de la ligne du demandé E: called line identification facility identificación de la línea que llama F: identification de la ligne du demandeur E: calling line identification facility identificación de la red de tránsito F: identification du réseau de transit E: transit network identification identificación de servicio F: identification de service E: service identification identificación del tipo o del modo de la comunicación F: identification du type ou du mode de la communication E: mode or type of communication identification identificador F: identificateur E: identifier identificador (en LHM) F: identificateur (en LHM) E: identifier (in MML) identificador de destino F: identificateur de destination E: destination identifier identificador de fuente F: identificateur d'origine E: source identifier identificador de grupo de parámetros (IGP) F: identificateur de groupe de paramètres (IGP) E: parameter group identifier (PGI) identificador de instrucción (II) o identificador de respuesta (IR) F: identificateur de commande (IC) ou de réponse (IR) E: command identifier (CI) or response identifier (RI) identificador de la llamada F: identificateur de communication E: call identifier identificador de parámetro (IP) F: identificateur de paramètre (IP) E: parameter identifier (PI) impulso en seno cuadrado F: impulsion en sinus carré E: sine-squared incertidumbre de frecuencia, $\Delta f/f$ F: erreur de fréquence $\Delta f/f$ E: frequency uncertainty, $\Delta f/f$ independencia de la secuencia de bits

F: indépendance de la séquence des bits E: bit sequence independence independencia de la secuencia de bits F: indépendance de la séquence des bits E: bit sequence independence indicación audible F: indication audible E: audible indication indicación de escape F: indication d'échappement E: escape indication indicación de fallo detrás F: indication de défaillance en amont E: upstream failure indication indicación de liberación por el ETCD F: indication de libération par l'ETCD E: DCE clear indication indicación de mensaje en espera F: indication d'attente de message E: message waiting indication indicación de no entrega de datagrama F: indication de non-remise de datagramme E: datagram nondelivery indication indicación de petición de bloque de parámetros F. indication de demande de bloc de paramètres E: parameter block request indication indicación de preparado F: indication «prêt» E: ready indication indicador F: indicateur E: indicator indicador de acuse de recibo F: indicateur d'accusé de réception E: acknowledgement indicator indicador de campo F: indicateur de domaine E: field indicator indicador de clase (de servicio) de usuario F: indicateur de catégorie d'usagers E: user class indicator indicador de con tarificación/sin tarificación F: indicateur avec (/sans) taxation E: charge/no charge indicator indicador de destino F: indicateur de destination E: destination indicator indicador de dirección de redireccionamiento F indicateur d'adresse de réacheminement E-redirection address indicator indicador de elección de EPER F: indicateur de choix de l'EPR E: RPOA selection indicator indicador de encaminamiento alternativo F: indicateur d'acheminement détourné E: alternative routing indicator indicador de identidad de la línea llamada F: indicateur d'identité de la ligne du demandé E: called line identity indicator indicador de identidad de la línea que llama F: indicateur d'identité de la ligne du demandeur E: calling line identity indicator indicador de indicativo de país F: indicateur d'indicatif de pays E: country-code indicator indicador de la categoría del abonado que llama F: indicateur de la catégorie du demandeur E: calling party's category indicator indicador de la categoría del abonado que llama F: indicateur de catégorie du demandeur E: calling party's category indicator indicador de la naturaleza del circuito F: indicateur de la nature du circuit E: nature-of-circuit indicator indicador de longitud F: indicateur de longueur E: length indicator

indicador de longitud (IL) F: indicateur de longueur (IL) E: length indicator (Ll)

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

indicador de longitud de campo F: indicateur de longueur de domaine E: field length indicator indicador de llamada de grupo cerrado de usuarios F: indicateur d'appel de groupe fermé d'usagers E: closed user group call indicator indicador de llamada de grupo cerrado de usuarios bilateral F: indicateur d'appel de groupe fermé d'usagers bilatéral E: bilateral closed user group call indicator indicador de llamada de prueba (sistema de señalización R2) F: indicateur d'appel d'essai (système de signalisation R2) E: test call indicator (Signalling System R2) indicador de llamada nacional/internacional F: indicateur de communication nationale/internationale E: national/international call indicator indicador de llamada redireccionada F: indicateur d'appel réacheminé E: redirected call indicator indicador de origen F: indicateur d'origine E: origin indicator indicador de petición de cobro revertido F: indicateur de demande de taxation à l'arrivée E: reverse charging request indicator indicador de petición de identificación de la línea llamada F: indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne du demandé E: called line identification request indicator indicador de petición de identificación de la línea que llama F: indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne du demandeur E: calling line identification request indicator indicador de petición de identificación de la red de origen F: indicateur de demande d'identification du réseau d'origine E: originating network identification request indicator indicador de preparado F: indicateur «prêt» E: ready indicator indicador de servicio F: indicateur de service (utilisateur) E: service indicator indicador de servicio F: indicateur de service E: service indicator indicador de supresor de eco F: indicateur de suppresseur d'écho E: echo suppressor indicator indicador DPD/CIRD *F:* indicateur de IPD/CIRD *E:* DCC/DNIC indicator indicador nacional F: indicateur national E: national indicator indicador nacional F: indicateur national E: national indicator indicadores de indicativo de país y de supresor de eco (sistema de señalización R2) F: indicateurs d'indicatifs de pays et de suppresseur d'écho (système de signalisation R2) E: country-code and echo-suppressor indicators (Signalling System R2) indicadores de la naturaleza del circuito (sistema de señalización R2) F: indicateurs de nature du circuit (système de signalisation R2) E: nature of circuit indicators (Signalling System R2)

indicativo de país F: indicatif de pays E: country code indicativo interurbano F: indicatif interurbain E: trunk code índice de calidad de un canal F: indice de qualité d'une voie de transmission E: quality index of a channel índice de cooperación F: module de coopération E: index of cooperation índice de trabajo F: taux de travail E: marking percentage indice local F: indicatif local E: local index información F: information E: information información adicional F: information supplémentaire E: additional information información adicional de encabezamiento F: information d'en-tête supplémentaire E: additional header information información de enlace averiado F: information de liaison défaillante E: faulty link information información de llamada F: information d'appel E: call information información de servicio F: information de service E: housekeeping information información de tasación F: avis de taxation E: charging information información suplementaria F: information supplémentaire E: supplementary information iniciador de entrada LHM F: opérateur d'une entrée LHM E: initiator of MML input instalación terminal para transmisión de datos F: installation terminale pour transmission de données E: terminal installation for data transmission instalación terminal teletex multiestación F: installation terminale télétex à postes multiples E: multi-station teletex terminal installation instante de decisión de una señal digital F: instant de décision d'un signal numérique E: decision instant of a digital signal instante significativo coherente F: instant significatif cohérent E: coherent significant instant instantes ideales F: instants idéals E: ideal instants instantes significativos F: instants significatifs E: significant instants instantes significativos F: instants significatifs E: significant instants instantes significativos de una señal digital F: instants significatifs d'un signal numérique E: significant instants of a digital signal instrucción F: commande E: command instrucción (de control) F: commande E: command instrucción; orden F: commande (en LHM) E: command (in MML)

integridad de la secuencia de dígitos F: intégrité de la séquence des éléments numériques E: digit sequence integrity integridad de la secuencia de intervalos de tiempo F: intégrité de la séquence des intervalles de temps E: time slot sequence integrity intensidad de llamadas F: intensité d'appel E: call intensity intensidad de llamadas de un abonado F: taux d'appel d'un abonné E: subscriber calling rate intensidad de tráfico; carga F: intensité de trafic (charge) E: traffic intensity (load) intensidad de tráfico aleatorio equivalente F: intensité de trafic équivalent E: equivalent random traffic intensity intensidad de tráfico de un abonado F: trafic d'un abonné E: subscriber traffic rate intensidad instantánea de fallos F: intensité instantanée de dérangement E: instantaneous failure intensity intensidad media de fallos F: intensité moyenne de dérangement E: mean failure intensity intento de llamada F: intention d'appel E: call intent intercambio de intervalos de tiempo F: échange entre intervalles de temps E: time slot interchange interfaz F: jonction, interface E: interface interfaz F: jonction (interface) E: interface interfaz múltiplex F: interface multiplex E: multiplex interface interfuncionamiento de la señalización F: interfonctionnement de la signalisation E: signalling interworking interfuncionamiento de redes diferentes en el servicio teletex F: interfonctionnement, dans le service télétex, entre des réseaux différents E: interworking in the Teletex service between different networks interfuncionamiento de servicios F: interfonctionnement de service E: service interworking interfuncionamiento del servicio teletex con otros servicios F: interfonctionnement entre le service télétex et d'autres services E: interworking between Teletex and other services interfuncionamiento entre clases de servicio de usuario F: interfonctionnement entre catégories d'usagers du service E: interworking between user classes of services interfuncionamiento entre redes F: interfonctionnement entre réseaux E: interworking between networks interrupción F: interruption E: interruption interrupción F: interruption E: interrupt; interruption interrupción de la transmisión (de un servicio) F: interruption de (du service) transmission E: interruption of transmission (service)

interrupción del procesador F: processeur hors service E: processor outage intervalo de cuantificación F: intervalle de quantification E: quantizing interval intervalo de tiempo F: intervalle de temps E: time slot intervalo de tiempo de alineación de trama F: intervalle de temps de verrouillage de trame E: frame alignment time slot intervalo de tiempo de canal F: intervalle de temps de voie E: channel time slot intervalo de tiempo de dígito F: intervalle de temps pour élément numérique E: digit time slot intervalo de tiempo de dígito justificable (intervalo de tiempo de dígito rellenable) F: intervalle de temps pour élément numérique justifiable E: justifiable digit time slot intervalo de tiempo de señalización F: intervalle de temps de signalisation E: signalling time slot intervalo mínimo F: intervalle minimum E: minimum interval intervalo mínimo aceptable F: intervalle minimum acceptable E: minimum acceptable interval intervalo significativo F: intervalle significatif E: significant interval intervalo significativo F: intervalle significatif E: significant interval intervalo unitario F: intervalle unitaire E: unit interval intervención parcial F: intervention partielle E: partial break-in intervención total F: intervention totale E: full break-in introducción formatizada de parámetro F: entrée de paramètre avec format E: format parameter input invitación a marcar F: invitation à numéroter E: proceed-to-select invocar F: appeler E: to invoke isócrono F: isochrone E: isochronous

J

jerarquía de los múltiplex digitales F: hiérarchie de multiplexage numérique E: digital multiplex hierarchy juego de caracteres; conjunto de caracteres (en LHM) F: ensemble de caractères (en LHM) E: character set (in MML) justificación (relleno de impulsos) F: justification E: justification justificación negativa (relleno negativo de impulsos) F: justification négative E: negative justification justificación positiva (relleno positivo de impulsos) F: justification positive E: positive justification justificación positiva/nula/negativa (relleno positivo/nulo/negativo de impulsos) F: justification positive/nulle/négative E: positive/zero/negative justification

L

lámina registradora F: lame d'inscription E: writing bar (writing edge) LED/GR F: LDS/GR E: SDL/GR LED/PR F: LDS/PR E:SDL/PR lenguaje claro F: langage clair E: plain language lenguaje de alto nivel F: langage évolué E: high level language (HLL) lenguaje de bajo nivel F: langage lié au calculateur E: low level language lenguaje de computador; lenguaje de máquina F: langage-machine E: computer language lenguaje de ensamblaje F: langage d'assemblage E: assembly language lenguaje de especificación y descripción (LED) F: langage de spécification et de description (LDS) E: specification and description language (SDL) lenguaje de instrucciones ; lenguaje de órdenes F: langage de commande E: command language lenguaje fuente F: langage d'origine; langage-source E: source language lenguaje hombre-máquina (LHM) F: langage homme-machine (LHM) E: man-machine language (MML) lenguaje objeto; lenguaje resultante F: langage résultant; langage-objet E: object language lenguaje secreto F: langage secret E: secret language (telegrams) letra F: lettre E: letter ley de codificación F: loi de codage E: encoding law ley de codificación por segmentos F: loi de codage à segments E: segmented encoding law LHM del CCITT F: langage homme-machine du CCITT E: CCITT MML liberación F: libération (fin, relâchement) E: release liberación F: libération E: clearing limitación de amplitud en el centro de las señales F: écrêtage du centre E: centre clipping limitación de cresta F: limitation de crête E: peak limiting

F: ligne E: line línea de abonado F: ligne d'abonné E: subscriber's line línea de exploración F: ligne d'exploration E: scanning line línea de flujo (en LED) F: ligne de liaison (en LDS) E: flow line línea de flujo (en LHM) F: ligne de liaison (en LHM) E: flow line (in MML) línea de mantenimiento F: ligne de maintenance E: line of maintenance línea de señal F: ligne de signal E: signal line línea internacional F: ligne internationale E: international line línea local F: raccordement E: local line línea nacional F: ligne nationale E-national line líneas múltiples para una misma dirección F: lignes multiples pour une même adresse E: multiple lines at the same address localización de averías F: localisation des dérangements E: localization of faults longitud total de la línea de exploración \tilde{F} : longueur totale de ligne E: total scanning line length longitud útil de la línea de exploración F: longueur utile de ligne E: usable scanning line length

LL

línea

llamada F: appel E: call llamada (en soporte lógico); llamada de procedimiento F: appel (en logiciel) E: call (in software) llamada a direcciones múltiples F: adresses multiples E: multi-address calling llamada aceptada F: acceptation d'appel E: call accepted llamada automática F: appel automatique E: automatic calling llamada automática de persona a persona F: conversation personnelle automatique E: automatic personal call llamada con dirección abreviada F: numérotation abrégée E: abbreviated address calling llamada de prueba de tipo 1 F: appel d'essai du type 1 E: test call of type 1 llamada de prueba de tipo 2 F: appel d'essai du type 2 E: test call of type 2 llamada de prueba de tipo 3 F: appel d'essai du type 3 E: test call of type 3 llamada directa F: appel direct E: direct call

llamada fructuosa F: appel ayant abouti E: successful call llamada infructuosa F: appel infructueux E: unsuccessful call llamada manual F: appel manuel E: manual calling llamada no aceptada F: appel non accepté E: call not accepted llamada perdida F: appel perdu E: lost call llamada virtual F: communication virtuelle E: virtual call llamada virtual; circuito virtual con conmutación F: communication virtuelle (circuit virtuel commuté) E: virtual call (switched virtual circuit) llamadas a grupos (de barcos) F: appels destinés à des groupes de navires E: group calls llamadas de prueba del tipo de abonado a abonado F: appel d'essai du type abonné à abonné E: test call of the subscriber-to-subscriber type llamadas prohibidas F: appels interdits (spécialisés) E: calls barred

M

macroinstrucción F: macro-instruction E: macroinstruction; macro (instruction) mantenibilidad F: maintenabilité E: maintainability mantenimiento F: maintenance E: maintenance mantenimiento controlado F: maintenance dirigée E: controlled maintenance mantenimiento correctivo F: maintenance corrective E: corrective maintenance mantenimiento correctivo; reparación F: maintenance corrective; réparation E: corrective maintenance; repair mantenimiento no programado F: maintenance non programmée E: unscheduled maintenance mantenimiento preventivo F: maintenance préventive E: preventive maintenance mantenimiento preventivo F: maintenance préventive E: preventive maintenance mantenimiento programado F: maintenance programmée E: scheduled maintenance mantenimiento que afecta a la función F: maintenance affectant les fonctions E: function affecting maintenance mantenimiento que degrada la función F: maintenance dégradant les fonctions E: function degrading maintenance mantenimiento que impide la función F: maintenance empêchant l'accomplissement des fonctions E: function preventing maintenance mantenimiento que permite la función F: maintenance permettant l'accomplissement des fonctions E: function permitting maintenance

marcación directa de extensiones F: sélection directe d'un poste supplémentaire E: direct dialling-in margen de un aparato telegráfico F: marge d'un appareil télégraphique (ou d'un ensemble terminal) E: margin of a telegraph apparatus (or of the local end with its termination) margen de un receptor síncrono F: marge d'un récepteur synchrone E: margin of a synchronous receiver margen neto F: marge nette E: net margin matriz de conmutación F: matrice de commutation E: switching matrix matriz de tráfico F: matrice de trafic E: traffic matrix medición F: mesure E: measurement medición ecométrica F: mesure échométrique E: echometric measurement memoria F: mémoire E: storage register memoria tampón de retransmisión F: tampon de retransmission E: retransmission buffer memoria tampón de transmisión F: tampon d'émission E: transmission buffer mensaje F: message E: message mensaje (de señalización) F: message (de signalisation) E: (signal) message mensaje de aceptación de la petición de registro/cancelación de facilidad F: message d'acceptation de la demande d'enregistrement ou d'annulation de services complémentaires E: facility registration/cancellation request accepted message mensaje de dirección F: message d'adresse E: address message mensaje de estado del circuito F: message d'état de circuit E: circuit state message mensaje de identidad de la línea que llama F: message d'identité de la ligne du demandeur E: calling line identity message mensaje de liberación F: message de libération E: clear message mensaje de llamada aceptada F: message d'acceptation de l'appel E: call accepted message mensaje de llamada rechazada F: message de refus de l'appel E: call rejected message mensaje de petición de registro/cancelación de facilidad F: message de demande d'enregistrement ou d'annulation de services complémentaires E: facility registration/cancellation request message mensaje de rechazo de la petición de registro/cancelación de facilidad F: message de refus de la demande d'enregistrement ou d'annulation de services complémentaires E: facility registration/cancellation request rejected message mensaje de señalización F: message de signalisation E: signalling message

mensaje incoherente F: message irrationnel E: unreasonable message mensaje inicial de dirección (IAM) F: message d'adresse initial (IAM) E: initial address message (IAM) mensaje múltiple (MUM) F: message multiple (MUM) E: multi-unit message (MUM) mensaje simple F: message simple E: one-unit message mensaje subsiguiente de dirección (SAM) F: message d'adresse subséquent (SAM) E: subsequent address message (SAM) mesócrono F: mésochrone E: mesochronous metalenguaje (en LHM) F: métalangage (en LHM) E: meta-language (in MML) método básico (de corrección de errores) F: méthode (de correction d'erreur) de base E: basic (error correction) method método (de protección contra errores) por retransmisión cíclica preventiva F: méthode (de correction d'erreur) avec retransmission cyclique préventive E: preventive cyclic retransmission (error control) method microinstrucción F: micro-instruction E: microinstruction microprograma F: microprogramme E: microprogram modem F: modem E: modem modo continuación F: mode répétitif E: continuation mode modo conversación F: mode conversation E: conversational mode modo conversacional F: mode dialogué E: conversational mode modo de explotación asociado F: mode d'exploitation associé E: associated mode of operation modo de explotación cuasiasociado F: mode d'exploitation quasi associé E: quasi-associated mode of operation modo de explotación enteramente disociado F: mode d'exploitation entièrement dissocié E: fully dissociated mode of operation modo de explotación no asociado F: modes d'exploitation non associés E: non-associated mode of operation modo de fallo F: mode de dérangement E: failure mode modo (de señalización) asociado F: mode (de signalisation) associé E: associated mode (of signalling) modo (de señalización) cuasiasociado F: mode (de signalisation) quasi associé E: quasi-associated mode (of signalling) modo (de señalización) no asociado F: mode (de signalisation) non associé E: non-associated mode (of signalling) modo ecoplex F: mode échoplex E: echoplex mode modo funcional F: mode fonctionnel E: functional mode modo local F: mode local E: local mode

modo menú F: mode menu E: menu mode modulación F: modulation E: modulation modulación (significado para telegrafía) F: modulation (sens adapté aux besoins de la télégraphie) E: modulation (sense appropriate to the purpose of telegraphy) modulación (restitución, señal) arrítmica F: modulation (restitution, signal) arythmique E: start-stop modulation (restitution, signal) modulación con referencia fila F: modulation avec référence fixe E: modulation with a fixed reference modulación de amplitud F: modulation d'amplitude E: amplitude modulation modulación de amplitud F: modulation d'amplitude E: amplitude modulation modulación de fase F: modulation de phase E: phase modulation modulación de frecuencia F: modulation de fréquence (ou modulation en fréquence) E: frequency modulation modulación de frecuencia F: modulation de fréquence E: frequency modulation modulación de frecuencia de una subportadora F: modulation en fréquence d'un sous-porteur E: subcarrier frequency modulation modulación delta F: modulation delta E: delta modulation modulación diferencial F: modulation différentielle E: differential modulation modulación fraccionada F: modulation fragmentée E: curbed modulation modulación (restitución, señal) incorrecta F: modulation (restitution, signal) incorrecte E: incorrect modulation (restitution, signal) modulación (restitución, señal) isócrona F: modulation (restitution, signal) isochrone E: isochronous modulation (restitution, signal) modulación (restitución, señal) perfecta F: modulation (restitution, signal) parfaite E: perfect modulation (restitution, signal) modulación por cambio de frecuencias F: modulation par mutation de fréquences E: frequency-exchange signalling modulación por deslizamiento de frecuencia F: modulation par déplacement de fréquence E: frequency shift keying (FSK) modulación por desplazamiento de frecuencia (MDF) F: modulation par déplacement de fréquence E: frequency shift keying (FSK) modulación por impulsos codificados (MIC) F: modulation par impulsions et codage (MIC) E: pulse code modulation (PCM) modulación por impulsos codificados diferencial (MICD) F: modulation différentielle par impulsions et codage (MDIC) E: differential pulse code modulation (DPCM) modulación por inversión de fase F: modulation par inversion de phase E: phase-inversion modulation

modulación telegráfica F: modulation télégraphique E: telegraph modulation modulación telegráfica F: modulation télégraphique E: telegraph modulation modulador telegráfico F: modulateur télégraphique E: telegraph modulator monitor F: moniteur E: monitor monitor de errores en el enlace de señalización F: surveillance des erreurs sur un canal sémanhore E: signalling link error monitoring monitor de la tasa de errores F: appareil de surveillance du taux d'erreur E: error rate monitor monitor de tasa de errores en la alineación F: surveillance du taux d'erreur pendant la procédure d'alignement E: alignment error rate monitoring monitor de tasa de errores en las unidades de señalización F: surveillance du taux d'erreur sur les trames sémaphores E: signal unit error rate monitoring muestra F: échantillon E: sample muestra reconstruida F: échantillon reconstitué E: reconstructed sample muestreo F: échantillonnage E: sampling múldex F: muldex E: muldex multibit F: multiplet E: byte multibloque F: multibloc E: multi-block múltiple F: multiplage E: multiple múltiples circuitos (múltiples líneas) hacia el mismo ETD F: circuits multiples (multilignes) à destination du même ETTD E: multiple circuits (multilines) to the same DTE múltiples terminales con el mismo número de datos F: terminaux multiples ayant le même numéro pour la transmission de données E: multiple terminals with the same data number múltiplex F: multiplex E: multiplex múltiplex heterogéneo F: multiplex hétérogène E: heterogeneous multiplex múltiplex homogéneo F: multiplex homogène E: homogeneous multiplex multiplexación por división de frecuencia (MDF) F: multiplexage par répartition en fréquence (MRF) E: frequency-division multiplex multiplexación por división en el tiempo F: multiplexage par répartition dans le temps E: time-division multiplexing multiplexación por división en el tiempo (MDT) F: multiplexage par répartition dans le temps (MRT) E time-division multiplexing (TDM)

multiplexor digital F: multiplexeur numérique E: digital multiplexer multiplicación de errores F: multiplication d'erreurs E: error multiplication multitrama F: multitrame E: multiframe mutilación F: mutilation E: mutilation N negro (blanco) de la imagen F. noir (blanc) de l'image E: picture black (white) negro (blanco) nominal F: noir (blanc) nominal E: nominal black (white) nemotécnica (abreviatura) F: (abréviation) mnémonique E: mnemonic (abbreviation) nivel de eco residual (N_{RES}) F: niveau d'écho résiduel (NRES) E: residual echo level (L_{RES}) nivel de mantenimiento F: niveau de maintenance E: level of maintenance nivel de saturación de un amplificador F: niveau de saturation d'un amplificateur E: overload point (of an amplifier) nivel de sobrecarga (punto de sobrecarga) F: capacité de charge E: load capacity nivel invariable F: niveau inchangé E: unaffected level nivel relativo nominal (de potencia) F: niveau relatif nominal de puissance E: nominal relative level nivel relativo real (de potencia) F: niveau relatif réel de puissance E: actual relative level no circularidad de la superficie de referencia (N_R) F: non-circularité de la surface de référence (N_R) E: noncircularity of reference surface (N_R) no circularidad del núcleo (N_{Co}) F: non-circularité du cœur (N_C) E: noncircularity of core (N_{Co}) no circularidad del revestimiento (N_{CL}) F: non-circularité de la gaine (N_G) E: noncircularity of cladding (N_{CI}) no preparado F: non prêt E: not ready nodo de conmutación F: noeud de commutation E: switching node nombre de parámetro F: nom de paramètre E: parameter name nombre simbólico

- F: nom symbolique E: symbolic name núcleo F: cœur E: core numeral F: désignation' numérique
- E: numeral
- numeral binario
- *F*: nombre binaire *E*: binary numeral

numeral de teclado F: nombre composé au clavier E: keyed numeral numeral decimal F: nombre décimal E: decimal numeral numeral hexadecimal F: nombre hexadécimal E: hexadecimal numeral numeral no decimal F: nombre non décimal E: non-decimal numeral número abreviado F: numéro abrégé E: abbreviated number número de abonado F: numéro d'abonné E: subscriber number número de banda F: numéro de bande E: band number número de estación de barco F: numéro de station de navire E: ship station number número internacional F: numéro international E: international number número local F: numéro local E: local number número nacional (significativo) F: numéro national (significatif) E: national (significant) number número octal F: nombre octal E: octal numeral número secuencial de instrucción F: numéro de séquence de commande E: command sequence number número secuencial directo; número secuencial hacia adelante F: numéro de séquence vers l'avant E: forward sequence number número secuencial inverso; número secuencial hacia atrás F: numéro de séquence vers l'arrière E: backward sequence number número télex nacional de un abonado F: numéro télex national d'un abonné

0

oblicuidad

F: obliquité

- E: skew
- **observación automática de la calidad de servicio** *F:* observation automatique de la qualité de service
 - E: automatic observation of the service quality

E: subscriber's national telex number

- observación de la calidad de servicio F: observation de la qualité de service E: service observation
- observación manual de la calidad de servicio F: observation manuelle de la qualité de service
- *E*: manual observation of the service quality observación semiautomática de la calidad de
- servicio
 - F: observation semi-automatique de la qualité de service
 - E: semi-automatic observation
- octeto
- F: octet
- E: octet
- (octeto de) información de servicio F: octet de service
 - E: service information (octet)

ocupado: ocupación F: occupation, occupé E: busy oficina facsímil pública F: bureau public de télécopie E: public facsimile bureau oficinas conectadas F: bureaux connectés E: linked offices oído artificial F: oreille artificielle E: artificial ear oído artificial F: oreille artificielle E: artificial ear onda portadora F: onde porteuse E: carrier wave opción de estructuración F: option de présentation E: layout option opción normalizada F: option normalisée E: standardized option operador director (o controlador) F: opérateur directeur E: controlling operator operadora directora F: opératrice directrice E: controlling operator orden de transmisión de los bits F: ordre de transmission des bits E: bit-order of transmission organismo de radiodifusión F: organisme de radiodiffusion E: broadcasting organization organismo de radiodifusión F: organisme de radiodiffusion E: broadcasting organization organismo de radiodifusión (emisión) F: organisme de radiodiffusion (émission) E: broadcasting organization (send) organismo de radiodifusión (recepción) F: organisme de radiodiffusion (réception) E: broadcasting organization (receive) otros repertorios teletex de caracteres F: autres répertoires de caractères télétex E: other Teletex character repertoires

P

- **página** *F:* page
- E: page
- página teletex
- *F:* page télétex *E:* Teletex page
- *pais* (o Administración) de destino *F*: pays (ou Administration) de destination *E*: country (or Administration) of destination
- país (o Administración) de origen F: pays (ou Administration) d'origine E: country (or Administration) of origin
- país (o Administración) de tránsito F: pays (ou Administration) de transit E: transit country (or Administration)
- país de tránsito con conmutación F: pays de transit en commutation E: switched-transit country
- país de tránsito directo
- *F*: pays de transit direct *E*: direct-transit country
- país (o Administración) terminal
 F: pays (ou Administration) terminal(e)
 E: terminal country (or Administration)
 país (o Administración) terminal
- *F:* pays (ou Administration) terminal *F:* pays (ou Administration) terminal(e) *E:* terminal country (or Administration)

paquete F: paquet E: packet par de canales complementarios F: paire de voies complémentaires E: pair of complementary channels Darámetro F: paramètre E: parameter parámetro (en LHM) F: paramètre (en LHM) E: parameter (in MML) parámetro de red F: caractéristique du réseau E: network parameter parámetro definido por el nombre de parámetro F: paramètre défini par le nom de paramètre E: parameter name defined parameter parámetro definido por la posición F: paramètre défini par la position E: position defined parameter parámetros generales (en LED) F: caractéristiques générales (en LDS) E: general parameters parchear F: rapiécer E: to patch parte alícuota de distribución F: quote-part de répartition E: accounting rate share parte alícuota de distribución (en francos oro) F: quote-part de répartition (en francs-or) E: accounting rate share (in gold francs) parte alícuota de tránsito F: quote-part de transit E: transit share parte alícuota de tránsito F: quote-part de transit E: transit share parte alícuota terminal F: quote-part terminale E: terminal share parte alicuota terminal F: quote-part terminale E: terminal share parte de transferencia de mensajes F: Sous-système Transport de Messages E: Message Transfer Part parte de usuario F: Sous-système Utilisateur E: User Part parte de usuario de datos F: Sous-système Utilisateur Données E: data user part parte de usuario de telefonía F: Sous-système Utilisateur Téléphonie E: Telephone User Part paso a enlace de reserva F: passage sur canal sémaphore de secours; passage sur liaison de réserve E: changeover paso (a un enlace de reserva) F: passage sur liaison de réserve E: changeover paso de emergencia a enlace de reserva F: passage d'urgence sur canal sémaphore de secours E: emergency changeover paso de exploración F: pas d'exploration E: scanning pitch pérdida (o ganancia) compuesta F: affaiblissement (ou gain) composite E: composite loss (or gain) pérdida de retorno F: affaiblissement d'adaptation E: return loss pérdida de retorno para el eco; atenuación de eco F: affaiblissement d'écho

E: pulse echo return loss; pulse echo attenuation

pérdida de retorno por irregularidades F: affaiblissement de l'onde réfléchie sur les irrégularités E: regularity loss pérdida (o ganancia) de (un) transductor F. affaiblissement (ou gain) transductique E: transducer loss (or gain) perfil del índice de refracción F: profil de l'indice de réfraction E: refractive index profile periodo de aiuste F: période de réglage E: line-up period periodo de espera del tono de invitación a marcar F: durée d'attente de tonalité E: dial-tone delay periodo de espera después de marcar F: attente après numérotation E: post-dialling delay periodo de fallos inicial F: période initiale de dérangement E: early failure period periodo de fallos por desgaste F: période de dérangement par usure E: wear-out failure period periodo de intensidad de fallos constante F: période d'intensité constante de dérangement E: constant failure intensity period periodo de línea (de exploración) F: période de lignes E: scanning line period periodo de ocupación ininterrumpida F: période d'occupation ininterrompue E: busy period periodo preparatorio F: période préparatoire E: preparatory period petición F: demande E: request petición de comunicación F: demande de communication E: call request petición de facilidad F: demande de service complémentaire E: facility request petición de liberación por el ETD F: demande de libération émise par l'ETTD E: DTE clear request petición de transferencia de datos F: demande de transfert de données E: request data transfer peticiones inmediatamente atendidas F: demandes satisfaites immédiatement E: call requests satisfied immediately piloto F: onde pilote E: pilot pista F: piste E: track nlesiócrono F: plésiochrone E: plesiochronous porcentaje de desbordamiento (% DBM) F: pourcentage de débordement (% DBM) E: percentage overflow (% OFL) posición F: position E: position posición A; posición Z F: position A; position Z E: position A, position Z nosición activa F: position active E: active position posición de dígito F: position d'un élément de signal; position d'un élément numérique E: digit position

posición inicial F: position initiale E: home position posición telefotográfica internacional (PTI) F: position phototélégraphique internationale (PPI) E: international phototelegraph position (IPP)posición télex internacional F: position télex internationale E: international telex position potencia de la distorsión de cuantificación F: puissance de distorsion de quantification E: quantizing distortion power potencia equivalente de cresta de una señal múltiplex telefónica F: puissance équivalente de crête d'un signal téléphonique multiplex E: equivalent r.m.s. sine wave power of the peak of a multiplex telephone signal potencia sofométrica F: puissance psophométrique E: psophometric power precorrección E: précorrection E: precorrection prefijo de acceso a la red télex intercontinental automática de tránsito F: préfixe d'accès au réseau télex de transit intercontinental automatique E: prefix giving access to the intercontinental automatic transit telex network prefijo de acceso a la red télex internacional automática F: préfixe d'accès au réseau télex international automatique E: prefix giving access to the international automatic telex network prefijo de acceso a la red télex interurbana automática F: préfixe d'accès au réseau interurbain automatique E: prefix giving access to the long-distance automatic telex network prefijo de código de servicio F: préfixe de code de service E: service code prefix prefijo de marcación abreviada F: préfixe de numérotation abrégée E: abbreviated dialling prefix prefijo internacional F: préfixe international E: international prefix prefijo interurbano E préfixe interurbain E: trunk prefix preparado F: prêt E: ready preparado para datos F: prêt pour la transmission de données E: ready for data presentación F: présentation E: presentation prevención contra fallos F: protection contre les dérangements E: fail safe primer multiplexor de datos F: multiplexeur de données du premier ordre E: first data multiplexer prioridad F: priorité E: priority facility probabilidad de realización satisfactoria de un servicio F: probabilité d'exécution correcte du service E: probability of successful service completion

(procedimiento de) autorización de transferencia F: transfert autorisé (procédure de) E: transfer-allowed (procedure) procedimiento de control F: procédure de commande E: control procedure procedimiento de control de la llamada F: procédure de commande d'appel E: call control procedure procedimiento de división de los ingresos de distribución F: méthode de division des recettes de répartition E: accounting revenue division procedure (procedimiento de) prohibición de transferencia F: transfert interdit (procédure de) E: transfer-prohibited (procedure) procedimiento de prueba de conjunto de rutas de señalización F: procédure de test de faisceau de routes sémaphores E: signalling route-set-test procedure procedimiento de remuneración a tanto alzado por circuito *F*: méthode de rémunération forfaitaire par circuit E: flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure procedimiento de remuneración en función de las unidades de tráfico F: méthode de rémunération en fonction d'unités de trafic E: traffic-unit price procedure procedimiento de selección en modo menú F: procédure de sélection en mode menu E: menu selection procedure procesador de gestión F: processeur de gestion E: administrative processor proceso (en un sistema de proceso de datos) F: processus (dans un traitement de l'information) E: process (in a data processing system) proceso (en LED) F: processus (en LDS) E: process (in SDL) proceso en suspenso F: processus suspendu E: suspended process productos de modulación F: produits de modulation; modulats E: modulation products programa ejecutivo; programa supervisor; supervisor F: (programme) superviseur E: executive program programa (rutina) (subrutina) reentrante; programa (rutina) (subrutina) reintroducible F: programme (routine, sous-programme) rentrant E: reentrant program (routine) (subroutine); reenterable program (routine) (subroutine) programa resultante; programa objeto F: programme résultant; programme-objet E: target program programa (rutina) reutilizable \vec{F} : programme (routine) réutilisable E: reusable program (routine) prohibición de llamadas entrantes F: interdiction des appels à l'arrivée E: incoming calls barred prólogo de procedimiento F: prologue de procédure E: procedure prologue prolongación nacional F: prolongement national E: national extension proporción de errores en los bits F: taux d'erreur sur les bits (binons) E: bit error rate proporción de errores en los bloques F: taux d'erreur sur les blocs

E: block error rate

proporción de errores en los caracteres F: taux d'erreur sur les caractères E: character error rate proporción de errores residuales F: taux d'erreurs résiduelles E: residual error rate proporción instantánea de fallos F: taux instantané de dérangement E: instantaneous failure rate proporción instantánea de reparaciones F: taux instantané de réparation E: instantaneous repair rate proporción media de fallos F: taux moyen de dérangement E: mean failure rate proporción media de reparaciones F: taux moyen de réparation E: mean repair rate protección contra las interrupciones F: contrôle d'interruption E: interruption control prueba F: essai E: test prueba de continuidad F: essai de continuité E: continuity check prueba de continuidad ; verificación de continuidad F: contrôle de continuité E: continuity check prueba de continuidad a través de la central; verificación de continuidad a través de la central F: contrôle de continuité à travers un commutateur E: cross-office check prueba de funcionamiento F: essai de fonctionnement E: functional test prueba de ocupación F: test d'occupation E: engaged test; busy test prueba de ocupación F: test d'occupation E: busy test prueba de viabilidad F: essai par «tout ou rien» E: yes or no test prueba en los límites F: essai aux limites E: limit test puerta de canal F: porte de voie E: channel gate puesta en fase (en telegrafía facsimil) F: mise en phase (en télégraphie fac-similé) E: phasing (in facsimile telegraphy) punto de análisis de la red F: centre d'analyse du réseau E: network analysis point punto de avisos de averías en la red F: service de signalisation des dérangements dans le réseau E: fault report point (network) punto de avisos de averías en los circuitos F: service de signalisation des dérangements sur les circuits E: fault report point (circuit) punto de comprobación; punto de validación F: point de repère E: check point punto de control del restablecimiento (PCR) F: centre de commande de rétablissement du service E: restoration control point (RCP) punto de destino (de la señalización) F: point sémaphore de destination E: (signalling) destination point punto de exploración (en la recepción) F: tache d'exploration (à la réception) E: scanning spot (at reception)

punto de exploración (en la transmisión) F: tache d'exploration (à l'émission) E: scanning spot (at transmission) punto de gestión de la red F: centre de gestion du réseau E: network management point punto de información sobre disponibilidad del sistema F: service collectant les informations relatives à la disponibilité des systèmes E: system availability information point punto de interconexión entre sistemas submarinos y sistemas terrestres F: point d'interconnexion entre système en câble sous-marin et système terrestre E: submarine system/overland system interconnection point punto de origen (de la señalización) F: point sémaphore d'origine E: (signalling) originating point punto de pruebas de conmutación y señalización entre registradores F: centre pour les essais de la commutation et de la signalisation entre enregistreurs E: testing point (switching and interregister signalling) punto de pruebas de la señalización de línea F: centre pour les essais de la signalisation de ligne E: testing point (line signalling) punto de pruebas de la transmisión F: centre pour les essais de la transmission E: testing point (transmission) punto de referencia boca F: point de référence-bouche E: mouth reference point punto de referencia oído F: point de référence-oreille E: ear reference point punto de referencia para la transmisión F: point de référence pour la transmission E: transmission reference point punto de señalización F: point sémaphore E: signalling point punto de transferencia de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios F: point de transfert d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires E: through-15-supergroup assembly connection point punto de transferencia de grupo cuaternario F: point de transfert de groupe quaternaire E: through-supermastergroup connection point punto de transferencia de grupo primario F: point de transfert de groupe primaire E: through-group connection point punto de transferencia de grupo secundario F: point de transfert de groupe secondaire E: through-supergroup connection point punto de transferencia de grupo terciario F: point de transfert de groupe tertiaire E: through-mastergroup connection point punto de transferencia de la señalización F: point de transfert sémaphore E: signal transfer point punto de transferencia de las señales F: point de transfert des signaux E: signal transfer point punto Morse F: point Morse E: Morse dot puntos de acceso a la línea F: points d'accès à la ligne E: line access points puntos de acceso al circuito F: points d'accès au circuit E: circuit access points puntos de acceso para las mediciones de circuito F: point d'accès pour les mesures de circuit E: circuit test access points

banda de base de un sistema de relevadores radioeléctricos F: points d'interconnexion internationale dans la bande de base d'un faisceau hertzien E: points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system puntos de señalización advacentes F: points sémaphores adjacents E: adjacent signalling points ráfaga de errores F: paquet d'erreurs E: error burst raya Morse F: trait Morse E: Morse dash reajuste de la temporización F: réajustement du rythme E: retiming reanudación de transmisión F: reprise de transmission E: put-back rearranque de emergencia F: remise en fonctionnement d'urgence E: emergency restart receptor (de avance) continuo F: récenteur à déroulement continu E: continuous receiver receptor de cilindro F: récepteur à cylindre E: drum receiver

puntos de entrada y de salida, para la telefonía,

F: points d'entrée et de sortie, pour la

téléphonie, d'une liaison en ligne

puntos de interconexión internacional en la

E: points of telephony input and output for

de un enlace en línea

the line link

R

reconocimiento de una señal F: reconnaissance d'un signal E: recognition of a signal recubrimiento

F: chevauchement E: overlap recubrimiento primario

F: revêtement primaire E: primary coating

recuperación F: récupération

E: retrieval recuperación de la temporización (extracción de

la temporización)

F: récupération du rythme

E: timing recovery recurso(s) (de la red); órgano de la red F: ressource(s) (du réseau)

E: (network) resource(s) red de conexión

F: réseau de commutation E: switching network

red de señalización F: réseau sémaphore

E: signalling network

red democrática (mutuamente sincronizada) F: réseau démocratique (à synchronisation mutuelle)

E: democratic (mutually synchronized) network

red despótica (sincronizada)

F: réseau (à synchronisation) despotique E: despotic (synchronized) network

red digital de servicios integrados

F: réseau numérique avec intégration des services

E: integrated services digital network

red digital integrada F: réseau numérique intégré E: integrated digital network red digital integrada F: réseau numérique intégré E: integrated digital network red jerárquica (mutuamente sincronizada) F: réseau hiérarchisé (à synchronisation mutuelle) E: hierarchic (mutually synchronized) network red mutuamente sincronizada F: réseau à synchronisation mutuelle E: mutually synchronized network red no sincronizada F: réseau non synchronisé E: nonsynchronized network red oligárquica (sincronizada) F: réseau (à synchronisation) oligarchique E: oligarchic (synchronized) network red pública de datos F: réseau public pour données E: public data network red síncrona de datos F: réseaux pour données synchrones E: synchronous data network red sincronizada F: réseau synchronisé E: synchronized network red telegráfica pública F: réseau télégraphique public E: public telegraph network redireccionamiento de llamadas F: réacheminement des appels E: redirection of calls redundancia F: redondance E: redundancy redundancia activa F: redondance active E: active redundancy redundancia pasiva F: redondance en attente E: standby redundancy reencaminamiento F: réacheminement E: rerouting reencaminamiento controlado F: retour sous contrôle sur route normale E: controlled rerouting reencaminamiento forzado F: passage sous contrainte sur route de secours E: forced rerouting reestructuración en comunicación F: remaniement des liaisons pendant la communication E: in-call rearrangement referencia de instrucción F: référence de commande E: command reference referencia de sesión ampliada F: référence élargie de l'échange E: expanded session reference referencia de sesión básica F: référence de base de l'échange E: basic session reference regeneración F: régénération E: regeneration regenerador F: régénérateur E: regenerator registrador F: enregistreur E: register registrador internacional R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2) F: enregistreur international R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2) E: outgoing international R2 register (Signalling System R2)

registrador R2 de llegada (sistema de señalización R2) F: enregistreur R2 d'arrivée (système de signalisation R2) E: incoming R2 register (Signalling System R2) registrador R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2) F: enregistreur R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2) E: outgoing R2 register (Signalling System R2) registro F: enregistrement E: record registro de desplazamiento F: enregistreur à décalage E: shift register relación de compresión F: taux de compression E: ratio of compression relación de desviación F: rapport de déviation E: deviation ratio relación de expansión F: taux d'extension E: ratio of expansion relación de justificación (relación de relleno) F: taux de justification E: justification ratio relación de las cargas financieras anuales F: rapport des charges financières annuelles E: annual charge ratio relación de rechazo de modo común F: rapport d'affaiblissement dans le mode commun E: common-mode rejection ratio relación de reproducción F: rapport de reproduction E: reproduction ratio relación de señalización F: relation sémaphore E: signalling relation relación de simetría de impedancia F: rapport d'équilibre d'impédance E: impedance balance ratio relación de simetría de las señales de generadores de señales sinusoidales F: rapport d'équilibre des signaux d'un générateur de signaux sinusoïdaux E: signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators relación de simetría de las señales de receptores de señales sinusoidales F: rapport d'équilibre des signaux d'un récepteur de signaux sinusoïdaux E. signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers relación de tráfico; corriente de tráfico; elemento de tráfico; lote de tráfico; tráfico de punto a punto F: flux de trafic (trafic point à point, courant de trafic) E: traffic relation (traffic stream; traffic item; parcel of traffic; point-to-point traffic) relación del tráfico diario al tráfico en la hora cargada F: rapport du trafic journalier au trafic à l'heure chargée E: day to busy-hour ratio relación fuente/aceptor; relación fuente/sumidero F: relation source/collecteur E: source/sink relationship relación respuesta/toma; tasa de eficacia F: taux d'efficacité E: completion ratio (efficiency ratio; answer seizure ratio) relación (servicio público internacional de telegramas) F: relation (service télégraphique public international) E: relation (international public telegram service)

relación (telefónica) F: relation (téléphonique) E: (telephone) relation relación (télex) F: relation (télex) E:(telex) relation relé F: relais E: relay relé electrónico F: relais électronique E: electronic relay relé polarizado F: relais polarisé E: polarized relay reloj F: générateur de rythme; horloge E: clock reloj de referencia F: horloge de référence E: reference clock reloj maestro F: horloge maîtresse E: master clock remuneración por utilización compartida de circuitos e instalaciones F: rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuits et des installations E: remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment remuneración por utilización en común de los circuitos y de las instalaciones F: rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuits et des installations E: remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment remuneración por utilización exclusiva de los circuitos F: rémunération pour utilisation exclusive des circuits E: remuneration for exclusive use of circuits repartidor F: répartiteur E: distribution frame repartidor digital F: répartiteur numérique E: digital distribution frame repartidor intermedio F: répartiteur intermédiaire E: intermediate distribution frame repartidor principal F: répartiteur d'entrée E: main distribution frame repertorio teletex básico de caracteres gráficos F: répertoire des caractères graphiques télétex de base E: Teletex basic graphic character repertoire repertorio teletex básico de funciones de control F: répertoire des fonctions de commande télétex de base E: Teletex basic control function repertoire repertorio teletex de caracteres F: répertoire des caractères télétex E: Teletex character repertoire repertorio teletex de caracteres gráficos F: répertoire des caractères graphiques télétex E: Teletex graphic character repertoire repertorio teletex de funciones de control F: répertoire des fonctions de commande télétex E: Teletex control function repertoire repetición (RPT) F: répétition (RPT) E: repeat (RPT) repetición automática F: répétition automatique E: automatic repetition repetición automática de tentativa F: répétition automatique de tentative E: automatic repeat attempt

repetición de la llamada cuando se libera la instalación terminal ocupada F: reprise d'un appel lorsqu'une installation terminale occupée redevient libre E: call-back when busy terminal installation becomes free repetición de oficio F: répétition d'office E: routine repetition repetición de transmisión F: répétition de transmission E: re-run repetidor F: répéteurs E: repeater repetidor analógico F: répéteur analogique E: analogue repeater; analog repeater repetidor de difusión F: translation pour diffusion E: broadcast repeater repetidor regenerativo F: répéteur régénérateur E: regenerative repeater repetidor regenerativo F: répéteur régénérateur E: regenerative repeater repetidor regenerativo F: translation régénératrice E: regenerative repeater repetidor (traslator) telegráfico F: translation (télégraphique) E: telegraph repeater repetidor (telegráfico) para conferencias F: translation (télégraphique) pour conférence E: conference (telegraph) repeater respuesta F: réponse E: response respuesta automática F: réponse automatique E: automatic answering respuesta en banda de base F: réponse en bande de base E: baseband response respuesta manual F: réponse manuelle E: manual answering restablecimiento de enlaces de señalización F: rétablissement d'un canal sémaphore E: signalling link restoration restitución F: restitution E: restitution retardo de grupo F: temps de propagation de groupe E: group delay retardo de restitución; retardo en la restitución F: délai de restitution E: restitution delay retorno al enlace de servicio F: retour sur canal sémaphore normal; retour sur la liaison normale E: changeback retorno (al enlace normal) F: retour sur la liaison normale E: changeback reubicar F: translater E: to relocate revestimiento F: gaine E: cladding ruta F: voie d'acheminement E: route ruta alternativa F: voie d'acheminement détournée E: alternative (alternate) route ruta de mensajes (de señalización) F: route de message (de signalisation) E: (signalling) message route

ruta de señalización F: route sémaphore E: signalling route rutas F: voies d'acheminement E: routes rutas de emergencia F: voie(s) de secours E: emergency routes rutas primarias F: voies primaires E: primary routes rutas secundarias F: voies secondaires E: secondary routes rutina F: routine E: routine

S

salida (en LED) F: sortie (en LDS) E: output (in SDL) salida (en LHM) F: sortie (en LHM) E: output (in MML) salida (de conmutación); acceso de salida F: accès de départ E: outlet salida de aceptación F: sortie d'acceptation E: acceptance output salida de confirmación (acuse de recibo) de selección F: sortie d'accusé de réception de sélection E: selection acknowledgement output salida de formato (formatizada) F: sortie de format E: format output salida de orientación F: sortie d'instruction E: guidance output salida de petición F: sortie de demande E: request output salida de rechazo F: sortie de reiet E: rejection output salida de respuesta F: sortie de réponse E: response output salida de sugerencia F: sortie d'intervention E: prompting output salida en modo menú F: sortie en mode menu E: menu output salida espontánea F: sortie spontanée E: spontaneous output salida fuera de diálogo F: sortie hors dialogue E: output outside dialogue sección de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios F: section d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires E: fifteen-supergroup assembly section sección de circuito de televisión F: section de circuit télévisuel E: television circuit section sección de circuito radiofónico F: section de circuit radiophonique E: sound-programme circuit section sección de circuito radiofónico F: section de circuit radiophonique E: sound-programme circuit section sección de grupo cuaternario F: section de groupe quaternaire E: supermastergroup section

F: section de groupe primaire E: group section sección de grupo secundario F: section de groupe secondaire E: supergroup section sección de grupo terciario F: section de groupe tertiaire E: mastergroup section sección de línea digital F: section de ligne numérique E: digital line section sección de pruebas F: section d'essais E: test section sección de regulación de línea (de pares simétricos o coaxiales, o por radioenlaces, etc.) F: section de régulation de ligne (à paires symétriques ou coaxiales ou sur faisceau hertzien, etc.) E: regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links, etc.) sección digital F: section numérique E: digital section sección elemental con amplificación F: section élémentaire amplifiée E: elementary repeatered section sección elemental con regeneración F: section élémentaire régénérée E: elementary regenerated section sección elemental de cable F: section élémentaire de câble E: elementary cable section sección elemental de cable F: section élémentaire de câble E: elementary cable section sección elemental de regeneración F: section élémentaire régénérée E: elementary regenerator section sección elemental de repetición F: section élémentaire amplifiée E: elementary repeater section sección homogénea F: section homogène E: homogeneous section sección internacional F: section internationale E: international section sección internacional de circuito de televisión con destinos múltiples F: section internationale de circuit télévisuel multiple E: international multiple destination television circuit section sección internacional de circuito radiofónico con destinos múltiples F: section internationale de circuit radiophonique multiple E: international multiple destination sound-programme circuit section sección nacional F: section nationale E: national section sección principal F: section principale E: main section sección principal de pruebas F: section principale d'essais E: principal test section sección principal internacional F: section internationale principale E: international main section sección principal nacional F: section nationale principale E: national main section sección radiodigital F: section hertzienne numérique E: digital radio section sección terminal nacional F: section nationale terminale

E: terminal national section

sección de grupo primario

sector inutilizable F: secteur mort E: dead sector secuencia de escape F: séquence d'échappement E: escape sequence secuencia de funcionamiento en el modo continuación F: séquence de fonctionnement dans le mode répétitif E: continuation mode operating sequence secuencia de funcionamiento en el modo interactivo F: séquence de fonctionnement en mode interactif E: interactive mode operating sequence secuencia de funcionamiento en modo menú F: séquence de fonctionnement en mode menu E: menu mode operating sequence secuencia de introducción de bloque de parámetros F: séquence d'introduction de bloc de paramètres E: parameter block introduction sequence secuencia de introducción formatizada de parámetro F: séquence d'entrée de paramètres avec format E: format parameter entry sequence secuencia de referencia digital MIC (SRD) F: séquence numérique de référence MIC E: PCM digital reference sequence (DRS) segmentación de tiempo F: découpage de temps E: time slicing segmento F: segment E: segment segundo multiplexor de datos F: multiplexeur de données du deuxième ordre E: second data multiplexer segundo tono de invitación a marcar F: secondetonalité de numérotation E: second dial tone seguridad de la información F: sécurité de l'information E: information security seguridad de las telecomunicaciones F: sécurité des communications E: telecommunication security seguridad de los datos F: sécurité des données E: data security selección de la longitud de los paquetes F: sélection de longueur des paquets E: packet length selection selección ránida F: sélection rapide E: fast select semántica F: sémantique E: semantics semator F: sémateur E: semator semisupresor de eco F: demi-suppresseur d'écho E: half-echo suppressor sensibilidad del oído artificial F: efficacité de l'oreille artificielle E: sensitivity of the artificial ear sensibilidad diferencial F: sensibilité différentielle E: differential sensitivity sensibilidad en la emisión de un sistema telefónico local (STL) F: efficacité à l'émission d'un système téléphonique local E: sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit

sensibilidad en la recepción de un sistema telefónico local (STL) F: efficacité à la réception d'un système téléphonique local E: receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system sentencia de alarma F: instruction d'alarme E: alarm statement sentencia de fin F: instruction de fin E: end statement señal F: signal E: signal señal (en LED) F: signal (en LDS) E: signal (in SDL) señal (en sentido general) F: signal E: signal señal alfabética; señal de alfabeto F: signal alphabétique; signal d'alphabet E: alphabetic signal señal AMI (señal de inversión de marcas alternada) F: signal bipolaire (alternant); signal bipolaire (strict) E: alternate mark inversion signal (AMI) señal AMI modificada F: signal bipolaire modifié E: modified alternate mark inversion señal de abonado libre, con tasación (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal d'abonné libre, avec taxation (système de signalisation R2) E: subscriber line free, charge (Signalling System R2) señal de abonado libre, sin tasación (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal d'abonné libre, sans taxation (système de signalisation R2) E: subscriber line free, no charge (Signalling System R2) señal de acceso prohibido F: signal d'accès interdit E: access barred signal señal de acuse de recibo de autorización de transferencia F: signal d'accusé de réception d'un signal d'autorisation de transfert E: transfer-allowed-acknowledgement signal señal de acuse de recibo de bloqueo F: signal d'accusé de réception de blocage E: blocking acknowledgement signal señal de acuse de recibo de bloqueo F: signal d'accusé de réception de blocage E: blocking acknowledgement signal señal de acuse de recibo de circuito liberado F: signal d'accusé de réception de libération de circuit E: circuit released acknowledgement signal señal de acuse de recibo de desbloqueo F: signal d'accusé de réception de déblocage E: unblocking-acknowledgement signal señal de acuse de recibo de desbloqueo F: signal d'accusé de réception de déblocage E: unblocking acknowledgement signal señal de acuse de recibo de enlace de reserva preparado F: signal d'accusé de réception de liaison de réserve prête E: standby-ready-acknowledgement signal señal de acuse de recibo de multibloque F: signal d'accusé de réception des multiblocs E: multi-block acknowledgement signal señal de acuse de recibo de paso manual a un enlace de reserva F: signal d'accusé de réception de commutation manuelle sur liaison de réserve E: manual-changeover-acknowledgement signal

señal de acuse de recibo de reinicialización de banda F: signal d'accusé de réception de réinitialisation de bande E: reset-band-acknowledgement signal señal de acuse de recibo de toma (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal d'accusé de réception de prise (système de signalisation R2) E: seizing-acknowledgement signal (Signalling System R2) señal de acuse de recibo de transferencia de tráfico F: signal d'accusé de réception du transfert de la charge E: load-transfer-acknowledgement signal señal de alineación de trama F: signal de verrouillage de trame E: frame alignment signal señal de alineación de trama concentrada F: signal de verrouillage de trame concentré E: bunched frame alignment signal señal de alineación de trama distribuida F: signal de verrouillage de trame réparti E: distributed frame alignment signal señal de arranque (en un sistema arrítmico) F: signal de départ E: start signal (in a start-stop system) señal de autorización de transferencia F: signal d'autorisation de transfert E: transfer-allowed signal señal de avería de la red en bucle local F: signal de défaillance du réseau sur la ligne d'abonné E: network fault in local loop signal señal de avería en la red F: signal de défaillance du réseau E: network failure signal señal de bloqueo F: signal de blocage E: blocking signal señal de bloqueo F: signal de blocage E: blocking signal señal de bloqueo (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal de blocage (système de signalisation R2) E: blocking signal (Signalling System R2) señal de cancelación terminada F: signal d'exécution de l'annulation E: cancellation completed signal señal de carácter F: signal de caractère E: character signal señal de circuito liberado F: signal de libération du circuit E: circuit released signal señal de circuito reinicializado F: signal de réinitialisation de circuit E: reset circuit signal señal de clase de servicio de usuario incompatible F: signal d'incompatibilité de la catégorie d'usagers du service E: incompatible user class of service signal señal de colgar F: signal de raccrochage E: clear-back signal señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal de raccrochage [du demandé] (système de signalisation R1) E: hang-up signal (Signalling System R1) señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal de raccrochage (système de signalisation R2) E: clear-back signal (Signalling System R2) señal de conexión cuando se libere F: signal de connexion quand la ligne devient libre E: connect when free signal señal de confusión F: signal de confusion E: confusion signal

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

- señal de congestión en el equipo de conmutación F: signal d'encombrement de l'équipement de commutation
- *E*: switching-equipment-congestion signal señal de congestión en el haz de circuitos
- *F*: signal d'encombrement du faisceau des circuits
- E: circuit-group-congestion signal
- señal de congestión en la red F: signal d'encombrement du réseau
- E: network congestion signal señal de congestión en la red nacional
- *F*: signal d'encombrement sur le réseau national
- E: national-network-congestion signal señal de continuidad
 - F: signal de continuité
 - E: continuity signal
- señal de controlado no preparado
- *F*: signal non prêt commandé *E*: controlled not ready signal
- señal de datos
- *F*: signal de données
- E: data signal
- señal de demora (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal invitant à différer la numérotation
 - (système de signalisation R1) E: delay-dialling signal (Signalling System
 - R1)
- señal de desbloqueo
- F: signal de déblocage
- E: unblocking signal
- señal de desbloqueo
 - F: signal de déblocage
 - E: unblocking signal
- señal de dirección
 - F: signal d'adresse
- E: address signal
- señal de dirección (sistema de señalización N.º 6)
 - F: signal d'adresse (système de signalisation n° 6)
- E: address signal (Signalling System No. 6)
- señal de dirección (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal d'adresse (système de signalisation R1)
- E: address signal (Signalling System R1)
- señal de dirección (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal d'adresse (système de signalisation R2)
- E: address signal (Signalling System R2)
- señal de dirección completa
 - F: signal d'adresse complet E: address signal complete
- señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, con tasación
 - F: signal de numéro complet, ligne
 - d'abonné libre, avec taxation
 - E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, charge
- señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, sin tasación
 - F: signal de numéro complet, ligne
 - d'abonné libre, sans taxation
 - E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, no charge
- señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, teléfono de previo pago
 - F: signal de numéro complet, ligne
 - d'abonné libre, publiphone
 - E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, coin-box
- señal de dirección completa, con tasación F: signal de numéro complet, avec taxation
 - E: address-complete signal, charge
- señal de dirección completa, sin tasación F: signal de numéro complet, sans taxation
- E: address-complete signal, no charge señal de dirección completa, teléfono de previo
- pago
- F: signal de numéro complet, publiphone E: address-complete signal, coin-box

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

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- señal de dirección incompleta
- *F*: signal de numéro incomplet *E*: address-incomplete signal
- señal de dirección incompleta F: signal d'adresse incomplet
 - *E*: address-incomplete signal
- señal de enlace de reserva preparado F: signal de liaison de réserve prête E: standby-ready signal
- señal de envío de tono especial de información F: signal «envoyez la tonalité spéciale d'information»

señal de liberación de guarda

E: release-guard signal

señal de liberación de guarda

E: release-guard signal

signalisation R2)

(sistema de señalización R2)

señalización R2)

System R2)

señalización R2)

R2)

signalisation R2)

señal de línea fuera de servicio

señal de llamada aceptada

E: call accepted signal

señal de llamada infructuosa

E: call-failure signal

E: call-failure signal

señal de llamada infructuosa

F: signal de ligne hors service

F: signal d'acceptation de l'appel

E: line-out-of-service signal

F: signal d'échec de l'appel

F: signal d'échec de l'appel

señal de llamada redireccionada

E: redirected call signal

E: message-refusal signal

señal de mensaje rechazado

revertido

signal

señal de número cambiado

señal de número inaccesible

E: not obtainable signal

señal de número no asignado

signalisation R2)

señal de número ocupado

F: signal d'arrêt

réserve

E: number busy signal

E: changeover signal

liaison de réserve E: manual-changeover signal

señal de petición de cancelación

E: cancellation request signal

F: signal de numéro occupé

señal de paso a un enlace de reserva

señal de parada (en un sistema arrítmico)

E: stop signal (in a start-stop system)

F: signal de commutation sur liaison de

señal de paso manual a un enlace de reserva

F: signal de demande d'annulation

F: signal de commutation manuelle sur

señalización R2)

R2)

F: signal de numéro inutilisé

E: unallocated-number signal

señal de número no asignado (sistema de

F: signal de numéro non utilisé (système de

E: unallocated number (Signalling System

E: changed number signal

F: signal d'appel réacheminé

F: signal de refus de message

señal de no controlado, no preparado

F: signal non prêt automatique

de la taxation à l'arrivée

F: signal de changement de numéro

F: signal de numéro non accessible

E: uncontrolled not ready signal

señal de no suscripción a la aceptación de cobro

F: signal de non abonnement à l'acceptation

E: reverse charge acceptance not subscribed

R2)

F: signal de libération de garde

F: signal de libération de garde

señal de liberación de guarda (sistema de

F: signal de libération de garde (système de

E: release-guard signal (Signalling System

F: signal de ligne d'abonné en dérangement

E: subscriber line out of order (Signalling

señal de línea de abonado ocupado (sistema de

F: signal d'abonné occupé (système de

E: subscriber line busy (Signalling System

señal de línea de abonado fuera de servicio

(système de signalisation R2)

- E: send-special-information tone signal
- señal de envío de tono especial de información (sistema de señalización R2) F: envoyer la tonalité spéciale d'information
 - (système de signalisation R2) E: send special information tone (Signalling System R2)
- señal de EPER fuera de servicio
- F: signal d'EPR hors service
- E: RPOA out of order signal
- señal de ETCD sin alimentación
- *F:* signal de coupure de l'alimentation de l'ETCD
- E: DCE power off signal
- señal de fin (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal de fin (système de signalisation R1)
- E: disconnect signal (Signalling System R1)
- señal de fin (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal de fin (système de signalisation
 - R2)
 - E: clear-forward signal (Signalling System R2)
- señal de fin (desconexión)
- F: signal de fin
- E: clear-forward signal
- señal de fin (desconexión)
 - F: signal de fin E: clear-forward signal
- señal de fin de numeración (SFN)
- *F:* signal de fin de numérotation (ST) *E:* end-of-pulsing (ST) signal
- señal de fin de numeración (sistema de
- señalización R2)
- F: signal de fin de numérotation (système de signalisation R2)
- E: end-of-pulsing signal (Signalling System R2)
- señal de fuera de servicio
 - F: signal de ligne hors service
 - E: out of order signal
- señal de identificación de la línea llamada F: signal d'identification de la ligne appelée E: called line identification signal
- señal de identificación de la línea que llama F: signal d'identification de la ligne appelante
- E: calling line identification signal
- señal de indicación de alarma
- F: signal d'indication d'alarme (SIA)
- E: alarm indication signal
- señal de intervención
- F: signal d'intervention E: forward-transfer signal
- señal de intervención (sistema de señalización R1)
 - F: signal de rappel [intervention] (système

signalisation R2)

de signalisation R1)

R2)

R1)

de signalisation R1) E:ring-forward signal (Signalling System R1)

E: forward-transfer signal (Signalling System

señal de invitación a marcar; señal de invitación

F: signal d'invitation à transmettre (système

E: start-dialling signal (Signalling System

a transmitir (sistema de señalización R1)

señal de intervención (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal d'intervention (système de señal de petición de llamada F: signal de demande d'appel E: call request signal señal de petición de redireccionamiento F: signal de demande de réacheminement E: redirection request signal señal de petición de registro F: signal de demande d'enregistrement E: registration request signal señal de principio de bloque F: signal de début de bloc E: start-of-block signal señal de progresión de la llamada F: signal de progression de l'appel E: call progress signal señal de prohibición de transfèrencia F signal d'interdiction de transfert E: transfer-prohibited signal señal de puesta en fase F: signal de mise en phase E: phasing signal señal de registro aceptado F: signal d'acceptation d'enregistrement E: registration accepted signal señal de registro terminado F: signal d'enregistrement effectué E: registration completion signal señal de reinicialización de banda F: signal de réinitialisation de bande E: reset-band signal señal de reinicialización de circuito F: signal de réinitialisation du circuit E: reset-circuit signal señal de respuesta F: signal de réponse E: answer signal señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal de réponse (système de signalisation R1) E: answer signal (Signalling System R1) señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal de réponse (système de signalisation R2) E: answer signal (Signalling System R2) señal de respuesta, con tasación F: signal de réponse, avec taxation E: answer signal, charge señal de respuesta, sin tasación F: signal de réponse, sans taxation E: answer signal, no charge señal de servicio de información de llamada F: signal de service des renseignements pour les appels E: call information service signal señal de servicio degradado F: signal de dégradation du service E: degraded service signal señal de sincronización F: signal de synchronisation E: synchronization signal señal de supervisión de multibloque F: signal de surveillance des multiblocs E: multi-block monitoring signal señal de temporización F: signal de rythme E: timing signal señal de temporización de octetos F: signal d'horloge des octets E: octet timing signal señal de terminal ocupado F: signal d'occupation de la ligne du terminal demandé E: terminal-engaged signal señal de término de bloque F: signal de fin de bloc E: end-of-block signal señal de toma (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal de prise (système de signalisation R1) E: connect signal (Signalling System R1) señal de toma (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal de prise (système de signalisation R2)

E: seizing signal (Signalling System R2)

señal de transconexión en tránsito F: signal de connexion de transit E: transit through-connect signal señal de transferencia de tráfico F: signal de transfert de la charge E: load transfer signal señal de transferencia de tráfico de emergencia F: signal de transfert d'urgence de la charge E: emergency-load-transfer signal señal digital F: signal numérique E: digital signal señal (eléctrica) de abonado ocupado F: signal (électrique) d'abonné occupé E: subscriber-busy signal (electrical) señal externa F: signal externe E: external signal señal interna F: signal interne E: internal signal señal KP; señal de comienzo de numeración (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal KP [«Key Pulsing» = début de numérotation] (système de signalisation R1) E: KP signal (Signalling System R1) señal n-aria redundante F: signal n-aire redondant E: redundant n-ary signal señal retenida F: signal retenu E: retained signal señal seudoternaria F: signal pseudo ternaire E: pseudo-ternary signal señal ST; señal de fin de numeración (sistema de señalización R1) F: signal ST [«Sending Terminated» = fin de numérotation] (système de signalisation R1) E: ST signal (Signalling System R1) señal telefónica F: signal téléphonique E: telephone signal señal telegráfica F: signal télégraphique E: telegraph signal señales de categoría del abonado que llama (sistema de señalización R2) F: signal indiquant la catégorie du demandeur (système de signalisation R2) E: calling party's category signals (Signalling System R2) señales de colgar F: signaux de raccrochage E: clear-back signals señales de control de la comunicación F: signaux de commande des appels E: call control signals señales de dirección completa (sistema de señalización R2) F: signaux d'adresse complète (système de signalisation R2) E: address-complete signals (Signalling System R2) señales de gestión F: signaux de gestion E: management signals señales de gestión de la red de señalización F: signaux de gestion du réseau de signalisation E: signalling-network-management signals señales de gestión de red F: signaux de gestion du réseau E: network-management signals señales de mantenimiento de red F: signaux de maintenance du réseau E: network maintenance signals señales de repetición de respuesta F: signaux de nouvelle réponse E: reanswer signals

señales de selección F: signaux de sélection E: selection signals señales de selección de la red F: signaux de sélection du réseau E: network selection signals señales digitales n-arias F: signal numérique n-aire E: n-ary digital signals señales efectivamente transmitidas en las transmisiones radiofónicas F: signaux effectivement transmis dans les transmissions radiophoniques E: effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission señales efectivamente transmitidas en las transmisiones radiofónicas F: signaux effectivement transmis dans une transmission radiophonique E: effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission señalización F: signalisation E: signalling señalización a 2600 Hz (sistema de señalización R1) F: signalisation à 2600 Hz (système de signalisation R1) E: signalling at 2600 Hz (Signalling System R1) señalización asociada F: signalisation associée E: associated signalling señalización asociada al canal F: signalisation voie par voie E: channel associated signalling señalización codificada dentro de banda F: signalisation dans la bande avec codage E: coded inband signalling señalización cuasiasociada F: signalisation quasi associée E: quasi-associated signalling señalización de control centralizada F: signalisation de commande centralisée E: centralized control signalling señalización de control descentralizada F: signalisation de commande décentralisée E: decentralized control signalling señalización de extremo a extremo (sistema de señalización R2) F: signalisation de bout en bout (système de signalisation R2) E: end-to-end signalling (Signalling System R2) señalización de línea F: signalisation de ligne E: line signalling señalización de registrador en bloque (sistema de señalización R2) F: signalisation entre enregistreurs en bloc (système de signalisation R2) E: en bloc register signalling (Signalling System R2) señalización de secuencia obligada F: signalisation asservie E: compelled signalling señalización dentro de banda F: signalisation dans la bande E: in-band signalling señalización dentro de banda F: signalisation dans la bande E: inband signalling señalización dentro del intervalo F: signalisation dans l'intervalle de temps E: in-slot signalling señalización enteramente disociada F: signalisation entièrement dissociée E: fully dissociated signalling señalización entre registradores (sistema de señalización R1) F: signalisation entre enregistreurs (système de signalisation R1) E: register signalling (Signalling System R1)

señalización fuera de banda F: signalisation hors bande E: out-band signalling señalización fuera de banda F: signalisation hors bande E: out-of-band signalling señalización fuera del intervalo F: signalisation hors intervalle de temps E: out-slot signalling señalización no asociada F: signalisation non associée E: non-associated signalling señalización por canal común F: signalisation sur voie commune; signalisation par canal sémaphore E: common channel signalling señalización por canal común F: signalisation sur voie commune (SVC) E: common channel signalling señalización por canal común F: signalisation par canal sémaphore E: common channel signalling señalización por dígitos de conversación F: si nalisation par éléments numériques vocaux E: speech digit signalling separación de bloques F: séparation des blocs E: block separation separador (en LHM) F: séparateur (en LHM) E: separator (in MML) separador de bloques F: séparateur de blocs E. block separator separador de dirección F: séparateur d'adresses E: address separator separador de petición de facilidad F: séparateur de demandes de service complémentaire E: facility request separator servicio automático F: service automatique E: automatic service servicio automático con tarjeta de crédito F: service automatique de cartes de crédit E: automatic credit card service servicio centrex F: service centrex E: centrex service servicio de abonado ausente F: service des abonnés absents E: absent subscriber service servicio de agenda F: service de rappel de date E: diary service servicio de captura de línea (líneas de salto) F: service de recherche de ligne libre dans un commutateur privé E: PBX line hunting services servicio de cobro revertido automático F: service de transfert automatique d'imputation de taxes E: automatic transferred debiting of charges servicio de comunicación pluripartita; servicio de conferencia múltiple F: service de communication conférence E: conference call services servicio de conferencia múltiple unidireccional F: service de communication conférence unilatérale E: lecture call servicio de contabilidad selectiva F: service de comptabilité sélective E: selective accounting servicio de contadores de tasas en el domicilio del abonado F: service d'indicateur de taxe au domicile de l'abonné E: subscriber call charge meter

servicio de datagramas F: service de datagramme E: datagram service servicio de despertador F: service du réveil E: alarm call services servicio de duplicidad de números telefónicos F: service de numéros de téléphone doubles E: dual telephone numbers servicio de extremo a extremo F: service de bout en bout E: end-to-end servicing servicio de facilidad de telecaptura F: service de prise d'une communication établie E: pick-up facility servicio de identificación de llamadas maliciosas F: service d'identification d'appels malveillants E: malicious call identification services servicio de indicación automática verbal de la tasa de la comunicación F: service d'indication automatique verbale des éléments de taxation E: automatic verbal announcement of charges applied service servicio de indicación del número del abonado oue llama F: service d'indication du numéro du demandeur E: calling number indication servicio de información general sobre telecomunicaciones F: service de renseignements généraux sur les télécommunications E: general telecommunications information service servicio de información grabada por el abonado F: service particulier d'information enregistrée E: customer recorded information service servicio de información pública grabada F: service public d'information enregistrée E: public recorded information service servicio de información sobre guías telefónicas F: service de renseignements concernant les listes dabonnés E: directory inquiry service servicio de interceptación de llamadas F: service d'interception d'appels E: interception of calls servicio de llamada de línea directa F: service d'appels à destination fixe E: fixed destination call services servicio de llamada preferente F: service d'interruption d'une conversation en cours E: interruption of a call in progress servicio de llamadas a un teléfono descolgado F: service d'appels à destination d'un poste dont le combiné est décroché E: babyphone servicio de llamadas automáticas prefijadas F: service de demande automatique d'une communication E: automatic booked call servicio de llamadas completadas sobre un número ocupado F: service d'aboutissement d'appels adressés à des abonnés occupés E: completion of calls to busy subscribers service servicio de llamadas de emergencia F: service d'appels d'urgence E: emergency call service servicio de llamadas gratuitas para el que efectúa la llamada F: service «libre-appel» E: freephone service servicio de marcación abreviada F: service de numérotation abrégée E: abbreviated dialling services

servicio de marcación por la voz F: service de numérotation par la voix E: voice dialling servicio de número permanente de abonado F: service de numéro d'abonné permanent E: permanent subscriber number servicio de números universales F: service de numéros universels E: universal access number servicio de prioridad F: service de priorité E: priority servicio de prohibición de llamadas entrantes F: service de limitation des appels d'arrivée E: incoming call barring servicio de registro de llamadas entrantes F: service d'enregistrement de communications d'arrivée E: registration of incoming calls servicio de registro impreso de la duración y la tasa de las comunicaciones F: service d'enregistrement écrit des éléments de taxation E: printed record of duration and charge of calls service servicio de repetición del último número marcado F: service de répétition de numéro E: number repetition service servicio de restricción de llamadas salientes F: service de limitation des communications de départ E: restriction in the outgoing direction service servicio de retransmisión de mensajes (mensaje diferido) F: service de transmission de messages E: message relay servicio de señal de llamada individualizada F: service de signal de retour d'appel d'un numéro particulier E: private number ringing signal servicio de transferencia automática de la tasa de la comunicación F: service d'appel avec transfert automatique de taxe E: automatic transferred charge call servicio de transferencia de llamadas en caso de línea ocupada (transferencia por ocupación) F: service de transfert d'appel en cas de numéro occupé E: diversion if number busy service servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de circuitos F: service de transmission de données avec commutation de circuits E: circuit-switched data transmission service servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de paquetes F: service de transmission de données avec commutation par paquets E: packet switched data transmission service servicio de transmisión de datos por circuitos arrendados F: service de location de circuits pour transmission de données E: leased circuit data transmission service servicio de transmisión de un mensaje verbal F: service de transmission d'un message verbal E: transmission of a verbal message servicio de visualización alfanumérica en el aparato telefónico F: service d'affichage alphanumérique de renseignements relatifs aux abonnés E: subscriber's alpha-numerical display servicio facsímil F: service de télécopie E: facsimile service servicio facsímil público internacional F: service public international de télécopie E: international public facsimile service

servicio internacional de cuentas telegráficas transferidas F: service international de comptes télégraphiques transférés E: international transferred account telegraph service servicio interredes F: service inter-réseaux E: network utility servicio móvil de aviso a personas F: service radioélectrique d'appel unidirectionnel E: radio paging service servicio móvil marítimo (terrenal) F: service mobile maritime (de Terre) E: Maritime Mobile (Terrestrial) Service servicio móvil marítimo por satélite F: service mobile maritime par satellite E: Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service servicio «no molestar» F: service «ne pas déranger» E: do not disturb service servicio o facilidad de usuario F: service complémentaire offert aux usagers E: user service or facility servicio público de telegramas F: service télégraphique public E: public telegram service servicio público de transmisión de datos F: service public de transmission de données E: public data transmission service servicio telefónico concertado en grandes zonas F: service téléphonique à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée E: wide area telephone service servicio telefónico de previo pago F: service publiphone E: payphone service servicio telefónico suplementario F: service téléphonique supplémentaire E: supplementary telephone service servicio telegráfico F: service télégraphique E: telegraph service servicio tripartito F: service comportant un troisième correspondant E: three party services servicio videofónico F: service visiophonique E: visual telephone service servicios de indicación de llamada en espera F: services d'appels en instance E: call waiting services servicios radiotelefónicos móviles F: services radiotéléphoniques mobiles E: mobile radiotelephone services sesión F: échange E: session shannon F: shannon E: shannon símbolo F: symbole E: symbol símbolo (en LED) F: symbole (en LDS) E: symbol (in SDL) símbolo de anotación F: symbole d'annotation E: annotation symbol símbolo de conservación F: symbole de mise en réserve E: save symbol símbolo de decisión F: symbole de décision E: decision symbol símbolo de entrada F: symbole d'entrée E: input symbol

símbolo de estado F: symbole d'état E: state symbol símbolo de salida F: symbole de sortie E: output symbol símbolo de tarea F: symbole de tâche E: task symbol símbolo no terminal F: symbole non terminal E: non-terminal symbol símbolo terminal F: symbole terminal E: terminal symbol ... símplex bidireccional F:... conjugués E: two way simplex ... simulador de transmisor automático de distintivo F: simulateur d'émetteur d'indicatif E: answer-back unit simulator sincronización F: synchronisation E: synchronization sincronización biterminal F: synchronisation bilatérale E: double-ended synchronization sincronización (en telegrafía facsímil) F: synchronisation (en télégraphie fac-similé) E: synchronization (in facsimile telegraphy) sincronización uniterminal F: synchronisation unilatérale E: single-ended synchronization síncrono F: synchrone E: synchronous sintaxis F: svntaxe E: syntax sistema F: système E: system (in MML) sistema arrítmico F: système arythmique E: start-stop system sistema automático F: système automatique E: automatic system sistema binario de tarificación F: système de tarification binaire E: binary tariff system sistema con estaciones en serie; sistema ómnibus F: (système à postes) embrochés E: omnibus system sistema corrector de errores F: système correcteur d'erreurs E: error-correcting telegraph system sistema corrector de errores F: système de correction d'erreurs E: error correcting system sistema corrector de errores con retorno de la información F: système correcteur d'erreurs par retour de l'information E: information feedback system sistema de barras cruzadas F: système automatique «crossbar» E: crossbar system sistema de control de la central F: système de commande du central E: exchange control system sistema de espera F: système avec attente E: delay system sistema de línea digital F: système de ligne numérique E: digital line system sistema de numeración F: système de numération E: numbering system

sistema de pérdidas F: système avec perte E: loss system sistema de programación F: système de programmation E: programming system sistema de señalización F: système de signalisation E: signalling system sistema de señalización F: système de signalisation E: signalling system sistema de tarificación por palabra F: système de tarification par mot E: per word tariff system sistema de telegrafía armónica (sistema TA) F: faisceau de système de télégraphie harmonique E. voice-frequency telegraph (VFT system) sistema dependiente del código F: système lié au code utilisé E: code dependent system sistema detector de errores con pedido de repetición F: système détecteur d'erreurs avec demande de répétition E: request repeat system sistema detector de errores sin repetición F: système détecteur d'erreurs sans répétition E: error-detecting system sistema independiente del código F: système indépendant du code utilisé E: code independent system sistema marítimo local F: système local maritime E: maritime local system sistema marítimo por satélite F: système maritime à satellites E: maritime satellite systems sistema mixto de pérdidas y espera F: système avec perte et attente E: combined loss and delay system sistema móvil marítimo por satélite (sistema marítimo) F: système mobile maritime à satellites (système maritime) E: maritime mobile satellite system (maritime system) sistema multifrecuencia F: multivoie (de transmission) E: multitone system sistema operativo F: système d'exploitation E: operating system sistema radiodigital F: système hertzien numérique E: digital radio system sistema semiautomático F: système semi-automatique E: semi-automatic system sistemas nacionales F: systèmes nationaux E: national systems soporte lógico F: logiciel E: software subhaz de circuitos F: sous-faisceau de circuits E: circuit sub-group subrutina F: sous-programme E: subroutine subtrama F: secteur de trame; sous-trame E: subframe sufijo de un mensaje F: suffixe de message E: message suffix sugerencia F: intervention E: prompting

suma digital F: somme numérique E: digital sum superficie de referencia F: surface de référence E: reference surface supresor de eco F: suppresseur d'écho E: echo suppressor supresor de eco completo F: suppresseur d'écho complet E: full echo suppressor supresor de eco con intervención adaptativa F: suppresseur d'écho à intervention adaptable E: adaptive break-in echo suppressor supresor de eco con intervención parcial F: suppresseur d'écho à intervention partielle

E: partial break-in echo suppressor supresor de eco diferencial F: suppresseur d'écho différentiel E: differential echo suppressor

supresor de eco terminal F: suppresseur d'écho terminal E: terminal echo suppressor

Т

tabla; cuadro F: tableau E: table tabla de código F: tableau de code E: code table tarea (en LED) F: tâche (en LDS) E: task (in SDL) tasa de distribución F: taxe de répartition E: accounting rate tasa de distribución (en francos oro) F: taxe de répartition (en francs-or) E: accounting rate (in gold francs) tasa de errores F: taux d'erreur E: error ratio tasa de errores de una comunicación telegráfica F: taux d'erreur d'une communication télégraphique E: error rate of a telegraph communication tasa de errores de una modulación F: taux d'erreur d'une manipulation E: error rate of keying tasa de errores de una traducción F: taux d'erreur d'une traduction E: error rate of a translation tasa de errores en los bits a largo plazo F: taux d'erreur à long terme sur les bits E: long-term bit error rate tasa de errores en los bits a plazo medio F: taux d'erreur à moven terme sur les bits E: medium-term bit error rate tasa de errores en los elementos F: taux d'erreur sur les éléments E: element error rate tasa de errores en los elementos unitarios (para los sematemas isócronos) F: taux d'erreur sur les éléments unitaires (pour les sématèmes isochrones) E: unit element error rate for isochronous modulation tasa de estación móvil F: taxe de station mobile E: mobile station charge tasa de línea F: taxe de ligne

E: landline charge

tasa de percepción F: taxe de perception E: collection charge tasa de percepción F: taxe de perception E: collection charge tasa de tomas con respuesta (TTR) F: taux de prises avec réponse (TPR) E: answer seizure ratio (ASR) tasa terrestre F: taxe terrestre E: land station charge teleautografía F: téléautographie E: telewriting telecomunicación F: télécommunication E: telecommunication teléfono en sistemas de transporte F: téléphone à bord des moyens de transport E: telephones on transport systems telefotografía facsímil F: phototélégraphie E: photograph facsimile telegraphy telegrafía alfabética F: télégraphie alphabétique E: alphabetic telegraphy telegrafía armónica F: télégraphie harmonique; télégraphie à fréquences vocales E: voice-frequency telegraphy (VFT) telegrafía escalonada F: (communication, installation, faisceau) échelonné E: echelon telegraphy telegrafía facsímil F: télégraphie fac-similé E: facsimile telegraphy telegrafía facsímil para documentos *F*: télécopie E: document facsimile telegraphy telegrafía infraacústica F: télégraphie infra-téléphonique E: subtelephone telegraphy telegrafía interbanda \vec{F} : télégraphie inter-bandes E: interband telegraphy telegrafía intrabanda F: télégraphie intrabande E: intraband telegraphy telegrafía por corriente portadora F: télégraphie par courant porteur E: carrier current telegraphy telegrafía supraacústica F: télégraphie supra-téléphonique E: super-telephone telegraphy telegrama facsímil F: télégramme fac-similé E: document facsimile telegram telegrama meteorológico \vec{F} : télégramme météorologique E: meteorological telegram telegrama telefotográfico F: télégramme phototélégraphique E: photograph facsimile telegram telegramas de Estado F: télégrammes d'Etat E: Government telegrams telegramas de prensa \vec{F} : télégrammes de presse E: press telegrams telegramas de servicio F: télégrammes de service E: service telegrams telegramas oficiales con franquicia F: télégrammes en franchise officiels E: official franking privilege telegrams

telegramas privados con franquicia F: télégrammes en franchise privés E: private franking privilege telegrams

temporización F: temporisation E: time-out tensión alterna de cebado de un descargador F: tension alternative d'amorçage d'un parafoudre E: a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector tensión continua de cebado de un descargador F: tension continue d'amorçage d'un parafoudre E: d.c. spark-over voltage tensión continua nominal de cebado de un descargador F: tension continue nominale d'amorçage d'un parafoudre E: nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector tensión de cebado por choque de un descargador F: tension d'amorçage au choc d'un parafoudre E: impulse spark-over voltage of a protector tensión residual de un descargador F: tension résiduelle E: residual voltage of a protector tensión transversal de un descargador F: tension transversale E: transverse voltage of a protector tentativa de llamada F: tentative d'appel E: call attempt tentativa de llamada abandonada F: tentative d'appel abandonnée E: call attempt, abandoned tentativa de llamada completada; tentativa de llamada eficaz F: tentative d'appel ayant abouti (tentative d'appel efficace) E: call attempt, completed (call attempt, effective) tentativa de llamada fructuosa F: tentative d'appel acheminée E: call attempt, successful tentativa de llamada perdida F: tentative d'appel perdue E: call attempt, lost tentativa de llamada repetida F: tentative d'appel répétée E: repeated call attempt (reattempt) tentativa de toma F: tentative de prise E: bid tentativas de toma por circuito y por hora (TTCH) F: tentatives de prise par circuit et par heure (TCH) E: bids per circuit per hour (BCH) terminal F: terminal E: terminal terminal en modo paquetes F: terminal en mode-paquet E: packet-mode terminal terminal facsímil; aparato facsímil F: terminal de télécopie (télécopieur) E: facsimile terminal (facsimile machine) terminal hombre-máquina F: terminal homme-machine E: man-machine terminal terminal llamado F: terminal appelé E: terminal called terminal llamado; terminal solicitado F: équipement terminal demandé E: called terminal terminal marítimo F: terminal maritime E: maritime terminal terminal marítimo (estación terrena de barco) F: terminal maritime (station terrienne de navire)

E: maritime terminal
terminal que llama; terminal solicitante F: équipement terminal demandeur E: calling terminal terminal teletex F: terminal télétex E: Teletex terminal terminales (de circuito) F: bornes terminales E: circuit terminals texto F: texte E: text texto aclaratorio F: texte explicatif E: clarifying text texto variable F: texte variable E: variable text tiempo administrativo para el mantenimiento correctivo F: durée administrative pour la maintenance corrective E: administrative time for corrective maintenance tiempo compartido F: partage de temps E: time sharing tiempo de bloqueo para la intervención F: temps de maintien pour l'intervention E: break-in hangover time tiempo de bloqueo para la supresión F: temps de maintien pour le blocage E: suppression hangover time tiempo de conmutación; tiempo de proceso; tiempo de tratamiento F: temps de commutation; temps de traitement E: switching delay (processing (handling) time) tiempo de convergencia F: temps de convergence E: convergence time tiempo de corrección de fallo F: durée de relève d'un dérangement E: failure correction time tiempo de demora logística F: délai logistique E: logistic delay time tiempo de demora técnica F: délai technique E: technical delay time tiempo de diagnóstico de fallo F: durée du diagnostic d'un dérangement E: failure diagnosis time tiempo de disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) F: durée de disponibilité [d'indisponibilité] E: up (down) time tiempo de emisión de la parte de transferencia de mensajes, T_{ms} F: temps d'émission du Sous-système Transport de Messages (Tms) E: Message Transfer Part sending time, Tms tiempo de establecimiento F: durée d'établissement E: setting-up time tiempo de establecimiento de la comunicación F: temps d'établissement des communications E: call set-up time tiempo de establecimiento de la comunicación por una central F: durée de sélection d'un commutateur E: exchange call set-up delay tiempo de establecimiento de la comunicación por una central F: temps d'établissement de la communication dans le central E: exchange call set-up delay tiempo de fallo no detectado F: durée de dérangement non détecté E: undetected failure time

tiempo de fuga F: temps de fuite tiempo de transferencia de la central E: leak time tiempo de funcionamiento (no funcionamiento) F: temps de fonctionnement [non fonctionnement] E: operating (nonoperating) time tiempo de funcionamiento para la intervención parcial F: temps de fonctionnement pour l'intervention partielle E: partial break-in operate time tiempo de funcionamiento para la intervención total F: temps de fonctionnement pour l'intervention totale E: full break-in operate time tiempo de funcionamiento para la supresión F: temps de fonctionnement pour le blocage E: suppression operate time tiempo de indisponibilidad interna (externa) F: durée d'indisponibilité interne [externe] E: internal (external) down time tiempo de liberación de la comunicación F: temps de libération E: call release time tiempo de liberación de la comunicación por una central F: temps de libération de la communication par le central E: exchange call-release delay tiempo de mantenimiento F: durée de maintenance E: maintenance time tiempo de mantenimiento activo F: durée de maintenance active E: active maintenance time tiempo de mantenimiento correctivo; tiempo de reparación F: durée de maintenance corrective; durée de réparation E: corrective maintenance time; repair time tiempo de mantenimiento correctivo activo; tiempo de reparación activo F: durée de maintenance corrective active; durée de réparation active E: active corrective maintenance time; active repair time tiempo de mantenimiento preventivo F: durée de maintenance préventive E: preventive maintenance time tiempo de mantenimiento preventivo activo F: durée de maintenance préventive active E: active preventive maintenance time tiempo de marcación F: durée de numérotation E: dialling-time tiempo de ocupación F: durée d'occupation E: holding time tiempo de propagación del canal de datos, T_p F: temps de propagation sur la voie de données (T_p) E data channel propagation time, T_p tiempo de recepción de la parte de transferencia de mensajes, T_{mr} F: temps de réception du Sous-système Transport de Messages (T_{mr}) E: Message Transfer Part receiving time, T_{mr} tiempo de recuperación F: temps de reprise E: reframing time tiempo de recuperación de la alineación de trama F: temps de reprise du verrouillage de trame E: frame alignment recovery time tiempo de transferencia F: temps de transfert E: transfer time tiempo de transferencia a través de la central, T_{cu} F: temps de transfert dans le central (T_{cu}) E: cross-office transfer time, T_{cu}

 \vec{F} : durée d'établissement d'un commutateur E: through-connection delay tiempo de transferencia de la central F: temps de transfert E: through-connection delay tiempo de transferencia de la red F: temps de propagation sur le réseau E: network transfer delay tiempo de transferencia de mensajes en los puntos de transferencia de señalización, T_{cs} F: temps de transfert des messages aux points de transfert sémaphore (T_{cs}) E: message transfer time at signalling transfer points, T_{cs} tiempo de transferencia del receptor F: temps de transfert à la réception E: receiver transfer time tiempo de transferencia del transmisor F: temps de transfert à l'émission E: sender transfer time tiempo de transmisión (a través de una central digital) F: temps de transmission (dans un central numérique) E: transmission delay (through a digital exchange) tiempo de tratamiento F: temps de traitement de l'information E: processing (handling) time tiempo de tratamiento de la parte de usuario de datos, T_{hu} F: temps de traitement pour le Sous-système Utilisateur Données (Thu) E: Data User Part handling time, Thu tiempo de tratamiento de la parte de usuario de telefonia, T_{hu} F: temps de traitement par le Sous-système Utilisateur Téléphonie (T_{hu}) E: user handling time, Thu tiempo de verificación F: durée de vérification E: check-out time tiempo en reserva F: temps de latence E: standby time tiempo entre fallos F: temps de bon fonctionnement E: time between failures tiempo hasta el fallo F: temps de fonctionnement avant défaillance E: time to failure tiempo hasta el primer fallo F: temps de fonctionnement avant la première défaillance E: time to first failure tiempo libre F: temps libre E: free time tiempo medio de espera F: délai moyen d'attente E: mean waiting time (average delay) tiempo medio de ocupación por toma F: durée d'occupation moyenne par prise E: mean holding time per seizure tiempo medio entre fallos \vec{F} : moyenne des temps de bon fonctionnement E: mean time between failures tiempo medio entre interrupciones F: temps moyen entre interruptions E: mean time between interruptions tiempo medio hasta el fallo F: temps de fonctionnement moyen avant défaillance E: mean time to failure tiempo medio hasta el primer fallo F: moyenne des temps de fonctionnement avant la première défaillance E: mean time to first failure tiempo muerto F: temps mort E: dead time

tiempo muerto F: temps mort E: dead time tiempo requerido (no requerido) F: durée requise (non requise) E: required (unrequired) time tiempo total de ocupación F: durée totale d'occupation E: total holding time tiempo utilizado F: temps perdu E: lost time tipos de circuitos radiofónicos F: types de circuits radiophoniques E: types of sound-programme circuit toma F: prise E: seizure tomas por circuito y por hora (TCH) F: prises par circuit et par heure (PCH) E: seizures per circuit per hour (SCH) tono F: tonalité E: tone tono de aviso F: tonalité d'avertissement E: warning tone tono de congestión F: tonalité d'encombrement E: congestion tone tono de grabación F: tonalité d'enregistrement E: record tone tono de identificación de teléfono de previo pago F: tonalité d'identification de publiphone E: payphone recognition tone tono de indicación de llamada en espera F: tonalité d'appel en attente E: call waiting tone tono de indicación negativo F: tonalité d'indication négative E: negative indication tone tono de indicación positivo F: tonalité d'indication positive E: positive indication tone tono de intervención F: tonalité d'intrusion E: intrusion tone tono de invitación a marcar F: tonalité de numérotation E: dial tone tono de invitación a marcar interno de centralitas privadas automáticas conectadas a la red pública F: tonalité interne de numérotation des commutateurs privés E: PABX internal dial tone tono de llamada F: tonalité de retour d'appel E: ringing tone tono de llamada F: tonalité de retour d'appel E: ringing tone tono de ocupado F: tonalité d'occupation E: busy tone tono de paciencia F: tonalité de file d'attente E: comfort tone tono de pago F: tonalité de paiement E: pay tone tono de retención F: tonalité de garde E: tone on hold tono especial de información F: tonalité spéciale d'information E: special information tone tono especial de invitación a marcar F: tonalité spéciale de numérotation E: special dial tone

F: tonalité spéciale de retour d'appel E: special ringing tone trabajo; reposo F: travail; repos E: mark; space; marking; spacing traducción F: traduction (en commutation automatique) E: translation traductor F: traducteur E: translator tráfico con distribución en pico F: trafic survariant E: peaked traffic tráfico con distribución uniforme F: trafic régularisé E: smooth traffic tráfico cursado F: trafic écoulé E: traffic carried tráfico de desbordamiento F: trafic de débordement E: overflow traffic tráfico de destino F: trafic d'arrivée E: terminating traffic tráfico de origen F: trafic de départ E: originating traffic tráfico de telecomunicación; teletráfico F: trafic de télécommunication (télétrafic) E: telecommunications traffic (teletraffic) tráfico de tránsito F: trafic de transit E: transit traffic tráfico eficaz F: trafic efficace E: effective traffic tráfico entrante F: trafic entrant E: incoming traffic tráfico interno F: trafic interne E: internal traffic tráfico ofrecido F: trafic offert E: traffic offered tráfico perdido F: trafic perdu E: lost traffic tráfico poissoniano F: trafic poissonnien E: poisson traffic tráfico puramente al azar F: trafic de pur hasard E: pure chance traffic tráfico saliente F: trafic sortant E: outgoing traffic trama (estructura de multiplexación) F: trame (structure de multiplex) E: frame (multiplex structure) transferencia de datos F: transfert de données E: data transfer transferencia de datos pedida F: transfert de données demandé E: data transfer requested transferencia de información F: transfert d'information E: information transfer transferencia de tráfico F: transfert de la charge E: load transfer transición (en LED) F: transition (en LDS) E: transition (in SDL) transmisión a doble polaridad (por corriente doble) F: transmission par double courant E: double-current transmission

tono especial de llamada

transmisión a simple polaridad (por corriente simple) F: transmission par simple courant E: single-current transmission transmisión anisócrona F: transmission anisochrone E: anisochronous transmission transmisión de caracteres en serie F: transmission caractère-série E: character-serial transmission transmisión de multibits en serie F: transmission multiplet-série E: byte-serial transmission transmisión en corriente continua F: transmission par courant continu E: direct-current transmission transmisión en paralelo F: transmission parallèle (par éléments) E: parallel transmission transmisión en serie F: transmission série E: serial transmission transmisión internacional de televisión F: transmission télévisuelle internationale E: international television transmission transmisión isócrona F: transmission isochrone E: isochronous transmission transmisión isócrona en ráfagas F: isochronisme par paquets (isochronisme interrompu) E: burst isochronous transmisión múltiple de televisión F: transmission télévisuelle multiple E: multiple television transmission transmisión radiofónica internacional F: transmission radiophonique internationale E: international sound-programme transmission transmisiones múltiples F: transmissions multiples E: multiple transmissions transmisiones ocasionales F: transmissions occasionnelles E: occasional transmissions transmisiones regulares F: transmissions périodiques E: regular transmissions transmisiones simples F: transmissions simples E: simple transmissions transmisor de cilindro F: émetteur à cylindre E: drum transmitter transmisor de exploración plana F: émetteur à plat E: flat-bed transmitter transmisor-receptor para pruebas de continuidad; transceptor para pruebas de continuidad F: émetteur-récepteur pour essais de continuité E: continuity check transceiver transmultiplexor F: transmultiplexeur E: transmultiplexer transmultiplexor de tipo P (TMUX-P) F: transmultiplexeur de type P (TMUX-P) E: type P transmultiplexer (TMUX-P) transmultiplexor de tipo S (TMUX-S) F: transmultiplexeur de type S (TMUX-S) E: type S transmultiplexer (TMUX-S) transmultiplexor jerárquico F: transmultiplexeur hiérarchique E: hierarchical transmultiplexer transparencia F: transparence E: transparency transparencia a la velocidad binaria F: transparence du débit binaire E: data signalling rate transparency

transpondedor para pruebas de continuidad; transmisor-respondedor para pruebas de continuidad F: répondeur pour contrôle de continuité E: continuity check transponder transposición F: transposition E: transposition transposición (traslación) de frecuencia F: transposition en fréquence E: frequency translation trayecto F: itinéraire E: path trayecto de línea digital F: conduit de ligne numérique E: digital line path trayecto digital F: conduit numérique E: digital path trayecto digital ficticio de referencia F: conduit numérique fictif de référence E: hypothetical reference digital path trayecto digital ficticio de referencia a 64 kbit/s F: conduit numérique fictif de référence à 64 kbit/s E: hypothetical reference digital path at 64 kbit/s trayecto radiodigital F: conduit hertzien numérique E: digital radio path tren de señales; sematema F: sématème E: signal-train

U

unidad F: éléments de code E: unit unidad aislada de señalización (LSU) F: unité de signalisation solitaire (LSU) E: lone signal unit (LSU) unidad de información F: unité d'information E: information unit unidad de proceso; procesador F: processeur E: processor unidad de proceso para centro de explotación y mantenimiento; procesador para centro de explotación y mantenimiento F: processeur de centre d'exploitation et de maintenance E: operation and maintenance centre processor unidad de señalización F: trame sémaphore E: signal unit unidad de señalización (SU) F: unité de signalisation (SU) E: signal unit (SU) unidad de señalización de acuse de recibo (ACU) F: unité de signalisation d'accusé de réception (ACU) E: acknowledgement signal unit (ACU) unidad de señalización de mensaje F: trame sémaphore de message E: message signal unit unidad de señalización de relleno F: trame sémaphore de remplissage E: fill-in signal unit unidad de señalización de sincronización (SYU) F: unité de signalisation de synchronisation (SYU) E: synchronization signal unit (SYU) unidad de señalización de sincronización de multibloque (MBS) F: unité de signalisation de synchronisation des multiblocs (MBS) E: multi-block synchronization signal unit

(MBS) unidad de señalización del estado del enlace F: trame sémaphore d'état du canal sémaphore E: link status signal unit unidad de señalización para el control del sistema (de señalización) (SCU) F: unité de signalisation pour la commande du système de signalisation (SCU) E: system control signal unit (SCU) unidad funcional F: unité fonctionnelle E: functional unit unidad inicial de señalización (ISU) F: unité de signalisation initiale (ISU) E: initial signal unit (ISU) unidad subsiguiente de señalización (SSU) F: unité de signalisation subséquente (SSU) E: subsequent signal unit (SSU) unidireccional F: unidirectionnel E: unidirectional usuario (del sistema de señalización) F: utilisateur du système de signalisation E: user (of the signalling system)

V

vaciar F: vider E: to dump valencia (número de estados significativos) F: valence E: number of significant conditions valor de decisión F: amplitude de décision E: decision value valor de parámetro F: valeur de paramètre E: parameter value valor de parámetro (VP) F: valeur de paramètre (VP) E: parameter value (PV) valor por defecto F: valeur de défaut E: default value valores virtuales de decisión F: amplitudes virtuelles de décision E: virtual decision value variación de la suma digital F: variation de la somme numérique E: digital sum variation velocidad binaria total de multiplaje F: débit binaire cumulé d'un multiplex E: multiplex aggregate bit rate velocidad de bits equivalente F: débit binaire équivalent E: equivalent bit rate velocidad de exploración F: vitesse d'exploration E: scanning speed velocidad de modulación F: rapidité de modulation E: modulation rate velocidad de muestreo F: taux d'échantillonnage E: sampling rate velocidad de símbolos F: débit de symboles E: symbol rate velocidad de transferencia de datos F: rapidité de transfert de données E: data transfer rate velocidad de transmisión binaria en serie F: débit binaire série E: binary serial signalling rate

velocidad de transmisión de datos F: débit binaire E: data signalling rate

F: débit numérique E: digit rate velocidad máxima de justificación (velocidad máxima de relleno) F: débit maximal de justification E: maximum justification rate velocidad nominal de justificación (velocidad nominal de relleno) F: débit nominal de justification E: nominal justification rate velocidad real de transferencia de datos F: débit effectif du transfert des données E: effective data transfer rate ventana de acuse de recibo F: fenêtre d'accusé de réception E: acknowledgement window verificación a través de la central F: vérification du trajet dans le central E: cross-exchange check (cross-office) verificación a través de la central; prueba a través de la central F: vérification de la voie de conversation dans le central (le centre) E: cross-office check vida útil F: durée de vie utile E: useful life violación AMI F: violation de la règle de bipolarité; violation de l'alternance des polarités E: alternate mark inversion violation violación de código F: violation du code E: code violation violación del código de transmisión F: violation du code de transmission en boucle E: transmission code violation viso F: moirage E: interference pattern volumen de tráfico F: volume de trafic E: traffic volume

velocidad digital

Z

zona de texto F: zone de texte E: text area zona imprimible F: zone imprimable E: printable area

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Section 3

FRENCH TERMS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

action

A

(abréviation) mnémonique E: mnemonic (abbreviation) S: nemotécnica (abreviatura) abréviation mnémonique E: mnemonic abbreviation S: abreviatura nemotécnica absorption d'un signal E: consumption of a signal S: consumo de una señal acceptation d'appel E: call accepted S. llamada aceptada acceptation d'appel E: call accepted condition S: condición de llamada aceptada acceptation de la sélection rapide E: fast select acceptance S: aceptación de selección rápida acceptation de la taxation à l'arrivée *E*: reverse charging acceptance S: aceptación de cobro revertido accès aux services supplémentaires E: access to supplementary services S: acceso a servicios suplementarios accès d'arrivée E: inlet S: entrada (en conmutación); acceso de entrada accès de départ E: outlet S: salida (de conmutación); acceso de salida accès interdit E: access barred S: acceso prohibido accès sélectif E: direct access S: acceso directo acheminement E: traffic routing S: encaminamiento de tráfico acheminement automatique sur voie secondaire E: automatic alternative routing S: encaminamiento alternativo automático acheminement de la signalisation E: signalling routing S: encaminamiento de señalización acheminement (de signalisation) de secours E: alternative routing (of signalling) S: encaminamiento alternativo (de señalización) acheminement des messages (de signalisation) E: (signalling) message routing S: encaminamiento de mensajes (de señalización) acheminement normal (de signalisation) E: normal routing (of signalling) S: encaminamiento normal (de señalización) acheminement par voie détournée

E: alternative routing *S*: encaminamiento alternativo

E: action S: acción adaptateur de jonctions E: interface adaptor S: adaptador de interfaces Administration garante E: Guarantor Administration S: Administración garante adressage de position active (APA) E: active position addressing (APA) S: direccionamiento de posición activa (APA) adresse E: address S: dirección adresse absolue E: absolute address S. dirección absoluta adresse de base; adresse base E: base address S: dirección de base adresse de destination E: destination address S: dirección de destino adresse de réacheminement E: redirection address S: dirección de redireccionamiento adresse directe E: direct address S: dirección directa adresse indirecte E: indirect address S: dirección indirecta adresse translatable E: relocatable address S: dirección reubicable adresses multiples E: multi-address calling S: llamada a direcciones múltiples affaihlissement E: attenuation S: atenuación affaiblissement à la réception E: receive loss S: atenuación en la recepción affaiblissement adaptable E: adaptive attenuation S: atenuación adaptativa affaiblissement (ou gain) composite E: composite loss (or gain) S: pérdida (o ganancia) compuesta affaiblissement d'adaptation E: return loss S: pérdida de retorno affaiblissement d'écho E: pulse echo return loss; pulse echo attenuation S: pérdida de retorno para el eco; atenuación de eco affaiblissement d'écho (A_{ECHO}) E: echo loss $(A_{\rm FCHO})$ S: atenuación del eco $(A_{\rm ECO})$

E: balance return loss S: atenuación de equilibrado affaiblissement de blocage E-suppression loss S: atenuación para la supresión affaiblissement de distorsion harmonique d'ordre $E: n^{th}$ order harmonic distortion S: distorsión armónica de orden n affaiblissement de l'onde réfléchie sur les irrégularités E: regularity loss S: pérdida de retorno por irregularidades affaiblissement nominal entre extrémités virtuelles E: nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual switching points S: atenuación nominal entre extremos virtuales del circuito a cuatro hilos affaiblissement nominal entre extrémités virtuelles analogiques du circuit à quatre fils E: nominal transmission loss of the 4-wire circuit between virtual analogue switching points S: atenuación nominal entre extremos virtuales analógicos del circuito a cuatro hilos affaiblissement par traitement non linaire (ATNI) *E*: nonlinear processing loss $(A_{\rm NLP})$ S: atenuación por procesos no lineales (APNL) affaiblissement (ou gain) transductique E: transducer loss (or gain) S: pérdida (o ganancia) de (un) transductor affectation dynamique adaptable des voies E: adaptive channel allocation S: asignación adaptable de canales algorithme E: algorithm S: algoritmo alignement d'octet E: octet alignment S: alineación de octeto alignement de caractères E: character alignment S: alineación de caracteres alignement des trames sémaphores E: signal unit alignment S: alineación de unidades de señalización alignement initial E: initial alignment S: alineación inicial alignement initial des trames sémaphores E: initial signal unit alignment S: alineación inicial de unidades de señalización aligneur E: aligner S: alineador alimentation hors service E: power off condition S: falta de alimentación

affaiblissement d'équilibrage

alphabet (télégraphique ou de données) E: alphabet (telegraph or data) S: alfabeto (telegráfico o de datos) alphabet télégraphique E: telegraph alphabet S: alfabeto telegráfico amorçage d'un parafoudre E: spark-over of a protector S: cebado de un descargador amplitude de crête d'un écho élémentaire E: peak amplitude of an elementary echo S: amplitud de cresta de un eco elemental amplitude de décision E: decision value S: valor de decisión amplitude relative d'un écho élémentaire E: relative amplitude of an elementary echo S: amplitud relativa de un eco elemental amplitudes virtuelles de décision E: virtual decision value S: valores virtuales de decisión anisochrone E: anisochronous S: anisócrono anneau de garde E: guard-ring S: anillo de guarda annonce enregistrée E: recorded announcement S: anuncio grabado annonce enregistrée générale E: general recorded announcement S: anuncio grabado general annonce enregistrée générale négative E: general negative recorded announcement S: anuncio grabado general negativo annonce enregistrée générale positive E: general positive recorded announcement S: anuncio grabado general positivo annonce enregistrée spécifique E: specific recorded announcement S: anuncio grabado específico annonce enregistrée spécifique négative sans information supplémentaire E: specific negative recorded announcement without supplementary information S: anuncio grabado específico negativo sin información suplementaria annonce enregistrée spécifique positive avec information supplémentaire E: specific positive recorded announcement with supplementary information S: anuncio grabado específico positivo con información suplementaria annonce enregistrée spécifique positive sans information supplémentaire E: specific positive recorded announcement without supplementary information S: anuncio grabado específico positivo sin información suplementaria annotation E: annotation S: anotación appareil arythmique E: start-stop apparatus S: aparato arrítmico appareil de surveillance du taux d'erreur E: error rate monitor S: monitor de la tasa de errores appareils permettant des facilités non normalisées E: non-standard facilities equipment S: equipo con facilidades no normalizadas apparition d'un dérangement E: failure occurrence S: aparición de fallo appel E: call S: llamada appel (en logiciel) E: call (in software) S: llamada (en soporte lógico); llamada de procedimiento

E: automatic calling S: llamada automática appel avant abouti E: successful call S: llamada fructuosa appel d'essai du type 1 E: test call of type 1 S: llamada de prueba de tipo 1 appel d'essai du type 2 E: test call of type 2 S: llamada de prueba de tipo 2 appel d'essai du type 3 E: test call of type 3 S: llamada de prueba de tipo 3 appel d'essai du type abonné à abonné E: test call of the subscriber-to-subscriber type S: llamadas de prueba del tipo de abonado a abonado appel direct E: direct call S: llamada directa appel infructueux E: unsuccessful call S: llamada infructuosa appel manuel E: manual calling S: llamada manual appel non accepté E: call not accepted S: llamada no aceptada appel perdu E: lost call S: llamada perdida appeler . E: to invoke S: invocar appels destinés à des groupes de navires E: group calls S: llamadas a grupos (de barcos) appels interdits (spécialisés) E: calls barred S: llamadas prohibidas appliquer E: to map (over) S: aplicar; correlacionar argument de paramètre E: parameter argument S: argumento de parámetro argument de paramètre composé E: compound parameter argument S: argumento de parámetro compuesto argument de paramètre simple E simple parameter argument S: argumento de parámetro simple arrêt dispositif (DSP) E: device stop (DSP) S: detención de dispositivo (DSP) assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires E: fifteen-supergroup assembly S: agregado de 15 grupos secundarios assemblage-désassemblage de paquets E: packet assembly/disassembly S: empaquetado/desempaquetado de datos assembler E: to assemble S: ensamblar assembleur; programme d'assemblage E: assembler; assembly program S: ensamblador; programa de ensamblaje attente après numérotation E: post-dialling delay S: periodo de espera después de marcar autorité chargée de la comptabilité E: accounting authority S: autoridad encargada de la contabilidad autres répertoires de caractères télétex E: other Teletex character repertoires S: otros repertorios teletex de caracteres avis de service E: service advices S: avisos de servicio

appel automatique

avis de service à la suite E: follow-on service advices S: avisos de servicio para hacer seguir avis de service en retour (y compris les avis de service en retour taxés) E: return service advices (including paid return service advices) S: avisos de servicio de retorno (incluidos los avisos de servicio de retorno tasados) avis de service taxés E: paid service advices S: avisos de servicio tasados avis de taxation E: charging information S: información de tasación B bande latérale E: sideband S: banda lateral bande passante E: passband S: banda de paso baud E: baud S: baudio bidirectionnel E: bidirectional S: bidireccional (communication) bifurquée E: forked working S: funcionamiento con bifurcación (communication) bilatérale E: duplex, two way simplex (connection) S: (conexión) dúplex; (conexión) símplex bidireccional bit de contrôle E: check bit S: bit de control bit de données appliqué (embrouillage) E: applied data bit (scrambling process) S: bit de datos aplicado (aleatorización) bit de synchronisation E: synchronization bit S: bit de sincronización bit de verrouillage de trame E: framing bit S: bit de alineación de trama bit (binon) erroné E: erroneous bit S: bit erróneo bit indicateur vers l'arrière E: backward indicator bit S: bit indicador inverso; bit indicador hacia atrás bit indicateur vers l'avant E: forward indicator bit S: bit indicador directo; bit indicador hacia adelante bit suivant transmis (embrouillage) E: next transmitted bit (scrambling process) S: bit siguiente transmitido (aleatorización) bits (binons) d'information E: information bits S: bits de información bits (binons) de service E: service bits S: bits de servicio bits (binons) supplémentaires E: overhead bits S: bits suplementarios bits transmis précédemment (embrouillage) E: earlier transmitted bits (scrambling process) S: bits precedentes transmitidos (aleatorización) (équipement) bivocal E: speech plus duplex (equipment) S: (equipo) telefónico, más dúplex

bloc E: block S: bloque bloc (système de signalisation n° 6) E: block (Signalling System No. 6) S: bloque (sistema de señalización N.º 6) bloc (de données) E: block (data) S: bloque (de datos) bloc de paramètres E: block of parameters S: bloque de parámetros bloc de paramètres spécifiques E: parameter block S: bloque de parámetros específicos bloc de texte E: text block S: bloque de texto bloc erroné E: erroneous block S: bloque erróneo bloc fonctionnel (en LDS) E: functional block (in SDL) S: bloque funcional (en LED) bloc numérique E: digital block S: bloque digital bloc primaire E: primary block S: bloque primario blocage d'un canal sémaphore E: signalling link blocking S: bloqueo de un enlace de señalización blocage externe E: external blocking S: bloqueo externo blocage interne E: internal blocking S: bloqueo interno bornes terminales E: circuit terminals S: terminales (de circuito) boucle de protection contre les erreurs E: error control loop S: bucle de protección contra errores boucle pour contrôle de continuité E: check loop S: bucle de pruebas de continuidad broutage longitudinal E: longitudinal judder S: desalineación longitudinal broutage transversal E: transverse judder S: desalineación transversal bureau public de télécopie E: public facsimile bureau S: oficina facsímil pública bureaux connectés E: linked offices S: oficinas conectadas

C

canal

E: highway
S: canal principal

canal (à multiplexage dans le temps) (en commutation)

E: (time division) highway (in switching); bus(USA)
S: canal principal (por división en el tiempo) (en conmutación)

canal sémaphore (à l'état) actif

E: active signalling link
S: enlace de señalización activo
canal sémaphore de secours; liaison de signalisation de réserve
E: reserve signalling link

S: enlace de señalización de reserva

canal sémaphore (à l'état) inactif E: inactive signalling link S: enlace de señalización inactivo canal sémaphore; liaison de signalisation E: signalling link S: enlace de señalización canal sémaphore normal; liaison de signalisation régulière E: regular signalling link S: enlace de señalización regular capacité d'écoulement du trafic E: trafficability performance; traffic performance S: aptitud para el tráfico; calidad de la traficabilidad capacité de charge E: load capacity S: nivel de sobrecarga (punto de sobrecarga) capacité effective E: effective capacity S: capacidad efectiva caractère E: character S: carácter caractère (d'écriture) E: character S: carácter caractère blanc E: idle character S: carácter no significativo caractère d'effacement E: deletion character S: carácter de borrado caractère d'exécution E: execution character S: carácter de ejecución caractère de bourrage E: stuffing character S: carácter de relleno caractère de commande E: control character S: carácter de control caractère de commande E: control character S: carácter de control caractère de commande (en LHM) E: control character (in MML) S: carácter de control caractère de commande d'appei E: call control character S: carácter de control de la llamada caractère de correction E: correction character S: carácter de corrección caractère de mise en page E: format effector S: determinante de formato caractère de répétition E: continuation character S: carácter de continuación caractère graphique E: graphic character S: carácter gráfico caractère inactif E: inactive character S: carácter inactivo caractère (télégraphique) E: code character S: carácter de código caractères de mise en page E: format effectors S: determinantes de formato caractères graphiques E: graphic characters S: caracteres gráficos caractéristique de destruction E: destruction characteristic of a protector S: característica de destrucción de un descargador caractéristique du réseau E: network parameter S: parámetro de red

caractéristiques de propagation E: propagation performance S: calidad de la propagación caractéristiques générales (en LDS) E: general parameters S: parámetros generales (en LED) catégorie d'usagers du service E: user class of service S: clase de servicio de usuario central avec intégration des services E: integrated services exchange S: central de servicios integrados central urbain E: local exchange S: central local centre continental E: continental exchange S: central continental centre d'analyse du réseau E: network analysis point S: punto de análisis de la red centre de commande de rétablissement du service E: restoration control point (RCP) S: punto de control del restablecimiento (PCR) centre de commutation ; central de commutation E: exchange (switching exchange, switching centre) S: central; central de conmutación; centro de conmutación centre de commutation de données E: data switching exchange S: central de conmutación de datos centre de commutation du service maritime par satellite (CCSM) E: maritime satellite switching centre (MSSC) S: centro de conmutación del servicio marítimo por satélite (CCMS) centre de commutation du service mobile maritime par satellite (CCSM) E: maritime satellite switching centre (MSSC) S: centro de conmutación del servicio marítimo por satélite (CCMS) centre de gestion du réseau E: network management point S: punto de gestión de la red centre de la gaine E: cladding centre S: centro del revestimiento centre de la surface de référence E: reference surface centre S: centro de la superficie de referencia centre de transit E: transit exchange S: central de tránsito centre de transit international E: international transit exchange S: central de tránsito internacional centre directeur E: controlling exchange S: central directora centre du cœur E: core centre S: centro del núcleo centre géographiquement dispersé E: geographically distributed exchange S: central geográficamente distribuida centre intercontinental de transit E: intercontinental transit exchange S: central intercontinental de tránsito centre international E: international exchange S: central internacional centre international terminal E: terminal international exchange S: central internacional terminal centre maritime (station terrienne côtière) E: maritime centre (shore station) S: centro marítimo (estación terrena costera)

centre maritime (CM) (station côtière) E: maritime centre (MC) (shore station) S: centro marítimo (CM) (estación costera) centre mixte urbain et de transit E: combined local/transit exchange S: central combinada local/de tránsito centre n° 6 *E*: System No. 6 exchange *S*: central del sistema N. $^{\circ}$ 6 centre n° 6, dernier E: System No. 6, last S: central del sistema N.º 6, última centre n° 6, intermédiaire *E*. System No. 6 exchange, intermediate *S*: central del sistema $N.^{\circ}$ 6, intermedia centre n° 6, premier E: System No. 6. exchange, first S: central del sistema $N.^{\circ}$ 6, primera centre national E: national exchange S: central nacional centre numérique E: digital exchange S: central digital centre pour les essais de la commutation et de la signalisation entre enregistreurs E: testing point (switching and interregister signalling) S: punto de pruebas de conmutación y señalización entre registradores centre pour les essais de la signalisation de ligne E: testing point (line signalling) S: punto de pruebas de la señalización de línea centre pour les essais de la transmission E: testing point (transmission) S: punto de pruebas de la transmisión centre radiophonique international (CRI) E: international sound-programme centre (ISPC) S: centro radiofónico internacional (CRI) centre radiophonique international (CRI) E: international sound-programme centre (ISPC) S: centro radiofónico internacional (CRI) centre radiophonique national (CRN) E: national sound-programme centre (NSPC) S: centro radiofónico nacional (CRN) centre satellite E: satellite exchange S: central satélite centre télécommandé E: remotely controlled exchange S: central controlada a distancia; central telecontrolada centre télévisuel international (CTI) E: international television-programme centre (ITPC) S: centro internacional de televisión (CIT) centre télévisuel international (CTI) E: international television centre (ITC) S: centro internacional de televisión (CIT) centre télévisuel national (CTN) E: national television centre (NTC) S: centro nacional de televisión (CNT) centre terminal international E: terminal international centre S: centro terminal internacional centre terminal international E: terminal international centre S: centro terminal internacional centre terminal national E: terminal national centre S: centro terminal nacional centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune E: common channel exchange S: central de canal común centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune, dernier E: common channel exchange, last S: central de canal común, última

centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune, intermédiaire E: common channel exchange, intermediate S: central de canal común, intermedia centre utilisant un système de signalisation sur voie commune, premier E: common channel exchange, first S: central de canal común, primera centres de maintenance de la transmission pour la ligne internationale E: transmission maintenance points international line S: centros de mantenimiento de la transmisión para la línea internacional chaîne à quatre fils E: four-wire chain S: cadena a cuatro hilos chaîne d'appel E: call string S: cadena de llamadas chaîne de texte E: text string S: cadena de texto chaîne internationale E: international chain S: cadena internacional chaînon de voie (de transmission, ou de communication) E: (transmission) link S: enlace (de transmisión) champ E: field S: campo champ des services inter-réseaux E: network utility field S: campo de servicios interredes champ exploré E: scanning field S: campo explorado chevauchement E: overlap S: recubrimiento chiffre E: digit S: cifra: dígito chiffre binaire E: binary figure S: cifra binaria chiffre de langue E: language digit S: cifra de idioma chiffre de langue ou de discrimination (système de signalisation R2) E: language or discriminating digit (Signalling System R2) S: cifra de idioma o de discriminación (sistema de señalización R2) CHILL E: CHILL S: CHILL choc acoustique (en téléphonie uniquement) E: acoustic shock (only in telephony) S: choque acústico (en telefonía solamente) choix de la longueur de la file d'attente de datagrammes E: datagram queue length selection S: elección de longitud de cola para datagramas choix du profil normalisé E: standard profile selection S: elección de perfil normalizado circuit E: circuit S: circuito circuit E: trunk circuit S: circuito circuit E: circuit S: circuito circuit approprié; circuit télégraphique fantôme avec retour par la terre E: earth-return phantom circuit S: circuito telegráfico fantasma con vuelta

de combiné ; circuit télégraphique superfantôme avec retour par la terre E: earth-return double phantom circuit S: circuito superfantasma con vuelta por tierra circuit automatique international E: international automatic circuit S: circuito automático internacional circuit continental E: continental circuit S: circuito continental circuit court E: short circuit S: circuito corto circuit de . . . E:... circuit S: circuito de ... (función determinada) circuit de conversation E: control circuit S: circuito de control circuit de conversation E: speech circuit S: circuito de conversación circuit de conversation E: control circuit S: circuito de conversación circuit de décision E: decision circuit S: circuito de decisión circuit de grande longueur E: long circuit S: circuito largo circuit de secours E: reserve circuit S: circuito de reserva circuit de service E: speaker circuit S: circuito de servicio circuit de service direct E: direct service circuit S: circuito de servicio directo circuit de service multiterminal E: multiterminal service circuit S: circuito de servicio multiterminal. circuit de service omnibus E: omnibus service circuit S: circuito de servicio ómnibus circuit de télécommunication E: telecommunication circuit S: circuito de telecomunicaciones circuit de transmission de données E: data circuit S: circuito de datos circuit (électrique) E: (electric) circuit S: circuito (eléctrico) circuit fictif de référence E: hypothetical reference circuit S: circuito ficticio de referencia circuit fictif de référence pour la téléphonie E: hypothetical reference circuit for telephony S: circuito ficticio de referencia para la telefonía circuit intercontinental E: intercontinental circuit S: circuito intercontinental circuit intercontinental de transit E: intercontinental transit circuit S: circuito intercontinental de tránsito circuit international E: international circuit S: circuito internacional circuit international loué E: international leased circuit S: circuito internacional arrendado circuit interurbain libre E: trunk free condition S: condición de circuito interurbano libre circuit maritime par satellite E: maritime satellite circuit S: circuito marítimo por satélite

(circuit) approprié de fantôme; circuit approprié

por tierra

circuit multipoint simple E: simple multipoint circuit S: circuito multipunto simple circuit national E: national circuit S: circuito nacional circuit numérique E: digital circuit S: circuito digital circuit pris E: trunk seized condition S: condición de circuito interurbano tomado circuit radiophonique E: sound-programme circuit S: circuito radiofónico circuit radiophonique international E: international sound-programme circuit S: circuito radiofónico internacional circuit radiophonique international E: international sound-programme circuit S. circuito radiofónico internacional circuit radiophonique international multiple E: international multiple destination sound-programme circuit S: circuito radiofónico internacional con destinos múltiples circuit superposé *E:* superposed circuit *S:* circuito superpuesto circuit télégraphique E: telegraph circuit S: circuito telegráfico circuit télégraphique fantôme E: phantom telegraph circuit S: circuito telegráfico fantasma circuit télégraphique superfantôme E: double phantom balanced telegraph circuit S: circuito telegráfico superfantasma circuit téléphonique E: telephone circuit S: circuito telefónico circuit téléphonique (international ou interurbain) E: telephone circuit (international or trunk circuits) S: circuito telefónico (internacional o interurbano) circuit télévisuel E: television circuit S: circuito de televisión circuit télévisuel international E: international television circuit S: circuito internacional de televisión circuit télévisuel international multiple E: international multiple destination television circuit S: circuito internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples circuit terrestre du système maritime E: maritime terrestrial circuit S: circuito marítimo terrenal circuit virtuel permanent *E:* permanent virtual circuit *S:* circuito virtual permanente circuits multiples (multilignes) à destination du même ETTD E: multiple circuits (multilines) to the same DTE S: múltiples circuitos (múltiples líneas) hacia el mismo ETD clé; étiquette; label E: key S: clave; etiqueta CMI (Coded mark inversion) E: coded mark inversion (CMI) S: código CMI

- codage
- *E*: encoding (in PCM) *S*: codificación (en MIC)
- codage non uniforme
 - E: nonuniform encoding
 - S: codificación no uniforme

codage uniforme E: uniform encoding S: codificación uniforme code E: code S: código code (télégraphique ou de données) E: code (telegraph or data) S: código (telegráfico o de datos) code à disparité compensée E: paired-disparity code S: código con disparidad compensada code à moments E: equal-length code S: código de igual longitud code à n-moments; code à n-éléments (unitaires) E: n-unit code S: código de n unidades code à somme bornée E: balanced code S: código equilibrado code binaire MIC E: PCM binary code S: código binario MIC code binaire symétrique E: symmetrical binary code S: código binario simétrico code bivalent pour câble E: two-condition cable code S: código-cable bivalente (de dos estados) code correcteur d'erreurs E: error-correcting telegraph code S: código corrector de errores code correcteur d'erreurs E: error-correcting code S: código corrector de errores code cyclique E: cyclic code S: código cíclico code d'identification de l'autorité chargée de la comptabilité (CIAC) E: accounting authority identification code (AAIC) S: código de identificación de la autoridad encargada de la contabilidad (CIAC) code d'identification de réseau télex E: telex network identification code S: código de identificación de la red télex code d'identification de support E: bearer identification code S: código de identificación de soporte code d'intervalle de temps E: timeslot code S: código de intervalo de tiempo code d'un point sémaphore E: signalling point code S: código de punto de señalización code de canal sémaphore E: signalling link code S: código de enlace de señalización code de commande E: command code S: código de instrucción code de diagnostic dans l'Avis X.25 E: diagnostic code (in Recommendation X.25) S: código de diagnóstico de la Recomendación X.25 code de fonction E: function code S: código de función code de modulation d'impulsions E: pulse code S: código de impulsos code de retour sur canal sémaphore normal E: changeback code S: código de retorno al enlace de servicio code de service E: service code S: código de servicio

code de verrouillage

E: interlock code

S: código de enclavamiento

S: código detector de errores code détecteur d'erreurs E: error-detecting code S: código detector de errores code du point d'origine E: originating point code S: código del punto de origen code du point d'origine E: originated point code S: código de punto de origen code du point de destination E: destination point code S: código del punto de destino code du point de destination E: destination point code S: código de punto de destino code en ligne *E:* line code *S:* código en línea code HDB3 E: HDB3 code S: código HDB3 code; jeu de caractères codés E: code; coded character set S: código; juego de caracteres codificados code Morse E: Morse code S: código Morse code pour câble E: cable code S: código-cable code redondant E: redundant code S: código de redundancia code télégraphique E: telegraph code S: código telegráfico code télex de destination E: telex destination code S: código télex de destino code trivalent pour câble E: three-condition cable code S: código-cable trivalente (de tres estados) codec E: codec S: codec codeur E: encoder S: codificador coefficient de dispersion du matériau E: material dispersion coefficient S: coeficiente de dispersión debida al material coefficient de multiplication d'erreurs E: error multiplication factor S: factor de multiplicación de errores cœur E: core S: núcleo cohérence d'une modulation (ou d'un sématème) E: modulation coherence S: coherencia de una modulación (o de un sematema) collecte de données E: data collection S: agrupación de datos collecteur de données E: data sink S: colector de datos collision d'appel à l'interface ETTD/ETCD E: call collision at the DTE/DCE interface S: colisión de llamadas en el interfaz ETD/ETCD combinaison d'éléments binaires E: bit combination S: combinación de bits combinaison spéciale de caractères E: special character combination S: combinación especial de caracteres

code détecteur d'erreurs

E: error-detecting telegraph code

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

commande E: command S: instrucción (de control) commande E: command S: instrucción commande (en LHM) E: command (in MML) S: instrucción; orden commande bilatérale E: bilateral control S: control bilateral commande unilatérale E: unilateral control S: control unilateral commentaire (en LDS) E: comment (in SDL) S: comentario (en LED) commentaire (en LHM) E: comment (in MML) S: comentario (en LHM) communauté de conception E: commonality S: comunidad de diseño communication E: communication S: comunicación communication E: call S: comunicación communication continentale E: continental connection S: conexión continental communication de données E: data connection S: conexión de datos communication en cours E: in-call S: en comunicación communication en cours d'établissement E: connection in progress S: conexión en curso communication fictive de référence E: hypothetical reference connection S: conexión ficticia de referencia communication intercontinentale E: intercontinental connection S: conexión intercontinental communication internationale E: international connection S: conexión internacional communication on circuit semi-duplex E: half duplex circuit (or connection) S: circuito (conexión) semidúplex communication radiophonique internationale E: international sound-programme connection S: conexión radiofónica internacional communication radiophonique internationale E: international sound-programme connection S: conexión radiofónica internacional communication radiophonique internationale multiple E: international multiple destination sound-programme connection S: conexión radiofónica internacional con destinos múltiples (communication) simplex E: simplex (circuit) S: (circuito) símplex communication téléphonique E: telephone call S: comunicación telefónica communication téléphonique internationale E: international telephone connection S: conexión telefónica internacional communication télétex E: Teletex call S: comunicación teletex communication télévisuelle internationale E: international television connection S: conexión internacional de televisión

multiple E: international multiple destination television connection S: conexión internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples communication unilatérale E: unidirectional connection S: conexión unidireccional communication virtuelle (circuit virtuel commuté) E: virtual call (switched virtual circuit) S: llamada virtual; circuito virtual con conmutación communication virtuelle E: virtual call S: llamada virtual communications télex d'Etat E: Government telex calls S: comunicaciones télex de Estado communications télex de service E: service telex calls S: comunicaciones télex de servicio communications télex privées ordinaires E: ordinary private telex calls S: comunicaciones télex privadas ordinarias communications télex relatives à la sécurité de la vie humaine E: safety of life telex calls S: comunicaciones télex relativas a la seguridad de la vida humana commutateur automatique E: automatic switching equipment S: equipo de conmutación automática commutateur crossbar E: crossbar switch S: conmutador de barras cruzadas commutateur n^o 7 E: No. 7 exchange S: central N.º 7 commutation E: switching S: conmutación commutation à deux fils E: two-wire switching S: conmutación a dos hilos commutation à quatre fils E: four-wire switching S: conmutación a cuatro hilos commutation de circuits E: circuit switching S: conmutación de circuitos commutation de messages E: message switching S: conmutación de mensajes commutation de voies E: channel switching S: conmutación de canales commutation numérique E: digital switching S: conmutación digital commutation par paquets (service de paquets) E: packet-mode operation S: funcionamiento según el modo paquetes commutation par répartition dans l'espace; commutation spatiale E: space division switching S: conmutación por división en el espacio; conmutación espacial commutation par répartition dans le temps; commutation temporelle E: time division switching S: conmutación por división en el tiempo; conmutación temporal commutation par répartition en fréquence E: frequency division switching S: conmutación por división de frecuencia commutation sur liaison de réserve E: protection switching S: conmutación de protección compatibilité E: compatibility S: compatibilidad

communication télévisuelle internationale

compensation (A_{COMP}) E: cancellation (A_{CANC}) S: compensación (A_{COMP}) compensation de dérive E: drift compensation S: compensación de deriva compensation des luminances E: luminance compensation S: compensación de luminancia compilateur E: compiler S: compilador; programa compilador compiler E: to compile S: compilar composantes de diaphonie inintelligible (transfert par filtrage direct) E: unintelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) S: componentes de diafonía ininteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo) composantes de diaphonie intelligible (transfert par filtrage direct) E: intelligible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) S: componentes de diafonía inteligible (transferencia por filtrado directo) composantes extra-bandes neutres (transfert par filtrage direct) E: harmless out-of-band components (direct through-connection) S: componentes fuera de banda neutras (transferencia por filtrado directo) composantes extra-bandes nuisibles (transfert par filtrage direct) E: harmful out-of-band components (direct through-connection) S: componentes fuera de banda perjudiciales (transferencia por filtrado directo) composantes possibles de diaphonie (transfert par filtrage direct) E: possible crosstalk components (direct through-connection) S: componentes posibles de diafonia (transferencia por filtrado directo) compression (extension) des luminances E: compression (expansion) of the luminance range S: compresión (expansión) de la gama de luminancia compte maritime E: maritime account S: cuenta radiomarítima compteur des blocs dont il est accusé réception E: block-acknowledged counter S: contador de bloques de los que se ha acusado recibo compteur des blocs terminés E: block-completed counter S: contador de bloques completos concentrateur de central E: exchange concentrator S: concentrador de central concentrateur de central distant E: remote exchange concentrator S: concentrador de central distante concentrateur de central local E: co-located exchange concentrator S: concentrador de central local concentrateur de données E: data concentrator S: concentrador de datos concentrateur de lignes (concentrateur autonome)

compensateur d'écho

E: echo canceller

S: compensador de eco

- E: line concentrator (stand alone concentrator)
- S: concentrador de líneas; concentrador independiente

concentration (dans un étage de commutation) E: concentration (in a switching stage) S: concentración (en una etapa de conmutación) condenser E: to pack S: compactar condition A; condition Z E: condition A, condition Z S: estado A; estado Z condition de repos intercalaire entre les caractères E: inter-character rest condition S: condición de reposo entre caracteres conduit de ligne numérique E: digital line path S: trayecto de línea digital conduit hertzien numérique E: digital radio path S: trayecto radiodigital conduit numérique E: digital path S: trayecto digital conduit numérique fictif de référence E: hypothetical reference digital path S: trayecto digital ficticio de referencia conduit numérique fictif de référence à 64 kbit/s E: hypothetical reference digital path at 64 kbit/s S: trayecto digital ficticio de referencia a 64 kbit/s confirmation de libération E: clear confirmation S: confirmación de liberación confirmation de remise E: delivery confirmation S: confirmación de entrega confirmation de remise de datagramme E: datagram delivery data confirmation S: confirmación de entrega de datagrama congestion temporelle *E*: time congestion S: congestión temporal . conjugués E: two way simplex ... S: ... simplex bidireccional connecteur (en LDS) E: connector (in SDL) S: conector (en LED) connecteur d'entrée E: in-connector S: conector de entrada connecteur de sortie E: out-connector S: conector de salida connecteurs associés E: associated connectors S: conectores asociados connexion (trajet de communication) E: connection (communication path) S: conexión (trayecto de comunicación) connexion (de télécommunications) E: connection (in telecommunication) S: conexión (en telecomunicaciones) connexion à intervalles de temps multiples E: multislot connection S: conexión multiintervalo connexion à travers un central E: connection through an exchange S: conexión a través de una central connexion automatique en séquence E: automatic sequential connection S: conexión automática secuencial connexion en boucle E: trombone (loop) connection S: conexión en bucle connexion numérique E: digital connection S: conexión digital connexion par commutation de circuits E: circuit-switched connection S: conexión por conmutación de circuitos

connexion radiophonique (ou télévisuelle) E: sound- and television-programme connections S: conexiones radiofónicas y de televisión connexion semi-permanente E: semi-permanent connection S: conexión semipermanente contenu binaire équivalent E: equivalent binary content S: contenido binario equivalente contraste accentué E: accentuated contrast S: contraste acentuado contrôle d'interruption E: interruption control S: protección contra las interrupciones contrôle de continuité E: continuity, check S: prueba de continuidad; verificación de continuidad contrôle de continuité à travers un commutateur E: cross-office check S: prueba de continuidad a través de la central; verificación de continuidad a través de la central contrôle de flux E: flow control S: control de flujo contrôle de flux de trafic (sémaphore) E: (signalling) traffic flow control S: control del flujo del tráfico (de señalización) contrôle de flux de transmission E: transmit flow control S: control del flujo de transmisión contrôle de parité (ou d'imparité) E: even parity check (odd parity check) S: control de paridad (o de imparidad) contrôle des erreurs E: error control S: control de errores contrôle par bloc E: block check S: control por bloque contrôle par caractère E: character check S: control por carácter contrôle par retour de l'information E: message feedback S: control con retorno de la información convergence E: convergence S: convergencia convergence E: convergence S: convergencia conversation personnelle automatique E automatic personal call S: llamada automática de persona a persona conversation téléphonique E: telephone message S: conferencia telefónica conversion de code E: code conversion S: conversión de código conversion de code E: code conversion S: conversión de código convertisseur de code E: code converter S: convertidor de código convertisseur parallèle/série E: parallel to serial converter S: convertidor paralelo/serie convertisseur série/parallèle E: serial to parallel converter S: convertidor serie/paralelo correspondance télégraphique de service E: telegraph service correspondence S: correspondencia telegráfica de servicio couplage acoustique (à une ligne téléphonique) E: acoustic coupling (to telephone line) S: acoplamiento acústico (a la línea telefónica)

E: closed coupler S: acoplador cerrado courant alternatif de décharge E: alternating discharge current of a protector S: corriente alterna de descarga de un descargador courant alternatif de décharge nominal E: nominal alternating discharge current of a protector S: corriente alterna nominal de descarga de un descargador courant d'arc E: arc current of a protector S: corriente de arco de un descargador courant d'effluve E: glow current of a protector S: corriente de efluvio de un descargador courant de choc de décharge E: impulse discharge current of a protector S: corriente de choque de descarga de un descargador courant nominal de choc de décharge E: nominal impulse discharge current S: corriente nominal de choque de descarga de un descargador courbe d'écho E: echo curve S: curva de eco courbe de réponse E: response curve S: curva de respuesta courbe de tension d'amorçage au choc en fonction du temps d'un parafoudre E: impulse spark-over voltage/time curve of a protector S: curva tensión de cebado por choque/tiempo de un descargador courbe de tension en fonction du courant de décharge E: voltage/discharge current curve of a protector S: curva tensión/corriente de descarga de un descargador courbe spectrale, spectre (d'une onde) E: spectrum S: curva espectral curseur arrêté (COF) E: cursor off (COF) S: cursor inactivo (COF) curseur en marche (CON) E: cursor on (CON) S: cursor activo (CON)

coupleur clos

D

datagramme E: datagram S: datagrama dBm E:dBm S: dBm dBmf *E:* dBm0 S: dBm0 dBm0p E: dBm0p S: dBm0p dBm0ps E: dBm0ps S: dBm0ps dBm0s E: DBM0S S: dBm0s dBm0s E:dBm0s S: dBm0s

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

dBq0ps E: dBq0ps S: dBq0ps dBalls E: dBq0s S: dBq0s dBr E:dBr S: dBr dBrs E: dBrs S: dBrs débit binaire E: data signalling rate S: velocidad de transmisión de datos débit binaire cumulé d'un multiplex E: multiplex aggregate bit rate S: velocidad binaria total de multiplaje débit binaire équivalent E: equivalent bit rate S: velocidad de bits equivalente débit binaire série E: binary serial signalling rate S: velocidad de transmisión binaria en serie débit de symboles E: symbol rate S: velocidad de símbolos débit effectif du transfert des données E: effective data transfer rate S: velocidad real de transferencia de datos débit maximal de justification E: maximum justification rate S: velocidad máxima de justificación (velocidad máxima de relleno) débit nominal de justification E: nominal justification rate S: velocidad nominal de justificación (velocidad nominal de relleno) débit numérique E: digit rate S: velocidad digital déblocage d'un canal sémaphore E: signalling link unblocking S: desbloqueo de un enlace de señalización débordement E: overflow S: desbordamiento décision (en LDS) E: decision (in SDL) S: decisión (en LED) décodage E: decoding S: decodificación décodeur E: decoder S: decodificador découpage de temps E: time slicing S: segmentación de tiempo défaillance d'un canal sémaphore E: signalling link failure S: avería del enlace de señalización; fallo del enlace de señalización défaillance du réseau E: network failure S: avería en la red définition à l'émission E: transmission definition S: definición en la transmisión définition à la réception E: reception definition S: definición en la recepción degré conventionnel de distorsion E: conventional degree of distortion S: grado convencional de distorsión degré de distorsion arythmique E: degree of start-stop distortion S: grado de distorsión arrítmica degré de distorsion arythmique E: degree of start-stop distortion S: grado de distorsión arrítmica

degré de distorsion arythmique au synchronisme E: degree of synchronous start-stop distortion S: grado de distorsión arrítmica en el sincronismo degré de distorsion arythmique globale E: degree of gross start-stop distortion S: grado de distorsión arrítmica global degré de distorsion d'essai normalisé E: degree of standardized test distortion S: grado de distorsión normalizado de prueba degré de distorsion en service E: degree of distortion in service S: grado de distorsión en servicio degré de distorsion isochrone *E*: degree of isochronous distortion S: grado de distorsión isócrona degré de distorsion isochrone E: degree of isochronous distortion S: grado de distorsión isócrona degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en avance E: degree of early anisochronous parallel distortion S: grado de la distorsión anisócrona de adelanto en la transmisión en paralelo degré de distorsion parallèle anisochrone en retard E: degree of late anisochronous parallel distortion S: grado de distorsión anisócrona de retraso en la transmisión en paralelo degré de distorsion propre E: degree of inherent distortion S: grado de distorsión propia délai de réponse des opératrices; délai de transmission de la demande; délai d'attente; délai d'établissement d'une communication internationale E: answering time of operators; request transmission time; delay time; setting-up times of an international call S: demora en contestar de las operadoras; tiempo de transmisión de la petición; demora; tiempo de establecimiento de una comunicación internacional délai de restitution E: restitution delay S: retardo de restitución; retardo en la restitución délai logistique E: logistic delay time S: tiempo de demora logística délai moven d'attente E: mean waiting time (average delay) S: tiempo medio de espera délai technique E: technical delay time S: tiempo de demora técnica délimiteur E: delimiter S: delimitador délimiteurs arithmétiques E: arithmetic delimiters S: delimitadores aritméticos demande E: request S: petición demande de communication E: call request S: petición de comunicación demande de libération E: clear request condition S: condición de petición de liberación demande de libération émise par l'ETTD E: DTE clear request S: petición de liberación por el ETD demande de service complémentaire E: facility request S: petición de facilidad demande de transfert de données E: request data transfer S: petición de transferencia de datos

demi-suppresseur d'écho E: half-echo suppressor S: semisupresor de eco démodulateur télégraphique E: telegraph demodulator S: demodulador telegráfico démodulation E: demodulation S: demodulación démultiplexeur numérique E: digital demultiplexer S: demultiplexor digital dérangement ; défaut E: failure S: fallo dérangement dégradant les fonctions E: function degrading failure S: fallo que degrada la función dérangement empêchant l'accomplissement des fonctions E: function preventing failure S: fallo que impide la función dérangement intermittent E: intermittent failure S: fallo intermitente dérangement permanent E: permanent failure S: fallo permanente dérangement permettant l'accomplissement des fonctions E: function permitting failure S: fallo que permite la función dernier commutateur n^o 7 *E*: No. 7 exchange – last *S*: central N.^o 7 – última désassemblage de paquets E: packet disassembly S: desempaquetado description (en LDS) E: description (in SDL) S: descripción (en LED) description de bloc fonctionnel E: functional block description S: descripción de bloque funcional description de processus E: process description S: descripción de proceso description fonctionnelle (DF) (en LDS) E: functional description (FD) (in SDL) S: descripción funcional (DF) (en LED) désembrouilleur E: descrambler S: desaleatorizador déséquilibre de trafic E: traffic load imbalance S: desequilibrio de la carga de tráfico en las entradas déséquilibre interne de trafic E: traffic distribution imbalance S: desequilibrio de la distribución interna de tráfico déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux circuits fantômes E: capacity unbalance, phantoms S: deseguilibrios de capacidad relativos a circuitos fantasma déséquilibres de capacité relatifs aux paires E: capacity unbalance, pairs S: desequilibrios de capacidad relativos a pares désignation numérique E: numeral S: numeral désigner E: to designate S: designar destination E: destination S: destino

demandes satisfaites immédiatement

E: call requests satisfied immediately

S: peticiones inmediatamente atendidas

détecteur d'interruption de la porteuse de données E data carrier failure detector S: detector de interrupción de la portadora de datos détecteur d'interruption de la voie de données E: data channel failure detector S: detector de interrupción del canal de datos détecteur de perte de verrouillage de trame E loss of frame alignment detector S: detector de pérdida de alineación de trama détection de la qualité du signal de données E: data signal quality detection S: detección de la calidad de la señal de datos déviation de fréquence E: frequency deviation S: desviación máxima de frecuencia diagramme syntaxique E: syntax diagram S: diagrama sintáctico diamètre de la gaine (D_G) E: cladding diameter (D_{CL}) S: diámetro del revestimiento (D_{CL}) diamètre de la surface de référence (D_R) E: reference surface diameter (D_R) S: diámetro de la superficie de referencia (D_R) diamètre du cœur (D_C) E: core diameter (D_{Co}) S: diámetro del núcleo (D_{Co}) diamètre moyen de la gaine $(D_{G \text{ mov}})$ E: average cladding diameter (D_{CLav}) S: diámetro medio del revestimiento (D_{CLav}) diamètre moyen de la surface de référence $(D_{R \text{ moy}})$ E: average reference surface diameter (D_{Rav}) S: diámetro medio de la superficie de referencia (D_{Rav}) diamètre moyen du cœur (D_{C moy}) E: average core diameter S: diámetro medio del núcleo (D_{Coav}) . . . diplex E: diplex . S díplex direction de conversation E: direction of speech S: dirección de conversación discrimination des messages (de signalisation) E: (signalling) message discrimination S: discriminación de mensajes (de señalización) disparité E: disparity S: disparidad disponibilité E: availability S: disponibilidad disponibilité (indisponibilité) E: availability (unavailability) S: disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) disponibilité (indisponibilité) asymptotique E: asymptotic availability (unavailability) S: disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) asintótica disponibilité d'un circuit loué E: availability of a leased circuit S: disponibilidad de un circuito arrendado disponibilité d'une communication à établir E: availability of a connection to be established S: disponibilidad de una conexión que ha de establecerse disponibilité de l'équipement *E:* availability performance *S:* calidad de la disponibilidad

disponibilité du service E: service availability performance S: calidad de la disponibilidad del servicio disponibilité (indisponibilité) instantanée E. instantaneous availability (unavailability) S: disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) instantánea disponibilité (indisponibilité) moyenne E: mean availability (unavailability) S: disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) media dispositif anti-choc E: anti-shock device S: dispositivo antichoque dispositif d'entrée/sortie E: I/O devices S: dispositivos de entrada/salida dispositif en attente (DW) E: device wait (DW) S: espera de dispositivo (DW) distance de Hamming E: Hamming distance S: distancia Hamming distorsion à l'émission E: transmitter distortion S: distorsión del transmisor distorsion biaise; distorsion dissymétrique E: asymmetrical distortion S: distorsión asimétrica distorsion caractéristique E: characteristic distortion S: distorsión característica distorsion cyclique E. cyclic distortion S: distorsión cíclica distorsion d'ouverture E: aperture distortion S: distorsión de abertura distorsion de quantification E: quantizing distortion S: distorsión de cuantificación distorsion fortuite *E:* fortuitous distortion *S:* distorsión fortuita distorsion individuelle E: individual distortion S: distorsión individual distorsion télégraphique E telegraph distortion S: distorsión telegráfica distribution des messages (de signalisation) E: (signalling) message distribution S. distribución de mensajes (de señalización) divergence E: divergence S: divergencia document E: document S: documento document télétex E: Teletex document S: documento teletex domaine E: field S: campo domaine d'état E: status field S: campo de estado domaine de sélection du canal sémaphore E: signalling link selection field S: campo de selección de enlace de señalización à double sens E: both way S: en ambos sentidos durée administrative pour la maintenance corrective E: administrative time for corrective maintenance S: tiempo administrativo para el mantenimiento correctivo durée d'attente de tonalité E: dial-tone delay S: periodo de espera del tono de invitación a marcar

E: setting-up time S: tiempo de establecimiento durée d'établissement d'un commutateur E: through-connection delay S: tiempo de transferencia de la central durée d'indisponibilité interne [externe] E: internal (external) down time S: tiempo de indisponibilidad interna (externa) durée d'occupation E: holding time S: tiempo de ocupación durée d'occupation du circuit international E: holding time of an international circuit S: duración de ocupación de un circuito internacional durée d'occupation moyenne par prise E: mean holding time per seizure S: tiempo medio de ocupación por toma durée d'une impulsion E: pulse duration S: duración del impulso durée de conversation E: conversation time S: duración de conferencia durée de dérangement non détecté E: undetected failure time S: tiempo de fallo no detectado durée de disponibilité [d'indisponibilité] E: up (down) time S: tiempo de disponibilidad (indisponibilidad) durée de la conversation E: duration of a call S: duración de conferencia durée de maintenance E: maintenance time S: tiempo de mantenimiento durée de maintenance active E: active maintenance time S: tiempo de mantenimiento activo durée de maintenance corrective active; durée de réparation active E active corrective maintenance time; active repair time S: tiempo de mantenimiento correctivo activo; tiempo de reparación activo durée de maintenance corrective : durée de réparation E: corrective maintenance time; repair time S: tiempo de mantenimiento correctivo; tiempo de reparación durée de maintenance préventive E: preventive maintenance time S: tiempo de mantenimiento preventivo durée de maintenance préventive active E: active preventive maintenance time S: tiempo de mantenimiento preventivo activo durée de numérotation E: dialling-time S: tiempo de marcación durée de perte du verrouillage de trame E: out-of-frame alignment time S: duración de la pérdida de alineación de trama durée de présélection E: incoming response delay S: duración de la preselección durée de relève d'un dérangement E: failure correction time S: tiempo de corrección de fallo durée de sélection d'un commutateur E: exchange call set-up delay S: tiempo de establecimiento de la comunicación por una central durée de sonnerie E: answering delay S: demora de respuesta durée de vérification E: check-out time S: tiempo de verificación

durée d'établissement

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

- durée de vie utile
 - E: useful life
 - S: vida útil
- durée du diagnostic d'un dérangement E; failure diagnosis time
- S: tiempo de diagnóstico de fallo durée moyenne de conversation
 - *E:* average call duration
 - S: duración media de las conferencias
- durée moyenne des manoeuvres
- E: average operating time
- S: duración de las operaciones durée requise (non requise)
 - *E:* required (unrequired) time
 - S: tiempo requerido (no requerido)
- durée taxable d'une communication télex
- E: chargeable duration of a telex call
 - S: duración tasable de una comunicación télex
- durée taxable durée taxée E: chargeable duration; charged duration
- S: duración tasable; duración tasada durée théorique d'un intervalle significatif
 - E: theoretical duration of a significant interval
 - S: duración teórica de un intervalo significativo

durée totale d'occupation

- *E:* total holding time *S:* tiempo total de ocupación
- \mathbf{E}
- écart de capacité
- *E:* difference of capacity *S:* diferencia de capacidad
- écart équivalent
- *E*: equivalent resistance error
- S: error de resistencia equivalente
- écart équivalent corrigé
- *E*: corrected equivalent resistance error
- S: error de resistencia equivalente corregido
- écart sur la surface de référence (ΔD_R) E: reference surface diameter deviation
- (ΔD_R) S: desviación del diámetro de la superficie
- de referencia (ΔD_R) écart sur le diamètre de la gaine (ΔD_G) *E*: cladding surface diameter deviation
 - (ΔD_{CL}) S: desviación del diámetro de la superficie del revestimiento (ΔD_{CL})
- écart sur le diamètre du cœur (ΔD_CL)
- *E*: core diameter du cuu (ΔD_{C0})
- S: desviación del diámetro del núcleo
- (ΔD_{Co})
- échange

E: session S: sesión

- échange entre intervalles de temps
 - *E*: time slot interchange *S*: intercambio de intervalos de tiempo
- échantillon
- *E:* sample *S:* muestra
- échantillon reconstitué
- E: reconstructed sample
- S: muestra reconstruida
- échantillonnage
- E: sampling
- S: muestreo
- (communication, installation, faisceau) échelonné
- E: echelon telegraphy
- S: telegrafía escalonada
- écho

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- E: echo S: eco
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- Fascicle X.1 Glossary

- E: backward echo S: eco hacia atrás écho corrigé en amplitude E: amplitude-corrected echo S: eco corregido en amplitud écho corrigé en amplitude et en phase E: amplitude- and phase-corrected echo
- S: eco corregido en amplitud y en fase écho élémentaire

élément graphique de catégorie d'abonné ou

E: subscriber or terminal category PE

S: elemento pictográfico de enlace

d'émetteur-récepteur de signalisation E: combined signalling sender and receiver

S: elemento pictográfico de emisor y

S: elemento pictográfico de línea de

E: functional block boundary PE

élément graphique de limite de bloc fonctionnel

S: elemento pictográfico de frontera de

élément graphique de module de commutation

S: elemento pictográfico de módulo de

élément graphique de récepteur de signalisation

S: elemento pictográfico de receptor de

S: elemento pictográfico de símbolo de

élément graphique de symbole d'incertitude

élément graphique de tableau commutateur

S: elemento pictográfico de cuadro de

S: elemento pictográfico de tasación en

élément graphique de temporisateur de contrôle

S: elemento pictográfico de supervisión de

E: time supervision of a process PE

un proceso por temporizador

élément graphique de trajet de commutation

S: elemento pictográfico de trayecto de

élément graphique de trajet de commutation

S: elemento pictográfico de trayecto de

élément graphique de trajet de commutation

S: elemento pictográfico de trayecto de

S: dígito de justificación (dígito de relleno)

éléments numériques de service de justification

S: dígitos de servicio de justificación

(dígitos de servicio de relleno)

E: connected switching path PE

conmutación conectado

E: reserved switching path PE

conmutación reservado

élément numérique de justification

élément graphique de taxation en cours

E: charging in progress PE

élément graphique de ligne d'abonné

E: subscriber line PE

bloque funcional

E: switching module PE

E: signalling receiver PE

E: uncertainty symbol PE

conmutación

señalización

incertidumbre

E: switchboard PE

conmutación

curso

d'un processus

E: switching path PE

conmutación

établi

réservé

élément numérique

élément numérique

E: justifying digit

E: unit element

E: service digits

S: elemento unitario

éléments numériques de service

E: justification service digits

S: dígitos de servicio

E: digit

S: dígito

E: digit

S: cifra

élément unitaire

éléments de code

S: unidad

E: unit

abonado

receptor de señalización combinados

S: elemento pictográfico de categoría de

d'équipement terminal

abonado o terminal

élément graphique de combinaison

élément graphique de circuit

E: trunk PE

PE

E: elementary echo *S*: eco elemental

écho (vers l'amont)

- écho vers l'aval; traînage E: forward echo
- S: eco hacia adelante
- échomètre à impulsions E: pulse echo meter
 - S: ecómetro de impulsos
- écrêtage du centre
- E: centre clipping
 - S: limitación de amplitud en el centro de las señales
- édition
- E: editing
- S: edición
- effet d'écho
- E: echo effect
- S: efecto de eco
- efficacité à l'émission d'un système téléphonique local
- E: sending sensitivity of a local telephone circuit
- S: sensibilidad en la emisión de un sistema telefónico local (STL)
- efficacité à la réception d'un système
 - téléphonique local
 - E: receiving sensitivity of a local telephone system
- S: sensibilidad en la recepción de un sistema telefónico local (STL)
- efficacité de l'oreille artificielle E: sensitivity of the artificial ear
- S: sensibilidad del oído artificial élément hinaire
- E: binary digit
- S: dígito binario
- élément d'image *E:* picture element
- S: elemento de imagen élément de modulation (restitution, signal)
- E: modulation (restitution, signal) element S: elemento de modulación (restitución, señal)
- élément de parité
- E: parity digit
- S: cifra de paridad
- élément de signal E:signal element
- S: elemento de señal
- élément de signal (télégraphique) (sens général)
- *E*: (telegraph) signal element (general sense) *S*: elemento de señal (telegráfica) (en sentido general)
- élément de signal télégraphique (pour les systèmes alphabétiques)
 - E: telegraph signal element (in alphabetic systems)
- S: elemento de señal telegráfica (en sistemas alfabéticos)

élément graphique d'élément de commande

S: elemento pictográfico de elemento de

élément graphique d'émetteur de signalisation

S: elemento pictográfico de emisor de

S: elemento pictográfico de equipo terminal

élément graphique d'équipement terminal

- élément graphique (EG)
- *E:* pictorial element (PE) *S:* elemento pictográfico (EP)

E: control element PE

E: signalling sender PE

E: terminal equipment PE

señalización

control

embrouilleur E: scrambler S: aleatorizador émetteur à cylindre E: drum transmitter S: transmisor de cilindro émetteur à plat E: flat-bed transmitter S: transmisor de exploración plana émetteur-récepteur pour essais de continuité E: continuity check transceiver S: transmisor-receptor para pruebas de continuidad; transceptor para pruebas de continuidad en temps réel E: real time S: en tiempo real (adjetivo) en-tête E: header S: encabezamiento encombrement (congestion) E: blocking (congestion) S: bloqueo; congestión encombrement d'appel (probabilité de perte, perte) E: call congestion (probability of loss; loss) S: congestión de llamadas; bloqueo de llamadas; probabilidad de pérdida; pérdida encombrement de réception E: reception congestion S: congestión en la recepción enregistrement E: record S: registro enregistreur E: register S: registrador enregistreur à décalage E: shift register S: registro de desplazamiento enregistreur international R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2) E: outgoing international R2 register (Signalling System R2) S: registrador internacional R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2) enregistreur R2 d'arrivée (système de signalisation R2) E: incoming R2 register (Signalling System R2) S: registrador R2 de llegada (sistema de señalización R2) enregistreur R2 de départ (système de signalisation R2) E: outgoing R2 register (Signalling System R2) S: registrador R2 de salida (sistema de señalización R2) ensemble de caractères (en LHM) E: character set (in MML) S: juego de caracteres; conjunto de caracteres (en LHM) ensemble terminal E: local end (with its termination) S: conjunto terminal entrée (en LHM) E: input (in MML) S: entrada (en LHM) entrée (en LDS) E: input (in SDL) S: entrada (en LÉD) entrée d'acceptation E: acceptance input S: entrada de aceptación entrée de paramètre avec format E: format parameter input S: introducción formatizada de parámetro entrée de sélection E: selection input S: entrada de selección enveloppe E: envelope S: envolvente

enveloppes verrouillées en permanence E: permanently locked envelope S: envolventes con alineación permanente envoyer la tonalité spéciale d'information (système de signalisation R2) E: send special information tone (Signalling System R2) S: señal de envío de tono especial de información (sistema de señalización R2) épilogue de procédure E: procedure epilogue S: epílogo de procedimiento équipement de commutation automatique E: automatic switching equipment S: equipo de conmutación automática équipement de conversion de signaux \vec{E} : signal-conversion equipment S: equipo de conversión de señales équipement de multiplexage MIC E: PCM multiplex equipment S: equipo múltiplex MIC équipement de multiplexage numérique \vec{E} : digital multiplex equipment S: equipo múltiplex digital équipement de terminaison du circuit de données E: data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) S: equipo de terminación del circuito de datos (ETCD) équipement intermédiaire E: intermediate equipment S: equipo intermedio équipement terminal de données \vec{E} : data terminal equipment S: equipo terminal de datos équipement terminal demandé E: called terminal S: terminal llamado; terminal solicitado équipement terminal demandeur E: calling terminal S: terminal que llama; terminal solicitante équivalent de référence corrigé (ERC) des systèmes nationaux *E*: nominal corrected reference equivalents (CREs) of the national systems S: equivalentes de referencia corregidos (ERC) nominales de los sistemas nacionales équivalents de référence corrigés (ERC) E: corrected reference equivalents (CREs) S: equivalentes de referencia corregidos (ERC) erlang E: Erlang S: erlang erreur de concentricité cœur/gaine $(C_{C/G})$ E: concentricity error, core/cladding S: error de concentricidad núcleo/revestimiento (CCo/CL) erreur de concentricité cœur/surface de référence $(C_{C/R})$ *E:* concentricity error, core/reference surface *S:* error de concentricidad núcleo/superficie de referencia $(C_{Co/R})$ erreur de fréquence ∆f/f E: frequency uncertainty, $\Delta f/f$ S: incertidumbre de frecuencia, $\Delta f/f$ erreur double, triple ... E. double, triple, ... error S: error doble, triple ... erreur numérique E. digital error S: error digital erreur simple E: single error S: error simple erreur sur la durée E: time interval error (TIE) S: error de intervalo de tiempo (EIT) erreurs aléatoires E: random errors S: errores aleatorios

E: Morse space S: espacio Morse essai E: test S: prueba essai aux limites E: limit test S: prueba en los límites essai de continuité E: continuity check S: prueba de continuidad essai de fonctionnement E: functional test S: prueba de funcionamiento essai par «tout ou rien» E: yes or no test S: prueba de viabilidad établissement de l'appel E: call establishment S: establecimiento de la comunicación étage de commutation E: switching stage S: etapa de conmutación étage de commutation distant \vec{E} : remote switching stage S: etapa de conmutación distante étage de sélection \bar{E} : selection stage S: etapa de selección état (en LDS) E: state (in SDL) S: estado (en LED) état d'indisponibilité E: down state S: estado de indisponibilidad état de dérangement E: failure state S: estado de fallo état de disponibilité E: up state S: estado de disponibilidad état défavorable (embrouillage) E: adverse state (scrambling process) S: estado desfavorable (aleatorización) état significatif d'une modulation (télégraphique) E: significant condition of a modulation S: estado significativo de una modulación (telegráfica) états auxiliaires d'une modulation E: auxiliary conditions of a modulation S: estados auxiliares de una modulación états significatifs d'un signal E: significant conditions of a signal S: estados significativos de una señal états significatifs d'une modulation E: significant conditions of a modulation S: estados significativos de una modulación états significatifs d'une restitution E: significant conditions of a restitution S: estados significativos de una restitución ETCD en attente E: DCE waiting S: ETCD en espera étiquette E: label S: etiqueta étiquette d'acheminement E: routing label S: etiqueta de encaminamiento ETTD en attente E: DTE waiting S: ETD en espera ETTD non prêt automatique E: DTE uncontrolled not ready S: ETD no controlado no preparado ETTD non prêt commandé E: DTE controlled not ready S: ETD controlado, no preparado ETTD occupé E: DTE busy S: ETD ocupado

espace Morse

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

expansion (dans un étage de commutation) E: expansion S: expansión (en una etapa de conmutación) exploitation avec préparation E. preparation operating S: explotación con preparación exploitation en duplex E: duplex operation S: funcionamiento dúplex exploitation en semi-duplex E: half-duplex operation S: explotación semidúplex; funcionamiento semidúplex exploitation en service rapide E: demand operating S: explotación en servicio rápido exploration réduite E: limited scanning S: exploración reducida exposition E: exposure S: exposición expression arithmétique (en LHM) E: arithmetic expression (in MML) S: expresión aritmética (en LHM) extension de code E: code extension S: ampliación del código extension de code graphique *E*: graphic code extension *S*: ampliación del código gráfico extrémité de section E: section termination S: extremo de sección extrémité de section E: section termination S: extremo de sección extrémités virtuelles E: virtual switching points S: extremos virtuales extrémités virtuelles analogiques E: virtual analogue switching points S: extremos virtuales analógicos

F

facilité d'utilisation du service E: service operability performance S: calidad de la operabilidad del servicio; facilidad de utilización del servicio facteur d'efficacité dans le temps E: efficiency factor in time (of a telegraph communication with automatic repetition for the correction of errors) S: factor de eficacia en el tiempo (de una comunicación telegráfica con repetición automática para la correción de errores) facteur d'irrégularité E: peakedness factor S: factor de irregularidad facteur de câblage E: take-up factor S: factor de cableado facteur de coopération E: factor of cooperation S: factor de cooperación facteur de cylindre E: drum factor S: factor de cilindro facteur de réflexion sur les irrégularités E: irregularity reflection coefficient S: coeficiente de reflexión de las irregularidades faisceau d'acheminement unique E: only route circuit group S: haz de circuitos de una ruta única faisceau de canaux sémaphores; faisceau de liaisons de signalisation E: signalling link set S: conjunto de enlaces de señalización

faisceau de circuits E: circuit group S: haz de circuitos faisceau de dernier choix E: last choice circuit group S: haz de circuitos de última elección faisceau de faisceaux E: network cluster S: agrupación de haces faisceau de premier choix E: first choice circuit group S: haz de circuitos de primera elección faisceau de routes sémaphores E: signalling route set S: conjunto de rutas de señalización faisceau de système de télégraphie harmonique E: voice-frequency telegraph (VFT system) S: sistema de telegrafía armónica (sistema TA) faisceau débordant E: high usage circuit group S: haz de circuitos de gran utilización faisceau équivalent E: equivalent random circuit group S: haz de circuitos aleatorios equivalente faisceau final E: final circuit group S: haz final de circuitos faisceau totalement fourni E: fully provided circuit group S: haz de circuitos totalmente provisto fanion E: flag S: bandera fenêtre d'accusé de réception E: acknowledgement window S: ventana de acuse de recibo fiabilité E: reliability S: fiabilidad fiabilité d'un équipement E: reliability performance S: calidad de la fiabilidad fiabilité d'une communication (téléphonique) établie E: reliability of an established (telephone) connection S: fiabilidad de una conexión (telefónica) establecida fiabilité du service E: service reliability performance S: calidad de la fiabilidad del servicio fichier E: file S: fichero fin de dialogue E: end of dialogue S: fin de diálogo fin de sélection E: end of selection S: fin de selección fin de sortie E: end of output S: fin de salida finesse d'exploration E: scanning density S: densidad de exploración flux de trafic (trafic point à point, courant de trafic) E: traffic relation (traffic stream; traffic item; parcel of traffic; point-to-point traffic) S: relación de tráfico; corriente de tráfico; elemento de tráfico; lote de tráfico; tráfico de punto a punto fonction (en LHM) E: function (in MML) S: función fonction d'enregistreur E: register function

S: función de registrador

fonction de commande E: control function S: función de control fonction de parité E: parity function S: función de paridad fonctionnement avec chevauchement (système de signalisation R2) E: overlap operation (Signalling System R2) S: explotación con superposición (sistema de señalización R2) fonctionnement entièrement automatique E: fully automatic operation S: explotación automática fonctions d'orientation des messages de signalisation *E*: signalling message handling functions *S*: funciones de tratamiento de mensajes de señalización fonctions de commande pour la présentation E: presentation control functions S: funciones de control de la presentación fonctions de gestion des canaux sémaphores E: signalling link management functions S: funciones de gestión de enlaces de señalización fonctions de gestion des routes sémaphores E: signalling route management functions S: funciones de gestión de rutas de señalización fonctions de gestion du réseau sémaphore E: signalling network management functions S: funciones de gestión de la red de señalización fonctions de gestion du trafic sémaphore *E*: signalling traffic management functions *S*: funciones de gestión del tráfico de señalización fonctions du réseau sémaphore E: signalling network functions S: funciones de la red de señalización format` E: format S: formato format de paquet E: packet format S: formato de los paquetes fréquence de ligne E: scanning line frequency S: frecuencia de línea (de exploración) fréquence de modulation E: modulating frequency S: frecuencia de modulación fréquence infra-téléphonique E: subtelephone frequency S: frecuencia infraacústica fréquence supra-téléphonique E: super-telephone frequency S: frecuencia supraacústica fréquence téléphonique E: telephone frequency S: frecuencia telefónica G gaine

E: cladding

S: revestimiento générateur de rythme; horloge

E: clock

S: reloj gestion du réseau international E: international network management

S: gestión de la red internacional gigue

E: iitter

S: fluctuación de fase

glissement commandé

E: controlled slip

S: deslizamiento controlado

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

glissement non commandé E: uncontrolled slip S: deslizamiento incontrolado groupe de canaux sémaphores E: signalling link group S: grupo de enlaces de señalización groupe fermé d'usagers E: closed user group S: grupo cerrado de usuarios groupe fermé d'usagers E: closed user group S: grupo cerrado de usuarios groupe fermé d'usagers avec accès sortant E: closed user group with outgoing access S: grupo cerrado de usuarios con acceso de salida groupe fermé d'usagers bilatéral E: bilateral closed user group S: grupo cerrado de usuarios bilateral groupe primaire E: group S: grupo primario groupe quaternaire E: supermastergroup S: grupo cuaternario groupe secondaire E: supergroup S: grupo secundario groupe tertiaire E: mastergroup S: grupo terciario

Η

hélice d'inscription E: helix S: hélice registradora hétérochrone E: heterochronous S: heterócrono heure chargée E: busy hour S: hora cargada heure chargée moyenne E: time consistent busy hour (mean busy hour) S: hora cargada media heure de pointe E: peak busy hour (bouncing busy hour; post selected busy hour) S: hora punta hiérarchie de multiplexage numérique E: digital multiplex hierarchy S: jerarquia de los múltiplex digitales homochrone E: homochronous S: homócrono horloge de référence E: reference clock S: reloj de referencia horloge maîtresse E: master clock S: reloj maestro

I

identificateur E: identifica S: identificador identificateur (en LHM) E: identificat (in MML) S: identificador (en LHM) identificateur d'origine E: source identifier S: identificador de fuente

(IR)E: command identifier (CI) or response identifier (RI) S: identificador de instrucción (II) o identificador de respuesta (IR) identificateur de communication E: call identifier S: identificador de la llamada identificateur de destination E: destination identifier S: identificador de destino identificateur de groupe de paramètres (IGP) E: parameter group identifier (PGI) S: identificador de grupo de parámetros (IGP)identificateur de paramètre (IP) E: parameter identifier (PI) S: identificador de parámetro (IP) identification d'un dérangement E: failure recognition S: detección de fallo identification de fonction E: function identification S: identificación de función identification de la ligne du demandé E: called line identification facility S: identificación de la línea llamada identification de la ligne du demandeur E: calling line identification facility S: identificación de la línea que llama identification de service E: service identification S: identificación de servicio identification du réseau de transit E: transit network identification S: identificación de la red de tránsito identification du type ou du mode de la communication E: mode or type of communication identification S: identificación del tipo o del modo de la comunicación identité de la ligne du demandé E: called line identity S: identidad de la línea llamada identité de la ligne du demandeur E: calling line identity S: identidad de la línea que llama identité de la station côtière (terrienne) E: coast (shore) station identity S: identidad de estación costera (terrena costera) identité de la station de navire E: ship station identity S: identidad de estación de barco identité de réseau de transit d'EPR E: RPOA transit network identity S: identidad de red de tránsito de EPER identité de sélection E: selection identity S: identidad de selección identité du réseau E: network identity S: identidad de red impulsion en sinus carré E: sine-squared S: impulso en seno cuadrado indépendance de la séquence des bits E: bit sequence independence S: independencia de la secuencia de bits indépendance de la séquence des bits E: bit sequence independence S: independencia de la secuencia de bits indicateur E: indicator S: indicador indicateur «prêt» E: ready indicator S: indicador de preparado indicateur avec (/sans) taxation E: charge/no charge indicator S: indicador de con tarificación/sin tarificación

identificateur de commande (IC) ou de réponse

indicateur d'accusé de récention E: acknowledgement indicator S: indicador de acuse de recibo indicateur d'acheminement détourné E: alternative routing indicator S: indicador de encaminamiento alternativo indicateur d'adresse de réacheminement E: redirection address indicator S' indicador de dirección de redireccionamiento indicateur d'appel d'essai (système de signalisation R2) E: test call indicator (Signalling System R2) S: indicador de llamada de prueba (sistema de señalización R2) indicateur d'appel de groupe fermé d'usagers E: closed user group call indicator S: indicador de llamada de grupo cerrado de usuarios indicateur d'appel de groupe fermé d'usagers bilatéral E: bilateral closed user group call indicator S: indicador de llamada de grupo cerrado de usuarios bilateral indicateur d'appel réacheminé E: redirected call indicator S: indicador de llamada redireccionada indicateur d'identité de la ligne du demandé E: called line identity indicator S: indicador de identidad de la línea llamada indicateur d'identité de la ligne du demandeur E: calling line identity indicator S: indicador de identidad de la línea que llama indicateur d'indicatif de pays E: country-code indicator S: indicador de indicativo de país indicateur d'origine E: origin indicator S: indicador de origen indicateur de catégorie d'usagers E: user class indicator S: indicador de clase (de servicio) de usuario indicateur de catégorie du demandeur E: calling party's category indicator S: indicador de la categoría del abonado que llama indicateur de choix de l'EPR E: RPOA selection indicator S: indicador de elección de EPER indicateur de communication nationale/internationale E: national/international call indicator S: indicador de llamada nacional/internacional indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne du demandé E: called line identification request indicator S: indicador de petición de identificación de la línea llamada indicateur de demande d'identification de la ligne du demandeur E: calling line identification request indicator S: indicador de petición de identificación de la línea que llama indicateur de demande d'identification du réseau d'origine E: originating network identification request indicator S: indicador de petición de identificación de la red de origen indicateur de demande de taxation à l'arrivée E: reverse charging request indicator S: indicador de petición de cobro revertido indicateur de destination E: destination indicator S: indicador de destino indicateur de domaine E: field indicator S: indicador de campo

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

indicateur de IPD/CIRD E: DCC/DNIC indicator S: indicador DPD/CIRD indicateur de la catégorie du demandeur E: calling party's category indicator S: indicador de la categoría del abonado que llama indicateur de la nature du circuit E: nature-of-circuit indicator S: indicador de la naturaleza del circuito indicateur de longueur E: length indicator S: indicador de longitud indicateur de longueur (IL) E: length indicator (LI) S: indicador de longitud (IL) indicateur de longueur de domaine E: field length indicator S: indicador de longitud de campo indicateur de service (utilisateur) E: service indicator S: indicador de servicio indicateur de service E: service indicator S: indicador de servicio indicateur de suppresseur d'écho E: echo suppressor indicator S: indicador de supresor de eco indicateur national E: national indicator S: indicador nacional indicateur national E: national indicator S: indicador nacional indicateurs d'indicatifs de pays et de suppresseur d'écho (système de signalisation R2) E: country-code and echo-suppressor indicators (Signalling System R2) S: indicadores de indicativo de país y de supresor de eco (sistema de señalización R2) indicateurs de nature du circuit (système de signalisation R2) E: nature of circuit indicators (Signalling System R2) S: indicadores de la naturaleza del circuito (sistema de señalización R2) indicatif de pays E: country code S: indicativo de país indicatif interurbain E: trunk code S: indicativo interurbano indicatif local E: local index S: indice local indication audible E: audible indication S: indicación audible indication d'attente de message E: message waiting indication S: indicación de mensaje en espera indication d'échappement E: escape indication S: indicación de escape indication de défaillance en amont E: upstream failure indication S: indicación de fallo detrás indication de demande de bloc de paramètres E: parameter block request indication S: indicación de petición de bloque de parámetros indication de libération par l'ETCD E: DCE clear indication S: indicación de liberación por el ETCD indication de non-remise de datagramme E: datagram nondelivery indication S: indicación de no entrega de datagrama indication «prêt» E: ready indication S: indicación de preparado

indice de qualité d'une voie de transmission E: quality index of a channel S: indice de calidad de un canal information E: information S: información information d'appel E: call information S: información de llamada information d'en-tête supplémentaire E: additional header information S: información adicional de encabezamiento information de liaison défaillante E: faulty link information S: información de enlace averiado information de service E: housekeeping information S: información de servicio information de signalisation (domaine d') E: signalling information (field) S: (campo de) información de señalización information supplementaire E: supplementary information S: información suplementaria information supplémentaire E: additional information S: información adicional installation terminale pour transmission de données E: terminal installation for data transmission S: instalación terminal para transmisión de datos installation terminale télétex à postes multiples E: multi-station teletex terminal installation S: instalación terminal teletex multiestación instant de décision d'un signal numérique E. decision instant of a digital signal S: instante de decisión de una señal digital instant significatif cohérent E: coherent significant instant S: instante significativo coherente instants idéals E: ideal instants S: instantes ideales instants significatifs E: significant instants S: instantes significativos instants significatifs E: significant instants S: instantes significativos instants significatifs d'un signal numérique E: significant instants of a digital signal S: instantes significativos de una señal digital instruction d'alarme E: alarm statement S: sentencia de alarma instruction de fin E: end statement S: sentencia de fin intégrité de la séquence des éléments numériques E: digit sequence integrity S: integridad de la secuencia de dígitos intégrité de la séquence des intervalles de temps E: time slot sequence integrity S: integridad de la secuencia de intervalos de tiempo intensité d'appel E: call intensity S: intensidad de llamadas intensité de trafic (charge) E: traffic intensity (load) S: intensidad de tráfico; carga intensité de trafic équivalent E: equivalent random traffic intensity S: intensidad de tráfico aleatorio equivalente intensité instantanée de dérangement E: instantaneous failure intensity S: intensidad instantánea de fallos

intensité moyenne de dérangement E: mean failure intensity S: intensidad media de fallos intention d'annel E call intent S: intento de llamada interdiction des appels à l'arrivée E: incoming calls barred S: prohibición de llamadas entrantes interface multiplex E: multiplex interface S: interfaz múltiplex interfonctionnement, dans le service télétex, entre des réseaux différents E: interworking in the Teletex service between different networks S: interfuncionamiento de redes diferentes en el servicio teletex interfonctionnement de la signalisation E: signalling interworking S: interfuncionamiento de la señalización interfonctionnement de service E: service interworking S: interfuncionamiento de servicios interfonctionnement entre catégories d'usagers du service E: interworking between user classes of services S: interfuncionamiento entre clases de servicio de usuario interfonctionnement entre le service télétex et d'autres services E: interworking between Teletex and other services S: interfuncionamiento del servicio teletex con otros servicios interfonctionnement entre réseaux E: interworking between networks S: interfuncionamiento entre redes interlignage E: underlap S: desligamiento interruption E: interruption S: interrupción interruption E: interrupt; interruption S: interrupción interruption de (du service) transmission E: interruption of transmission (service) S: interrupción de la transmisión (de un servicio) intervalle de quantification E: quantizing interval S: intervalo de cuantificación intervalle de temps E: time slot S: intervalo de tiempo intervalle de temps de signalisation E: signalling time slot S: intervalo de tiempo de señalización intervalle de temps de verrouillage de trame E: frame alignment time slot S: intervalo de tiempo de alineación de trama intervalle de temps de voie E: channel time slot S: intervalo de tiempo de canal intervalle de temps pour élément numérique E: digit time slot S: intervalo de tiempo de dígito intervalle de temps pour élément numérique justifiable E: justifiable digit time slot S: intervalo de tiempo de dígito justificable (intervalo de tiempo de dígito rellenable) intervalle minimum E: minimum interval S: intervalo mínimo intervalle minimum acceptable E: minimum acceptable interval S: intervalo mínimo aceptable

intervalle significatif E: significant interval S: intervalo significativo intervalle significatif E: significant interval S: intervalo significativo intervalle unitaire F unit interval S: intervalo unitario intervention E: prompting S: sugerencia intervention partielle E. partial break-in S: intervención parcial intervention totale E: full break-in S. intervención total invitation à numéroter E: proceed-to-select S: invitación a marcar isochrone F · isochronous S. isócrono isochronisme par paquets (isochronisme interrompu) E: burst isochronous S: transmisión isócrona en ráfagas itinéraire E: path S: trayecto

J

ioncteur E: junctor (in the crossbar system) S: conector (en un sistema de barras cruzadas) jonction (interface) E: interface S: interfaz jonction réentrante E: reentrant trunking S: enlace reentrante jonction, interface E: interface S: interfaz justification E: justification S: justificación (relleno de impulsos) justification négative E: negative justification S: justificación negativa (relleno negativo de impulsos) justification positive E: positive justification S: justificación positiva (relleno positivo de impulsos) justification positive/nulle/négative E: positive/zero/negative justification S: justificación positiva/nula/negativa (relleno positivo/nulo/negativo de impulsos) L

lame d'inscription E: writing bar (writing edge) S: lámina registradora langage clair E: plain language S: lenguaje claro langage d'assemblage E: assembly language S: lenguaje de ensamblaje langage d'origine ; langage-source E: source language S: lenguaje fuente langage de commande E: command language S: lenguaje de instrucciones; lenguaje de órdenes langage de spécification et de description (LDS) E: specification and description language (SDL) S: lenguaje de especificación y descripción (LED) langage évolué E: high level language (HLL) S: lenguaje de alto nivel langage homme-machine (LHM) E: man-machine language (MML) S: lenguaje hombre-máquina (LHM) langage homme-machine du CCITT E: CCITT MML S: LHM del CCITT langage lié au calculateur E: low level language S: lenguaje de bajo nivel langage-machine E: computer language S: lenguaje de computador; lenguaje de máquina langage résultant ; langage-objet E: object language S: lenguaje objeto; lenguaje resultante langage secret *E*: secret language (telegrams) S: lenguaje secreto LDS/GR E:SDL/GR S: LED/GR LDS/PR E:SDL/PR S: LED/PR lettre E: letter S: letra liaison E: link S: enlace liaison de données E: data link S: enlace de datos liaison de données E: data link S: enlace de datos liaison de données de signalisation E: signalling data link S: enlace de datos para la señalización liaison de signalisation E: signalling link S: enlace de señalización liaison de transfert E-transfer link S: enlace de transferencia liaison en assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires E: fifteen-supergroup assembly link S: enlace en agregado de 15 grupos secundarios liaison en groupe primaire E: group link S: enlace en grupo primario liaison en groupe quaternaire E: supermastergroup link S: enlace en grupo cuaternario liaison en groupe quaternaire E: supermastergroup link S: enlace en grupo cuaternario liaison en groupe secondaire E: supergroup link S: enlace en grupo secundario liaison en groupe tertiaire E: mastergroup link S: enlace en grupo terciario liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, etc.) E: line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, etc.) S: enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de

pares coaxiales, etc.) liaison en ligne (à paires symétriques, à paires coaxiales, sur faisceau hertzien, etc.) E: line link (using symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs, radio-relay link, etc.) S: enlace en línea (de pares simétricos, de pares coaxiales, de radioenlaces, etc.) liaison internationale E: international link S: enlace internacional liaison internationale louée en groupe primaire ou secondaire E: international leased group link or supergroup link S: enlace internacional arrendado en grupo primario o secundario liaison multiplex E: multiplex link S: enlace multiplexado liaison radiophonique internationale E: international sound-programme link S: enlace radiofónico internacional liaison radiophonique internationale multiple E: international multiple destination sound-programme link S: enlace radiofónico internacional con destinos múltiples liaison sémaphore de données; liaison de données de signalisation E: signalling data link S: enlace de datos de señalización liaison télévisuelle internationale E: international television link S: enlace internacional de televisión liaison télévisuelle internationale multiple E: international multiple destination television link S: enlace internacional de televisión con destinos múltiples libération E: clearing S: liberación libération (fin, relâchement) E: release S: liberación lien (en programmation) E: link (in programming) S: enlace (en programación) ligne E: line S: línea ligne d'abonné E: subscriber's line S: línea de abonado ligne d'exploration E: scanning line S: línea de exploración ligne de liaison (en LDS) E: flow line S: línea de flujo (en LED) ligne de liaison (en LHM) E: flow line (in MML) S: linea de flujo (en LHM) ligne de maintenance E: line of maintenance S: línea de mantenimiento ligne de signal E: signal line S: línea de señal ligne internationale E: international line S: línea internacional ligne nationale E: national line S: línea nacional ligne, liaison duplex; ligne, liaison duplexée E: duplex (circuit, connection) S: circuito (conexión) dúplex lignes multiples pour une même adresse E: multiple lines at the same address S: líneas múltiples para una misma dirección

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

limitation de crête E: peak limiting S: limitación de cresta localisation des dérangements E: localization of faults S: localización de averías logiciel E: software S: soporte lógico logistique de maintenance *E*: maintenance support performance *S*: calidad del soporte de mantenimiento logistique du service E: service support performance S: calidad del soporte del servicio loi de codage E: encoding law S: ley de codificación loi de codage à segments E: segmented encoding law S: ley de codificación por segmentos longueur totale de ligne E: total scanning line length S: longitud total de la línea de exploración longueur utile de ligne *E*: usable scanning line length S: longitud útil de la línea de exploración

M

macro-instruction E: macroinstruction; macro (instruction) S: macroinstrucción maillon E: link (in the crossbar system) S: enlace (en un sistema de barras cruzadas); conexión interna (en un sistema de barras cruzadas) maintenabilité E: maintainability performance S: calidad de la mantenibilidad maintenabilité E: maintainability S: mantenibilidad maintenance E: maintenance S: mantenimiento maintenance affectant les fonctions E: function affecting maintenance S: mantenimiento que afecta a la función maintenance corrective E: corrective maintenance S: mantenimiento correctivo maintenance corrective; réparation. E: corrective maintenance; repair S: mantenimiento correctivo; reparación maintenance dégradant les fonctions E: function degrading maintenance S: mantenimiento que degrada la función maintenance dirigée E: controlled maintenance S: mantenimiento controlado maintenance empêchant l'accomplissement des fonctions E: function preventing maintenance S: mantenimiento que impide la función maintenance non programmée E: unscheduled maintenance S: mantenimiento no programado maintenance permettant l'accomplissement des fonctions E: function permitting maintenance S: mantenimiento que permite la función maintenance préventive E: preventive maintenance S: mantenimiento preventivo maintenance préventive E: preventive maintenance S: mantenimiento preventivo

maintenance programmée E:scheduled maintenance S: mantenimiento programado marge d'un appareil télégraphique (ou d'un ensemble terminal) E: margin of a telegraph apparatus (or of the local end with its termination) S: margen de un aparato telegráfico marge d'un récepteur synchrone E: margin of a synchronous receiver S: margen de un receptor síncrono marge nette E: net margin S: margen neto matrice de commutation E: switching matrix S: matriz de conmutación matrice de trafic E: traffic matrix S: matriz de tráfico mémoire E: storage register S: memoria mésochrone E: mesochronous S: mesócrono message E: message S: mensaje message d'acceptation de l'appel *E*: call accepted message *S*: mensaje de llamada aceptada message d'acceptation de la demande d'enregistrement ou d'annulation de services complémentaires E: facility registration/cancellation request accepted message S: mensaje de aceptación de la petición de registro/cancelación de facilidad message d'adresse E: address message S: mensaje de dirección message d'adresse initial (IAM) E: initial address message (IAM) S: mensaje inicial de dirección (IAM) message d'adresse subséquent (SAM) E: subsequent address message (SAM) S: mensaje subsiguiente de dirección (SAM) message d'état de circuit E: circuit state message S: mensaje de estado del circuito message d'identité de la ligne du demandeur E: calling line identity message S: mensaje de identidad de la línea que llama message de demande d'enregistrement ou d'annulation de services complémentaires E: facility registration/cancellation request message S: mensaje de petición de registro/cancelación de facilidad message de libération E: clear message S: mensaje de liberación message de refus de l'appel E: call rejected message S: mensaje de llamada rechazada message de refus de la demande d'enregistrement ou d'annulation de services complémentaires E: facility registration/cancellation request rejected message S: mensaje de rechazo de la petición de registro/cancelación de facilidad message (de signalisation) E: (signal) message S: mensaje (de señalización) message de signalisation E: signalling message S: mensaje de señalización message irrationnel E: unreasonable message S: mensaje incoherente

message multiple (MUM) E: multi-unit message (MUM) S: mensaje múltiple (MUM) message simple E: one-unit message S: mensaje simple mesure E: measurement S: medición mesure échométrique E: echometric measurement S: medición ecométrica métalangage (en LHM) E: meta-language (in MML) S: metalenguaje (en LHM) méthode (de correction d'erreur) avec retransmission cyclique préventive E: preventive cyclic retransmission (error control) method S: método (de protección contra errores) por retransmisión cíclica preventiva méthode (de correction d'erreur) de base E: basic (error correction) method S: método básico (de corrección de errores) méthode de division des recettes de répartition E: accounting revenue division procedure S: procedimiento de división de los ingresos de distribución méthode de rémunération en fonction d'unités de trafic E: traffic-unit price procedure S: procedimiento de remuneración en función de las unidades de tráfico méthode de rémunération forfaitaire par circuit E: flat-rate price (per circuit) procedure S: procedimiento de remuneración a tanto alzado por circuito mettre au point E: to debug (in programming) S: depurar (en programación) micro-instruction E: microinstruction S: microinstrucción microprogramme E: microprogram S: microprograma mise en marche dispositif (DST) E: device start (DST) S: arrangue de dispositivo (DST) mise en phase (en télégraphie fac-similé) E: phasing (in facsimile telegraphy) S: puesta en fase (en telegrafia facsímil) mise en réserve (en LDS) E: save S: conservación (en LED) mode à quantification d'amplitude E: amplitude quantized control S: control por cuantificación de amplitud mode à quantification temporelle E: time quantized control S: control por cuantificación temporal mode analogique E: analogue control S: control analógico mode analogique linéaire E: linear analogue control S: control analógico lineal mode (de signalisation) associé E: associated mode (of signalling) S: modo (de señalización) asociado mode conversation E: conversational mode S: modo conversación mode d'exploitation associé E: associated mode of operation S: modo de explotación asociado mode d'exploitation entièrement dissocié E: fully dissociated mode of operation S: modo de explotación enteramente disociado mode d'exploitation quasi associé E: quasi-associated mode of operation

S: modo de explotación cuasiasociado

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

mode de dérangement E: failure mode S: modo de fallo mode dialogué E-conversational mode S: modo conversacional mode échoplex E: echoplex mode S: modo ecoplex mode fonctionnel E: functional mode S: modo funcional mode local E: local mode S: modo local mode menu E: menu mode S: modo menú mode (de signalisation) non associé E: non-associated mode (of signalling) S: modo (de señalización) no asociado mode (de signalisation) quasi associé E: quasi-associated mode (of signalling) S: modo (de señalización) cuasiasociado mode répétitif E: continuation mode S: modo continuación modem E: modem S: modem modes d'exploitation non associés E: non-associated mode of operation S: modo de explotación no asociado modulateur télégraphique E: telegraph modulator S: modulador telegráfico modulation E: modulation S: modulación modulation (sens adapté aux besoins de la télégraphie) E: modulation (sense appropriate to the purpose of telegraphy) S: modulación (significado para telegrafía) modulation (restitution, signal) arythmique E: start-stop modulation (restitution, signal) S: modulación (restitución, señal) arrítmica modulation avec référence fixe E: modulation with a fixed reference S: modulación con referencia fija modulation d'amplitude E: amplitude modulation S: modulación de amplitud modulation d'amplitude E: amplitude modulation S: modulación de amplitud modulation de fréquence E: frequency modulation S: modulación de frecuencia modulation de fréquence (ou modulation en fréquence) E: frequency modulation S: modulación de frecuencia modulation de phase E: phase modulation S: modulación de fase modulation delta E: delta modulation S: modulación delta modulation différentielle E: differential modulation S: modulación diferencial modulation différentielle par impulsions et codage (MDIC) E: differential pulse code modulation (DPCM) S: modulación por impulsos codificados diferencial (MICD) modulation en fréquence d'un sous-porteur E: subcarrier frequency modulation S: modulación de frecuencia de una

subportadora

E: curbed modulation S: modulación fraccionada modulation (restitution, signal) incorrecte E: incorrect modulation (restitution, signal) S: modulación (restitución, señal) incorrecta modulation (restitution, signal) isochrone E: isochronous modulation (restitution, signal) S: modulación (restitución, señal) isócrona modulation par déplacement de fréquence E: frequency shift keying (FSK) S: modulación por desplazamiento de frecuencia (MDF) modulation par déplacement de fréquence E: frequency shift keying (FSK) S: modulación por deslizamiento de frecuencia modulation par impulsions et codage (MIC) E: pulse code modulation (PCM) S: modulación por impulsos codificados (MIC) modulation par inversion de phase E: phase-inversion modulation S: modulación por inversión de fase modulation par mutation de fréquences E: frequency-exchange signalling S: modulación por cambio de frecuencias modulation (restitution, signal) parfaite E: perfect modulation (restitution, signal) S: modulación (restitución, señal) perfecta modulation télégraphique E: telegraph modulation S: modulación telegráfica modulation télégraphique E: telegraph modulation S: modulación telegráfica module de coopération E: index of cooperation S: indice de cooperación moirage E: interference pattern S: viso ... à moments successifs ; à moments simultanés E: sequential ...; coincident (signal elements) S: (elementos de señal) sucesivos, simultáneos moniteur E: monitor S: monitor mot de passe E: password S: contraseña moyenne des temps de bon fonctionnement E: mean time between failures S: tiempo medio entre fallos moyenne des temps de fonctionnement avant la première défaillance E: mean time to first failure S: tiempo medio hasta el primer fallo muldex E: muldex S: múldex multibloc E: multi-block S: multibloque multiplage E: multiple S: múltiple multiplet E: byte S: multibit

multiplex

E: multiplex

S: múltiplex

multiplex hétérogène

multiplex homogène

E: heterogeneous multiplex

S: múltiplex heterogéneo

E: homogeneous multiplex

S: múltiplex homogéneo

modulation fragmentée

S: multiplexación por división en el tiempo (MDT) multiplexage par répartition en fréquence (MRF) E: frequency-division multiplex S: multiplexación por división de frecuencia (MDF) multiplexeur de données du deuxième ordre E: second data multiplexer S: segundo multiplexor de datos multiplexeur de données du premier ordre E: first data multiplexer S: primer multiplexor de datos multiplexeur numérique E: digital multiplexer S: multiplexor digital multiplication d'erreurs E: error multiplication S: multiplicación de errores multitrame E: multiframe S: multitrama multivoie (de transmission) E: multitone system S: sistema multifrecuencia mutilation E: mutilation S: mutilación N niveau d'écho résiduel (N_{RES}) E: residual echo level (L_{RES}) S: nivel de eco residual (N_{RES}) niveau de maintenance E: level of maintenance S: nivel de mantenimiento niveau de saturation d'un amplificateur E: overload point (of an amplifier) S: nivel de saturación de un amplificador niveau inchangé E: unaffected level S: nivel invariable niveau relatif nominal de puissance E: nominal relative level S: nivel relativo nominal (de potencia) niveau relatif réel de puissance E: actual relative level S: nivel relativo real (de potencia) noeud de commutation E: switching node S: nodo de conmutación noir (blanc) de l'image E: picture black (white) S: negro (blanco) de la imagen noir (blanc) nominal E: nominal black (white)

multiplexage par répartition dans le temps

E: time-division multiplexing (TDM)

S: multiplexación por división en el tiempo multiplexage par répartition dans le temps

E: time-division multiplexing

(MRT)

noir (blanc) de l'image E: picture black (white) S: negro (blanco) de la image noir (blanc) nominal E: nominal black (white) S: negro (blanco) nominal nom de paramètre E: paramèter name S: nombre de parámetro nom symbolique E: symbolic name S: nombre simbólico nombre binaire E: binary numeral S: numeral binario nombre composé au clavier E: keyed numeral S: numeral de teclado nombre décimal E: decimal numeral

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

S: numeral decimal

nombre hexadécimal E: hexadecimal numeral S: numeral hexadecimal nombre non décimal E: non-decimal numeral S: numeral no decimal nombre octal E: octal numeral S: número octal non-circularité de la gaine (N_G) E: noncircularity of cladding (N_{CL}) S: no circularidad del revestimiento (N_{CL}) non-circularité de la surface de référence (N_R) E: noncircularity of reference surface (N_R) S: no circularidad de la superficie de referencia (N_R) non-circularité du cœur (N_C) E: noncircularity of core (N_{Co}) S: no circularidad del núcleo (N_{Co}) non prêt E not ready S: no preparado numéro abrégé E: abbreviated number S: número abreviado numéro d'abonné E: subscriber number S: número de abonado numéro de bande E: band number S: número de banda numéro de séquence de commande E: command sequence number S: número secuencial de instrucción numéro de séquence vers l'arrière E: backward sequence number S: número secuencial inverso: número secuencial hacia atrás numéro de séquence vers l'avant E: forward sequence number S: número secuencial directo; número secuencial hacia adelante numéro de station de navire E: ship station number S: número de estación de barco numéro international E: international number S: número internacional numéro local E: local number S: número local numéro national (significatif) E: national (significant) number S: número nacional (significativo) numéro télex national d'un abonné E: subscriber's national telex number S: número télex nacional de un abonado numérotation abrégée E: abbreviated address calling S: llamada con dirección abreviada

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obliquité

E: skew S: oblicuidad

observation automatique de la qualité de service *E*: automatic observation of the service quality P

page

E: page

page télétex

S: página

E: Teletex page

S: página teletex

paire de voies complémentaires

E: pair of complementary channels

S: par de canales complementarios

- S: observación automática de la calidad de servicio
- observation de la qualité de service E: service observation
- S: observación de la calidad de servicio observation manuelle de la qualité de service
- E: manual observation of the service quality S: observación manual de la calidad de servicio

observation semi-automatique de la qualité de service E: semi-automatic observation S: observación semiautomática de la calidad de servicio occupation, occupé E: busy S: ocupado; ocupación octet E: octet S: octeto octet de service E: service information (octet) S: (octeto de) información de servicio onde pilote E: pilot S: piloto onde porteuse E: carrier wave S: onda portadora opérateur d'une entrée LHM E: initiator of MML input S: iniciador de entrada LHM opérateur directeur E: controlling operator S: operador director (o controlador) opératrice directrice E: controlling operator S: operadora directora option de présentation E: layout option S: opción de estructuración option normalisée E: standardized option S: opción normalizada ordre de transmission des bits E: bit-order of transmission S: orden de transmisión de los bits oreille artificielle E: artificial ear S: oído artificial oreille artificielle E: artificial ear S: oido artificial organe de trafic E: traffic-carrying device S: dispositivo de transmisión de tráfico organisme de radiodiffusion *E:* broadcasting organization *S:* organismo de radiodifusión organisme de radiodiffusion E: broadcasting organization S: organismo de radiodifusión organisme de radiodiffusion (émission) E: broadcasting organization (send) S: organismo de radiodifusión (emisión) organisme de radiodiffusion (réception) E: broadcasting organization (receive) S: organismo de radiodifusión (recepción) ouverture numérique théorique maximale (ON_{tmax}) E: maximum theoretical numerical aperture $(NA_{t \max})$ S: apertura numérica teórica máxima $(AN_{t max})$

S: paquete paquet d'erreurs E: error burst S: ráfaga de errores naramètre E: parameter S: parámetro paramètre (en LHM) E: parameter (in MML) S: parámetro (en LHM) paramètre défini par la position E: position defined parameter S: parámetro definido por la posición paramètre défini par le nom de paramètre E: parameter name defined parameter S: parámetro definido por el nombre de parámetro partage de la charge E: load-sharing (general) S: compartición de carga (en sentido general) partage de temps E: time sharing S: tiempo compartido pas d'exploration E: scanning pitch S: paso de exploración passage d'urgence sur canal sémaphore de secours E: emergency changeover S: paso de emergencia a enlace de reserva passage sous contrainte sur route de secours E: forced rerouting S: reencaminamiento forzado passage sur canal sémaphore de secours; passage sur liaison de réserve E: changeover S: paso a enlace de reserva passage sur liaison de réserve E: changeover S: paso (a un enlace de reserva) pays (ou Administration) d'origine E: country (or Administration) of origin S: país (o Administración) de origen pays (ou Administration) de destination E: country (or Administration) of destination S: país (o Administración) de destino pays (ou Administration) de transit E: transit country (or Administration) S: país (o Administración) de tránsito pays de transit direct E: direct-transit country S: país de tránsito directo pays de transit en commutation E: switched-transit country S: país de tránsito con conmutación pays (ou Administration) terminal(e) E: terminal country (or Administration) S: país (o Administración) terminal pays (ou Administration) terminal(e) E: terminal country (or Administration) S: país (o Administración) terminal période d'intensité constante de dérangement E: constant failure intensity period S: periodo de intensidad de fallos constante période d'occupation ininterrompue E: busy period S: periodo de ocupación ininterrumpida période de dérangement par usure E: wear-out failure period S: periodo de fallos por desgaste période de lignes E: scanning line period S: periodo de línea (de exploración) période de réglage E: line-up period S: periodo de ajuste période initiale de dérangement

paquet

E: packet

E: early failure period S: periodo de fallos inicial

E: preparatory period S: periodo preparatorio phase de commande du réseau E: network control phase S: fase de control de red phase de données E: data phase S: fase de datos phase de transfert transparent de données E: transparent data transfer phase S: fase de transferencia transparente de datos phases d'une communication E: call phases S: fases de la comunicación phases successives d'une communication E: successive phases of a call S: fases sucesivas de una comunicación phototélégraphie E: photograph facsimile telegraphy S: telefotografia facsimil piste E: track S: pista plage de fonctionnement E: working range S: gama de funcionamiento plésiochrone E: plesiochronous S: plesiócrono point d'accès pour les mesures de circuit E: circuit test access points S: puntos de acceso para las mediciones de circuito point d'interconnexion entre système en câble sous-marin et système terrestre E: submarine system/overland system interconnection point S: punto de interconexión entre sistemas submarinos y sistemas terrestres point de référence-bouche E: mouth reference point S: punto de referencia boca point de référence-oreille E: ear reference point S: punto de referencia oído point de référence pour la transmission E: transmission reference point S: punto de referencia para la transmisión point de repère E: check point S: punto de comprobación; punto de validación point de transfert d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires E: through-15-supergroup assembly connection point S: punto de transferencia de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios point de transfert de groupe primaire E: through-group connection point S: punto de transferencia de grupo primario point de transfert de groupe quaternaire E: through-supermastergroup connection point S: punto de transferencia de grupo cuaternario point de transfert de groupe secondaire E: through-supergroup connection point S: punto de transferencia de grupo secundario point de transfert de groupe tertiaire E: through-mastergroup connection point S: punto de transferencia de grupo terciario point de transfert des signaux E: signal transfer point S: punto de transferencia de las señales

période préparatoire

point de transfert sémaphore

E: signal transfer point

S: punto de transferencia de la señalización

point Morse E: Morse dot S: punto Morse point sémaphore E signalling point S: punto de señalización point sémaphore d'origine E: (signalling) originating point S: punto de origen (de la señalización) point sémaphore de destination E: (signalling) destination point S: punto de destino (de la señalización) points d'accès à la ligne E: line access points S: puntos de acceso a la línea points d'accès au circuit E: circuit access points S: puntos de acceso al circuito points d'entrée et de sortie, pour la téléphonie, d'une liaison en ligne E: points of telephony input and output for the line link S: puntos de entrada y de salida, para la telefonía, de un enlace en línea points d'interconnexion internationale dans la bande de base d'un faisceau hertzien E: points of international connection at baseband frequencies of a radio-relay system S: puntos de interconexión internacional en la banda de base de un sistema de relevadores radioeléctricos points sémaphores adjacents E: adjacent signalling points S: puntos de señalización adyacentes porte de voie E: channel gate S: puerta de canal position E: position S: posición position A; position Z E: position A, position Z S: posición A; posición Z position active E: active position S: posición activa position d'un élément de signal ; position d'un élément numérique E: digit position S: posición de dígito position initiale E: home position S: posición inicial position phototélégraphique internationale (PPI) E: international phototelegraph position (IPP) S: posición telefotográfica internacional (PTI) position télex internationale E: international telex position S: posición télex internacional poste d'abonné de télécopie E: subscriber's facsimile station S: estación facsímil de abonado poste public de télécopie E: public facsimile station S: estación facsímil pública poste téléphonique; appareil téléphonique E: telephone set; telephone instrument S: estación telefónica; aparato telefónico poste téléphonique (installé) E: telephone station S: estación telefónica (instalada) pourcentage de débordement (% DBM) E: percentage overflow (% OFL) S: porcentaje de desbordamiento (% DBM) précorrection E: precorrection S: precorrección préfixe d'accès au réseau interurbain automatique E: prefix giving access to the long-distance automatic telex network

S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex

E: service code prefix S: prefijo de código de servicio préfixe de numérotation abrégée E: abbreviated dialling prefix S: prefijo de marcación abreviada préfixe international E: international prefix S: prefijo internacional préfixe interurbain E: trunk prefix S: prefijo interurbano premier commutateur nº 7 *E*: No. 7 exchange – first *S*: central N.^o 7 – primera présentation E: presentation S: presentación prêt E: ready S: preparado prêt pour la transmission de données E: ready for data S: preparado para datos priorité E: priority facility S: prioridad prise E: seizure S: toma prise simultanée E: dual seizure S: doble toma: toma simultánea prises par circuit et par heure (PCH) E: seizures per circuit per hour (SCH) S: tomas por circuito y por hora (TCH) probabilité d'exécution correcte du service E: probability of successful service completion S: probabilidad de realización satisfactoria de un servicio procédure de commande E: control procedure S: procedimiento de control procédure de commande d'appel E: call control procedure S: procedimiento de control de la llamada procédure de sélection en mode menu E: menu selection procedure S: procedimiento de selección en modo menú procédure de test de faisceau de routes sémaphores E: signalling route-set-test procedure S: procedimiento de prueba de conjunto de rutas de señalización processeur E: processor S: unidad de proceso; procesador processeur de centre d'exploitation et de maintenance E: operation and maintenance centre processor S: unidad de proceso para centro de explotación y mantenimiento; procesador para centro de explotación y mantenimiento processeur de gestion

interurbana automática

intercontinental automatique

network

automatique

E: prefix giving access to the

automatic telex network

internacional automática

préfixe de code de service

S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex

préfixe d'accès au réseau télex de transit

S: prefijo de acceso a la red télex

préfixe d'accès au réseau télex international

intercontinental automatic transit telex

intercontinental automática de tránsito

E: prefix giving access to the international

- E: administrative processor
 - S: procesador de gestión
 - Fascicle X.1 Glossary

processeur hors service E: processor outage S: interrupción del procesador processus (dans un traitement de l'information) E: process (in a data processing system) S: proceso (en un sistema de proceso de dátos) processus (en LDS) E: process (in SDL) S: proceso (en LED) processus suspendu E: suspended process S: proceso en suspenso produits de modulation; modulats E: modulation products S: productos de modulación profil de l'indice de réfraction E: refractive index profile S: perfil del índice de refracción programme (routine, sous-programme) rentrant *E*: reentrant program (routine) (subroutine): reenterable program (routine) (subroutine) S: programa (rutina) (subrutina) reentrante; programa (rutina) (subrutina) reintroducible programme résultant ; programme-objet E: target program S: programa resultante; programa objeto programme (routine) réutilisable E: reusable program (routine) S: programa (rutina) reutilizable (programme) superviseur E: executive program S: programa ejecutivo; programa supervisor; supervisor prologue de procédure E: procedure prologue S: prólogo de procedimiento prolongement national E: national extension S: prolongación nacional protection contre les dérangements E: fail safe S: prevención contra fallos puissance de distorsion de quantification E: quantizing distortion power S: potencia de la distorsión de cuantificación puissance équivalente de crête d'un signal téléphonique multiplex E: equivalent r.m.s. sine wave power of the peak of a multiplex telephone signal S: potencia equivalente de cresta de una señal múltiplex telefónica puissance psophométrique E: psophometric power S: potencia sofométrica

Q

- qualité d'écoulement du trafic E: grade of service S: grado de servicio qualité d'écoulement du trafic E: grade of service S: grado de servicio qualité d'un service international rapide (exploitation manuelle) E: quality of an international manual demand service S: calidad de un servicio internacional rápido manual qualité de service E: quality of service S: calidad de servicio
- qualité de service

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- E: quality of service
- S: calidad de servicio

qualité de transmission (d'un service) E: transmission performance (of a service) S: calidad de transmisión (de un servicio) quantification E: quantizing S: cuantificación quantification non uniforme E: nonuniform quantizing S: cuantificación no uniforme quantification uniforme E: uniform quantizing S: cuantificación uniforme quote-part de répartition E: accounting rate share S: parte alícuota de distribución quote-part de répartition (en francs-or) E: accounting rate share (in gold francs) S: parte alícuota de distribución (en francos oro) quote-part de transit E: transit share S: parte alícuota de tránsito quote-part de transit E: transit share S: parte alícuota de tránsito quote-part terminale E: terminal share S: parte alícuota terminal quote-part terminale E: terminal share S: parte alicuota terminal

R

raccordement E: local line S: línea local rapidité de modulation E: modulation rate S: velocidad de modulación rapidité de transfert de données E: data transfer rate S: velocidad de transferencia de datos raniécer E: to patch S: parchear rapport d'affaiblissement dans le mode commun E: common-mode rejection ratio S: relación de rechazo de modo común rapport d'équilibre d'impédance E: impedance balance ratio S: relación de simetría de impedancia rapport d'équilibre des signaux d'un générateur de signaux sinusoïdaux E: signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal generators S: relación de simetría de las señales de generadores de señales sinusoidales rapport d'équilibre des signaux d'un récepteur de signaux sinusoïdaux E: signal balance ratio for sinusoidal signal receivers S: relación de simetría de las señales de receptores de señales sinusoidales rapport de déviation *E*: deviation ratio S: relación de desviación rapport de reproduction E: reproduction ratio S: relación de reproducción rapport des charges financières annuelles E: annual charge ratio

S: relación de las cargas financieras anuales

S: relación del tráfico diario al tráfico en la

rapport du trafic journalier au trafic à l'heure

E: day to busy-hour ratio

hora cargada

chargée

réacheminement E: rerouting S: reencaminamiento réacheminement des appels E: redirection of calls S: redireccionamiento de llamadas réajustement du rythme E: retiming S: reajuste de la temporización récepteur à cylindre E drum receiver S: receptor de cilindro récepteur à déroulement continu E: continuous receiver S: receptor (de avance) continuo recherche dichotomique E: dichotomizing search S: búsqueda dicotómica recherche en chaîne E: chaining search S: búsqueda en cadena reconnaissance d'un signal E: recognition of a signal S: reconocimiento de una señal récunération E: retrieval S: recuperación récupération du rythme E: timing recovery S: recuperación de la temporización (extracción de la temporización) redondance E: redundancy S: redundancia redondance active E: active redundancy S: redundancia activa redondance en attente E: standby redundancy S: redundancia pasiva référence' de base de l'échange E: basic session reference S: referencia de sesión básica référence de commande E: command reference S: referencia de instrucción référence élargie de l'échange E: expanded session reference S: referencia de sesión ampliada régénérateur E: regenerator S: regenerador régénération E: regeneration S: regeneración relais E: relay S: relé relais électronique E: electronic relay S: relé electrónico relais polarisé E: polarized relay S: relé polarizado relation (service télégraphique public international) E: relation (international public telegram service) S: relación (servicio público internacional de telegramas) relation (téléphonique) E: (telephone) relation S: relación (telefónica) relation (télex) E: (telex) relation S: relación (télex) relation sémaphore E: signalling relation S: relación de señalización relation source/collecteur E: source/sink relationship S: relación fuente/aceptor; relación fuente/sumidero

relier E: to link (in programming) S: enlazar (en programación) remaniement des liaisons pendant la communication E: in-call rearrangement S: reestructuración en comunicación remise différée E: delayed delivery S: entrega diferida remise en fonctionnement d'urgence E: emergency restart S: rearranque de emergencia remplissage numérique E. digital filling S: complementación digital rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuits et des installations E: remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment S: remuneración por utilización en común de los circuitos y de las instalaciones rémunération pour utilisation en commun des circuits et des installations E: remuneration for shared use of circuits and equipment S: remuneración por utilización compartida de circuitos e instalaciones rémunération pour utilisation exclusive des circuits E: remuneration for exclusive use of circuits S: remuneración por utilización exclusiva de los circuitos répartiteur E: distribution frame S: repartidor répartiteur d'entrée E: main distribution frame S: repartidor principal répartiteur intermédiaire E: intermediate distribution frame S: repartidor intermedio répartiteur numérique E: digital distribution frame S: repartidor digital répartition dans l'espace; répartition spatiale E: space division S: división en el espacio répartition dans le temps; répartition temporelle E: time division S: división en el tiempo répartition des erreurs E: error spread S: dispersión de errores répartition en code E: code division S: división en código répartition en fréquence E: frequency division S: división de frecuencia répertoire des caractères graphiques télétex E: Teletex graphic character repertoire S: repertorio teletex de caracteres gráficos répertoire des caractères graphiques télétex de base E: Teletex basic graphic character repertoire S: repertorio teletex básico de caracteres gráficos répertoire des caractères télétex E: Teletex character repertoire S: repertorio teletex de caracteres répertoire des fonctions de commande télétex E: Teletex control function repertoire S: repertorio teletex de funciones de control répertoire des fonctions de commande télétex de base E: Teletex basic control function repertoire S: repertorio teletex básico de funciones de control répéteur analogique E: analogue repeater; analog repeater S: repetidor analógico

rénéteur régénérateur E: regenerative repeater S: repetidor regenerativo répéteur régénérateur E: regenerative repeater S: repetidor regenerativo répéteurs E: repeater S: repetidor répétition (RPT) E: repeat (RPT) S: repetición (RPT) répétition automatique E: automatic repetition S: repetición automática répétition automatique de tentative E: automatic repeat attempt S: repetición automática de tentativa répétition d'office E: routine repetition S: repetición de oficio répétition de transmission E: re-run S: repetición de transmisión répondeur pour contrôle de continuité E: continuity check transponder S: transpondedor para pruebas de continuidad; transmisor-respondedor para pruebas de continuidad réponse E: response S: respuesta réponse automatique E: automatic answering S: respuesta automática réponse en bande de base E: baseband response S: respuesta en banda de base réponse manuelle E: manual answering S: respuesta manual reprise d'un appel lorsqu'une installation terminale occunée redevient libre E: call-back when busy terminal installation becomes free S: repetición de la llamada cuando se libera la instalación terminal ocupada reprise de transmission E: put-back S: reanudación de transmisión réseau à synchronisation mutuelle E: mutually synchronized network S: red mutuamente sincronizada réseau de commutation E: switching network S: red de conexión réseau démocratique (à synchronisation mutuelle) E: democratic (mutually synchronized) network S: red democrática (mutuamente sincronizada) réseau (à synchronisation) despotique E: despotic (synchronized) network S: red despótica (sincronizada) réseau hiérarchisé (à synchronisation mutuelle) E: hierarchic (mutually synchronized) network S: red jerárquica (mutuamente sincronizada) réseau non synchronisé E: nonsynchronized network S: red no sincronizada

réseau numérique avec intégration des services E: integrated services digital network S: red digital de servicios integrados

réseau numérique intégré E: integrated digital network S: red digital integrada

réseau numérique intégré E: integrated digital network S: red digital integrada

E: oligarchic (synchronized) network S: red oligárquica (sincronizada) réseau public pour données E: public data network S: red pública de datos réseau sémaphore E: signalling network S: red de señalización réseau synchronisé E: synchronized network S: red sincronizada réseau télégraphique public E: public telegraph network S. red telegráfica pública réseaux pour données synchrones E: synchronous data network S: red sincrona de datos ressource(s) (du réseau) E: (network) resource(s) S: recurso(s) (de la red); órgano de la red restitution E restitution S: restitución rétablissement d'un canal sémaphore E: signalling link restoration S: restablecimiento de enlaces de señalización retard dû à la formation de queues E: queueing delay S: demora de espera retour sous contrôle sur route normale E: controlled rerouting S: reencaminamiento controlado retour sur canal sémaphore normal; retour sur la liaison normale E: changeback S: retorno al enlace de servicio retour sur la liaison normale E: changeback S: retorno (al enlace normal) revêtement de fibre individuelle E: single fibre jacket S: envoltura de una fibra revêtement primaire E: primary coating S: recubrimiento primario route de message (de signalisation) E:(signalling) message route S: ruta de mensajes (de señalización) route sémaphore E: signalling route S: ruta de señalización routine

réseau (à synchronisation) oligarchique

E: routine *S:* rutina

S

secondetonalité de numérotation E: second dial tone S: segundo tono de invitación a marcar secteur de trame; sous-trame E: subframe S: subtrama secteur mort E: dead sector S: sector inutilizable section d'assemblage de 15 groupes secondaires E: fifteen-supergroup assembly section S: sección de agregado de 15 grupos secundarios section d'essais E: test section

S: sección de pruebas

section de circuit radiophonique E: sound-programme circuit section S: sección de circuito radiofónico

Fascicle X.1 - Glossary

section de circuit radiophonique E: sound-programme circuit section S: sección de circuito radiofónico section de circuit télévisuel E: television circuit section S: sección de circuito de televisión section de groupe primaire E: group section S: sección de grupo primario section de groupe quaternaire E: supermastergroup section S: sección de grupo cuaternario section de groupe secondaire E: supergroup section S: sección de grupo secundario section de groupe tertiaire E: mastergroup section S: sección de grupo terciario section de ligne numérique E: digital line section S: sección de línea digital section de régulation de ligne (à paires symétriques ou coaxiales ou sur faisceau hertzien, etc.) E: regulated line section (symmetric pairs, coaxial pairs or radio-relay links, etc.) S: sección de regulación de línea (de pares simétricos o coaxiales, o por radioenlaces, etc.) section élémentaire amplifiée E: elementary repeater section S: sección elemental de repetición section élémentaire amplifiée E: elementary repeatered section S: sección elemental con amplificación section élémentaire de câble E: elementary cable section S: sección elemental de cable section élémentaire de câble E: elementary cable section S: sección elemental de cable section élémentaire régénérée E: elementary regenerator section S: sección elemental de regeneración section élémentaire régénérée E: elementary regenerated section S: sección elemental con regereración section hertzienne numérique E: digital radio section S: sección radiodigital section homogène E: homogeneous section S: sección homogénea section internationale E: international section S: sección internacional section internationale de circuit radiophonique multiple E: international multiple destination sound-programme circuit section S: sección internacional de circuito radiofónico con destinos múltiples section internationale de circuit télévisuel multiple E: international multiple destination television circuit section S: sección internacional de circuito de televisión con destinos múltiples section internationale principale E: international main section S: sección principal internacional section locale E: extension circuit S: circuito de prolongación; sección local section nationale E: national section S: sección nacional section nationale principale E: national main section S: sección principal nacional section nationale terminale E: terminal national section S: sección terminal nacional

section numérique E: digital section S: sección digital section principale E: main section S: sección principal section principale d'essais E: principal test section S: sección principal de pruebas sécurité de fonctionnement E: security arrangements S: disposiciones de seguridad sécurité de l'information E: information security S: seguridad de la información sécurité des communications E: telecommunication security S: seguridad de las telecomunicaciones sécurité des données E: data security S: seguridad de los datos segment E: segment S: segmento sélection de longueur des paquets E: packet length selection S: selección de la longitud de los paquetes sélection directe d'un poste supplémentaire E: direct dialling-in S: marcación directa de extensiones sélection, négociation et indication des paramètres de contrôle de flux pour service de communication virtuelle E: flow control parameter selection/negotiation and indication for virtual call service S: elección, negociación e indicación de parámetros de control de flujo para el servicio de llamada virtual sélection rapide E: fast select S: selección rápida sémantique E: semantics S: semántica sématème E: signal-train S: tren de señales; sematema sémateur E: semator S: semator sémation E⁻sémation S: formación de un sematema; semación à sens unique E: one-way S: en un solo sentido sensibilité différentielle E: differential sensitivity S: sensibilidad diferencial séparateur (en LHM) E. separator (in MML) S: separador (en LHM) séparateur d'adresses E: address separator S: separador de dirección séparateur de blocs E: block separator S: separador de bloques séparateur de demandes de service complémentaire E: facility request separator S: separador de petición de facilidad séparation des blocs E: block separation S: separación de bloques séquence d'échappement E: escape sequence S: secuencia de escape séquence d'entrée de paramètres avec format E: format parameter entry sequence S: secuencia de introducción formatizada de parámetro

séquence d'introduction de bloc de paramètres E: parameter block introduction sequence S: secuencia de introducción de bloque de parámetros séquence de fonctionnement dans le mode répétitif E: continuation mode operating sequence S: secuencia de funcionamiento en el modo continuación séquence de fonctionnement en mode interactif E: interactive mode operating sequence S: secuencia de funcionamiento en el modo interactivo séquence de fonctionnement en mode menu E: menu mode operating sequence S: secuencia de funcionamiento en modo menú séquence numérique de référence MIC E: PCM digital reference sequence (DRS) S: secuencia de referencia digital MIC (SRD) service automatique E: automatic service S: servicio automático service automatique de cartes de crédit E: automatic credit card service S: servicio automático con tarjeta de crédito service centralisateur E: programme booking centre (PBC) S: centro de reserva de programas (CRP) service centrex E: centrex service S: servicio centrex service collectant les informations relatives à la disponibilité des systèmes E: system availability information point S: punto de información sobre disponibilidad del sistema service complémentaire d'attente autorisée E waiting allowed facility S: facilidad de espera permitida service complémentaire d'enregistrement de l'état ETTD inactif E: DTE inactive registration facility S: facilidad de registro de ETD inactivo service complémentaire d'enregistrement en ligne de service complémentaire E: on-line facility registration facility S: facilidad de registro en línea de facilidad service complémentaire de connexion quand la ligne devient libre E: connect when free facility S: facilidad de conexión cuando se libere service complémentaire de liaisons multipoints centralisées E: centralized multipoint facility S: facilidad de multipunto centralizado service complémentaire de modification du bit D E: D-bit modification facility S: facilidad de modificación del bit D service complémentaire des renseignements (enquêtes) E: information (inquiry) facility S: facilidad (de petición) de información service complémentaire offert aux usagers E: user service or facility S: servicio o facilidad de usuario service comportant un troisième correspondant E: three party services S: servicio tripartito service d'aboutissement d'appels adressés à des abonnés occupés E: completion of calls to busy subscribers service S: servicio de llamadas completadas sobre un número ocupado service d'affichage alphanumérique de renseignements relatifs aux abonnés E: subscriber's alpha-numerical display S: servicio de visualización alfanumérica en el aparato telefónico service d'appel avec transfert automatique de taxe E: automatic transferred charge call S: servicio de transferencia automática de la

- tasa de la comunicación service d'appels à destination d'un poste dont le combiné est décroché E: babyphone S: servicio de llamadas a un teléfono descolgado service d'appels à destination fixe E: fixed destination call services S: servicio de llamada de línea directa service d'appels d'urgence E: emergency call service S: servicio de llamadas de emergencia service d'enregistrement de communications d'arrivée E: registration of incoming calls S: servicio de registro de llamadas entrantes service d'enregistrement écrit des éléments de taxation E: printed record of duration and charge of calls service S: servicio de registro impreso de la duración y la tasa de las comunicaciones service d'identification d'appels malveillants *E*: malicious call identification services *S*: servicio de identificación de llamadas maliciosas service d'indicateur de taxe au domicile de l'abonné E: subscriber call charge meter S: servicio de contadores de tasas en el domicilio del abonado service d'indication automatique verbale des éléments de taxation E: automatic verbal announcement of charges applied service S: servicio de indicación automática verbal de la tasa de la comunicación service d'indication du numéro du demandeur E: calling number indication S: servicio de indicación del número del abonado que llama service d'interception d'appels E. interception of calls S: servicio de interceptación de llamadas service d'interruption d'une conversation en cours E: interruption of a call in progress S: servicio de llamada preferente service de bout en bout E: end-to-end servicing S: servicio de extremo a extremo service de communication conférence E: conference call services S: servicio de comunicación pluripartita; servicio de conferencia múltiple réseau service de communication conférence unilatérale E: lecture call S: servicio de conferencia múltiple unidireccional circuits service de comptabilité sélective E: selective accounting S: servicio de contabilidad selectiva service de datagramme E: datagram service S: servicio de datagramas service de demande automatique d'une communication E: automatic booked call S: servicio de llamadas automáticas prefijadas service de limitation des appels d'arrivée *E:* incoming call barring *S:* servicio de prohibición de llamadas entrantes service de limitation des communications de départ E: restriction in the outgoing direction service S: servicio de restricción de llamadas salientes
 - service de location de circuits pour transmission de données
 - E: leased circuit data transmission service
 - S: servicio de transmisión de datos por circuitos arrendados

- service de numéro d'abonné permanent E: permanent subscriber number S: servicio de número permanente de abonado service de numéros de téléphone doubles E: dual telephone numbers S: servicio de duplicidad de números telefónicos service de numéros universels E: universal access number S: servicio de números universales service de numérotation abrégée E: abbreviated dialling services S: servicio de marcación abreviada service de numérotation par la voix E: voice dialling S: servicio de marcación por la voz service de priorité E: priority S: servicio de prioridad service de prise d'une communication établie E. pick-up facility S: servicio de facilidad de telecaptura service de rappel de date E: diary service S: servicio de agenda service de recherche de ligne libre dans un commutateur privé E: PBX line hunting services S: servicio de captura de línea (líneas de salto) service de renseignements concernant les listes dabonnés E: directory inquiry service S: servicio de información sobre guías telefónicas service de renseignements généraux sur les télécommunications E: general telecommunications information service S: servicio de información general sobre telecomunicaciones service de répétition de numéro E: number repetition service S: servicio de repetición del último número marcado service de signal de retour d'appel d'un numéro particulier E: private number ringing signal S: servicio de señal de llamada individualizada service de signalisation des dérangements dans le E: fault report point (network) S: punto de avisos de averías en la red service de signalisation des dérangements sur les E: fault report point (circuit) S: punto de avisos de averías en los circuitos service de télécopie E: facsimile service S: servicio facsímil
- service de transfert automatique d'imputation de taxes
 - *E:* automatic transferred debiting of charges *S:* servicio de cobro revertido automático
- service de transfert d'appel en cas de numéro occupé
 - E: diversion if number busy service S: servicio de transferencia de llamadas en caso de línea ocupada (transferencia por
- ocupación) service de transmission d'un message verbal
- *E*:transmission of a verbal message
- S: servicio de transmisión de un mensaje verbal
- service de transmission de données avec commutation de circuits
 - E: circuit-switched data transmission service S: servicio de transmisión de datos con
 - conmutación de circuitos

service de transmission de données avec commutation par paquets E: packet switched data transmission service S: servicio de transmisión de datos con conmutación de paquetes service de transmission de messages E: message relay S: servicio de retransmisión de mensajes (mensaje diferido) service des abonnés absents E: absent subscriber service S: servicio de abonado ausente service du réveil E: alarm call services S: servicio de despertador service inter-réseaux E: network utility S: servicio interredes service international de comptes télégraphiques transférés E: international transferred account telegraph service S: servicio internacional de cuentas telegráficas transferidas service «libre-appel» E: freephone service S: servicio de llamadas gratuitas para el que efectúa la llamada service mobile maritime (de Terre) E: Maritime Mobile (Terrestrial) Service S: servicio móvil marítimo (terrenal) service mobile maritime par satellite E: Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service S: servicio móvil marítimo por satélite service «ne pas déranger» E: do not disturb service S: servicio «no molestar» service particulier d'information enregistrée E: customer recorded information service S: servicio de información grabada por el abonado service public d'information enregistrée E: public recorded information service S: servicio de información pública grabada service public de transmission de données E: public data transmission service S: servicio público de transmisión de datos service public international de télécopie E: international public facsimile service S: servicio facsímil público internacional service publiphone E: payphone service S: servicio telefónico de previo pago service radioélectrique d'appel unidirectionnel E: radio paging service S: servicio móvil de aviso a personas service télégraphique E: telegraph service S: servicio telegráfico service télégraphique public E: public telegram service S: servicio público de telegramas service téléphonique à l'intérieur d'une zone déterminée E: wide area telephone service S: servicio telefónico concertado en grandes zonas service téléphonique supplémentaire E: supplementary telephone service S: servicio telefónico suplementario service visiophonique E: visual telephone service S: servicio videofónico services d'appels en instance E: call waiting services S: servicios de indicación de llamada en espera services radiotéléphoniques mobiles E: mobile radiotelephone services S: servicios radiotelefónicos móviles shannon

- E: shannon
- S: shannon

signal

E: signal

- S: señal (en sentido general)
- signal E: signal

S: señal

signal (en LDS)

E: signal (in SDL)

- S: señal (en LED)
- signal alphabétique; signal d'alphabet E: alphabetic signal
- S: señal alfabética: señal de alfabeto signal bipolaire (alternant); signal bipolaire (strict)
 - E: alternate mark inversion signal (AMI)
 - S: señal AMI (señal de inversión de marcas alternada)
- signal bipolaire modifié
 - E: modified alternate mark inversion
- S: señal AMI modificada signal d'abonné libre, avec taxation (système de
- signalisation R2) E: subscriber line free, charge (Signalling
 - System R2) S: señal de abonado libre, con tasación
- (sistema de señalización R2) signal d'abonné libre, sans taxation (système de
- signalisation R2)
 - E: subscriber line free, no charge (Signalling System R2)
 - S: señal de abonado libre, sin tasación (sistema de señalización R2)
- signal (électrique) d'abonné occupé E: subscriber-busy signal (electrical)
- S: señal (eléctrica) de abonado ocupado
- signal d'abonné occupé (système de signalisation R2)
- E:subscriber line busy (Signalling System R2)
- S: señal de línea de abonado ocupado (sistema de señalización R2)
- signal d'acceptation d'enregistrement
- E: registration accepted signal
- S: señal de registro aceptado signal d'acceptation de l'appel
- E: call accepted signal
- S: señal de llamada aceptada signal d'accès interdit
 - E: access barred signal
 - S: señal de acceso prohibido
- signal d'accusé de réception d'un signal d'autorisation de transfert
 - E: transfer-allowed-acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de autorización de transferencia
- signal d'accusé de réception de blocage E: blocking acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de bloqueo
- signal d'accusé de réception de blocage E: blocking acknowledgement signal
- S: señal de acuse de recibo de bloqueo signal d'accusé de réception de commutation manuelle sur liaison de réserve
- E: manual-changeover-acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de paso manual
- a un enlace de reserva
- signal d'accusé de réception de déblocage E: unblocking-acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de desbloqueo
- signal d'accusé de réception de déblocage E: unblocking acknowledgement signal
- S: señal de acuse de recibo de desbloqueo signal d'accusé de réception de liaison de réserve prête
- *E:* standby-ready-acknowledgement signal *S:* señal de acuse de recibo de enlace de
- reserva preparado signal d'accusé de réception de libération de
- circuit E: circuit released acknowledgement signal
- S: señal de acuse de recibo de circuito

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

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- signal d'accusé de réception de prise (système de signalisation R2) E: seizing-acknowledgement signal
- (Signalling System R2)
- S: señal de acuse de recibo de toma (sistema de señalización R2)
- signal d'accusé de réception de réinitialisation de bande
 - E: reset-band-acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de reinicialización de banda
- signal d'accusé de réception des multiblocs E: multi-block acknowledgement signal
- S: señal de acuse de recibo de multibloque signal d'accusé de réception du transfert de la
- charge
- E: load-transfer-acknowledgement signal S: señal de acuse de recibo de transferencia de tráfico
- signal d'adresse
 - *E*: address signal
 - S: señal de dirección
- signal d'adresse (système de signalisation n° 6) E: address signal (Signalling System No. 6) S: señal de dirección (sistema de señalización N.º 6)
- signal d'adresse (système de signalisation R1) E: address signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de dirección (sistema de señalización R1)
- signal d'adresse (système de signalisation R2) E: address signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de dirección (sistema de señalización R2)
- signal d'adresse complet E: address signal complete S: señal de dirección completa
- signal d'adresse incomplet E: address-incomplete signal
- S: señal de dirección incompleta signal d'appel réacheminé E: redirected call signal S: señal de llamada redireccionada
- signal d'arrêt
- *E:* stop signal (in a start-stop system) *S:* señal de parada (en un sistema arrítmico)
- signal d'autorisation de transfert E: transfer-allowed signal S: señal de autorización de transferencia
- signal d'échec de l'appel E: call-failure signal
- S: señal de llamada infructuosa
- signal d'échec de l'appel
 - E: call-failure signal
 - S: señal de llamada infructuosa
- signal d'encombrement de l'équipement de commutation
 - E: switching-equipment-congestion signal S: señal de congestión en el equipo de conmutación
- signal d'encombrement du faisceau des circuits E: circuit-group-congestion signal S: señal de congestión en el haz de circuitos
- signal d'encombrement du réseau E: network congestion signal S: señal de congestión en la red
- signal d'encombrement sur le réseau national E: national-network-congestion signal S: señal de congestión en la red nacional
- signal d'enregistrement effectué E: registration completion signal S: señal de registro terminado
- signal d'EPR hors service E: RPOA out of order signal S: señal de EPER fuera de servicio
- signal d'exécution de l'annulation E: cancellation completed signal S: señal de cancelación terminada
- signal d'horloge des octets E: octet timing signal
- S: señal de temporización de octetos

- signal d'identification de la ligne appelante
 - E: calling line identification signal S: señal de identificación de la linea que llama
- signal d'identification de la ligne appelée
 - *E*: called line identification signal *S*: señal de identificación de la linea
- llamada signal d'incompatibilité de la catégorie d'usagers
- du service E: incompatible user class of service signal
- E: incompatible user class of service signa S: señal de clase de servicio de usuario
- incompatible
- signal d'indication d'alarme (SIA)
 - E: alarm indication signal S: señal de indicación de alarma
- signal d'interdiction de transfert
- E: transfer-prohibited signal
- S: señal de prohibición de transferencia

signal d'intervention (système de signalisation

S: señal de intervención (sistema de

signal d'invitation à transmettre (système de

E: start-dialling signal (Signalling System

S: señal de invitación a marcar: señal de

invitación a transmitir (sistema de

signal de blocage (système de signalisation R2)

E: blocking signal (Signalling System R2)

S: señal de bloqueo (sistema de señalización

signal d'occupation de la ligne du terminal

E: forward-transfer signal (Signalling System

signal d'intervention

R2)

R2)

R1)

demandé

signal de blocage

R2)

signal de blocage

signal de caractère

réserve

reserva

signal de confusion

signal de continuité

signal de déblocage

signal de déblocage

E: continuity signal

E: unblocking signal

E: unblocking signal

S: señal de desbloqueo

S: señal de desbloqueo

S: señal de continuidad

E: DCE power off signal

E: changeover signal

E: confusion signal

S: señal de confusión

signal de connexion de transit

E: connect when free signal

E: transit through-connect signal

S: señal de transconexión en tránsito

S: señal de conexión cuando se libere

signal de coupure de l'alimentation de l'ETCD

S: señal de ETCD sin alimentación

signal de connexion quand la ligne devient libre

E: blocking signal

E: blocking signal

S: señal de bloqueo

E: character signal

S: señal de carácter

signal de changement de numéro

E: changed number signal

S: señal de número cambiado

E: manual-changeover signal

signal de commutation manuelle sur liaison de

S: señal de paso manual a un enlace de

signal de commutation sur liaison de réserve

S: señal de paso a un enlace de reserva

S: señal de bloqueo

- E: forward-transfer signal
- S: señal de intervención

señalización R2)

señalización R1)

E: terminal-engaged signal

S: señal de terminal ocupado

signalisation R1)

signal de début de bloc E: start-of-block signal S: señal de principio de bloque signal de défaillance du réseau E: network failure signal S: señal de avería en la red signal de défaillance du réseau sur la ligne d'abonné E: network fault in local loop signal S: señal de avería de la red en bucle local signal de dégradation du service E: degraded service signal S: señal de servicio degradado signal de demande d'annulation E: cancellation request signal S: señal de petición de cancelación signal de demande d'appel E: call request signal S: señal de petición de llamada signal de demande d'enregistrement E: registration request signal S: señal de petición de registro signal de demande de réacheminement E: redirection request signal S: señal de petición de redireccionamiento signal de départ E: start signal (in a start-stop system) S: señal de arranque (en un sistema arrítmico) signal de données E: data signal S: señal de datos signal de fin E: clear-forward signal S: señal de fin (desconexión) signal de fin E: clear-forward signal S: señal de fin (desconexión) signal de fin (système de signalisation R1) E: disconnect signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de fin (sistema de señalización R1) signal de fin (système de signalisation R2) E: clear-forward signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de fin (sistema de señalización R2) signal de fin de bloc E: end-of-block signal S: señal de término de bloque signal de fin de numérotation (système de signalisation R2) E: end-of-pulsing signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de fin de numeración (sistema de señalización R2) signal de fin de numérotation (ST) E: end-of-pulsing (ST) signal S: señal de fin de numeración (SFN) signal de liaison de réserve prête E: standby-ready signal S: señal de enlace de reserva preparado signal de libération de garde E: release-guard signal S: señal de liberación de guarda signal de libération de garde E: release-guard signal S: señal de liberación de guarda signal de libération de garde (système de signalisation R2) E: release-guard signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de liberación de guarda (sistema de señalización R2) signal de libération du circuit E: circuit released signal S: señal de circuito liberado signal de ligne d'abonné en dérangement (système de signalisation R2) E: subscriber line out of order (Signalling System R2) S: señal de línea de abonado fuera de

servicio (sistema de señalización R2)

signal de ligne hors service signal de rappel [intervention] (système de E: line-out-of-service signal signalisation R1) S: señal de línea fuera de servicio E: ring-forward signal (Signalling System signal de ligne hors service R1) S: señal de intervención (sistema de E: out of order signal señalización R1) S: señal de fuera de servicio signal de refus de message signal de mise en phase E: phasing signal E: message-refusal signal S: señal de puesta en fase S: señal de mensaje rechazado signal de non abonnement à l'acceptation de la taxation à l'arrivée E: reverse charge acceptance not subscribed signal S: señal de no suscripción a la aceptación de cobro revertido signal de numéro complet, avec taxation E: address-complete signal, charge S: señal de dirección completa, con tasación signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, signal de réponse avec taxation E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, charge S: señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, con tasación signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, publiphone E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, coin-box S: señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, teléfono de previo pago signal de numéro complet, ligne d'abonné libre, sans taxation E: address-complete, subscriber-free signal, no charge S: señal de dirección completa, abonado libre, sin tasación signal de numéro complet, publiphone signal de rythme E: address-complete signal, coin-box S: señal de dirección completa, teléfono de previo pago signal de numéro complet, sans taxation appels E: address-complete signal, no charge S: señal de dirección completa, sin tasación signal de numéro incomplet llamada E: address-incomplete signal S: señal de dirección incompleta signal de numéro inutilisé E: unallocated-number signal S: señal de número no asignado signal de numéro non accessible E: not obtainable signal S: señal de número inaccesible signal de numéro non utilisé (système de signalisation R2) E: unallocated number (Signalling System R2) S: señal de número no asignado (sistema de señalización R2) signal de numéro occupé E: number busy signal S: señal de número ocupado signal de prise (système de signalisation R1) E: connect signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de toma (sistema de señalización R1) signal de verrouillage de trame réparti signal de prise (système de signalisation R2) E: distributed frame alignment signal E: seizing signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de alineación de trama distribuida S: señal de toma (sistema de señalización R2) signal de progression de l'appel E: call progress signal S: señal de progresión de la llamada signal de raccrochage signal externe E: clear-back signal S: señal de colgar signal de raccrochage [du demandé] (système de signalisation R1) E: hang-up signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de colgar (sistema de señalización

- R1)
- signal de raccrochage (système de signalisation R2) E: clear-back signal (Signalling System R2)
 - S: señal de colgar (sistema de señalización R2)

signal de réinitialisation de bande E: reset-band signal S: señal de reinicialización de banda signal de réinitialisation de circuit E: reset circuit signal S: señal de circuito reinicializado signal de réinitialisation du circuit E: reset-circuit signal S: señal de reinicialización de circuito E: answer signal S: señal de respuesta signal de réponse (système de signalisation R1) E: answer signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R1) signal de réponse (système de signalisation R2) E: answer signal (Signalling System R2) S: señal de respuesta (sistema de señalización R2) signal de réponse, avec taxation E: answer signal, charge S: señal de respuesta, con tasación signal de réponse, sans taxation E: answer signal, no charge S: señal de respuesta, sin tasación E: timing signal S: señal de temporización signal de service des renseignements pour les E: call information service signal S: señal de servicio de información de signal de surveillance des multiblocs E: multi-block monitoring signal S: señal de supervisión de multibloque signal de synchronisation E: synchronization signal S: señal de sincronización signal de transfert d'urgence de la charge E: emergency-load-transfer signal S: señal de transferencia de tráfico de emergencia signal de transfert de la charge E: load transfer signal S: señal de transferencia de tráfico signal de verrouillage de trame E: frame alignment signal S: señal de alineación de trama signal de verrouillage de trame concentré E: bunched frame alignment signal S: señal de alineación de trama concentrada

- signal «envoyez la tonalité spéciale d'information» E: send-special-information tone signal S: señal de envío de tono especial de información
- E: external signal
- S: señal externa
- signal indiquant la catégorie du demandeur
- (système de signalisation R2)
- E: calling party's category signals (Signalling System R2)
- S: señales de categoría del abonado que llama (sistema de señalización R2)
- signal interne
 - E: internal signal
 - S: señal interna

signal invitant à différer la numérotation (système de signalisation R1) E: delay-dialling signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal de demora (sistema de señalización R1) signal KP |«Key Pulsing» = début de numérotation| (système de signalisation R1) E: KP signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal KP; señal de comienzo de numeración (sistema de señalización R1) signal n-aire redondant E: redundant *n*-ary signal S: señal n-aria redundante signal non prêt automatique E: uncontrolled not ready signal S: señal de no controlado, no preparado signal non prêt commandé E: controlled not ready signal S: señal de controlado no preparado signal numérique E digital signal S: señal digital signal numérique n-aire E: n-ary digital signals S: señales digitales n-arias signal pseudo ternaire E: pseudo-ternary signal S: señal seudoternaria signal retenu E: retained signal S: señal retenida signal ST («Sending Terminated» = fin de numérotation (système de signalisation R1) E: ST signal (Signalling System R1) S: señal ST: señal de fin de numeración (sistema de señalización R1) signal télégraphique E: telegraph signal S: señal telegráfica signal téléphonique E: telephone signal S: señal telefónica signalisation E: signalling S: señalización signalisation à 2600 Hz (système de signalisation R1) E: signalling at 2600 Hz (Signalling System R1) S: señalización a 2600 Hz (sistema de señalización R1) signalisation asservie E: compelled signalling S: señalización de secuencia obligada signalisation associée E: associated signalling S: señalización asociada , signalisation dans l'intervalle de temps E: in-slot signalling S: señalización dentro del intervalo signalisation dans la bande E: in-band signalling S: señalización dentro de banda signalisation dans la bande E: inband signalling S: señalización dentro de banda signalisation dans la bande avec codage E: coded inband signalling S: señalización codificada dentro de banda signalisation de bout en bout (système de signalisation R2) E: end-to-end signalling (Signalling System R2) S: señalización de extremo a extremo (sistema de señalización R2) signalisation de commande centralisée E: centralized control signalling S: señalización de control centralizada signalisation de commande décentralisée E: decentralized control signalling S: señalización de control descentralizada

signalisation de ligne E: line signalling S: señalización de línea signalisation entièrement dissociée E: fully dissociated signalling S: señalización enteramente disociada signalisation entre enregistreurs (système de signalisation R1) E: register signalling (Signalling System R1) S: señalización entre registradores (sistema de señalización R1) signalisation entre enregistreurs en bloc (système de signalisation R2) E: en bloc register signalling (Signalling System R2) S: señalización de registrador en bloque (sistema de señalización R2) signalisation hors hande E: out-band signalling S: señalización fuera de banda signalisation hors bande E: out-of-band signalling S: señalización fuera de banda signalisation hors intervalle de temps E: out-slot signalling S: señalización fuera del intervalo signalisation non associée E: non-associated signalling S: señalización no asociada signalisation par canal sémaphore E: common channel signalling S: señalización por canal común signalisation par éléments numériques vocaux E: speech digit signalling S: señalización por dígitos de conversación signalisation quasi associée E: quasi-associated signalling S: señalización cuasiasociada signalisation sur voie commune (SVC) E: common channel signalling S: señalización por canal común signalisation sur voie commune; signalisation par canal sémaphore E: common channel signalling S: señalización por canal común signalisation voie par voie E: channel associated signalling S: señalización asociada al canal signaux d'adresse complète (système de signalisation R2) E: address-complete signals (Signalling System R2) S: señales de dirección completa (sistema de señalización R2) signaux de commande des appels E: call control signals S: señales de control de la comunicación signaux de gestion E: management signals S: señales de gestión signaux de gestion du réseau E: network-management signals S: señales de gestión de red signaux de gestion du réseau de signalisation E: signalling-network-management signals S: señales de gestión de la red de señalización signaux de maintenance du réseau E: network maintenance signals S: señales de mantenimiento de red signaux de nouvelle réponse E: reanswer signals S: señales de repetición de respuesta signaux de raccrochage E: clear-back signals S: señales de colgar signaux de sélection E: selection signals S: señales de selección signaux de sélection du réseau E: network selection signals S: señales de selección de la red

signaux effectivement transmis dans les transmissions radiophoniques E: effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission S: señales efectivamente transmitidas en las transmisiones radiofónicas signaux effectivement transmis dans une transmission radiophonique E: effectively transmitted signals in sound-programme transmission S: señales efectivamente transmitidas en las transmisiones radiofónicas simulateur d'émetteur d'indicatif E: answer-back unit simulator S: simulador de transmisor automático de distintivo somme numérique E: digital sum S: suma digital sortie (en LDS) E: output (in SDL) S: salida (en LED) sortie d'acceptation E: acceptance output S: salida de aceptación sortie d'accusé de réception de sélection E: selection acknowledgement output S: salida de confirmación (acuse de recibo) de selección sortie d'instruction E: guidance output S: salida de orientación sortie d'intervention E: prompting output S: salida de sugerencia sortie de demande E: request output S: salida de petición sortie de format E: format output S: salida de formato (formatizada) sortie de rejet E: rejection output S: salida de rechazo sortie de réponse E: response output S: salida de respuesta sortie (en LHM) E: output (in MML) S: salida (en LHM) sortie en mode menu E: menu output S: salida en modo menú sortie hors dialogue E: output outside dialogue S: salida fuera de diálogo sortie spontanée E: spontaneous output S: salida espontánea source de données E: data source S: fuente de datos sous-faisceau de circuits E: circuit sub-group S: subhaz de circuitos sous-programme E: subroutine S: subrutina Sous-système Transport de Messages E: Message Transfer Part S: parte de transferencia de mensajes Sous-système Utilisateur E: User Part S: parte de usuario Sous-système Utilisateur Données E: data user part S: parte de usuario de datos Sous-système Utilisateur Téléphonie E: Telephone User Part S: parte de usuario de telefonía spécification (en LDS) E: specification (in SDL) S: especificación (en LED)

spécification de bloc fonctionnel E: functional block specification S: especificación de bloque funcional spécification de processus E: process specification S: especificación de proceso spécification fonctionnelle (SF) (en LDS) E: functional specification (FS) (in SDL) S: especificación funcional (EF) (en LED) spectre E: spectrum S: espectro stabilité d'un circuit E stability of a circuit S: estabilidad de un circuito station (de répéteurs) à alimentation indépendante; station de répéteurs autoalimentée E: directly powered (repeater) station S: estación (de repetidores) alimentada directamente station côtière E: coast station S: estación costera station d'alimentation (de répéteurs) E: power feeding (repeater) station S: estación (de repetidores) de telealimentación; estación (de repetidores) de alimentación station de contrôle (d'un faisceau) E: system control station S: estación de control de un sistema station de référence à l'émission E: send reference station S: estación de referencia para la emisión station directrice E: control station S: estación directora station directrice (sur un circuit) E: controlling testing station (on a circuit) S: estación directora (de un circuito) station directrice de circuit E: circuit control station S: estación directora de circuito station directrice de circuit E: circuit control station S: estación directora de circuito station principale de répéteurs E: main repeater station S: estación principal de repetidores station sous-directrice E: sub-control station S: estación subdirectora station sous-directrice E: sub-control station S: estación subdirectora station sous-directrice de circuit E: circuit sub-control station S: estación subdirectora de circuito station (de répéteurs) téléalimentée E: dependent (repeater) station S: estación (de repetidores) telealimentada station terrienne côtière E: shore station S: estación terrena costera stockage dans le réseau E: storage within the network S: almacenamiento dentro de la red suffixe de message E: message suffix S: sufijo de un mensaje suppresseur d'écho E: echo suppressor S: supresor de eco suppresseur d'écho à intervention adaptable E: adaptive break-in echo suppressor S: supresor de eco con intervención adantativa suppresseur d'écho à intervention partielle E: partial break-in echo suppressor S: supresor de eco con intervención parcial

suppresseur d'écho complet *E*: full echo suppressor *S*: supresor de eco completo suppresseur d'écho différentiel E: differential echo suppressor S: supresor de eco diferencial suppresseur d'écho terminal E: terminal echo suppressor S: supresor de eco terminal surface de référence E: reference surface S: superficie de referencia surveillance des erreurs sur un canal sémaphore E: signalling link error monitoring S: monitor de errores en el enlace de señalización surveillance du taux d'erreur pendant la procédure d'alignement E: alignment error rate monitoring S: monitor de tasa de errores en la alineación surveillance du taux d'erreur sur les trames sémaphores E: signal unit error rate monitoring S: monitor de tasa de errores en las unidades de señalización symbole E: symbol S. símbolo symbole (en LDS) E: symbol (in SDL) S: símbolo (en LED) symbole d'annotation E: annotation symbol S: símbolo de anotación symbole d'entrée E: input symbol S: símbolo de entrada symbole d'état E: state symbol S: símbolo de estado symbole de décision E: decision symbol S: símbolo de decisión symbole de mise en réserve E: save symbol S: símbolo de conservación symbole de sortie E: output symbol S: símbolo de salida symbole de tâche E: task symbol S: símbolo de tarea symbole non terminal E: non-terminal symbol S: símbolo no terminal symbole terminal E: terminal symbol S: símbolo terminal synchrone E: synchronous S: sincrono synchronisation E: synchronization S: sincronización synchronisation (en télégraphie fac-similé) E: synchronization (in facsimile telegraphy) S: sincronización (en telegrafía facsímil) synchronisation bilatérale E: double-ended synchronization S: sincronización biterminal synchronisation unilatérale E: single-ended synchronization S: sincronización uniterminal syntaxe E: syntax S: sintaxis système E: system (in MML) S: sistema (système à postes) embrochés E: omnibus system S: sistema con estaciones en serie; sistema ómnibus

système arythmique *E:* start-stop system *S:* sistema arritmico système automatique E: automatic system S: sistema automático système automatique «crossbar» E: crossbar system S: sistema de barras cruzadas système avec attente E: delay system S: sistema de espera système avec perte E: loss system S: sistema de pérdidas système avec perte et attente E: combined loss and delay system S: sistema mixto de pérdidas y espera système correcteur d'erreurs E: error-correcting telegraph system S: sistema corrector de errores système correcteur d'erreurs par retour de **l'information** E information feedback system S: sistema corrector de errores con retorno de la información système d'exploitation E: operating system S: sistema operativo système de commande du central E: exchange control system S: sistema de control de la central système de correction d'erreurs E: error correcting system S: sistema corrector de errores système de ligne numérique E: digital line system S: sistema de línea digital système de numération *E:* numbering system *S:* sistema de numeración système de programmation E: programming system S: sistema de programación système de signalisation E: signalling system S: sistema de señalización système de signalisation E: signalling system S: sistema de señalización système de tarification binaire E: binary tariff system S: sistema binario de tarificación système de tarification par mot E: per word tariff system S: sistema de tarificación por palabra système détecteur d'erreurs avec demande de répétition E: request repeat system S: sistema detector de errores con pedido de repetición système détecteur d'erreurs sans répétition E: error-detecting system S: sistema detector de errores sin repetición système hertzien numérique E: digital radio system S: sistema radiodigital système indépendant du code utilisé E: code independent system S: sistema independiente del código système lié au code utilisé E: code dependent system S: sistema dependiente del código système local maritime E: maritime local system S: sistema marítimo local système maritime à satellites E: maritime satellite systems S: sistema marítimo por satélite système mobile maritime à satellites (système maritime) E: maritime mobile satellite system (maritime system) S: sistema móvil marítimo por satélite (sistema marítimo)

Fascicle X.1 – Glossary

système semi-automatique E: semi-automatic system S: sistema semiautomàtico systèmes nationaux E: national systems S: sistemas nacionales

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tableau E: table S: tabla; cuadro tableau de code E: code table S: tabla de código tableaux de contrôle de vraisemblance E reasonableness check tables S: cuadros de prueba de racionalidad tâche (en LDS) E: task (in SDL) S: tarea (en LED) tache d'exploration (à l'émission) E: scanning spot (at transmission) S: punto de exploración (en la transmisión) tache d'exploration (à la réception) E: scanning spot (at reception) S: punto de exploración (en la recepción) tampon d'émission E: transmission buffer S: memoria tampón de transmisión tampon de retransmission E: retransmission buffer S: memoria tampón de retransmisión taux d'appel d'un abonné E: subscriber calling rate S: intensidad de llamadas de un abonado taux d'échantillonnage E: sampling rate S: velocidad de muestreo taux d'efficacité E: completion ratio (efficiency ratio; answer seizure ratio) S: relación respuesta/toma; tasa de eficacia taux d'erreur E: error ratio S: tasa de errores taux d'erreur à long terme sur les bits E: long-term bit error rate S: tasa de errores en los bits a largo plazo taux d'erreur à moyen terme sur les bits E: medium-term bit error rate S: tasa de errores en los bits a plazo medio taux d'erreur d'une communication télégraphique E: error rate of a telegraph communication S: tasa de errores de una comunicación telegráfica taux d'erreur d'une manipulation E: error rate of keying S: tasa de errores de una modulación taux d'erreur d'une traduction E: error rate of a translation S: tasa de errores de una traducción taux d'erreur sur les bits (binons) E: bit error rate S: proporción de errores en los bits taux d'erreur sur les blocs E: block error rate S: proporción de errores en los blogues taux d'erreur sur les caractères E: character error rate S: proporción de errores en los caracteres taux d'erreur sur les éléments E: element error rate S: tasa de errores en los elementos taux d'erreur sur les éléments unitaires (pour les sématèmes isochrones) E: unit element error rate for isochronous modulation

S: tasa de errores en los elementos unitarios (para los sematemas isócronos)

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taux d'erreurs résiduelles E: residual error rate S: proporción de errores residuales taux d'extension E: ratio of expansion S: relación de expansión taux de compression E: ratio of compression S: relación de compresión taux de justification E: justification ratio S: relación de justificación (relación de relleno) taux de prises avec réponse (TPR) E: answer seizure ratio (ASR) S: tasa de tomas con respuesta (TTR) taux de travail E: marking percentage S: indice de trabajo taux instantané de dérangement E: instantaneous failure rate S: proporción instantánea de fallos taux instantané de réparation E: instantaneous repair rate S: proporción instantánea de reparaciones taux moyen de dérangement E: mean failure rate S: proporción media de fallos taux moyen de réparation E: mean repair rate S: proporción media de reparaciones taxe de ligne E: landline charge S: tasa de línea taxe de perception E: collection charge S: tasa de percepción taxe de perception E: collection charge S: tasa de percepción taxe de répartition E: accounting rate S: tasa de distribución taxe de répartition (en francs-or) E: accounting rate (in gold francs) S: tasa de distribución (en francos oro) taxe de station mobile E: mobile station charge S: tasa de estación móvil taxe terrestre E: land station charge S: tasa terrestre téléautographie E: telewriting S: teleautografia télécommunication E: telecommunication S: telecomunicación téléconie E: facsimile S: facsímil télécopie E: document facsimile telegraphy S: telegrafia facsimil para documentos télécopie sur réseaux privés E: facsimile on private networks S: facsímil por redes privadas télécopieur du groupe 1 E: group 1 facsimile apparatus S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 1 télécopieur du groupe 2 E: group 2 facsimile apparatus S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 2 télécopieur du groupe 3 E: group 3 facsimile apparatus S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 3 télécopieur du groupe 4 E: group 4 facsimile apparatus S: aparatos facsímil del grupo 4 télégramme fac-similé E: document facsimile telegram S: telegrama facsímil

télégramme météorologique E: meteorological telegram S: telegrama meteorológico télégramme phototélégraphique E: photograph facsimile telegram S: telegrama telefotográfico télégrammes d'Etat \bar{E} : Government telegrams S: telegramas de Estado télégrammes de presse E: press telegrams S: telegramas de prensa télégrammes de service E: service telegrams S: telegramas de servicio télégrammes en franchise officiels E: official franking privilege telegrams S: telegramas oficiales con franquicia télégrammes en franchise privés E: private franking privilege telegrams S: telegramas privados con franquicia télégraphie alphabétique E: alphabetic telegraphy S: telegrafia alfabética télégraphie fac-similé E: facsimile telegraphy S: telegrafia facsímil télégraphie harmonique; télégraphie à fréquences vocales E: voice-frequency telegraphy (VFT) S: telegrafia armónica télégraphie infra-téléphonique \vec{E} : subtelephone telegraphy S: telegrafía infraacústica télégraphie inter-bandes E: interband telegraphy S: telegrafia interbanda télégraphie intrabande E: intraband telegraphy S:'telegrafia intrabanda télégraphie par courant porteur \vec{E} : carrier current telegraphy S: telegrafia por corriente portadora télégraphie supra-téléphonique \vec{E} : super-telephone telegraphy S: telegrafía supraacústica téléphone à bord des moyens de transport E: telephones on transport systems S: teléfono en sistemas de transporte temporisation *Ê*: time-out S: temporización temps d'émission du Sous-système Transport de Messages (T_{ms}) E: Message Transfer Part sending time, Tms S: tiempo de emisión de la parte de transferencia de mensajes, T_{ms} temps d'établissement de la communication dans le central E: exchange call set-up delay S: tiempo de establecimiento de la comunicación por una central temps d'établissement des communications E. call set-up time S: tiempo de establecimiento de la comunicación temps de bon fonctionnement *E*: time between failures S: tiempo entre fallos temps de commutation ; temps de traitement E: switching delay (processing (handling) time) S: tiempo de conmutación; tiempo de proceso; tiempo de tratamiento temps de convergence \hat{E} : convergence time S: tiempo de convergencia temps de fonctionnement [non fonctionnement] E: operating (nonoperating) time S: tiempo de funcionamiento (no funcionamiento)

temps de fonctionnement avant défaillance E: time to failure S: tiempo hasta el fallo temps de fonctionnement avant la première défaillance E: time to first failure S: tiempo hasta el primer fallo temps de fonctionnement moyen avant défaillance E: mean time to failure S: tiempo medio hasta el fallo temps de fonctionnement pour l'intervention partielle *E*: partial break-in operate time S: tiempo de funcionamiento para la intervención parcial temps de fonctionnement pour l'intervention totale E: full break-in operate time S: tiempo de funcionamiento para la intervención total temps de fonctionnement pour le blocage E: suppression operate time S: tiempo de funcionamiento para la supresión temps de fuite E: leak time S: tiempo de fuga temps de latence E: standby time S: tiempo en reserva temps de libération E: call release time S: tiempo de liberación de la comunicación temps de libération de la communication par le central E: exchange call-release delay S: tiempo de liberación de la comunicación por una central temps de maintien pour l'intervention E: break-in hangover time S: tiempo de bloqueo para la intervención temps de maintien pour le blocage *E*: suppression hangover time S: tiempo de bloqueo para la supresión temps de propagation de groupe E: group delay S: retardo de grupo temps de propagation sur la voie de données (T_p) *E*: data channel propagation time, T_p *S*: tiempo de propagación del canal de datos, T_p temps de propagation sur le réseau E: network transfer delay S: tiempo de transferencia de la red temps de réception du Sous-système Transport de Messages (Tmr) E: Message Transfer Part receiving time, T_{mr} S: tiempo de recepción de la parte de transferencia de mensajes, T_{mr} temps de réponse à la prise d'un circuit d'arrivée E: incoming response delay S: duración de la preselección temps de reprise E: reframing time S: tiempo de recuperación temps de reprise du verrouillage de trame E: frame alignment recovery time S: tiempo de recuperación de la alineación de trama temps de traitement de l'information E: processing (handling) time S: tiempo de tratamiento temps de traitement par le Sous-système Utilisateur Téléphonie (Thu) *E*: user handling time, T_{hu}^{nu} *S*: tiempo de tratamiento de la parte de usuario de telefonía, T_{hu} temps de traitement pour le Sous-système Utilisateur Données (T_{hu}) E: Data User Part handling time, T_{hu}

S: tiempo de tratamiento de la parte de usuario de datos, T_{hu}

temps de transfert tentative d'appel perdue *E*: through-connection delay E: call attempt, lost S: tiempo de transferencia de la central S: tentativa de llamada perdida tentative d'appel répétée temns de transfert E: repeated call attempt (reattempt) E: transfer time S: tentativa de llamada repetida S: tiempo de transferencia temps de transfert à l'émission tentative de prise E: sender transfer time E: bid S: tentativa de toma S: tiempo de transferencia del transmisor temps de transfert à la réception tentatives de prise par circuit et par heure E: receiver transfer time (TCH) E: bids per circuit per hour (BCH) S: tiempo de transferencia del receptor temps de transfert dans le central (T_{cu}) S: tentativas de toma por circuito y por *E*: cross-office transfer time, T_{cu} *S*: tiempo de transferencia a través de la central, T_{cu} temps de transfert des messages aux points de transfert sémaphore (T_{cs}) E: message transfer time at signalling transfer points, T_{cs} S: tiempo de transferencia de mensajes en los puntos de transferencia de señalización, T_{cs} temps de transmission (dans un central numérique) E: transmission delay (through a digital exchange) S: tiempo de transmisión (a través de una central digital) temps libre E: free time S: tiempo libre temps mort E: dead time S: tiempo muerto temps mort E: dead time S: tiempo muerto temps moyen entre interruptions E: mean time between interruptions S: tiempo medio entre interrupciones temps perdu E: lost time S: tiempo utilizado tension alternative d'amorçage d'un parafoudre E: a.c. spark-over voltage of a protector S: tensión alterna de cebado de un descargador tension continue d'amorçage d'un parafoudre E: d.c. spark-over voltage S: tensión continua de cebado de un descargador tension continue nominale d'amorçage d'un parafoudre *E*: nominal d.c. spark-over voltage of a protector S: tensión continua nominal de cebado de un descargador tension d'amorçage au choc d'un parafoudre E: impulse spark-over voltage of a protector S: tensión de cebado por choque de un descargador tension résiduelle E: residual voltage of a protector S: tensión residual de un descargador tension transversale E transverse voltage of a protector S: tensión transversal de un descargador tentative d'appel E: call attempt S: tentativa de llamada tentative d'appel abandonnée

E: call attempt, abandoned

E: call attempt, successful

tentative d'appel acheminée

efficace)

effective)

S: tentativa de llamada abandonada

S: tentativa de llamada fructuosa

tentative d'appel ayant abouti (tentative d'appel

E: call attempt, completed (call attempt,

S: tentativa de llamada completada;

tentativa de llamada eficaz

hora (TTCH) terminal E: terminal S: terminal terminal appelé E: terminal called S: terminal llamado terminal de télécopie (télécopieur) E: facsimile terminal (facsimile machine) S: terminal facsimil; aparato facsimil terminal en mode-paquet E. packet-mode terminal S: terminal en modo paquetes terminal homme-machine E: man-machine terminal S: terminal hombre-máquina terminal maritime E: maritime terminal S: terminal marítimo terminal maritime (station terrienne de navire) E: maritime terminal S: terminal marítimo (estación terrena de barco) terminal télétex E: Teletex terminal S: terminal teletex terminaux multiples ayant le même numéro pour la transmission de données E: multiple terminals with the same data number S: múltiples terminales con el mismo número de datos test d'occupation E: engaged test; busy test S: prueba de ocupación test d'occupation E: busy test S: prueba de ocupación texte E: text S: texto texte explicatif E: clarifying text S: texto aclaratorio texte variable E: variable text S: texto variable tonalité E: tone S: tono tonalité d'appel en attente E: call waiting tone S: tono de indicación de llamada en espera tonalité d'avertissement E: warning tone S: tono de aviso tonalité d'encombrement E: congestion tone S: tono de congestión tonalité d'enregistrement E: record tone S: tono de grabación tonalité d'identification de publiphone E: payphone recognition tone S: tono de identificación de teléfono de previo pago tonalité d'indication négative E: negative indication tone S: tono de indicación negativo

tonalité d'indication positive E: positive indication tone S: tono de indicación positivo tonalité d'intrusion E-intrusion tone S: tono de intervención tonalité d'occupation E: busy tone S: tono de ocupado tonalité de file d'attente E: comfort tone S: tono de paciencia tonalité de garde E: tone on hold S: tono de retención tonalité de numérotation E: dial tone S: tono de invitación a marcar tonalité de paiement E: pay tone S: tono de pago tonalité de retour d'appel E: ringing tone S: tono de llamada tonalité de retour d'appel E: ringing tone S: tono de llamada tonalité interne de numérotation des commutateurs privés E: PABX internal dial tone S: tono de invitación a marcar interno de centralitas privadas automáticas conectadas a la red pública tonalité spéciale d'information E: special information tone S: tono especial de información tonalité spéciale de numérotation E: special dial tone S: tono especial de invitación a marcar tonalité spéciale de retour d'appel E: special ringing tone S: tono especial de llamada traducteur E: translator S: traductor traduction (en commutation automatique) E: translation S: traducción trafic d'arrivée E: terminating traffic S: tráfico de destino trafic d'un abonné E: subscriber traffic rate S: intensidad de tráfico de un abonado trafic de débordement E: overflow traffic S: tráfico de desbordamiento trafic de départ E: originating traffic S: tráfico de origen trafic de pur hasard E: pure chance traffic S: tráfico puramente al azar trafic de télécommunication (télétrafic) E: telecommunications traffic (teletraffic) S: tráfico de telecomunicación; teletráfico trafic de transit E: transit traffic S: tráfico de tránsito trafic écoulé E: traffic carried S: tráfico cursado trafic efficace E: effective traffic S: tráfico eficaz trafic entrant E: incoming traffic S: tráfico entrante trafic interne E: internal traffic S: tráfico interno

trafic offert E: traffic offered S: tráfico ofrecido trafic perdu E: lost traffic S: tráfico perdido trafic noissonnien E: poisson traffic S: tráfico poissoniano trafic régularisé E: smooth traffic S: tráfico con distribución uniforme trafic sortant E: outgoing traffic S: tráfico saliente trafic survariant E: peaked traffic S: tráfico con distribución en pico traînage E: tailing S: arrastre trait Morse E: Morse dash S: raya Morse trame (structure de multiplex) E: frame (multiplex structure) S: trama (estructura de multiplexación) trame sémaphore E: signal unit S: unidad de señalización trame sémaphore d'état du canal sémaphore E: link status signal unit S: unidad de señalización del estado del enlace trame sémaphore de message E: message signal unit S: unidad de señalización de mensaje trame sémaphore de remplissage E: fill-in signal unit S: unidad de señalización de relleno transcodage E: code conversion S: conversión de código transfert autorisé (procédure de) E: transfer-allowed (procedure) S: (procedimiento de) autorización de transferencia transfert d'information E: information transfer S: transferencia de información transfert de données E: data transfer S: transferencia de datos transfert de données demandé E: data transfer requested S: transferencia de datos pedida transfert de la charge E: load transfer S: transferencia de tráfico transfert interdit (procédure de) E: transfer-prohibited (procedure) S: (procedimiento de) prohibición de transferencia transition (en LDS) E: transition (in SDL) S: transición (en LED) translater E: to relocate S: reubicar translation (télégraphique) E: telegraph repeater S: repetidor (traslator) telegráfico translation convertisseuse télégraphique E: telegraph converter S: convertidor telegráfico translation d'exploration E: scanning shift S: desplazamiento de exploración translation (télégraphique) pour conférence E: conference (telegraph) repeater S: repetidor (telegráfico) para conferencias

translation pour diffusion E: broadcast repeater S: repetidor de difusión translation régénératrice E: regenerative repeater S: repetidor regenerativo transmission anisochrone E: anisochronous transmission S: transmisión anisócrona transmission caractère-série E: character-serial transmission S: transmisión de caracteres en serie transmission isochrone E: isochronous transmission S: transmisión isócrona transmission multiplet-série E: byte-serial transmission S: transmisión de multibits en serie transmission par courant continu E: direct-current transmission S: transmisión en corriente continua transmission par double courant E: double-current transmission S: transmisión a doble polaridad (por corriente doble) transmission par fermeture de circuit ou par envoi de courant E: closed-circuit working S: funcionamiento en circuito cerrado transmission par ouverture (rupture) de circuit ou par interruption de courant (par batterie centrale) E: open-circuit working S: funcionamiento en circuito abierto transmission par simple courant E: single-current transmission S: transmisión a simple polaridad (por corriente simple) transmission parallèle (par éléments) E: parallel transmission S: transmisión en paralelo transmission radiophonique internationale E: international sound-programme transmission S: transmisión radiofónica internacional transmission série E: serial transmission S: transmisión en serie transmission télévisuelle internationale E: international television transmission S: transmisión internacional de televisión transmission télévisuelle multiple E: multiple television transmission S: transmisión múltiple de televisión transmissions multiples E: multiple transmissions S: transmisiones múltiples transmissions occasionnelles E: occasional transmissions S: transmisiones ocasionales transmissions périodiques E: regular transmissions S: transmisiones regulares transmissions simples E: simple transmissions S: transmisiones simples transmultiplexeur E: transmultiplexer S: transmultiplexor transmultiplexeur de type P (TMUX-P) E: type P transmultiplexer (TMUX-P) S: transmultiplexor de tipo P (TMUX-P) transmultiplexeur de type S (TMUX-S) E: type S transmultiplexer (TMUX-S) S: transmultiplexor de tipo S (TMUX-S) transmultiplexeur hiérarchique E: hierarchical transmultiplexer S: transmultiplexor jerárquico transparence E: transparency S: transparencia

S: transparencia a la velocidad binaria transposition E: transposition S: transposición transposition en fréquence E: frequency translation S: transposición (traslación) de frecuencia travail; repos E: mark; space; marking; spacing S: trabajo; reposo types de circuits radiophoniques E: types of sound-programme circuit S: tipos de circuitos radiofónicos U unidirectionnel E: unidirectional S: unidireccional unité d'information E: information unit S: unidad de información unité de signalisation (SU) E: signal unit (SU) S: unidad de señalización (SU) unité de signalisation d'accusé de réception (ACU) E: acknowledgement signal unit (ACU) S: unidad de señalización de acuse de recibo (ACU) unité de signalisation de synchronisation (SYU) E: synchronization signal unit (SYU) S: unidad de señalización de sincronización (SYU) unité de signalisation de synchronisation des multiblocs (MBS) E: multi-block synchronization signal unit (MBS) S: unidad de señalización de sincronización de multibloque (MBS) unité de signalisation initiale (ISU) E: initial signal unit (ISU) S: unidad inicial de señalización (ISU) unité de signalisation pour la commande du système de signalisation (SCU) E: system control signal unit (SCU) S: unidad de señalización para el control del sistema (de señalización) (SCU) unité de signalisation solitaire (LSU) E: lone signal unit (LSU) S: unidad aislada de señalización (LSU) unité de signalisation subséquente (SSU) E: subsequent signal unit (SSU) S: unidad subsiguiente de señalización (SSU) unité fonctionnelle E: functional unit S: unidad funcional (équipement) univocal E: speech plus simplex (equipment) S: (equipo) telefónico, más símplex utilisateur du système de signalisation E: user (of the signalling system) S: usuario (del sistema de señalización) V

transparence du débit binaire

E: data signalling rate transparency

valence E: number of significant conditions S: valencia (número de estados

significativos)

valeur de défaut

E: default value

S: valor por defecto

. valor por derecto

valeur de paramètre E: parameter value S: valor de parámetro valeur de paramètre (VP) E: parameter value (PV) S: valor de parámetro (VP) variation de la somme numérique E: digital sum variation S: variación de la suma digital vérification de la voie de conversation dans le central (le centre) E: cross-office check S: verificación a través de la central; prueba a través de la central vérification du trajet dans le central E: cross-exchange check (cross-office) S: verificación a través de la central verrouillage de trame E: frame alignment S: alineación de trama vider E: to dump S: vaciar violation de la règle de bipolarité; violation de l'alternance des polarités E: alternate mark inversion violation S: violación AMI violation du code E: code violation S: violación de código violation du code de transmission en boucle E: transmission code violation S: violación del código de transmisión vitesse d'exploration E: scanning speed S: velocidad de exploración voie E: channel S: canal de transmisión voie (de communication) E: channel S: canal de transmisión voie d'abonné à une interface multiplex ETTD/ETCD E: subscriber channel in a multiplexed DTE/DCE interface S: canal de abonado en un interfaz ETD/ETCD múltiplex voie d'acheminement E: route S: ruta voie d'acheminement détournée E: alternative (alternate) route S: ruta alternativa voie d'aller E: forward channel S: canal de ida voie d'état E: status channel S: canal de estado voie de communication (télégraphique) (bilatérale) E: (telegraph) circuit S: circuito (telegráfico) (bidireccional) voie de communication ; circuit (de télécommunication) E: (telecommunication) circuit S: circuito (de telecomunicaciones) voie de données E: data channel S: canal de datos voie de données (analogique) E: data channel, analogue S: canal de datos, analógico voie de données (numérique)

E: data channel, digital S: canal de datos, digital voie de fréquences

E: frequency channel S: canal de frecuencias voie de retour

E: backward channel S: canal de retorno voie de signalisation (système de signalisation n° 6) \acute{E} : signalling channel (Signalling System No. 6) S: canal de señalización (sistema de señalización N.º 6) voie de transfert E: transfer channel S: canal de transferencia voie de transfert des informations E: information channel S: canal de transferencia de información voie de transmission E: channel S: canal de transmisión voie de transmission E channel S: canal voie de transmission (télégraphique) E: (telegraph) channel S: canal (telegráfico) (unidireccional) voie de transmultiplexeur E: transmultiplexer channel S: canal de un transmultiplexor voie logique E: logical channel S: canal lógico voie logique pour les signaux de progression de l'appel en service de datagramme E: datagram call progress signal logical channel S: canal lógico de señales de progresión de la llamada de datagrama voie porteuse E: bearer channel S: canal soporte voie porteuse de l'information E: information bearer channel S: canal soporte de información voie symétrique E: symmetrical channel S: canal simétrico voies d'acheminement E: routes S: rutas voie(s) de secours E: emergency routes S: rutas de emergencia voies primaires *E:* primary routes *S:* rutas primarias voies secondaires E: secondary routes S: rutas secundarias volume de trafic

Z

zone E: field S: campo (zone d') empiètement E: spread S: desplazamiento zone de texte E: text area S: zona de texto zone imprimable E: printable area S: zona imprimible

E: traffic volume

S: volumen de tráfico

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