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ISSUE I

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EQUIPMENT NOMENCLATURE

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EQUIPMENT NOMENCLATURE

GENERAL

These notes cover terminology which has been considered and approved by the Nomenclature Committee on Equipment Nomenclature.

The terms herein described are intended for use on all new and reissued material issued by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., and apply specifically to circuit drawing titles and notes, equipment drawing titles and notes, circuit descriptions, equipment explanations, J specifications, keysheets, etc.

Nomenclature Committee on
Equipment Nomenclature

EQUIPMENT NOMENCLATURE

A

ALTERNATOR, TONE

The tone generator of the inductor-alternator type which supplies dial tone, busy tone, audible ringing signal, order tone, etc.

AMPLIFIER

An unidirectional device which is capable of delivering an enlargement of the wave form of the electric current, voltage, or power supplied to it.

AMPLIFIER, ANNOUNCEMENT

A vacuum tube amplifier used in the announcement system.

AMPLIFIER, ANNOUNCEMENT INTERMEDIATE

An amplifier used at intermediate points in the announcement supply network.

AMPLIFIER, ANNOUNCEMENT TERMINATING

An amplifier through which a branch of the announcement supply network is terminated and made accessible to switchboard or selector multiple.

AMPLIFIER, ANNOUNCEMENT TRANSMITTING

An amplifier associated with an announcement desk.

ANNOUNCER, CALL

A means for transmitting a called number from dial equipment to a manual office in such a manner that a pronouncement of the number is heard by the manual operator.

AREA, BASIC NUMBERING PLAN

The entire area within which provision is made for customer dialing in accordance with directory listings. This requires an elimination of code conflicts within the area so that the digits will completely identify the wanted station to the exclusion of all others. In some cases, basic numbering plan areas may overlap so that a given location may be in two or more basic numbering plan areas. Furthermore, a customer with a given class of service may not be able to dial directly all of the stations in his basic numbering plan area. It is intended, however, to exclude other basic numbering plan areas reached by dialing directing codes such as 11, X1X, XOX, etc. Basic numbering plan areas will frequently be referred to as New York numbering plan area, Northern New Jersey numbering plan area, San Francisco-East Bay numbering plan area, etc.

AREA, EXCHANGE

The territory included within the boundaries of an exchange.

AREA, FOREIGN

In nationwide dialing, any area under consideration may be referred to as the Home Area and the other areas referred to as Foreign Areas.

AREA, HOME

In nationwide dialing, any area under consideration may be referred to as the Home Area and the other areas referred to as Foreign Areas.

AREA, LOCAL SERVICE

The area within which are located the stations which a customer may call at local rates in accordance with the provision of the local tariff.

ARMATURE, HOLDING

On a crossbar switch, the armature of the holding magnet including the holding bar.

ARMATURE, SELECTING

On a crossbar switch the double armature attached to the selecting bar and actuated by either of two selecting magnets.

ARRANGEMENT, ALARM GROUPING

The alarm arrangement provided in offices having more than one alarm panel whereby the throwing of a key extends the alarms at one panel to another alarm panel.

ASSEMBLER

An AMA accounting machine which brings together the elements of an AMA call record. More than one assembler stage usually is required before the call record association is complete.

ATTENDANT, TELETYPEWRITER PBX

A person, usually in the employ of the subscriber, who performs the functions required

in establishing connections at the teletypewriter PBX switchboard and the other functions associated therewith.

ATTENDANT, TELETYPEWRITER STATION

A person, usually in the employ of the subscriber, who performs the necessary functions involved in the transmission and receipt of teletypewriter communications.

AMA ACCOUNTING CENTER NO. 1

A group of AMA accounting machines and associated equipment for processing AMA tape, characterized by the fact that the principal end products are in the following form:

(a) A message unit list containing for a billing period or one or more rounds the number of message units per calling or directory number.

(b) One or more toll slips containing for each directory number for each round, records of messages to be detailed on the subscriber's toll service statement. For each round, the toll slips are in calling or directory number sequence.

(c) When required, one or more message unit detail slips containing for each calling or directory number, for each round, detailed records of message unit messages in the form required for identifying each for possible future reference.

B

BAILIWICK, OPERATOR'S

That portion of a "B" or tandem switchboard which includes the trunks handled by a particular operator, when the board is so arranged that the number of trunks assigned to an operator may be varied to meet the traffic conditions. An example of this type of operation is found at the automatic display call indicator positions.

BASE, VERTICAL UNIT

On a crossbar switch the supporting structure of the vertical unit.

BATTERY, TALKING

The battery circuit which, because of special design precautions or the insertion of filters, is sufficiently quiet to be used as the power supply for transmission circuits. On some drawings, the talking battery leads have in the past been labeled "Quiet Battery."

BAY, PATCHING

A patching bay is a bay or jack field containing patching jacks to which circuits are wired for patching purposes.

BAY, PATCHING TRUNK

Where both ends of the trunk equipment cannot be conveniently located on patching bays or jack fields, a separate bay may be provided. In such a case this bay is called a Patching Trunk Bay and may contain other equipment required for patches.

BAY, TANDEM PATCHING TRUNK

A tandem patching trunk bay is a patching trunk bay from which patching trunks may radiate to all other patching trunk bays in the toll office. In some offices which do not contain patching trunk bays for various line facilities, the tandem patching bay may contain patching trunks to the various patching bays or jack panels in the toll office.

BILLING, AUTOMATIC

As applied to the AMA system, the automatic transcription of processed records into printed bill form.

BILLING, MESSAGE UNIT

A method of billing local messages whereby the destination and elapsed time of each is converted into units for charging purposes.

BLOCK, CONNECTING

A device in its present form which consists of a channel-type mounting plate and a cross-connecting field made up of a lattice arrangement of metal strips which may be interconnected by inserting machine screws in threaded holes, this is for use in automatic ticketing.

BLOCK, TRUNK

A group of forty trunk terminals cut in simultaneously for test by the marker.

BLOCK, 20-

A group of twenty consecutive subscriber numbers cut in simultaneously for test by a marker. The last two digits of the first number of each 20-block are "00," "20," "40," "60," or "80."

BLOCK, 100

Five 20-blocks, normally consecutive and containing the numbers ending in "00" to "99."

BOARD, TELEGRAPH SERVICE

A board used in telegraph test rooms to supervise and maintain private line telegraph service both manual and teletypewriter.

BUREAU, ANNOUNCEMENT

The location and equipment from which the announcements originate.

BYLINK

A relay arrangement which establishes a path between trunks and registers until the normal path through the switches is substituted at which time the bylink is released for other calls.

BYLINK FEATURE

A feature required on certain trunks receiving dial pulsing from customers which provides a fast temporary connection to an available register until the regular register link connection is established.

C

CABINET, TEST

A box-type test set arranged for fixed mounting when desired.

CALL, ASSISTANCE

A call which the customer could dial directly, but on which he dials the operator for assistance.

CALL, BULK RECORD

A call for which the central office AMA equipment records the calling or directory number, information to permit proper charging, and on completed calls the start and finish time of the conversation. The charges on these messages are computed in terms of message units and are usually bulk billed.

CALL, CUSTOMER-DIALED

A call in which the originating customer dials a complete subscriber number. If the number dialed is for a point outside of his dialing area the call automatically may become an operator-handled call and is often referred to as a "restricted code" call. A customer-dialed call may be intercepted and under certain conditions may be thereafter completed to the correct destination. In this case, it is a customer-dialed "completed intercepted" call.

CALL, DETAILED RECORD

A call for which the central office AMA equipment records the complete called number in addition to the information recorded on a bulk record call. The charges on these calls may be billed in bulk or listed separately.

CALL, FLAT RATE

A call originating from a flat rate line for a destination within the area for which no charges beyond the monthly fixed charges are involved.

CALL, FREE CODE

A call on which the originating equipment recognizes from the code dialed that the call is to be handled on a free service basis.

CALL, FREE LINE

A call on which the free service handling is dependent upon the terminating equipment not giving to the originating equipment the called party answered supervision on calls to the particular number involved.

CALL, LOCAL

Any call (attempted or completed) for a destination within the local service area of the calling station.

CALL (OR MESSAGE), MULTIUNIT

A call (or message) for which the initial period charge rate is more than one unit. Rates in general use always include charges for overtime on multiunit calls (or messages) and this will generally be assumed.

CALL, NONZONE

As applied to multiple registration or coin zone dialing, a call dialed by a customer for a destination which does not involve zone registration or in the case of coin calls not requiring the assistance of the coin zone operator.

CALL (OR MESSAGE), ONE-UNIT

A call (or message) for which the initial period charge rate is one message unit. Where local overtime charges are in effect the term "one-unit call with overtime" may be used where required for a clear understanding of what is intended.

CALL (OR MESSAGE), OPERATOR

A call (or message) which is completed to the destination via a DSA board operator or the LD operator. These may further be distinguished when required, as a "O" or an "LD" call, or in some case a "211" or "110" call, referring to the actual code dialed by the subscriber.

CALL, OPERATOR-HANDLED

An originating call on which an operator must obtain from the customer the details of the call in order to extend the connection to its destination.

CALL, TOLL

Any call (attempted or completed) for a destination outside of the local service area of the calling station.

CALL, ZONE (As applied to multiple registration)

A call (attempted or completed) dialed by a customer for a destination which involves zone registration.

CARD, ROUTE (For the card used in the CARD TRANSLATOR)

CARD, TRANSLATOR

A card for use in a card translator. In the photoelectric translator, a card of magnetic material having a field of perforations and a series of tabs on the bottom edge. The information to be translated is identified by the pattern resulting from the removal of certain of these tabs and the desired translation is indicated by the enlargement of certain perforations.

CHECKING, DIAL NUMBER (May be abbreviated to DIAL CHECKING)

A number checking arrangement wherein the operator employs a position dial for setting up the number to be checked.

CHECKING, KEYSET NUMBER (May be abbreviated to KEYSET CHECKING)

A number checking arrangement wherein the operator employs a keyset for setting up the number to be checked.

CHOICE, HALF

In the Crossbar System No. 1, two of the link frames of a line choice which are served by the same line junctors.

CHOICE, LINE

In the Crossbar System No. 1, four line link frames which are treated as a unit by the terminating markers.

CLASS, FIXED

The trunks served by a sender in which the speed of outpulsing, ringing by operator and/or sender, interdigital timing, and number of digits outpulsed are the same and operation of (ST) key is not required after keying of last digit.

CLASS, VARIABLE

The trunks served by a sender in which the speed of outpulsing, ringing by operator and/or sender, and interdigital timing are the same but the number of digits outpulsed for some trunks are different than for some other trunks and operation of (ST) key is required on all calls after keying of the last digit.

CODE, AREA

The three digits in nationwide dialing used to identify the area to which a call is routed.

CODE, DIRECTING

One or more digits such as 9, 11, 11X dialed ahead of the directory number of the called station which will enable a customer or operator to dial a number in an area contiguous to or near the basic numbering plan area of the customer or operator. The use of this term should be limited to situations where the code differs from the area code used in nationwide dialing.

CODE, LOCAL AREA OFFICE

In local area dialing, the characters (1, 2, or 3 characters) used for identifying an office in a local area.

CODE, NATIONAL

In nationwide dialing, the six digits consisting of the combination of the area code (3 digits) followed by the office code (3 digits).

CODE, NATIONAL OFFICE

In nationwide dialing, the three characters used for identifying the office within the area designated by an area code.

CODE, OFFICE

In local area dialing, the characters (1, 2, or 3 characters) used for identifying an office in a local area.

In nationwide dialing, the three characters used for identifying the office within the area designated by an area code.

Where an office code used for local area dialing is not the same as that used for nationwide dialing, the terms Local Area Office Code and National Office Code, respectively, may be used.

When an office code is determined from the directory number in accordance with certain rules it is known as a Fixed Code. In other cases it is known as a Flexible Code.

CODE, TOLL CENTER

In nationwide dialing, the three digits used for identifying the toll center within the area to which a call is routed.

COLLECTOR, PRE-POSTPAY COIN

A coin collector so arranged that one coin may be collected or returned as in the usual prepay collector. However, if two or more coins are dropped in the chute, the first remains in the hopper subject to collection or refund and all subsequent coins drop directly into the coin receptacle as they do in a postpay coin collector.

COME AGAIN

The indication obtained, as a result of the pretranslation operation, of the number of digits required for complete translation.

COME AGAIN 4, (5, 6, etc.)

An indication that a total of 4,(5, 6, etc.) digits are required.

COMPUTER

An AMA accounting machine which performs in one stage of operation the following:

(a) Determines and discards unnecessary call records.

(b) Computes the elapsed time and determines the rate treatment of each message.

(c) Computes message units on message unit messages.

(d) Separates into the form of subsequent records message unit, detailed record, observing, etc.

(e) Performs limited sorting operations.

CONNECTOR, COMBINATION

A connector which will operate either as a toll connector or as a local connector depending on whether it is selected by the toll train or the local train.

CONNECTOR, DECODER

A connecting arrangement through which senders have access to decoders.

CONNECTOR, DISTRICT

A connecting arrangement through which originating markers control switching operations on a district frame.

CONNECTOR, DISTRICT GROUP

A connecting arrangement through which a line link frame has access to the sender subgroup connector.

CONNECTOR, FOREIGN AREA TRANSLATOR

A connecting arrangement through which decoders obtain access to a foreign area translator.

CONNECTOR, HUNTING

A connector in a step-by-step office which searches for an idle line in a PBX group or other group of consecutive associated lines. There are two types as follows:

CONNECTOR, LEVEL HUNTING

In the step-by-step system, a connector arranged for terminal hunting over more than one level on a particular call.

CONNECTOR, ROTARY HUNTING

Hunts over a maximum of ten lines all of which must be on the same bank level.

CONNECTOR, INCOMING

A connecting arrangement through which terminating markers control switching operations on incoming frames.

CONNECTOR, INCOMING REGISTER MARKER

A connecting arrangement through which incoming registers have access to markers.

CONNECTOR, LINE CHOICE

A connecting arrangement through which terminating markers obtain access to a line choice.

CONNECTOR, LINE JUNCTOR

A connecting arrangement through which terminating markers have access to the line junctors.

CONNECTOR, LINE LINK

A connector for obtaining marker access to a line link frame.

CONNECTOR, LINE LINK MARKER

In the Crossbar System No. 5, a switching arrangement for giving line link frames access to markers.

CONNECTOR, LINK CONTROLLER (May be abbreviated to CONTROLLER CONNECTOR)

In the Crossbar Switching System Nos. 4, A4A, and 4A, a circuit through which a link (sender, operator loop, or repeater) is connected to a link controller.

CONNECTOR, MARKER

Equipment which connects markers to registers, line link frames, etc.

CONNECTOR, MASTER TEST FRAME

A connector by which markers, transverters, etc., obtain access to the master test frame.

CONNECTOR, NUMBER GROUP

A connecting arrangement through which markers have access to a number group.

CONNECTOR, OFFICE

A connecting arrangement through which the originating or tandem markers control switching operations on an office frame.

CONNECTOR, ORIGINATING MARKER

A connecting arrangement through which the originating senders have access to an originating marker.

CONNECTOR, ORIGINATING REGISTER MARKER

In the Crossbar System No. 5, a switching arrangement for giving originating registers access to markers.

CONNECTOR, OUTGOING

A connecting arrangement through which markers control switching connections on outgoing link frames.

CONNECTOR, OUTGOING SENDER

An arrangement through which markers have access to outgoing senders.

CONNECTOR, RECORDER

An arrangement through which the transverter, call identity indexer, or master timer obtains access to a recorder.

CONNECTOR, SENDER SUBGROUP

A connecting arrangement through which a district group connector has access to the calling line register equipment of a subgroup of senders.

CONNECTOR, TERMINATING MARKER

A connecting arrangement through which the terminating senders have access to a terminating marker.

CONNECTOR, TOLL

One of the final switches in the toll train which connects with subscriber lines and which supplies machine ringing when started by a signal from a toll transmission selector.

CONNECTOR, TRANSVERTER

A connecting arrangement through which the senders obtain access to a transverter.

CONNECTOR, TRUNK BLOCK

A connecting arrangement through which the markers have access to trunk block relays.

CONNECTOR, ZONE REGISTRATION

A connecting arrangement through which the originating marker has access to a zone registration circuit.

CONTACTS, TWIN

Double contacts on the same contacting member.

CONTROL, OVERFLOW TRUNK

In Crossbar Switching Systems Nos. 4, 4A, and A4A, a circuit arrangement associated with an intertoll trunk group which signals by a slow flash to the calling operator when all trunks in the group are busy and which changes to a rapid flash when one or more trunks become idle.

CONTROL, TRAFFIC REGISTER

The control in the translation operation which identifies which traffic register (peg count, overflow, or both) is involved on a call.

CONTROL, TRUNK COIN

The arrangement by means of which the DSA operator collects and refunds coins on toll connecting trunks.

CONTROL, ZONE REGISTRATION

A circuit common to a district frame for controlling the connection of district junctors to zone registration circuits.

CONTROLLER, "A" OPERATOR SENDER LINK

The circuit arrangement which controls the switching operations of an "A" operator sender link frame.

CONTROLLER, COIN SUPERVISORY

A circuit arrangement common to a group of links having access to coin supervisory circuits.

CONTROLLER, LINE LINK (May be abbreviated to LINE CONTROLLER)

In the Crossbar System No. 1, a circuit arrangement common to the links of a line link frame, which controls the operation of line

links in associating a line with a district junctor.

CONTROLLER, LINK (May be abbreviated to CONTROLLER)

In the Crossbar Switching System No. 4, A4A, and 4A, a circuit arrangement for controlling the operation of sender, operator, or repeater links in associating trunk circuits with senders, operators, or repeaters, respectively.

CONTROLLER, SUBSCRIBER SENDER LINK (May be abbreviated to SUBSCRIBER SENDER CONTROLLER)

A circuit arrangement common to the links of a subscriber sender link frame which controls the operation of these links in associating a district junctor with a sender.

CONTROLLER, TERMINATING SENDER LINK (May be abbreviated to TERMINATING SENDER CONTROLLER)

A circuit arrangement common to the links on a terminating sender link frame which controls the operations of these links in associating an incoming trunk with a terminating sender (either full selector or "B" operator)

CONVERSION, CODE

The marker or decoder process of converting a code to a new code which may contain the same number or different number of digits.

CORD, CALL WIRELESS TOLL SWITCHING

A cord-ended trunk from a toll position through which toll calls are established to manual and rural lines. The order is passed to the operator over the tip and ring of the trunk instead of over a call wire.

CORD, CHIEF OPERATOR'S MONITORING

The cord of a chief operator's monitoring trunk which permits the chief operator to monitor on operator position circuits.

CORD, COMBINATION

A cord combining the functions of the special service and intercepting cords.

CORD, DSA

A cord at a DSA board.

CORD, HOWLER

A cord arranged to put howler tone on a line or trunk.

CORD, INTERCEPTING

A cord arranged for answering calls on intercepting trunks. It may be arranged for completing these calls.

CORD, NUMBER CHECKING

A cord used exclusively for number checking.

CORD, NO. 1 TOLL SWITCHBOARD, TYPE A

A cord circuit for the No. 1 Toll Switchboard which is so arranged that the operation of the talk key connects both the front and back cords separately to the position circuit.

CORD, OPERATOR RECORDING-COMPLETING

A cord used for extending a call on a special service trunk to an operator recording-completing trunk for completion by the toll operator.

CORD, PERMANENT SIGNAL

A cord on a trouble supervisory position used in the disposition of permanent signals which cannot be disposed of with a regular cord. Where the howler feature is provided in the switchboard, it is in this cord or controlled by it.

CORD, POSITION MONITORING

A cord at the observing position arranged for monitoring on operator position circuits.

CORD, SENDER MONITOR COMPLETING

A cord-ended trunk at the sender monitor position by means of which a call on a sender supervisory circuit may be connected to a special service position for completion by the special service operator.

CORD, SPECIAL SERVICE

A cord arranged for answering calls on zero trunks and for completing these calls.

CORD, TEST DESK

A cord-ended trunk from the test desk through which the test desk man has access to outgoing trunks of the DSA board.

CORD, TRUNK MONITORING

A cord at the observing position arranged for monitoring on outgoing trunks.

CORD, VOLTMETER

A cord equipped with a voltmeter and used for making certain line tests from the DSA board.

D

DECADE, DISTRICT JUNCTOR (May be abbreviated to DISTRICT DECADE)

The ten district junctors connected to the same district primary link switch.

DECADE, INCOMING TRUNK (May be abbreviated to INCOMING DECADE)

The ten incoming trunks connected to the same incoming primary link switch.

DECODER

A unit of equipment arranged to receive from a sender (or register) code registration, and other related information, to translate these in accordance with information associated with the code into the proper routing information for extending the call, and to return to the sender or other connected equipment the information required by it.

DELETION, DIGIT (Replacing DIGIT SUPPRESSION)

The process of indicating from a marker or decoder to a sender the number of digits which should be omitted in sending the recorded digits beyond.

DESK, ANNOUNCEMENT

The desk with its immediately associated circuits and equipment located at the announcement bureau and from which the announcements are sent.

DESK, CABLE TEST

A test desk designed primarily for making measurements on exchange area cables and similar outside plant to determine the location of crosses, opens, and grounds. A desk of this nature, has in the past, been called a "Central Cable Location Test Desk."

DESK, REPAIR SERVICE

This term has superseded "REPAIR CLERK'S DESK."

DIALING

The operation of generating impulses with a dial.

DIALING, DIAL CORD

A dialing arrangement at switchboards wherein a separate cord common to the position is inserted in the connection for the dialing operation only.

DIALING, DIAL KEY

A dialing arrangement at switchboards wherein for the dialing operation a common dialing circuit is associated with the cord in use by means of a dial key per cord.

DIALING, INTERMEDIATE

Dialing by an operator whose sole function is to dial the number requested by another operator, after which she disconnects and is not brought in on the connection again.

DIALING, INTERTOLL

Dialing over intertoll trunks.

DIALING, LISTENING KEY

A dialing arrangement at switchboards wherein for the dialing operation, a common dialing circuit is associated with the cord in use by a combination of the talking (listening) key operated and either movement of the dial off normal or operation of a control key common to the position.

DIALING, LOOP

A term when applied to switchboards to indicate provision for dialing into the trunk loop without the necessity for impulse repetition in the outgoing trunk. In loop dialing the pulsing contacts are connected to the tip and ring of the trunk.

DIALING, NATIONAL

For nationwide dialing, the U.S. and contiguous territory has been divided into a number of areas each of which is given a separate identifying three digits. These digits will be followed by the required succeeding digits to complete the identification of the point to which the call is to be directed within the area.

DIALING, REPEATED

A term, when applied to switchboards, to indicate that impulse repetition is provided

in the outgoing trunk. In repeated dialing, the pulsing contacts are connected to one lead only (tip or ring) of the trunk.

DIGIT, TAPE

The digit identifying a particular tape within the group of tapes of a given output from an accounting machine.

E

ENTRY

One or more consecutive lines of an AMA tape to be interpreted as a unit by identifying code (Entry Index) included therein.

ENTRY, ANSWER-DISCONNECT

A type of entry made originally by a central office recorder when a call is answered and again when disconnect occurs before an automatic time release.

ENTRY, CALENDAR DAY

One of the entries in an end-of-tape pattern which indicates the calendar day on which the original entry was made in the central office. Where this type of entry is repeated in the accounting center process, it is part of the recorder - time group.

ENTRY, CALL

Any entry containing information pertaining to a particular call or message.

ENTRY, CANCEL

An entry made by a central office recorder to indicate that the recorder perforator on the transverter showed trouble not affecting charge control in the call entry just made.

ENTRY, CHARGE GUARD

An entry originally made automatically by a central office recorder when a trouble is detected by the recorder or transverter on one of its charge control leads.

ENTRY, CHECK CONTROL

A type of entry made by a central office recorder to indicate that the self-checking feature of the recorder perforator showed trouble in the call entry just made.

ENTRY, COMBINED TIME

An entry made on a straddle tape containing both the answer and disconnect time and other information to aid in associating this entry with its initial entry.

ENTRY, DAY OF ROUND AND MONTH

One of the entries in an end-of-tape pattern which indicates the month and the number of the day within the billing round. The day and month are indicated from 3 A.M. to 3 A.M. instead of from midnight to midnight.

ENTRY, DAYS OF ROUND

An entry of a tape identity group which identifies the first (lowest) day of round and last (highest) day of round represented in the tape in which it appears.

ENTRY, DETAIL

An entry per message made on a toll, message unit detail, or observing tape which indicates the called number, answer time, and chargeable time.

ENTRY, DETAIL INITIAL

An initial entry containing sufficient information for toll billing, or message unit billing with detailed record, and information required on service observed calls. Detail initial entries may be further identified as:

Toll Initial Entries
Message Unit Detail Initial Entries
Observing Initial Entries

ENTRY, DETAIL STRADDLE INITIAL

A straddle initial entry containing information suitable for toll billing, or message unit billing with detailed record, and information required on service observing calls.

ENTRY, END-OF-TAPE HOUR

One of the entries in an end-of-tape pattern which shows the hour at which this pattern was originally made in the central office. Where this entry is repeated in the accounting center process, it is part of the recorder - time group.

ENTRY, FIRST RECORDER NUMBER

An entry of a tape identity group which identifies the first (lowest) recorder number represented in the tape in which it appears.

ENTRY, HOUR

An entry made originally by a central office recorder at the turn of each hour to identify the new hour.

ENTRY, INITIAL

A type of entry made originally by a central office recorder at the time a call was originated and containing the identity of the calling or directory number and information for billing and other purposes.

ENTRY, IRREGULAR HOUR

An entry made originally by a central office recorder to indicate that it recognized an irregularity in attempting to make an hour entry.

ENTRY, IRREGULAR RECORDER NUMBER

An entry made on an assembler tape to indicate that it recognizes that a recorder number entry is missing or mutilated on a central office tape.

ENTRY, LAST RECORDER NUMBER

An entry of a tape identity group which identifies the last (highest) recorder number represented in the tape in which it appears.

ENTRY, MAKE-BUSY NONSYNCHRONOUS

One of the entries included in an end-of-tape pattern when a recorder make-busy condition is made or cleared with a recorder time out of synchronism with master timer.

ENTRY, MARKER GROUP

An entry of a tape identity group which contains the digits identifying the marker group.

ENTRY, MESSAGE UNIT

An entry per message made on a message unit tape indicating the number of message units. These may be of either one line to cover a record of less than 10 message units or two lines for a record of 10 to 99 message units.

ENTRY, MESSAGE UNIT INITIAL

An initial entry containing information suitable for message unit billing only.

ENTRY, MESSAGE UNIT STRADDLE INITIAL

A straddle initial entry containing information suitable for message unit billing only.

ENTRY, MONTH

One of the entries of a tape identity group which indicates the month in which the calls shown on the tape were made except that on summary tapes the month indicated is that of the last round included. The month indicated is from 3 A.M. to 3 A.M. instead of from midnight to midnight.

ENTRY, MULTILATED

An incomplete entry, or one containing digits which cannot be properly interpreted by the accounting machines.

ENTRY, NONANSWERED OBSERVING

An entry made on an observing tape for a call originally recorded without a timing entry.

ENTRY, OFFICE

An entry of the tape identity group containing the arbitrary digit assigned to identify the central office code within a marker group.

ENTRY, RECORDER NUMBER

One of the entries in an end-of-tape pattern which shows the number of the regular central office recorder and whether the original record was made on the regular or emergency recorder. Where this entry is repeated in the accounting center process, it is part of the recorder - time group.

ENTRY, ROUND AND MARKER GROUP

One of the entries in an end-of-tape pattern which shows the number of the round within the billing month and the identity of the marker group.

ENTRY, SKIP SPLICE

An entry originally associated with all splice patterns, except accounting center window patterns, to indicate that in the processing a splice pattern follows.

ENTRY, SKIP WINDOW

An entry associated with an accounting center window pattern to indicate where necessary in the processing the beginning or end of a window pattern.

ENTRY, SPLICE

An entry made as part of all end-of-tape and window patterns.

ENTRY, STRADDLE ANSWER-DISCONNECT

An entry made on a straddle tape containing both the answer and disconnect time and other information to aid in associating this entry with its initial entry.

ENTRY, STRADDLE INITIAL

An entry made on a straddle tape containing the identity of the calling or directory number, information for billing, and other purposes.

ENTRY, STRADDLE MESSAGE UNIT INITIAL

A straddle initial entry containing information suitable for message and unit billing only.

ENTRY, STRADDLE TIMING

An entry made on a straddle tape containing either the answer or disconnect time and other information to aid in associating this entry with other entries of this message. Where necessary, these may be referred to as the "Straddle Answer Timing Entry" and the "Straddle Disconnect Timing Entry," respectively.

ENTRY, SUMMARY

An entry made originally on a summary tape which indicates the number of message units for one or more rounds for a particular calling or directory number.

ENTRY, TAPE DIGIT AND ROUND

An entry of a tape identity group which contains the tape digit and round number.

ENTRY, TAPE FEED

An entry made on a central office tape when a new tape is fed into a recorder perforator.

ENTRY, TAPE INDEX

An entry of a tape identity group which contains the tape index.

ENTRY, TAPE SECTION AND ROUND

An entry of a tape identity group which contains the tape section and round number.

ENTRY, TEST GROUP

The last entry made in a test call group to indicate in the processing that a test call group follows.

ENTRY, THOUSANDS RANGE

An entry of a tape identity group which identifies the first (lowest) thousands digit and the last (highest) thousands digit of calling numbers represented in the tape in which it appears.

ENTRY, TIMED RELEASE

An entry made originally by a central office recorder as a result of an automatic timed release.

ENTRY, TIMING

A type of entry made originally by a central office recorder when a call is answered and again when disconnect occurs before an automatic timed release. Where necessary, these may be referred to as "Answer Time Entry" and Disconnect Time Entry," respectively.

ENTRY, TRANSFER NONSYNCHRONOUS

One of the entries included in an end-of-tape pattern when a transfer is made from a regular to the emergency recorder or vice versa with recorder time out of synchronism with master timer.

ENTRY, TRANSFER SYNCHRONOUS

One of the entries included in an end-of-tape pattern when a transfer is made from a regular to the emergency recorder or vice versa with recorder time in synchronism with master timer.

ENTRY, TYPE OF

Certain hole positions in each line of each entry are reserved to indicate the "type of entry" or the interpretation to be placed on the holes in the later sorting operations. The last line of each entry (on the original record) carries the primary "Type of Entry" and the other lines carry the indication that these lines are supplementary lines for the complete entry. The "Type of Entry" is put in the last line of the original record because in the sorting operation the sorting is reversed and this becomes the first line which the sorting machinery encounters. The term "Type of Entry" is recommended instead of "Class of Entry."

ENTRY, VOID CALL

An entry placed on assembler tapes to indicate that a mutilated initial entry occurred on a call which cannot be processed.

EQUIPMENT, CENTRAL SERVICE OBSERVING

Service observing equipment which permits the location of the observing desk in one building for observing on lines or trunks served by several central office buildings.

EQUIPMENT, COMPLAINT OBSERVING

An equipment arrangement for collecting information with regard to the service rendered on particular lines on which service complaints have been made.

EQUIPMENT, MULTILINE SERVICE OBSERVING

An equipment arrangement for service observing which includes means for automatically associating any one of a number of subscriber lines (or trunks) with the observing desk either directly or via trunk conductors

EQUIPMENT, NONCENTRAL SERVICE OBSERVING

Service observing equipment which requires the location of the observing desk in the same building in which the observed central office lines terminate.

EQUIPMENT, SINGLE-LINE SERVICE OBSERVING

An equipment arrangement for service observing which requires a separate set of conductors to the observing desk for each subscriber line or trunk under observation.

EQUIPMENT, TRUNK

A general term signifying the equipment directly associated with a trunk.

Note: In the case of certain manual trunk equipments, the arbitrary designations "Type A Trunk Equipment," "Type B Trunk Equipment," etc., have been assigned for the sake of brevity.

EQUIPTOR

A combination of switching apparatus designed to perform one or more specific functions which can be conveniently assembled, wired, and tested in the manufacturing process. This may be grouped with other functional combinations to make a sender, marker, or other engineering unit of a switching system.

EXCHANGE

A unit of a communication company for the administration of communication service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town, or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated plant used in furnishing communication service in that area. Ordinarily, an individual local tariff is filed for each exchange.

EXCHANGE, TELETYPEWRITER

A unit of a communication company for the administration of teletypewriter service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town, or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated plant used in furnishing teletypewriter service in that area.

EXCHANGE, TELETYPEWRITER PRIVATE

A teletypewriter system usually installed on the premises of a subscriber having centralized switching equipment for interconnecting the stations of the subscriber, but having no central office connections.

EXCHANGE, TELETYPEWRITER PRIVATE BRANCH

A teletypewriter system usually installed on the premises of a subscriber having centralized switching equipment for interconnecting the stations of the subscriber and having central office connections.

EXTENSION, ARMATURE

On a crossbar switch, the operating arm of a selecting armature the stud of which engages the centering springs.

F

FEATURE, CALLED PARTY TIMED RELEASE

A feature of dial equipment providing for automatically disconnecting the called line from an established connection at a measured time after the called party supervision has been restored to a receiver-on-hook condition.

FEATURE, PHYSICAL-THEORETICAL DISCRIMINATING

The feature by which it is indicated to the marker whether the physical or the theoretical office is wanted and whether the number is a physical or a theoretical number.

FEATURE, TERMINATING OFFICE SELECTING

The feature in a multioffice terminating unit by which the desired 10,000 number series is indicated. The selecting may be by

(a) Incoming Decade

(b) Pulsing

(c) Incoming Frame Number

FIELD, "C" CROSS-CONNECTING

The cross-connecting field on the block relay frame of the Crossbar System No. 1 whereon subscriber numbers are assigned to horizontal line groups.

FIELD, "F" CROSS-CONNECTING

The cross-connecting field on the block relay frame whereon subscriber numbers are assigned to line choices and the type of ringing and terminal hunting feature determined.

FIELD, JACK

A field containing patching jacks to which circuits are wired for patching purposes.

FILE, NO-TEST

In crossbar systems, the ten vertical units which are used for "no-test" operation and are located one above another on a line switch bay.

FINDER, STUCK CONNECTION

A finder for identifying circuits associated with stuck senders.

FINGER, SELECTING

On a crossbar switch, one of the wires projecting from the selecting bar which, when the bar is rotated, is positioned to identify the particular set of contacts to be closed by the operation of a holding bar.

FORMULA, MESSAGE UNIT

One of several formulas for converting chargeable minutes into message units for a particular subscriber in accordance with the provisions of the local tariff. For a given message, the particular formula used is determined from the identification of the marker group and the message billing index. Each formula is given an arbitrary identification for a given group of computers.

FRAME, "A" OPERATOR SENDER LINK

A frame containing "A" operator sender links.

FRAME, BASIC UNIT OF LINE LINK

The unit of a line link frame containing the secondary switches and a primary switch bay.

FRAME, BLOCK RELAY

A frame containing line or trunk block relays for the use of markers to test for idle lines or trunks and to furnish equipment location information for the selected line or trunk.

FRAME, DISTRICT

A term referring to a district junctor frame and its associated district link frame and sender link frame.

FRAME, DISTRICT JUNCTOR

A frame containing the relays and other equipment of the district junctors.

FRAME, DISTRICT JUNCTOR GROUPING

The frame at which the line secondary multiple is connected to district junctors.

FRAME, DISTRICT JUNCTOR TEST

An automatic test frame for testing district junctors.

FRAME, DISTRICT LINK

A frame containing district links and other equipment for connecting district junctors with office junctors.

FRAME, INCOMING

A term referring to an incoming trunk frame and its associated incoming link frame, incoming link extension frame, if provided, and terminating sender link frame.

FRAME, INCOMING LINK

A frame containing incoming links and other necessary control equipment.

FRAME, INCOMING LINK EXTENSION

A frame containing supplementary secondary switches to extend the outgoing terminal capacity of an incoming link frame.

FRAME, INCOMING SENDER LINK

A frame containing incoming sender links and other necessary control equipment.

FRAME, INCOMING TRUNK

A frame containing the relays and other apparatus associated with incoming trunks.

FRAME, INCOMING TRUNK TEST

An automatic test frame for testing incoming trunk circuits in its own office and incoming selectors and other terminating trunk circuits in connecting offices.

FRAME, LINE CHOICE CONNECTOR

A frame containing line choice connectors.

FRAME, LINE DISTRIBUTING (LDF)

In the Crossbar System No. 1, the cross-connecting frame where the sleeve and message register leads of the line circuits are cross-connected to the number sleeves and subscriber message registers, respectively.

FRAME, LINE JUNCTOR CONNECTOR

A frame containing line junctor connectors.

FRAME, LINE JUNCTOR GROUPING

In the Crossbar System No. 1, the frame at which the incoming secondary multiple is connected to line junctors.

FRAME, LINE LINK (May be abbreviated to LINE FRAME)

A frame containing line links with associated equipment and subscriber line relays.

FRAME, LINE LINK SUPPLEMENTARY UNIT

A unit of the line link frame containing only primary switch bays.

Note: A complete line link frame always contains a basic unit and the proper number of supplementary units required to build out the frame to the desired line capacity. The subscriber line relays are mounted on the primary bays of the basic and supplementary units.

FRAME, MASTER TEST

A unit of equipment which provides for the testing of all of the equipment units of a marker group.

Note: It may develop that the same master test frame can be employed for more than one marker group.

FRAME, NUMBER GROUP CONNECTOR

A frame containing number group connector equipment.

FRAME, OFFICE

A term referring to an office link frame with its associated office link extension frame, if one is provided.

FRAME, OFFICE JUNCTOR GROUPING

The frame at which the district or trunk secondary multiple is connected to office junctors.

FRAME, OFFICE LINK

A frame containing office links and other equipment for connecting office junctors with outgoing trunks.

FRAME, OFFICE LINK EXTENSION (May be abbreviated to OFFICE EXTENSION FRAME)

A frame containing supplementary switches to extend the outgoing terminal capacity of one or more office frames.

FRAME, OPERATOR LOOP LINK (May be abbreviated to OPERATOR LINK FRAME)

A frame containing operator loop links.

FRAME, ORIGINATING SENDER

A frame arranged for mounting subscriber senders and "A" operator senders as required.

FRAME, ORIGINATING SENDER TEST

An automatic test frame for testing originating senders.

FRAME, OUTGOING LINK

A frame containing outgoing links and other necessary control equipment.

FRAME, OUTGOING SENDER LINK

A frame containing outgoing sender links.

FRAME, REPEATER LINK

A frame containing switch-in repeater links.

FRAME, SUBSCRIBER SENDER LINK

A frame containing subscriber sender links and other equipment for connecting district junctors with subscriber senders.

FRAME, SWITCH

On a crossbar switch, the rectangular structure on which the various elements of the switch are mounted.

FRAME, TERMINATING SENDER LINK

A frame containing the terminating sender links and other equipment for connecting incoming trunks with terminating senders.

FRAME, TERMINATING SENDER TEST

An automatic test frame for testing terminating senders.

FRAME, TRUNK ASSIGNMENT

The cross-connecting frame in a toll crossbar office where the trunks are assigned to trunk block terminals.

FRAME, ZONE REGISTRATION

A frame containing the zone registration switches and zone registration circuits.

G

GROUP, ALTERNATE ROUTED

A group of trunks for which one or more alternate routes are provided.

GROUP, CARD

A group of cards of a card translator to which it may be desirable to refer, collectively.

GROUP, FINAL

A nonalternate routed group of trunks between an ordinary toll center and its CSP or between CSP's in which the number of trunks provided is sufficient to handle all of the traffic offered to it at a selected speed of service.

GROUP, HIGH-USAGE

A trunk group in which the number of trunks provided is such that an economically determined percentage of the calls offered in the busy hour will encounter an "all busy" condition and will be rerouted to one or more alternate groups.

GROUP, HORIZONTAL

All of the lines served by the same ten line links.

GROUP, INCOMING REGISTER

A maximum of ten incoming registers of a particular type which are associated with an incoming register link.

GROUP, LINE

The lines served by one group of line finders or line links.

GROUP, LINE LINK

The ten line links which serve a particular originating line group.

GROUP, MARKER

The central office equipment of one or more central offices served by a common group of markers.

A marker group may serve more than 10,000 numbers. For administrative and statistical purposes where provision is made for serving more than 10,000 directory numbers with common control equipment, each 10,000 numbers is considered a separate central office. A central office may serve some customers on a theoretical basis with an additional office name and code. Such a theoretical office arrangement is not considered as a separate central office. The use of the terms "Office A" and "Office B" is therefore approved to refer to each half of the 20,000 numbers in describing the functions of the switching circuits of the marker group.

(For AMA purposes, each originating marker group served by an accounting center is given an arbitrary number.)

GROUP, NONALTERNATE ROUTED

A group of trunks for which no alternate route is provided.

GROUP, NUMBER

A group of subscriber numbers which is treated as a unit by a marker in setting up a terminating call.

GROUP, ORIGINATING LINE

All of the lines which are served by the same line links.

GROUP, ORIGINATING REGISTER (CROSSBAR SYSTEM NO. 5)

All of the originating registers of a particular type which are associated with a marker group.

GROUP, ROUND AND MARKER

One of the entries in an end-of-tape pattern which shows the number of the round within the billing month and the identity of the marker group.

GROUP, SENDER (PANEL SYSTEM)

All of the senders (subscriber, operator, "B," or terminating) associated together through a common multipling arrangement (including graded multiple) on the banks of panel or rotary links or sender selectors.

GROUP, SENDER (STEP-BY-STEP AUTOMATIC TICKETING)

All of the automatic ticketing senders which have common access through one or two subgroups of trunk finders to a maximum of 200 automatic ticketing trunks.

GROUP, TAPE IDENTITY

The group of entries forming part of an end-of-tape pattern which identifies the tape on which they appear.

GROUP, TERMINAL HUNTING

A general designation for a group of lines in a dial system office so arranged that the switching equipment will search over the group to find an idle line.

GROUP, TERMINATING JUNCTOR

The ten (or less) terminating junctors which serve a particular terminating line group.

GROUP, TERMINATING LINE

All of the lines which are served by the same line junctors.

GROUP, TEST CALL

A group of entries made as the final operation in the testing of a recorder while out of service.

H

HOLDING BAR

On a crossbar switch, the element of the holding armature which presses the selecting fingers against the actuating springs or cords to operate the desired contacts.

HUNTING, END OF BLOCK

Hunting from the last terminal of one 20-block to the first terminal of another 20-block.

HUNTING, JUMP

In a crossbar system, nonconsecutive terminal hunting wherein the departure from consecutive hunting occurs within a block and recommences at a designated point in another block of terminals. In the No. 1 System, the departure occurs within a 20-block, in the Nos. 4, A4A, and 4A Systems within a trunk block and in the No. 5 System within a 10-block.

HUNTING, TERMINAL

The function performed by the switching equipment in a dial office in searching for an idle line in a PBX or other terminal hunting group.

I

IDENTIFIER, DISTRICT (Superseded by CALL IDENTITY INDEXER)

INDEX, AREA

The arbitrary digit which identifies for a particular accounting center the called basic numbering plan area.

INDEX, CALL

That part of each entry of a call made by a common recorder which permits association of the separate entries of each call record in the assembler process.

INDEX, CALL CHARGE

The digit of a call entry of a straddle tape used to indicate any special charging action which may be required.

INDEX, CALL IDENTITY

That part of each call entry made by a common recorder which permits reassociation of the separate entries of each call.

INDEX, CALLED NUMBER

The digit which indicates to the printer how to convert digits representing the numerical portion of the called number into the proper combination of printed numerals and party letter.

INDEX, ENTRY

One or more digits which identify an entry as to type.

INDEX, LOCATION

The digit of a call entry of a straddle tape which serves as a guide to the location of related entries of the call.

INDEX, MESSAGE BILLING

The digit of a call entry determined by the central office equipment from the class of service and the called office code and used to control the basis of charging for the call. Index 0 is reserved for calls not to be billed and index 9 is reserved for toll calls.

INDEX, OFFICE

The arbitrary digit which identifies the calling central office code within a particular marker group.

INDEX, STRADDLE

The digit of a call entry of a straddle tape which serves as a guide to the location of related entries of the calls.

INDEX, STRADDLE CHARGE

The digit of a call entry of a straddle tape used to indicate any special charging action which may be required.

INDEX, TAPE

The digits which identify a tape as to its type and the processing stage from which it was derived.

INDEX, TIMED RELEASE

The digit of a call entry of a straddle tape used to indicate whether or not a timed release effected the disconnection of the call.

INDEXER, CALL IDENTITY (Superseding DISTRICT IDENTIFIER)

The equipment arrangement which for each call entry identifies the particular one of a group of circuits served by a recorder to permit a reassociation of the entries of each call.

INDICATION, HUNT TRUNK-MARKER

A trunk-marker indication affecting the process of connecting to the wanted subscriber line circuit in which terminal hunting is desired on a hunting group and a connection is established only to an idle line.

INDICATION, NO-HUNT TRUNK-MARKER

A trunk-marker indication affecting the process of connecting to the wanted subscriber line circuit in which no terminal hunting is desired and a connection is established only to an idle line.

INDICATION, NO-TEST TRUNK-MARKER

A trunk-marker indication affecting the process of connecting to the wanted subscriber line circuit in which no terminal hunting is desired and a connection is established whether the line is busy or idle.

INDICATION, TRUNK

The term for the signals given by a trunk circuit to connected circuits such as cords or positions (through jacks) senders (through sender links) or markers (through its marker connector relay) indicating the

class of circuit operation required for that trunk.

INDICATION, TRUNK-CORD

The indicating signal which a trunk circuit transmits to the cord circuit or through the cord to the position circuit or other connected circuit to indicate which of several classes of signaling is required from the cord or position.

INDICATION, TRUNK-MARKER

The indicating signal which a marker obtains from a trunk marker connector relay for controlling the class of circuit operation to be used in advancing the call.

INDICATION, TRUNK-SENDER

The signal from a trunk through its sender (or register) link indicating to the sender (or register) which of several types of circuit operation the trunk expects the sender (or register) to use in advancing the call.

INDICATOR, AUTOMATIC DISPLAY CALL

A call indicator arrangement in which the number on each call is displayed automatically after disposal of the previous call.

INDICATOR, CALL

A means for transmitting a called number from dial equipment to a manual office in such a manner as to provide a visual indication of the number before the manual operator.

INDICATOR, KEY DISPLAY CALL-

A call indicator arrangement in which the "B" operator must depress a key associated with the trunk in order to cause the number to be displayed.

INDICATOR, ORIGINATING TROUBLE

An equipment arrangement used for indicating trouble conditions in certain parts of originating equipment and also for making routine tests of the originating markers and originating marker connectors.

INDICATOR, PANEL CALL

Call indicator used for completing calls from panel offices.

INDICATOR, STEP-BY-STEP CALL

Call indicator used for completing calls from step-by-step offices.

INDICATOR, TERMINATING TROUBLE

A circuit used for indicating trouble conditions in terminating equipment and also for making routine tests of the terminating marker and terminating marker connector circuits.

INDICATOR, TRANSVERTER TROUBLE

The trouble indicator associated with the transverter.

J

JACK, COIN OVERTIME MONITORING

A switchboard jack, associated with a coin overtime lamp, which enables the operator to obtain bridged access to the connection.

JACK, COIN OVERTIME SPLITTING

A switchboard jack, associated with a coin overtime lamp which enables the operator to split the connection and gives her separate access to the calling and called customers.

JACK, COIN SUPERVISORY

A switchboard jack associated with a coin supervisory circuit, which enables the operator to get access to the calling subscriber line connected to this circuit.

JACK, COIN SUPERVISORY RELEASE

A switchboard jack associated with a coin supervisory circuit, which enables the operator to free the subscriber line and the coin supervisory circuit.

JACK, TEST

On a crossbar switch, the extension of the vertical unit multiple provided for temporary electrical access to this multiple.

JACKS, TRUNK ASSIGNMENT PATCHING

The pair of patching jacks by which assignments of trunk block terminals to trunks may be made on a temporary basis.

JOB, MARKER

The single marker usage (from seizure to release) involved in completing any one of the several functions that it is capable of performing.

Marker jobs in the Crossbar System No. 5, for example, may be accordingly indicated as:

(a) Dial Tone Job

(b) Intraoffice Trunk Job

(c) Outgoing Trunk Job

(d) Incoming Trunk Job

(e) Reverting Trunk Job

etc., depending upon the particular type of operation involved.

JUNCTOR

In crossbar systems, a circuit extending between frames of a switching unit and terminating in a switching device on each frame.

JUNCTOR, "A" OPERATOR DISTRICT

A junctor extending from the "A" switchboard to the district link frame and used for giving the "A" operator access to the subscriber outgoing trunk multiple. This circuit contains relay and other equipment for performing additional functions such as connecting to "A" operator senders via "A" operator sender links.

JUNCTOR, DIALING DISTRICT

An "A" operator district junctor used with dialing "A" switchboard.

JUNCTOR, DIALING OPERATOR

An operator junctor associated with a dialing "A" switchboard.

JUNCTOR, DISTRICT

A junctor extending from line link frames to a district link frame and used for connecting line links with district links. This junctor contains relay and other equipment for performing additional functions such as supplying supervision, transmission battery, charging control, connecting to senders via sender links, etc.

JUNCTOR, INTERTOLL

A junctor in the intertoll train.

JUNCTOR, KEY PULSING DISTRICT

An operator district junctor used with key pulsing DSA switchboards.

JUNCTOR, LINE

In the Crossbar System No. 1, a junctor extending from an incoming link frame to one or two line link frames and used for connecting incoming links with line links.

JUNCTOR, NO-CONNECTION POSITION - DISTRICT

A condition of the district junctor, established by the originating marker, wherein the junctor is held by an originating bridge with the sender link released and the primary district link cross points not closed.

JUNCTOR, NO-TEST

A junctor extending from the no-test switch to vertical units in the no-test file on the line link frame.

JUNCTOR, OFFICE

A junctor extending from a district or trunk link frame to an office link frame and used for connecting district or trunk links with office links.

JUNCTOR, OPERATOR

A unit of equipment in the Crossbar System No. 5 selected by an operator in an outgoing trunk jack dial switching control to extend the connection via the switches of the dial unit to a subscriber in that unit or to an outgoing trunk to a connecting office.

JUNCTOR, TERMINATING

A junctor extending from a secondary switch to a terminating line switch used for connecting line links to subscriber lines via terminating line switches.

JUNCTOR, TOLL COMPLETING

A junctor in the toll completing train.

K

KEY, GROUPING

A key which ties equipment together for more efficient operation during periods of light loads.

KEY, TELETYPEWRITER CORD CIRCUIT TYPING

The key provided in a switchboard cord circuit which, when operated, connects the operator's teletypewriter to the cord circuit.

KEY, TRANSFER

A key which moves a complete function from one location to another.

L

LAMP, BALLAST

A current-controlling device arranged in the physical form of a lamp and designed to maintain substantially constant current even though the applied voltage varies quite widely.

LAMP, COIN OVERTIME

A switchboard lamp which indicates that a direct dial coin one-unit call has exceeded the initial interval.

LAMP, COIN SUPERVISORY

A switchboard lamp associated with a coin supervisory circuit and indicating an irregularity in the disposal of the coin by this circuit.

LAMP, RESISTANCE

A selected commercial lamp or a lamp having generally equivalent temperature-resistance characteristics used in telephone circuits primarily to prevent the current flow through the connected circuits from exceeding a desired limit.

LINE

A general term used in communication practice in several different senses the more important of which are:

(a) The conductor or conductors and supporting or containing structures extending between subscriber stations and central offices or between central offices whether they be in the same or different communities.

Note: In accounting practice, "line" as used in the account "Pole Lines" refers only to the supporting structures, exclusive of the conductors.

(b) The conductors and circuit apparatus associated with a particular communication channel.

(c) Any communication channel between two points disregarding the method of its derivation.

LINE, DIAL LONG

A long line circuit designed to transmit dial pulses.

LINE, DSA BUSINESS OFFICE

A line, serving a business office, arranged for dial originating service and which provides for terminating service to the business office from the multiple of the DSA board.

LINE, DIAL SYSTEM SUBSCRIBER

A subscriber line terminating in a dial office, either on the regular dial equipment or on the DSA board.

LINE, DIAL TERMINATING MANUAL

A dial subscriber line providing for manual originating and dial terminating operation.

LINE, EMERGENCY ACCESS

A dial subscriber line equipped with an auxiliary circuit which provides a switchboard jack appearance for emergency access regardless of the busy or idle condition.

LINE, FOREIGN EXCHANGE

A subscriber line by means of which service is furnished to a subscriber at his request from an exchange other than the one from which service would normally be furnished.

LINE, INDIVIDUAL

A subscriber line arranged to serve only one main station although additional stations may be connected to the line as extensions. An individual line is not arranged for discriminatory ringing with respect to the stations on that line.

LINE, LONG

A circuit arrangement designed to extend the range of a subscriber line, PBX trunk, tie trunk, or PBX extension line with respect to one or more functions such as supervision, dialing, or ringing.

LINE, MANUAL

A line arranged for either one- or two-way operation on a manual basis.

LINE, MANUAL ACCESS DIAL

A dial subscriber line equipped with an auxiliary circuit which provides a DSA board jack appearance for access when the line is idle.

LINE, MANUAL DIAL

A dial subscriber line equipped with an auxiliary circuit which provides a DSA board jack appearance for access when the line is idle.

LINE, MANUAL LONG

A long line circuit not arranged for transmitting dial pulses.

LINE, MANUAL RURAL

A multiparty line arranged for 2-way manual operation. It may be either a magneto rural line or a common battery rural line.

LINE, MULTIPARTY

A party line arranged to serve more than four main stations. Although 2- and 4-party lines might be considered as multiparty lines, they are arbitrarily excluded from this classification.

LINE, PARTY

A subscriber line arranged to serve more than one main station. Provision is made for discriminatory ringing with respect to the parties on that line.

LINE, PLUGGING-UP

The arrangement used for handling lines in trouble due to outside plant or station difficulties. This term is recommended in place of "Plugging-Up Trunk Circuit" which has been used in some cases. In dial offices the plugging-up line circuit terminates in two jack circuits: (a) the "Trouble Intercepting Line" which is used in connection with intercepting calls to the line in trouble and intercepts terminating calls; (b) the "Trouble Observation and Test Line" which is provided for supervising the line in trouble and for obtaining access to it for test purposes.

LINE, PULSE CORRECTING LONG

A dial long line circuit which includes pulse correcting features.

LINE, RURAL

A multiparty line serving subscribers outside of the base rate area over line and station equipment owned and maintained by the telephone company.

LINE, SECRETARIAL

A line connecting the secretarial board with the secretarial service user's regular telephone line and used solely for answering incoming calls on the user's line by the attendant when required.

LINE, START TIME

The line of a detail entry which indicates the day, hour, and minute that the call was answered.

LINE, SUBSCRIBER

A communication channel between a telephone station or PBX and the central office which serves it.

Note: When taken from a station or subscriber point of view, the term "central office line" may be used in a synonymous sense.

LINE, SUPPLEMENTARY SECRETARIAL

A line between the secretarial board and the secretarial service user's telephone arranged for use only for communication with the attendant and the PBX stations served by that board.

LINE, TELETYPEWRITER SUBSCRIBER

A line or channel between a teletypewriter station or teletypewriter PBX and the teletypewriter central office which serves it.

LINE, TOLL

A line, between central offices in different exchange areas, which is used primarily for toll calls. The application of this term depends upon the commercial usage of "toll call" and disregards the types of offices connected.

Note: In cases where this term might be used to refer to an individual communication channel, it is considered preferable to use the term "toll circuit" or one of the more specific trunk terms.

LINE, TROUBLE OBSERVATION AND TEST

A line circuit to which a line in trouble may be connected by means of a plug arrangement at the main frame.

LINES, COLUMN OF (CROSSBAR SYSTEM NO. 1)

In the Crossbar System No. 1 the files of a 100-line primary line switch bay or the left or right half of a 200-line primary line switch bay.

LINES, COLUMN OF (CROSSBAR SYSTEM NO. 5)

The 10 files of 10- to 100-point (or the right or left half of ten 200-point) switches located one above another on a line link frame.

LINES, FILE OF (CROSSBAR SYSTEM NO. 5)

Ten line vertical units located one above another on the Line Link Frame.

LINES, VERTICAL COLUMN OF (CROSSBAR)

A 100-line primary line switch bay or the left or right half of a 200-line primary line switch bay. A vertical column is made up of ten vertical files.

LINES, VERTICAL FILE OF (CROSSBAR)

Ten vertical units located one above another on a primary line switch bay.

LINES, VERTICAL GROUP OF

The five files making up the left or right half of a column of lines.

Note: One of the vertical groups of each Line Link Frame contains the No-test File. Consequently this vertical group has only 40 lines.

LINK, "A" OPERATOR SENDER

A switching arrangement for connecting "A" operator district selectors, junctors, or switchboard outgoing trunks to "A" operator senders.

LINK, COIN SUPERVISORY

A switching arrangement for connecting originating dial equipment to coin supervisory circuits.

LINK, DIAL PULSING SENDER

A sender link for connecting to dial pulsing senders.

LINK, DIALING SENDER

An "A" operator sender link operated on a dialing basis.

LINK, DISTRICT

A switching arrangement for connecting district junctors to office junctors.

LINK, INCOMING

In the Crossbar System No. 1, a switching arrangement for connecting incoming trunk circuits to line junctors.

In the Crossbar System No. 4, a switching arrangement for connecting incoming trunk circuits to junctors.

LINK, INCOMING SENDER

In a Crossbar Switching System No. 4, a switching arrangement for connecting incoming and 2-way trunks to the required senders.

LINK, KEY PULSING SENDER

An "A" operator sender link operated on a key pulsing basis.

LINK, LINE

A switching arrangement for connecting subscriber lines to district junctors on originating calls and line junctors to subscriber lines on terminating calls.

LINK, NUMBER CHECKING SENDER

A switching arrangement for connecting a number checking position circuit with a number checking sender.

LINK, NUMBER CHECKING TRUNK

A circuit arrangement for connecting a position number checking circuit with a number checking incoming trunk.

LINK, OFFICE

In a Crossbar System No. 1, a switching arrangement for connecting office junctors to outgoing trunks.

LINK, OPERATOP LOOP (May be abbreviated to OPERATOR LINK)

A switching arrangement for connecting incoming or 2-way trunk circuits to operator loops.

LINK, OUTGOING

In the Toll Switching System No. 4, a switching arrangement for connecting junctors to outgoing trunk circuits.

LINK, OUTGOING SENDER

An arrangement for connecting outgoing trunks to senders.

LINK, REGISTER

An arrangement for connecting trunks to registers.

LINK, REPEATER

A switching arrangement for connecting switched-in repeaters to outgoing or 2-way trunk circuits.

LINK, SUBSCRIBER SENDER

A switching arrangement for connecting district junctors to subscriber senders.

LINK, TERMINATING SENDER

A switching arrangement for connecting incoming trunks with terminating senders, either full selector or "B" operator.

LINK, TRUNK

A switching arrangement for connecting tandem trunks to junctors.

LIST, MESSAGE UNIT

A printer record derived from a summary tape.

LIST, VERBATIM

A printer record which contains a verbatim reproduction of information from an AMA tape.

LOOP, OPERATOR

One of a group of circuits provided per position for furnishing access via operator loop links between the operator and incoming and 2-way trunk circuits for establishing, and where necessary, supervising connections.

LOOP-BACK FROM INTERCEPTING DESK

The arrangement added to a straightforward intercepting trunk to enable the intercepting operator to call back and talk to the operator handling the call.

M

MACHINE, AMA ACCOUNTING

Any one of the machines in an automatic message accounting center which performs the processes required in one of the stages of the operation of the center.

MAGNET, HOLDING

On a crossbar switch, the magnet of the vertical unit.

MAGNET, SELECTING

On a crossbar switch, the magnet which operates the selecting armature.

MARKER

A unit of equipment which controls all switching operations on crossbar switches in the office.

MARKER, COMBINED

In Toll Switching Systems, a marker which controls connection through a combined train.

In Crossbar System No. 5 a marker which controls all marker functions required by the No. 5 system.

MARKER, COMPLETING

A marker in Crossbar System No. 5 which performs all marker operations except the dial tone stage.

MARKER, DIAL TONE

A marker in Crossbar System No. 5 which performs marker dial tone stage operations only.

MARKER, INTERTOLL

In toll switching systems, a marker which controls connections through the intertoll train.

MARKER, ORIGINATING

A unit of equipment arranged to receive from the originating sender the office code or service code registration, originating class of service, and other related information; to translate these data in accordance with cross connections associated with the code into the proper routing information for completing the call; to return to the sender the information required by it; and to control the switching operations on the district and office frames.

MARKER, TERMINATING

A unit of equipment which on terminating calls controls the switching operations on the incoming and line link frames.

MARKER, TOLL COMPLETING

In Toll Switching Systems, a marker which controls connections through the toll completing train.

MATE

Where a frame or circuit is paired with another frame or circuit for circuit operation, either is referred to as the mate of the other.

MESSAGE, LOCAL

A completed local call.

MESSAGE, MESSAGE UNIT

A message to be billed on a message unit basis.

MESSAGE, TELEPHONE (May be abbreviated to MESSAGE)

A telephone call which is completed to the desired destination, whether it be to another subscriber station (or PBX), and including calls to service operators (such as information or repair service, etc.), calls to time bureau, etc., independently of whether the originating customer service is on a flat rate or message rate basis.

MESSAGE, TOLL

A completed toll call.

MONITOR, AUTOMATIC

A unit of equipment which attaches itself to Registers, Senders, etc., on a progressive basis and records without distortion the signaling input and compares this with the output for correctness of function and calls in the trouble recorder for recording any incorrect operation. It may be used under manual control for testing Senders, Registers, and other equipment units.

MONITORING

Listening (without provision for talking) on a telephone connection, for supervisory, observing, or similar purposes, by means of a transmission circuit which does not appreciably affect the normal transmission of,

nor cause disturbances in, the circuit listened on. The term "monitoring" may also be applied in a similar sense in connection with signaling circuit arrangements for checking signaling cperaticns such as dialing or key pulsing.

MULTIPLE, DISTRICT SECONDARY

The outgoing multiple of the secondary switches of a district link frame.

MULTIPLE, INCOMING SECONDARY

The outgoing multiple of the secondary switches of an incoming link or extension frame.

MULTIPLE, LINE SECONDARY

In the Crossbar System No. 1, the multiple of the secondary line switches of a line link frame outgoing to district junctors or incoming from line junctors.

MULTIPLE, OFFICE SECONDARY

The outgoing multiple of the secondary switches of an office link or extension frame.

MULTIPLE, SELECTOR

Parallel connected terminals of one or more selector banks, such as are used in dial offices. Selector multiples correspond in a general way to the various multiples in a manual switchboard. Specific types of selector multiples are "District Multiple," "Incoming Multiple," "Line Finder Multiple," "Connector Multiple," etc.

N

NETWORK

The combination of one or more condensers and resistances encased in a single can for use in circuit arrangements requiring this combination.

NO COME AGAIN

An indication that no additional digits are required.

NUMBER, EXTRA

A number outside the call number series and identified by a 2-digit number preceded by a letter. In effect, it is a 4-digit number, the letter prefix A, B, C, etc., used represents the digits 00, 01, 02, etc., respectively. The letters I and O are omitted. Thus, an arrangement of this kind provides a group of 2400 "extra numbers." Such "extra numbers," like numbers in the regular series, are furnished in 20-blocks.

NUMBER, MACHINE

The arbitrary number which identifies a particular machine of a given accounting center.

NUMBER, X

A number outside the call number series and identified by a 4-digit number preceded by the letter "X." X numbers, like numbers in the regular series, are furnished in 20-blocks.

NUMBERS, UNRESTRICTED

Numbers in an office having the physical-theoretical discriminating feature for which the discriminating feature is canceled. This feature is intended for telephone company numbers (usually 9900-9999).

O

OBSERVING

Noting the performance of equipment and employees in handling telephone connections, the performance of employees in handling customer contacts, and the transmission performance of established telephone connections, either separately or in combination with each other, for the purpose of measuring the quality of service rendered or of training the employees.

OBSERVING, REPAIR SERVICE

The process of observing a representative number of telephone contacts between subscribers and repair service clerks or test deskmen for the purpose of measuring the quality of service rendered from the subscriber's viewpoint or for employee training purposes.

OBSERVING, REPAIR SERVICE POSITION

Observing via the telephone set of the repair service clerk.

OBSERVING, REPAIR SERVICE TRUNK

Observing via the trunks to the repair service clerk.

OBSERVING, TEST DESK POSITION

Observing via the telephone set of the test deskman.

OBSERVING, TEST DESK TRUNK

Observing via the trunks to test desk.

OFFICE, BRANCH

An assembly of switching equipment (usually of the step-by-step type) located apart from the main office, but part of the main office so far as the numbering plan is concerned and at least partially dependent on it for its trunking.

OFFICE, CENTRAL (May be abbreviated to OFFICE)

A switching unit, in a telephone system providing service to the general public, having the necessary equipment and operating arrangements for terminating and interconnecting lines and trunks or trunks only. There may be more than one central office in a building. When a central office name is used to designate a building housing one or more central offices, the word "building" should be appended to avoid confusion. It consists of a maximum of 10,000 directory numbers.

OFFICE, COMMUNITY DIAL

A dial office of comparatively small size which serves a separate exchange area having its own numbering plan and which has no operating or maintenance force located in its own building. The operating is handled and the maintenance is directed from conveniently located points.

OFFICE, CROSSBAR TANDEM

A tandem system employing crossbar apparatus and crossbar switching principles.

OFFICE, DIAL SYSTEM (May be abbreviated to DIAL OFFICE)

A local central office furnishing dial service.

OFFICE, DIAL SYSTEM TANDEM

A tandem office employing dial switching. The tandem switching operation may be controlled by operators in the tandem office (Operator Tandem) or by pulses over the tandem trunk (Full Selector Tandem). A tandem office may employ either or both of these methods of operation.

OFFICE, LOCAL CENTRAL OFFICE OR LOCAL

A central office serving primarily as a place of termination for subscriber lines, and providing telephone service to the subscribers on these lines. A local central office may serve some subscribers on a theoretical office basis with additional office names or codes, and in this case for commercial or other reasons some separate incoming trunk groups may be provided for the traffic to these subscribers. The theoretical office arrangement is not, however, considered as a separate central office.

OFFICE, MASTER (Superseded by OPERATOR OFFICE)

OFFICE, OPERATOR (Superseding MASTER OFFICE)

A central office which serves as the operating center for assistance traffic for a community dial office. This office is usually, also, the maintenance headquarters and the toll operating point for the community dial office, but this is not necessarily the case.

OFFICE, PANEL

A dial system office where the switching apparatus is of the panel type. Battery Cutoff Office is the designation used to distinguish the newer type of panel office

where the cutoff relays of the line circuits are connected to battery. Ground-Cutoff Office is the designation used to distinguish the type of panel office where the cutoff relays of the line circuits are connected to ground.

OFFICE, PANEL TANDEM

Panel tandem offices are of two general types as follows:

(a) Sender Tandem

Tandem and completing office selections are controlled by a sender in the tandem office. This sender gets its setting either from a tandem operator's keyset (Operator Tandem) or from another office in the form of pulses (Full Selector Tandem)

(b) Office Selector Tandem

A group of distant office selectors controlled from the originating office or from a sender tandem.

OFFICE, PHYSICAL

All of that part of an office within a 10,000 number series which is not a theoretical office.

OFFICE, STEP-BY-STEP

A dial system office where the switching apparatus is of the step-by-step type.

OFFICE, STEP-BY-STEP TANDEM

Step-by-Step Tandem Offices are of the Full Selector Tandem type.

OFFICE, TANDEM CENTRAL OFFICE OR TANDEM

A central office used primarily as an intermediate switching point for traffic between other central offices. Unless qualified by a prefix or other explanation, this term is restricted by usage to an office employed primarily for the interconnection of local central offices.

OFFICE, TELETYPEWRITER CENTRAL

A switching unit, in a teletypewriter system providing service to the general public, having the necessary equipment and operating arrangements for terminating and interconnecting teletypewriter lines and trunks.

OFFICE, THEORETICAL

In addition to the two 10,000 number series outlined under "multioffice terminating unit" ("A" and "B" offices), provision is made for other offices within these number series which may have separate rate treatment. These are called "Theoretical Offices."

OFFICE, TOLL CENTRAL, TOLL OFFICE OR TOLL CENTER

A central office used primarily for completing and supervising toll calls.

Note: Certain types of toll calls are completed and supervised at local central offices.

OPERATION, DIAL

A term relating to a switching method wherein the required switching operation is controlled by pulses transmitted over a trunk or line.

OPERATION, MANUAL

A term relating to the signaling method employed between two points which involve a selection of a trunk or subscriber line at the distant end by an operator as a result of a verbal request or a visual display from another person at the originating end.

OPERATOR, COMBINATION

An operator at a combination position.

OPERATOR, DSA

An operator at a DSA position.

OPERATOR, INTERCEPTING

An operator at an intercepting position.

OPERATOR, RURAL

An operator at a rural position.

OPERATOR, SENDER MONITOR

An operator at a sender monitor position.

OPERATOR, SPECIAL SERVICE

An operator at a special service position.

OPERATOR, TELETYPEWRITER

A central office employee who performs at the switchboard the functions required in establishing connections between teletypewriter stations and the other functions associated therewith.

OPERATOR, VERIFYING

An operator at a verifying position.

OVERFLOW, SUBSCRIBER LINE

An arrangement for counting the attempts to connect to a particular line or terminal hunting group while the line or group is busy.

P

PAGE, MAINTENANCE RECORDER

A printed record in page form derived from a maintenance recorder tape.

PAGE, STRADDLE

A printer record in page form derived from a straddle tape.

PAIR, TRUNK LINK FRAME

Two trunk link frames with extension frames which use junctors from line link frames in common.

PANEL, JACK

Jack Panel is a bay or jack field containing patching jacks to which circuits are wired for patching purposes.

PBX, SECRETARIAL

A PBX type of switchboard arranged for providing secretarial service.

PATTERN, DIAMOND

That portion of a test call group which permits visual verification of the perforator performance of a recorder.

PATTERN, END-OF-TAPE

A group of entries on a tape to permit cutting when required and containing information necessary for identification and subsequent processing.

PATTERN, SPLICE

A series of splice entries which identifies the cutting and splicing area of a tape. The character of the entries of the series is such that it can be recognized visually and by accounting center machines.

PATTERN, TEST

A portion of a test tape which permits visual verification of the perforator and reader performance at a test table.

PATTERN, WINDOW

A spliced pattern applied to a tape as a result of a perforator recognizing a tape window at a splice in the unperforated tape.

PEG COUNT, THROUGH TRAFFIC

A peg count which counts all calls received over intertoll trunks and extended from the switching unit over intertoll trunks.

PEG COUNT, TRAFFIC SEPARATION

A peg count made for the purpose of revenue accounting separation studies.

PERFORATOR, CARD

An electromagnetically controlled machine which perforates a succession of cards.

POINT, CONTROL SWITCHING (CSP)

In nationwide dialing, a toll dial switching unit characterized by the following features:

(a) National Code Translation

(b) Automatic Alternate Routing

(c) Code Conversion

(d) Digit Deletion

POINT, CROSS (CROSSBAR)

On a crossbar switch, the set of springs identified by the operation of one selecting and one holding magnet.

POINT, OPERATED CROSS (CROSSBAR)

On a crossbar switch, a particular set of contact springs being held in the operated position.

POSITION, COMBINATION

A position arranged for handling calls on both special service and intercepting trunks.

POSITION, COMBINED DSA AND DSB

A position arranged to handle DSB calls and in addition DSA calls or DSA and toll calls.

POSITION, DSA

An operator's position at a DSA board.

POSITION, INTERCEPTING

A position arranged for handling calls on intercepting trunks.

POSITION, INTERTOLL TANDEM

A position in a toll office used primarily by outward operators to reach intertoll trunks which do not appear in all outward positions. This position may also be used by DSA operators to reach intertoll trunks.

POSITION, INWARD AND THROUGH (May be abbreviated to IN AND THROUGH POSITION)

An inward and through position is a toll position which is used primarily to receive calls over intertoll trunks and to establish inward connections to local subscribers or to extend through connections to other intertoll trunks. In certain cases the inward function and through function may be performed at separate positions.

POSITION, NO-CONNECTION

In crossbar systems, a condition of a junctor or trunk established by the control equipment wherein the junctor or trunk is held from the originating end with the control equipment released and the associated cross-points not closed.

POSITION, OBSERVING

A position arranged for observing.

POSITION, OFFICIAL PBX

A switchboard position used for official PBX traffic.

POSITION, OUTWARD (May be abbreviated to OUT POSITION)

An outward position is a toll position which is arranged to receive primarily toll calls from subscribers and which is arranged for completing, timing, and ticketing such calls. Such positions may also handle DSA traffic.

POSITION, RURAL

A position arranged for handling calls to and from manual stations and manual rural lines.

POSITION, SENDER MONITOR

A position arranged for handling calls on sender supervisory trunks, permanent signal holding trunks, coin supervisory trunks, etc.

POSITION, SPECIAL SERVICE

A position arranged for handling calls on special service trunks.

POSITION, TOLL SWITCHING TRUNK TANDEM (May be abbreviated to SWITCHING TRUNK, TANDEM POSITION)

A position in a toll office used primarily to reach toll switching trunks which do not appear in all outward positions.

POSITION, TOLL TANDEM

A position in a toll tandem switchboard or one serving similar purposes at a toll switchboard.

POSITION, TROUBLE SUPERVISORY (May be abbreviated to TROUBLE POSITION)

A position in a DSA switchboard or combined DSA and toll switchboard which is provided primarily to handle the disposition of calls imposed on the dial equipment, but which the equipment is unable to complete for trouble or other irregular conditions. The jack equipment on which these calls appear to the operator is usually not distributed throughout the board but is confined to the single appearance at this position, or in a large switchboard; some of these jacks may have a multiple appearance at a similar trouble supervisory position if more than one is provided. Typical appearances provided at such a position are:

(a) Permanent Signal Holding Trunk

(b) Coin Supervisory Circuits

(c) Trouble Observation and Test Trunks

(d) Trouble Intercept Trunks

(e) Sender Monitor Signals if provided in the board.

(f) Permanent Signal Holding Cord

Such a position may also be equipped to handle regular DSA or combined DSA and toll switchboard traffic.

POSITION, TRUNK REQUEST

A position (or one of a group of adjacent positions) at a through switching point or in a toll office provided with toll tandem positions at which requests are placed to secure and hold a trunk from this point when it becomes available. These trunk request positions are arranged then to reach the originating operator and switch the connection through to the trunk held. For intertoll dial switching, this position or team is given a distinctive code (151) for use by the originating operator in reaching it. In manual switching, this position is reached by asking for the trunk request position.

POSITION, TX

A position (or one of a group of adjacent positions) at which are located delayed call tickets pending completion by the operator at this position. Each operator or team is assigned a number which is used for establishing a connection between a customer and this operator.

POSITION, VERIFYING

A position arranged for handling requests from operators for verification of "busy" and "don't answer" reports, reconnection of cutoffs, etc.

PRETRANSLATION

In dial switching systems, the operation which takes place after a fixed number of digits have been recorded to determine how many additional digits (if any) are required for the complete translation.

PRINTER

An AMA accounting machine which converts AMA tape records into printed numerals, verbatim, or letters and numerals including appropriate translation as required.

PROCESSING, AUTOMATIC

As applied to the AMA system, the process of converting a continuous tape record made at the central office into a form suitable for transcribing to the subscriber's bill. This usually requires several stages of sorting and computing.

PULSING, BATTERY AND GROUND

A form of dial pulsing in which the pulses consist of momentary interruptions of the battery and ground supply at the sending end.

PULSING, DIAL (May be abbreviated to DP PULSING)

A system of d-c pulsing in which the digits are transmitted by the interruption of the d-c circuit a number of times one to ten corresponding to the digits one to zero.

PULSING, D-C KEY

Keyset pulsing using a form of 2-wire d-c marginal pulsing from Keysets to Senders in the same building. The method is also used from Sender to Sender in the same building.

PULSING, IMMEDIATE KEY

Key pulsing by an operator whose sole function is to key-pulse the number requested by another operator, after which she disconnects and is not brought in on the connection again.

PULSING, KEY

A switchboard arrangement using a nonlocking keyset instead of a dial and providing for the transmission of signal pulses corresponding to the key depressions over the tip and ring conductors of the cord circuit into senders.

PULSING, LOOP

A form of dial pulsing in which the pulses consist of momentary interruptions of the d-c path at the sending end.

PULSING, MULTIFREQUENCY (May be abbreviated to MF PULSING)

A system of pulsing where the identity of digits is determined by two frequencies out of five. A combination of a sixth frequency isused to represent characters other than numerical digits.

PULSING, MULTIFREQUENCY KEY

Multifrequency (MF) pulsing originating in a keyset.

PULSING, PCI

A system of d-c pulsing in which each digit is transmitted as a series of four marginal and polarized impulses. (Originally developed and used in connection with panel call indicator.)

PULSING, REVERTIVE (May be abbreviated to RP PULSING)

A system of d-c pulsing in which intelligence is transmitted in the following manner:

(a) The near end presets itself in a condition representing the number of pulses required and in a condition to count the pulses received from the far end.

(b) The far end transmits a series of pulses by momentary grounding out of its battery supply until the near end breaks the d-c path to indicate that the required number of pulses have been counted.

PULSING, SINGLE-FREQUENCY

Single-frequency pulsing in connection with intertoll dialing the transmission of spurts of single frequency to correspond to the dial open periods and hence to the digits 0/9 with, of course, ten spurts for the digit zero.

PULSING, STOP-GO

A method of pulsing wherein the pulsing operation may take place in stages, and the sending end is arranged to pulse the digits continuously unless or until the stop pulsing signal is received. When this occurs, the pulsing of the remaining digits is suspended until the sending end receives a "go" signal.

PULSING, 3-WIRE KEY (May be abbreviated to 3-W KP)

Keyset pulsing using a form of 3-wire d-c marginal pulsing from Keysets to Senders in the same building.

R

RECORD, MESSAGE UNIT (Superseded by MESSAGE UNIT STRIP)

RECORD, PRINTER

Any of the records from an AMA printer of an accounting center.

RECORD, TIME

An entry on the tape may give the time of the call or mark the passage of an hour of the day. In referring to the time of a particular call or entry, it is recommended that this be referred to as the "Minutes Record" and where necessary the term 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Digit of the Minutes Record be employed rather than 10 minute, minute and 10ths minute. Every hour there is inserted on the tape in 2-digit form a record to show the passage of a particular hour. It is recommended that the individual digits of this record be referred as the first and second digits, respectively. This appears as 00 to 23 hours rather than 2 cycles of 0 to 11 day record. Once a day there appears in 2-digit form the day of the month and it is recommended that the terms "first digit" and "second digit of the day record" be employed rather than the terms "10 day and day record."

RECORDER

The unit of equipment arranged to receive from other units of equipment in the central office the perforated information to be recorded on the tape and to control directly the operations of its perforator.

RECORDER, EMERGENCY

A recorder associated with a particular group of regular recorders and used for emergency operation when a regular recorder is out of service.

RECORDER, MAINTENANCE

The recorder provided for making special records for use exclusively by the maintenance forces.

RECORDER, REGULAR

The recorder normally associated with a particular call identity indexer.

RECORDER - TIME GROUP

A group of entries made originally as part of an end-of-tape pattern consisting of a calendar day entry, and end-of-tape hour entry, and a recorder number entry. Each recorder - time group is reproduced on each of the ten tapes in both the assembler stages to supplement, in the computer stage,

(a) Entries relating to toll, message unit detail, and observing calls

(b) Entries between the recorder - time group and the first hour entry following it on the tape

(c) Entries of straddled calls

RECORDER, TROUBLE

The circuit used for recording trouble conditions in markers and other equipment and for making routine tests.

RECORDING, AUTOMATIC

As applied to the AMA system, the process of automatically making a continuous tape record of call data at the central office.

RECTIFIER

A device which converts alternating current into unidirectional current by virtue of a characteristic permitting appreciable flow of current in only one direction.

RECTIFIER UNIT

In power systems, a rectifier unit includes the rectifier with its essential auxiliaries and the rectifier transformer equipment. Three types of rectifier unit are in general use:

(a) Electronic Rectifier Unit

(b) Metallic Rectifier Unit

(c) Mechanical Contact Rectifier Unit

REGISTER, CALLING LINE

The supplementary equipment provided for each sender to store the record of the calling line identification received from the line link frame.

REGISTER, DELAY

A traffic register, associated with a group of facilities, which operates when an attempt to use these facilities encounters a delay greater than a predetermined interval.

REGISTER, GROUP BUSY

A traffic register, associated with a group of facilities, which operates each time the

entire group is busy. In the past, this register has also been known as a "paths busy" (PB) register or as an "all trunks busy" (ATB) register.

REGISTER, INCOMING

A register which is connected to an incoming trunk via a link circuit for recording the pulses required in extending the call beyond the trunk.

REGISTER, LOAD

A traffic register, associated with a group of facilities, which operates when a specified portion of the facilities in the group is busy.

REGISTER, ORIGINATING

A register connected to a subscriber line via line and trunk links for recording the pulses required for extending the call.

REGISTER, OVERFLOW

A traffic register, associated with a group of facilities, which operates each time an attempt to use the facilities fails due to the entire group being busy.

REGISTER, PEG COUNT

A traffic register associated with a facility or a group of facilities to indicate frequency of use. The conditions under which a register will operate will vary with the type of facility involved.

REGISTER, TIME

A traffic register, operated by the 6-second clock pulses. The reading of this register is taken along with other traffic registers and indicates the elapsed time between register readings.

REGISTRATION, MULTIPLE

The generic term for the arrangement of operation of the subscriber message register wherein the register may be operated more than once in a completed call, the number of operations being dependent on (a) the conversation time, or (b) the combination of the destination and conversation time.

REGISTRATION, OVERTIME

Multiple registration based on conversation time only.

REGISTRATION, REMOTE CONTROL ZONE

A zone registration arrangement in which the pulses which control the message register operation are generated in the switch train beyond the district and are transmitted to the district circuits over the talking path which the district has established.

REGISTRATION, ZONE

A circuit arrangement for furnishing on zone calls the proper pulses for the operation of the subscriber message register via the district junctor.

REGULATOR

In power systems, a regulator is a device which functions to maintain a designated characteristic at a predetermined value or to maintain it according to a predetermined plan. Two types of regulator are in general use:

(a) Speed Regulator

(b) Voltage Regulator

RELAY, REPEATER CUT-IN

A relay circuit associated with a trunk circuit for connecting the trunk to a repeater link when a switched-in repeater is required.

RELEASE, SENDER ARRANGED FOR TIMED

A sender so arranged that it automatically restores itself to service when a stuck condition is encountered.

REPEATER, SWITCHED-IN

A telephone repeater which may be associated with an outgoing (or 2-way) trunk for the duration of a call.

REPEATER, TELEPHONE

A combination of one or more amplifiers together with their associated equipment so arranged as to provide for 2-way transmission in a telephone circuit.

RINGING, AC-DC

A ringing system utilizing a combination of an alternating current and a direct current, the direct current being provided to facilitate tripping.

RINGING, AUTOMATIC START OF

Application of machine ringing automatically without awaiting a start ringing signal.

RINGING, BRIDGED

A term applied to any party-line ringing system wherein all the ringers on a line are directly connected across the line.

RINGING, BY-PASS

An arrangement providing for a separate ringing path extending as a by-pass around the circuit under consideration.

RINGING, CODE

A party-line ringing system wherein the number of rings or the duration, or both, indicate which party is being called. Although semiselective ringing is one form of code ringing it is excluded from this classification in order to make the terms distinctive.

RINGING, CONTINUOUS

The designation for bus bar, alarms, etc., for uninterrupted ringing current.

RINGING, CONTROLLED START OF (May be abbreviated to CONTROLLED RINGING)

Superseded by CONTROLLED RINGING START SIGNAL

RINGING, 20-CYCLE CONTROLLED

Superseded by 20-CYCLE RINGING START SIGNAL

RINGING, DIVIDED

A method of obtaining partial ringing selectivity by connecting one half of the ringers from one side of the line to ground and the other half from the other side of the line to ground. This term is not ordinarily applied to selective and semi-selective ringing systems.

RINGING, INDIVIDUAL

The ringing employed on terminating calls to individual lines.

RINGING, MULTIPARTY

Any ringing system which provides for ringing more than four parties. 2- and 4-party ringing is arbitrarily excluded from this classification.

RINGING, PULSE

The control of ringing wherein the release of the ringing key by the operator causes a timed pulse of approximately a 0.1-second duration to be transmitted over a composite or simplex signaling channel for the ringing signal.

RINGING, REPEATED

An arrangement providing for the reapplication of the ringing supply within the circuit as a result of the receipt of a ringing signal from an external source.

RINGING, REVERSE BATTERY CONTROLLED

Superseded by REVERSE BATTERY RINGING START SIGNAL

RINGING, SELECTIVE (Two or more parties)

A party-line ringing system wherein the bell or bells of the desired party only are rung.

RINGING, SEMISELECTIVE (Four or more parties)

A party-line ringing system wherein the station bells of two parties are rung simultaneously differentiation being by a one-ring, two-ring code.

RINGING, SIMPLEX CONTROLLED

Superseded by (SIMPLEX RINGING START SIGNAL)

RINGING, SUPERIMPOSED

A ringing system utilizing a combination of alternating and direct currents where both positive and negative d-c components are provided primarily to obtain selectivity.

RINGING, THROUGH

An arrangement providing for an extension of the ringing path directly through the circuit under consideration.

ROOM, SWITCH

That part of the central office building which houses the selectors and associated apparatus in a panel or step-by-step office; or that part of the central office building which houses the switching frames and associated apparatus in a crossbar-type office.

ROUND

One of the subdivisions of a calendar month (usually three or five consecutive days) used for accounting purposes.

ROUND, DAY OF

The number which identifies the day within a round.

ROUTE ADVANCE

In decoder or marker operation, the testing operation involved in selecting an idle trunk is done progressively as follows: A fixed maximum number (40, 20, or 10) of trunks is tested simultaneously and if no idle trunk is found a new group (40, 20, or 10) of trunks is tested and so on. This operation of progressing from group to group is called Route Advance.

ROUTING, ALTERNATE

A method of advancing a call at any point by diverting it to a trunk group, other than the first choice group, when the first choice group is busy.

ROUTING, AUTOMATIC ALTERNATE

Alternate routing under the control of dial switching equipment.

ROUTING, MANUAL ALTERNATE

Alternate routing under the control of an operator.

ROUTING, MULTIALTERNATE

Alternate routing with provision for more than one alternate route.

S

SECTION, TAPE

A particular tape within the group of tapes of a given output from an accounting machine.

SELECTING BAR

On a crossbar switch the horizontal rod carrying the selecting fingers and the selecting armature.

SELECTOR, 2-DIGIT ROTARY HUNTING

A step-by-step selector arranged for connecting to small groups of lines or trunks and requiring the dialing of two digits for its operation. The first digit steps it up and the second steps it in to the first trunk of the group and it then hunts for an idle trunk within the group.

SELECTOR, DISTANT OFFICE

A panel-type office selector arranged to be located at a point distant from the originating office for the purpose of obtaining access in common with selectors from other originating offices to combined groups of completing trunks.

SELECTOR, OPERATOR DISTRICT

The district selector used exclusively on connections set up by operators.

SELECTOR, POSITION (For use with Repair Service Observing)

A selector which gives observer access to desired telephone set circuit.

SELECTOR, TOLL INTERMEDIATE

A selector in the step-by-step toll train between the transmission selectors and the connectors. Where necessary, two or more may be used in tandem.

SELECTOR, TOLL PRECEDING

A selector in the step-by-step toll train ahead of the transmission selectors. Where necessary, two or more may be used in tandem.

SELECTOR, TOLL TRANSMISSION

A selector in the step-by-step toll train which furnishes toll grade transmission to the subscriber and controls the ringing.

SELECTORS, TEST TRUNK

Selectors used in panel offices for obtaining access to "Test Finals" and thence to subscriber lines from the local test desk. The test trunk selector train utilizes two selectors as follows:

SELECTOR, TEST TRUNK FIRST

Simulates incoming brush selection and reaches "Test Trunk Second Selectors."

SELECTOR, TEST TRUNK SECOND

Simulates incoming group selection and reaches "Test Final Selectors."

SENDER, "A" OPERATOR

A sender arranged to receive pulses from the "A" operator and to direct the call to the proper destination.

SENDER, "B" OPERATOR

A sender arranged to receive the digits keyed by a "B" operator to direct the call to the called number.

SENDER, DIAL PULSING

A sender arranged to receive its register information on a dial pulse basis.

SENDER, DIAL PULSING "A" OPERATOR

An "A" operator sender arranged to receive dial pulsing.

SENDER, DIAL PULSING NUMBER CHECKING

A number checking sender arranged to receive dial pulses.

SENDER, FULL SELECTOR

A sender arranged to receive from another sender, pulses representing the called number and to furnish the terminating marker with the information required for it to complete the connection.

SENDER, INCOMING

In a Crossbar Switching System No. 4, a sender which is connected to an incoming trunk via a link circuit for:

(a) Recording the pulses required in extending the call beyond

(b) Connecting to a marker for the switching operations in the marker group

(c) Where required, to transmit the proper digits to the outgoing sender or over the outgoing trunk to the connecting office.

SENDER, KEY PULSING "A" OPERATOR

An "A" operator sender arranged to receive key pulsing.

SENDER, KEY PULSING NUMBER CHECKING

A number checking sender arranged to receive key pulsing.

SENDER, NUMBER CHECKING

A sender arranged to receive pulses from an operator and with the assistance of a marker to direct the equipment to the number on which a check is desired.

SENDER, ORIGINATING

A generic term applying to both subscriber senders and "A" operator senders.

SENDER, OUTGOING

In Crossbar Switching System Nos. 4, 4A, or A4A, a sender called in by an outgoing trunk which receives its registration from an incoming or position sender and directs the further progress of the call.

SENDER, POSITION

A sender associated permanently with a crossbar toll switchboard position which receives its registrations from the operator's keyset and functions otherwise as an incoming sender.

SENDER, REVERTIVE PULSE

A full selector sender arranged to receive its register information on a revertive pulse basis.

SENDER, SUBSCRIBER

A sender arranged to receive the pulses dialed by the subscriber and, with the assistance of the originating marker, to direct the call to the proper destination.

SENDER, TERMINATING

A generic term applying to the senders which work with the terminating markers. Included are full selector senders, "B" operator senders, and number checking senders.

SERVICE, CLASS OF

The commercial term applying to the subgrouping of subscribers for the sake of rate distinctions. This subgrouping may, for example, distinguish between individual and party; between business, residence, and coin; between flat rate and message rate; between restricted and extended scope, etc.

In equipment and traffic engineering, it is used to refer to the subgrouping of lines for originating service for the sake of equipment operation distinction, independently of whether rate distinctions are involved.

For example, in dial operation, lines may be subdivided into PBX and non-PBX classes to permit proper use of the howler on permanent signal conditions.

SERVICE, COIN BOX

Telephone service furnished from stations equipped with a device for collecting coins in payment for telephone messages.

SERVICE, DIAL

Telephone service furnished dial subscribers.

SERVICE, FLAT RATE

A subscriber classification of local service in connection with which a stipulated monthly charge is made, covering all message use to stations within a specified area which may include all or a part of the local service area. In the latter case, message use to stations in the balance of the local service area is charged for on a measured service basis, such charges being in addition to the stipulated monthly charge.

SERVICE, MANUAL

Telephone service furnished manual subscribers.

SERVICE, MEASURED

Service in connection with which message use is measured in terms of messages or message units for purposes of charging for the service.

SERVICE, MESSAGE RATE

A subscriber classification of measured local service in connection with which message use throughout the local service area is measured in terms of messages or message units for purposes of charging for the service; and in connection with which a coin collecting device is not included as a part of the station equipment.

SERVICE, MOBILE

"Mobile Service" means the radio-communication service carried on between mobile stations and land stations, and by mobile stations communicating among themselves.

SERVICE, POSTPAYMENT COIN

A type of coin service requiring the deposit of the coin on request after the called station has answered. Provision is not made for holding the coin in suspension, or for the operator to have control of the coin after deposit.

SERVICE, PREPAYMENT COIN

A type of coin service requiring the deposit of the coin before the customer can place his order for the called number. Provision is made for holding the coin in suspension and for collecting or returning the coin as necessary.

Note: In dial systems, prepayment operation is referred to as "Coin First" when it is necessary to distinguish from "Dial Tone First."

SERVICE, PRE-POSTPAY COIN

A type of coin service wherein one coin may be collected or returned as in prepay coin service. However, if two or more coins are dropped in the coin chute, the first remains in the hopper subject to collection or refund and all subsequent coins drop directly into the coin receptacle as they do in postpay coin service.

SERVICE, SECRETARIAL

A supplementary feature of regular telephone service whereby incoming calls to a station may be answered by someone other than the station user at a point other than the user's telephone.

SERVICE, TELETYPEWRITER

A communication service using teletypewriters which, by means of keyboards similar to the keyboard of a typewriter, transmits electrical impulses of such a character as to cause the direct reproduction of the messages in typed form by machines arranged for such reception. This service may be furnished on a one-way basis.

SERVICE, TELETYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

A form of teletypewriter service in which suitably arranged teletypewriter stations are provided with lines to a central office where connections may be established between any such station and any other similar station in the same city or in other cities at the request of the subscriber.

SERVICE, TELETYPEWRITER PRIVATE LINE

A form of teletypewriter service differing from exchange service in that it is limited to service between certain specified stations. The service may be contracted for on a full time or a part time basis.

SERVICE ONLY, ORIGINATING

A term applied to the service on a subscriber line (usually a PBX trunk) which handles only outgoing calls from the customer.

SERVICE ONLY, TERMINATING

A term applied to the service on a subscriber line (usually a PBX trunk) which handles calls to the customer only.

SET, MOBILE TELEPHONE

A unit of equipment at a mobile telephone station which is under the direct control of the customer for placing and receiving calls. It consists of the necessary telephone transmitter, telephone receiver, station signal, control keys, and an appropriate mounting.

SET, RELAY-TYPE SUBSCRIBER (May be abbreviated to RELAY SET)

A type of subscriber set employing a relay in the ringing circuit.

SET, SELECTIVE RINGER

Equipment at a mobile station which recognizes the selective ringing signal for that particular station and actuates a station signal. This equipment may be a separate unit or may be part of some other unit of the mobile station.

SET, STEP-BY-STEP PULSING TEST

A test set designed for testing the pulsing response of step-by-step selectors, connectors, repeaters, etc.

SET, TELETYPEWRITER SUBSCRIBER

A unit of station equipment containing signaling and certain other miscellaneous apparatus required for the operation of a teletypewriter station. Different types of teletypewriter subscriber sets are furnished to meet the various service conditions.

SET, TUBE-TYPE SUBSCRIBER (May be abbreviated to TUBE SET)

A type of subscriber set employing a vacuum tube (cold cathode) in the ringing circuit.

SHEET, MAINTENANCE RECORDER

A printed record in sheet form derived from a maintenance recorder tape.

SHEET, STRADDLE

A printer record in page form derived from a straddle tape.

SIGNAL, CALLS WAITING

An arrangement, used primarily with call distributing switchboards, for indicating the presence of and in some cases the approximate number of waiting calls.

SIGNAL, CONTROLLED RINGING START (Formerly CONTROLLED START OF RINGING)

The control of the start or ringing wherein the application of machine ringing awaits the receipt of a start of ringing signal.

SIGNAL, 20-CYCLE RINGING START (Formerly 20-CYCLE CONTROLLED RINGING)

The control of the start of ringing using 20 cycles applied across the tip and ring of the circuit as a start of ringing signal.

SIGNAL, DELAY DIAL START PULSING

The control signal transmitted from the receiving end to the sending end of a trunk to indicate that the receiving end is in a condition to receive pulsing. This signal is used when pulsing is originated by an operator.

SIGNAL, DISCONNECT

The signal transmitted from one end of a trunk or line to the other end to indicate

that the established connection at the other end should be released.

SIGNAL, DISCRIMINATING

The signal which indicates to the marker whether a particular called number is a theoretical or a physical number.

SIGNAL, GO

The control signal transmitted from the receiving to the sending end of a connection to indicate that the receiving end is in a condition to receive pulsing.

SIGNAL, KEY PULSING

In multifrequency pulsing and d-c key pulsing, the signal transmitted over the connection to prepare the receiving equipment for receiving the digits employed to control switching.

SIGNAL, NO-SUCH-NUMBER

The signal given a subscriber or operator in lieu of intercepting as a result of dialing a vacant code or terminal.

SIGNAL, OFF-HOOK

The signal transmitted to the originating end to indicate that the receiver is off the switchhook or that the condition of the circuit at the terminating end is the equivalent to its condition when the receiver is off the switchhook.

SIGNAL, ON-HOOK

The signal transmitted to the originating end to indicate that the receiver is on the switchhook or that the condition of the circuit at the terminating end is the equivalent to its condition when the receiver is on the switchhook.

SIGNAL, REVERSE BATTERY RINGING START (Formerly REVERSE BATTERY CONTROLLED RINGING)

The control of the start of ringing using a current reversal as a ringing control signal.

SIGNAL, SEIZURE

The signal transmitted from the sending end of a trunk to the far end to indicate that its sending end has been selected.

SIGNAL, SENDER LAMP (May be abbreviated to SENDER LAMP)

A lamp at a keyset operator position which indicates to the operator when a sender is attached and ready to receive the keying. In some positions (with locking-type keysets) the keying can be begun before the sender is attached but in this case the key release must await the sender and the pulse transfer.

SIGNAL, SIMPLEX RINGING START (Formerly SIMPLEX CONTROLLED RINGING)

The control of the start of ringing using grounded battery (usually 100V or 130V) applied to both tip and ring of the circuit as a ringing control signal.

SIGNAL, ST

In multifrequency pulsing, the signal transmitted over the connection to indicate to the receiver that all of the digits necessary for the control of the particular switching operations have been sent. In d-c key pulsing, the same term may be used to refer to the signals from the keyset that indicate to the sender that all of the digits necessary for the control of the particular switching operation have been sent.

SIGNAL, START DIAL LAMP (May be abbreviated to START DIAL LAMP)

The lamp signal at a dialing switchboard which indicated when lighted that dialing can be begun and when extinguished, that further dialing should be suspended until the lamp relights.

SIGNAL, START PULSING

The control signal transmitted from the receiving to the sending end of a trunk to indicate that the receiving end is in a condition to receive pulsing.

SIGNAL, START RINGING

A signal sent from the originating end to the terminating end of a trunk arranged for controlled start of ringing to indicate that the ringing should be initiated.

SIGNAL, STOP PULSING

The control signal transmitted from the receiving end to the sending end of a trunk to indicate that the receiving end is not in a condition to receive pulsing. This signal may occur before pulsing starts or during the pulsing operation.

SIGNAL, WINK START PULSING

The control signal transmitted from the receiving end to the sending end of a trunk to indicate that the receiving end is in a condition to receive pulsing. This signal is used when pulsing is originated by a subscriber in order to reduce the possibility of the subscriber being charged falsely due to incorrect normal polarity of tip and ring leads.

SIGNALING, SINGLE-FREQUENCY

A method of signaling limited to 4-wire transmission circuits in which switchhook supervisory signals, seizure signals, and disconnect signals are transmitted from each end of the trunk to the other end by means of a single frequency used as follows: (a) applied continuously far (near) end of the channel to indicate "receiver on hook" condition or the equivalent to the near (far) end and (b) removed from far (near) end of the channel to indicate the "receiver off hook" or equivalent to the near (far) end of the circuit. Where desirable in specific applications or design the actual signal frequency employed may be used as for example "1600-cycle signaling." In combination with intertoll dialing, this method of signaling may be employed by controlling the application of the single frequency in pulses under control of a dial. In this case, the effect is the transmission of spurts of the single frequency to correspond to the dial open periods and hence to the digits 0/9 with, of course, 10 spurts for the digit zero. Where used as indicated above for intertoll dialing, use SF pulsing to refer to the transmission of the digits involved.

The equipment unit to control the application and removal of the SF from the channel should be referred to as the transmitter or SF transmitter where desirable. The equipment unit which recognizes the on and off condition of the SF should be referred to as the receiver or SF receiver where desirable.

SLIP

A printer record in ticket form of either toll messages or message unit detail messages or observing calls. Each slip contains only items of a given calling number.

SLIP, MESSAGE UNIT DETAIL

A printer record in ticket form derived from a message unit detail tape. Each message unit detail slip contains only items of a given calling number.

SLIP, OBSERVING

A printer record in ticket form derived from an observing tape. Each observing slip contains only items of a given calling number.

SLIP, TOLL

A printer record in ticket form derived from a toll tape. Each toll slip contains only items of a given calling number.

SORTER

An AMA accounting machine which brings together the message records of each calling or directory number in consecutive order. Several sorting stages are required before the number record association is complete.

SORTING, AUTOMATIC

As applied to the automatic message accounting system, the process of converting a punched tape record made at the central office into a form suitable for transcribing to the subscriber's bill. This process may require several stages.

SPREADING, ENTRY

The process of perforating a given entry or pattern in all of the output tapes of a given machine.

SPRING, ACTUATING

On a crossbar switch, the spring of the vertical unit which transmits the pressure of the holding bar to the selected moving contact springs.

SPRING, DAMPING

On a crossbar switch, the coil spring on the selecting finger provided for damping the finger.

SPRINGS, CENTERING

On a crossbar switch, springs which determine the normal position of the selecting bar.

SPRINGS, HOLDING OFF-NORMAL

On a crossbar switch, the common contact springs of the vertical unit which are operated whenever the holding armature operates.

SPRINGS, OPERATING

On a crossbar switch, the moving springs of a cross point.

SPRINGS, RETAINING

On a crossbar switch, the flat spring which bears against the holding armature and serves the double purpose of a locating and retractile spring.

SPRINGS, SELECTING OFF-NORMAL

On a crossbar switch, the common contact springs associated with the selecting armature and operated by it.

STATION, ATTENDED TELETYPEWRITER

A teletypewriter station providing service on the basis that an attendant is required for receiving incoming messages.

STATION, AUXILIARY REPEATER

A repeater station of comparatively small size at which a maintenance force is not ordinarily located. The maintenance of an auxiliary repeater station is directed from a near-by larger repeater station referred to as a main repeater station.

STATION, DIAL

A telephone station equipped with a dial.

STATION, DIAL SYSTEM

A telephone station served by a dial system office.

STATION, LAND

"Land station" means a station, other than a mobile station, used for communication with mobile station.

STATION, MAIN REPEATER

A repeater station serving as a maintenance center for its own equipment and in addition for associated auxiliary repeater stations if required.

STATION, MANUAL

A telephone station not equipped with a dial.

STATION, MANUAL SYSTEMS

Any telephone station served by a local manual central office.

STATION, MOBILE

"Mobile Station" means a radio-communication station capable of being moved and which ordinarily does move.

STATION, TELEPHONE REPEATER (May be abbreviated to REPEATER STATION)

An assembly of telephone repeater equipment treated as a unit in the operation and administration of a telephone system. Other types of transmission equipment such as telegraph repeaters may be located at the same point.

STATION, TELETYPEWRITER

An installed teletypewriter and associated wiring and apparatus in service for teletypewriter communication.

Note: In practice this term does not include the teletypewriter employed by central office operators and by other employees in operation and maintenance of a teletypewriter system.

STATION, TELETYPEWRITER DUAL SERVICE

A teletypewriter station arranged for use with regular exchange service and in addition some other form of teletypewriter service such as private line service.

STATION, UNATTENDED TELETYPEWRITER

A teletypewriter station providing service on the basis that an attendant is not required for receiving incoming messages.

STRIP

A printer record in strip form.

STRIP, MESSAGE UNIT

A strip derived from a summary tape.

STRIP, MULTIPLE

On a crossbar switch, one of the vertical strips of fixed contacts of a vertical unit.

STRIP, VERBATIM

A strip which contains a verbatim reproduction of information from an AMA tape.

SUBGROUP, ORIGINATING REGISTER

All of the originating registers (maximum 20) which are associated with a common pretranslator connector multiple at the register frame.

SUBGROUP, SENDER (REGISTER, ETC.)

All of the senders (ten maximum each) to which a particular sender link switch has access.

SUBSCRIBER, DIAL

A dial system subscriber served by a central office line (or lines) arranged to operate on a full dial basis.

SUBSCRIBER, DIAL SYSTEM

A telephone subscriber served by a dial office.

SUBSCRIBER, MANUAL

A manual system subscriber or a dial system subscriber served by a central office line (or lines) arranged for originating calls on a manual basis.

SUBSCRIBER, MANUAL SYSTEM

Any telephone subscriber served by a local manual office.

SUMMARIZER

An AMA accounting machine which summarizes the message units recorded for each calling or directory number for a given period.

SUPERVISION, BRIDGED

Use of the T and R bridged circuit for transmitting supervisory signals between a trunk jack circuit and a cord connected thereto.

SUPERVISION, CHARGE KEY

The use of a "Charge Key" for extending the called party answer condition as observed by an operator to the originating end of the connection for message charging purposes.

SUPERVISION, COMPOSITE

Use of a composite signaling channel for transmitting supervisory signals between two points in a connection.

SUPERVISION, HIGH-LOW

A form of supervision in which battery is supplied from the originating end of the trunk and supervisory signaling is accomplished by changing the resistance of the terminating end bridge. The resistance is high for receiver-on-hook, and low for receiver-off-hook. The seizure signal is given by closing the loop at the originating end and the disconnect signal by opening the loop at the originating end.

Note: For Low-High Supervision the resistance control is transposed.

SUPERVISION, HIGH-LOW REVERSE BATTERY

A form of supervision for operation using high-low supervision in one direction and reverse battery supervision in the other direction.

SUPERVISION, LOW-HIGH

A form of supervision in which battery is supplied from the originating end of the trunk and supervisory signaling is accomplished by changing the resistance of the terminating end bridge. The resistance is low for receiver-on-hook, and high for receiver-off-hook. The seizure signal is given by closing the loop at the originating end and the disconnect signal by opening the loop at the originating end.

Note: For High-Low Supervision the resistance control is transposed.

SUPERVISION, MULTIPLEX

Use of a multiplex signaling channel for transmitting supervisory signals between two points in a connection.

SUPERVISION, REPEATED

A supervisory arrangement in which the supervisory signals are recognized in the circuit under consideration and regenerated and retransmitted. Where a conversion is made from reverse battery to high-low, for example, this should be indicated in some appropriate manner.

SUPERVISION, REPEATED SIMPLEX

A supervisory arrangement in which the Reverse Battery, Wet-Dry, or other type of supervisory signal received from the terminating end of the circuit under consideration is regenerated and transmitted on a simplex basis to the originating office end.

SUPERVISION, REVERSE BATTERY

Trunk battery is supplied by the terminating end and supervisory signals are furnished to the originating point by reversing the direction of current flow over the trunk. The seizure signal is given by closing the loop at the originating end and the disconnect signal by opening the loop at the originating end. In some cases, the release after the originating end disconnects awaits on-hook supervision from the terminating end.

SUPERVISION, REVERSE HIGH-LOW

A form of supervision in which battery is supplied from the terminating end of the trunk and supervisory signaling is accomplished by changing the resistance of the originating end bridge. The resistance is high for receiver-on-hook, and low for receiver-off-hook. The seizure signal is given by supplying battery at the originating end and the disconnect signal by supplying a high resistance bridge at the originating end.

SUPERVISION, RINGDOWN

Use of a ringing control impulse applied to a connection as a result of key operation by an operator or automatically for the purpose of transmitting supervisory signals between two points in a connection.

SUPERVISION, SIMPLEX

Use of a simplex signaling channel for transmitting supervisory signals between two points in a connection.

SUPERVISION, SLEEVE

Use of the sleeve circuit for transmitting supervisory signals between a trunk jack circuit and a cord connected thereto.

SUPERVISION, THROUGH

A supervisory arrangement in which the electrical control of the supervisory signals

is transmitted between two other circuits through the circuit under consideration. The circuit under consideration may recognize the supervisory signal condition in passing.

SUPERVISION, WET-DRY

Trunk battery is supplied by the terminating end and supervisory signaling is accomplished by opening and closing the direct-current path at the terminating end. The seizure signal is given by closing the loop at the originating end. The release after the originating end disconnects awaits on-hook supervision from the terminating end.

SUPERVISORY, COIN

A circuit arrangement which is called in by the originating dial equipment to dispose of the initial coin and where required to test for the presence of additional coins for subsequent intervals, etc.

SUPERVISORY, RINGING AND COIN

A circuit arrangement connected via a ringing and coin switch to terminating junctors or trunks for controlling the application of ringing current and, on coin calls, to perform automatically the necessary functions associated with the deposit of a coin.

SUPPLY, ANNOUNCEMENT

A circuit interconnecting the announcement bureau and a local office, or (where an intermediate office is involved) a circuit interconnecting the announcement bureau and the intermediate office, or a circuit interconnecting the intermediate office and a local office. The relay and coil units immediately associated with an announcement supply circuit are designated as "Outgoing Supply Circuit" or "Incoming Supply Circuit" depending on whether they are nearer the time bureau or the local office, respectively.

SUPPLY, TRANSMITTER BATTERY

Where it is desired to test incoming trunks from the standpoint of the grade of transmission battery supply with which it is used the following designations are recommended:

TYPE A

When its battery supply circuit meets the transmission standards required for general toll service.

TYPE B

When its battery supply circuit meets the transmission standards required for local service but does not meet the transmission standards required for general toll service.

TYPE X

When the incoming trunk is not equipped with a battery supply circuit. Usually this type of incoming trunk extends the battery supply of a connected cord circuit.

Terms 24 volts or 48 volts where they apply may be used.

SUPPRESSOR, RADIO-FREQUENCY

An arrangement for reducing radiation at radio frequencies arising from transient currents generated in the normal operation of switching, signaling, or power apparatus.

SWITCH, CROSSBAR

A unit of switching apparatus consisting of a rectangular field of contact springs arranged in sets and operated on the coordinate principle by horizontal and vertical members. Any set of contacts may be operated by the operation of a selecting magnet, which determines the row followed by the operation of a holding magnet, which operates the particular set in that row. The contact set then remains operated under the control of the holding magnet.

SWITCH, JUNCTOR

In the Crossbar System No. 5, one of the crossbar switches on the line link frames or on the trunk link frames to which the interconnections between these frames (junctors) are cabled.

SWITCH, LINE

In the Crossbar System No. 5, the crossbar switch on the line link frame containing the vertical units associated with the subscriber lines in contradistinction to the junctor switch on this frame which provides access to the trunk link frame.

Note: This term is also used generally in the dial switching art in contradistinction to line finders. In this case a particular line switch is associated with a given line.

SWITCH, NO-TEST

A crossbar switch which connects no-test incoming trunks to the desired no-test junctors.

SWITCH, ORIGINATING LINE

A crossbar switch through which connections are made between subscriber lines and line

links on originating calls. Terminating calls from incoming trunks are also completed via the originating line switches.

SWITCH, OUT-TRUNK

A selector or switch arranged to hunt over a single group of outgoing trunks and to connect to an idle one.

SWITCH, 100-POINT

A crossbar switch with a capacity of 100 cross points.

SWITCH, 190-POINT

A crossbar switch with a capacity of 190 cross points.

SWITCH, 200-POINT

A crossbar switch with a capacity of 200 cross points.

SWITCH, PRIMARY DISTRICT

A crossbar switch on a district link frame through which connections are made from district junctors to district links.

SWITCH, PRIMARY INCOMING

A crossbar switch on an incoming link or extension frame through which connections are made from incoming trunks to incoming links.

SWITCH, PRIMARY LINE (CROSSBAR SYSTEM NO. 1)

A crossbar switch on a line link frame through which connections are made between subscriber lines and line links.

SWITCH, PRIMARY OFFICE

A crossbar switch on an office link frame through which connections are made from office junctors to office links.

SWITCH, PRIMARY OUTGOING

A crossbar switch on an outgoing link or extension frame through which connections are made from junctors to outgoing links.

SWITCH, RINGING AND COIN

A crossbar switch which connects ringing and coin supervisory circuits to the desired terminating junctors or trunks.

SWITCH, ROTARY OUT-TRUNK

An out-trunk switch utilizing a rotary-type selector as its basic mechanism.

SWITCH, SECONDARY DISTRICT

A crossbar switch on a district link frame through which connections are made from district links to office junctors.

SWITCH, SECONDARY INCOMING

A crossbar switch on an incoming link or extension frame through which connections are made from incoming links to junctors.

SWITCH, SECONDARY LINE

A crossbar switch on a line link frame through which connections are made between line links and district junctors or line junctors.

SWITCH, SECONDARY OFFICE

A crossbar switch on an office frame or office link extension frame through which connections are made from office links to trunks outgoing from the office link frame.

SWITCH, SECONDARY OUTGOING

A crossbar switch on an outgoing link or extension frame through which connections are made from outgoing links to outgoing trunks.

SWITCH, TERMINATING LINE

A crossbar switch through which connections are made between terminating junctors and subscriber lines on terminating calls for other lines in the same office.

SWITCH, TRUNK AND RECORDER

A crossbar switch through which connections are made between trunks and line links and between recorders and line links.

SWITCH, 3-WIRE UNIT OR

A unit or switch in which the contact springs are arranged to close three sets of contacts.

SWITCH, 4-WIRE

A switch arranged to close four sets of contacts.

SWITCH, 5-WIRE

A switch arranged to close five sets of contacts.

SWITCH, 6-WIRE UNIT OR

A unit or switch in which the contact springs are arranged to close six sets of contacts.

Note: Two sizes of units may be combined on the same switch, making for instance a 3-wire 5-wire switch.

SWITCH, ZONE REGISTRATION

A crossbar switch which connects district junctors to zone registration circuits.

SWITCHBOARD, CALL DISTRIBUTING "B"

A type of dial system "B" switchboard wherein calls are distributed automatically to the positions. No trunk equipment appears at the position and the operator has only to set up the number requested on a 10-button keyset.

SWITCHBOARD, CALL DISTRIBUTING TANDEM

A type of dial system tandem switchboard wherein calls are distributed automatically to the positions. No trunk equipment appears at the position and the operator has only to set up the number requested on a keyset.

SWITCHBOARD, CENTRAL DIAL SYSTEM "A"

A dial system "A" switchboard handling calls from several dial office buildings.

SWITCHBOARD, COMBINED TOLL AND DSA

A switchboard at which the functions of both an outward toll switchboard and a DSA switchboard are performed.

SWITCHBOARD, DIAL SYSTEM "A" (May be abbreviated to DSA BOARD)

A local dial office switchboard at which are handled assistance calls, intercepted calls, and calls from miscellaneous lines and trunks. It may also be employed for handling certain toll calls.

SWITCHBOARD, DIAL SYSTEM "B" (May be abbreviated to DSB BOARD)

A switchboard of a dial system for completing incoming calls received from operators over straightforward or call circuit trunks.

SWITCHBOARD, DIAL SYSTEM TANDEM

A switchboard in a dial system tandem office associated with operator tandem equipment.

SWITCHBOARD, DIALING

A switchboard equipped with dials.

SWITCHBOARD, DIALING "A"

Cords are double-ended and arranged to complete certain calls over dialing trunks.

SWITCHBOARD, KEY LISTENING "B"

A "B" switchboard in which each trunk appears at a position in lamps and keys. The operator answers a waiting call by depressing the assignment (listening) key on the trunk. The keyset is of the 40-button locking type.

SWITCHBOARD, KEY PULSING "A"

An "A" switchboard equipped for key pulsing.

SWITCHBOARD, LOCAL

A switchboard at which the switchboard functions required by a local central office are performed.

SWITCHBOARD, SECRETARIAL (or SECRETARIAL BOARD)

A switchboard arranged for giving secretarial service.

SWITCHBOARD, SEMIMECHANICAL "A"

Calls are answered with single-ended cords terminating on district selectors and selections are controlled by a large keyset of the locking type.

SWITCHBOARD, STEP-BY-STEP "A"

An "A" switchboard in a step-by-step office. At present there are two types.

SWITCHBOARD, STEP-BY-STEP "B"

A "B" switchboard in a step-by-step office. Calls are distributed automatically to the positions. No trunk equipment appears at the position and the operator has only to set up the number requested on a 10-button keyset.

SWITCHBOARD, TANDEM

A switchboard at which the switchboard functions required by a tandem central office are performed.

SWITCHBOARD, TELETYPEWRITER

A switchboard for interconnecting teletypewriter lines and associated circuits.

SWITCHBOARD, TOLL

A switchboard at which the switchboard functions required by a toll central office are performed.

SWITCHBOARD, TOLL TANDEM

A switchboard used primarily as an intermediate switching point for reaching toll lines from other toll or local switchboard.

SWITCHBOARDS

Use of Terms "Toll" and "Local" versus Use of Code Numbers for Identifying Switchboards

In the past the term "Toll" has sometimes been included in the title reference of some of the switchboards. It is felt that the distinction between "toll" and "local" is becoming of so little significance as applied to switchboards that the distinctions should rest entirely on the use of code numbers and that the use of "toll" or "local" for such purposes should where practicable be discontinued. Attention of the committee has been called to the fact

that there are in use both No. 1 local switchboards and No. 1 toll switchboards. In this case the committee see no alternative to the continuation of these terms.

SWITCHES, SET-UP

The manually operated switches on the control panel of an accounting center machine operated in combination to set the machine for processing a particular tape.

SYSTEM, ANNOUNCEMENT

A general arrangement for supplying information by means of periodic announcements distributed to the various central offices over one-way distribution circuits.

SYSTEM, AUTOMATIC MESSAGE ACCOUNTING

An equipment arrangement for recording and processing on continuous tapes the data required for computing telephone charges on customer-dialed calls and calls handled by operators where provision is made for treating these calls in a similar manner. The system may include provision for compiling all charges and credits which affect the customer's bill and the automatic printing of the bill.

SYSTEM, CROSSBAR DIAL

A type of dial telephone system in which the switching apparatus is generally characterized by the following features:

(a) A switching mechanism, called the crossbar switch

(b) Common circuits which select and test the switching paths and control the operation of the selecting mechanisms

(c) A method of operation in which the switching information is received and stored by controlling mechanisms which determine the operations necessary in establishing a telephone connection.

SYSTEM, CROSSBAR TANDEM

A tandem system employing crossbar apparatus and crossbar switching principles.

SYSTEM, DIAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM OR DIAL

A telephone system in which telephone connections are ordinarily established by electrical and mechanical apparatus controlled by manipulations of dials operated by the calling customers.

SYSTEM, MANUAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM OR MANUAL

A telephone system in which telephone connections between customers are established manually by telephone operators in accordance with orders given verbally by the calling parties.

SYSTEM, PANEL DIAL

A type of dial telephone system in which the switching apparatus is generally characterized by the following features:

(a) The contacts of the multiple banks over which selection occurs are mounted vertically in flat rectangular panels

(b) The brushes of the selecting mechanisms raised and lowered by a motor which is common to a number of these selecting mechanisms

(c) The dial pulses are received and stored by controlling mechanisms which govern the subsequent operations necessary in establishing a telephone connection.

SYSTEM, STEP-BY-STEP DIAL

A type of dial telephone system in which the switching apparatus is generally characterized by the following features:

(a) The wipers of the selecting mechanisms are moved both vertically and in horizontal circular arcs

(b) The selecting mechanisms are individually driven by a combination of electromagnet and ratchet mechanisms

(c) The dial pulses may either actuate the successive selecting mechanisms directly or may be received and stored by controlling mechanisms which in turn actuate the selecting mechanisms by pulses similar to dial pulses.

SYSTEM NO. 4, TOLL SWITCHING

A switching system within a toll central office in which the switching apparatus is generally characterized by the following features:

(a) A selector mechanism, called the crossbar switch, consisting of a rectangular field of contact springs arranged in sets and operated on the co-ordinate principle by horizontal and vertical members.

(b) Common circuits which select and test the switching paths and control the operation of the selecting mechanisms.

(c) The No. 4 system is distinguished from the No. A4A and the No. 4A by the

following features: Maximum of fourteen digits in and eleven digits out; 3-digit translation; no code conversion; no provision for alternate routing; two types of outgoing senders

(1) DP and CA
(2) RP and PCI

SYSTEM NO. 4A, TOLL SWITCHING

A switching system within a toll central office in which the switching apparatus is generally characterized by the following features:

(a) A selector mechanism, called the crossbar switch, consisting of a rectangular field of contact springs arranged in sets and operated on the co-ordinate principle by horizontal and vertical members

(b) Common circuits which select and test the switching paths and control the operation of the selecting mechanisms

(c) The No. 4A system is distinguished from the No. 4 and the No. A4A by the following features: 6-digit translation; eleven digits in and out; 3-digit code conversion; full alternate routing provision; one type of outgoing sender, namely, RP and PCI.

SYSTEM NO. A4A, TOLL SWITCHING

A switching system within a toll central office in which the switching apparatus is generally characterized by the following features:

(a) A selector mechanism, called the crossbar switch, consisting of a rectangular field of contact springs arranged in sets and operated on the co-ordinate principle by horizontal and vertical members

(b) Common circuits which select and test the switching paths and control the operation of the selecting mechanisms

(c) The No. A4A system is distinguished from the No. 4 and the No. 4A by the following features: 3-digit translation; eleven digits in and out; one-digit code conversion; limited alternate routing provision; one type of outgoing sender, namely, RP and PCI.

T

TABLE, REELING

An equipment unit in an accounting center provided for reeling and splicing of AMA tapes.

TAPE, ACCOUNTING CENTER

An AMA tape containing customer call records from an AMA accounting machine or a spliced tape from one or more such machines.

TAPE, AMA

Any tape from a tape perforator of a central office or accounting center of the AMA system.

TAPE, CENTRAL OFFICE

An AMA tape containing customer call records from a central office recorder or a spliced tape from one or more such recorders.

TAPE, FIRST ASSEMBLER

An accounting center tape from an assembler set for the first stage of operation.

TAPE, HUNDREDS MESSAGE UNIT

A message unit tape containing the records of message units of calling line numbers sorted by hundreds.

TAPE, LEADING END OF

That end of a perforated tape which must be inserted in a reader for proper processing.

TAPE, MAINTENANCE

An AMA tape produced for maintenance purposes.

TAPE, MAINTENANCE RECORDER

A maintenance tape from a central office maintenance recorder containing records of service order line verifications, permanent signals, and routine tests of the central office equipment AMA features.

TAPE, MESSAGE UNIT

Any of the accounting center tapes containing records of individual message unit messages. It may also include summaries of message units for prior rounds within the same billing month.

TAPE, MESSAGE UNIT DETAIL

An accounting center tape made only when required for reference purposes which contains individual message unit messages in detail record form. The records of these messages for billing also appear on a message unit tape.

TAPE, OBSERVING

Any of the accounting center tapes containing only records of service observing and complaint observing calls.

TAPE, SECOND ASSEMBLER

An accounting center tape from an assembler set for the second stage of operation.

TAPE, STRADDLE

An accounting center tape containing partial or complete records of calls which were originally partial records from more than one central office tape and records of messages involving chargeable minutes or message units in excess of the character recording capacity of the usual tape.

TAPE, SUMMARY

Any of the accounting center tapes containing only summaries of message units for one or more rounds.

TAPE, TENS MESSAGE UNIT

A message unit tape containing the records of message units of calling line numbers sorted by tens.

TAPE, TEST

A maintenance tape containing information prepared for testing the operation of an accounting center machine or the readers and perforators of an accounting center or central office.

TAPE, THOUSANDS MESSAGE UNIT

A message unit tape containing the records of message units of calling line numbers sorted by thousands.

TAPE, TOLL

Any of the accounting center tapes containing only records of toll messages in the form required for identifying each.

TAPE, TRAILING END OF

The end opposite to the leading end of a tape.

TAPE, UNITS MESSAGE UNIT

A message unit tape containing the records of message units of calling line numbers sorted by units.

TERMINAL, NUMBER CHECKING

A terminal of the checking multiple in a switchboard.

THERMISTOR

A resistance device which has a very high resistance when a low voltage is impressed but a tremendously reduced resistance value when its temperature is raised. The heating may be accomplished by raising the applied voltage above a critical value or by a heater device forming part of the circuit.

TICKETER, MESSAGE

A device which prepares the printed record of a subscriber-dialed call for a destination beyond the local zone. The record includes the calling and called telephone numbers and the date, hour, and duration of the call.

TICKETING, AUTOMATIC

A method of recording the data required for computing telephone charges on customer-dialed calls whereby an individual ticket is made automatically for each call.

TIME, CHARGEABLE

The interval used for determining the charge for the message, which is expressed in whole minutes, and is derived from the answer time, the disconnect time, and any other time charge factors such as the timing allowance.

TIME, ELAPSED

The interval representing the difference between the recorded answer and disconnect times of a message.

TIMER, COIN

A timer used to time coin service messages.

TIMER, NONZONE

A timer used to time nonzone calls.

TIMER, ZONE

A timer used to control zone and overtime registrations on zone calls.

TIMING, INTERDIGITAL

The interval measured from the end of the last pulse of a pulse train to the beginning of the first pulse of the succeeding train.

TOLL

A communication channel, between central offices in different exchange areas, which is used primarily for toll calls. The application of this term depends upon the commercial usage of "toll call" and disregards the types of offices connected. Channels used for "toll connecting trunks" are ordinarily excluded from this classification.

TOLL TRAIN WITH BUSY AND OVERFLOW FLASHES, AND TOLL TRAIN WITHOUT BUSY AND OVERFLOW FLASHES

The terms loop dialing and repeated dialing have been used in the past to distinguish between two types of step-by-step toll trains. One of these generates busy and overflow flashes and can be used with both loop dialing and repeated dialing switchboards. The other does not generate busy and overflow flashes, requiring that these flashes be generated in the outgoing trunk in the switchboard. This generation requires impulse repetition in the outgoing trunk so that such toll trains are limited to switchboards arranged for repeated dialing. The committee recommends that the terms "Toll Train with Busy and Overflow Flashes" and "Toll Train Without Busy and Overflow Flashes" be used in the future instead of "Loop Dialing Toll Train" and "Repeated Dialing Toll Train," respectively. Since the standard toll train provides for these flashes, the reference "With Busy and Overflow Flashes" can be omitted where appropriate.

TONE, CALL

Tone given to an operator to indicate that a call has been connected to her position and that she should announce herself.

TONE, DIAL

The continuous tone sent out over a subscriber's line to indicate to him that the circuit is ready for him to dial.

TONE, DOUBLE ORDER

An order tone consisting of two short tone signals in quick succession indicating that the desired number only is to be passed.

TONE, HIGH

This is a current of approximately 500 cycles when supplied by a tone alternator, or approximately 400 cycles when supplied by an interrupter.

TONE, LOW

This is a current of approximately 600 cycles modulated by 120 cycles when supplied by a tone alternator or 133 cycles when supplied by an interrupter.

TONE, NO-SUCH-NUMBER

(a) Interrupted low tone

(b) Oscillating low tone

TONE, ORDER

The tone sent back over a trunk to indicate:

(a) To the originating operator - that the order should be passed and

(b) To the receiving operator - that an order is about to be passed.

For certain types of operation, such as call announcer and automatic display call indicator, the tone serves function (b) only.

TONE, PLUGGING-UP CORD

This is a continuous low tone impressed on the sleeve to indicate to an operator or test man that the circuit has a plugging-up cord connected to it.

TONE, REORDER

The interrupted tone sent back over the trunk to indicate to the originating operator that the order should be repeated.

TONE, SINGLE ORDER

An order tone consisting of one tone signal of relatively long duration (about 1/2 second) indicating that the office name and desired number is to be passed.

TONE, TRIPLE ORDER

An order tone consisting of three short tone signals in quick succession indicating that the office name only is to be passed and that the originating operator is to wait for a subsequent order tone.

TONE, VACANT POSITION

Tone on a trunk terminating in a vacated position.

TONE, WARNING

Tone given to an operator to indicate that the circuit to which she is connected is not in a condition for normal operation. Examples of this tone are, the tone given an operator at an automatic display call indicator position when she plugs into the wrong telephone set jack, and the tone received by a sender monitor operator when she plugs into a sender supervisory jack while the sender is connected to the test set.

TRAIN, COMBINED

A train combining the functions of the intertoll train and toll completing train.

TRAIN, INTERTOLL

In the Crossbar Switching Systems No. 4, A4A, and 4A, the incoming and outgoing link frames and associated equipment through which connections are established to intertoll trunks. Connections to tributary trunks and trunks to call order and inward positions, etc., may be established via either this train or the toll completing train.

TRAIN, SERVICE CODE SELECTOR

The selector train in the step-by-step system which is used in reaching the service codes (112, 113, etc.) and to absorb preliminary pulses. The three switches in this train are:

(a) Auxiliary First Selector

(b) Service Code Selector

(c) Auxiliary Service Code Selector

TRAIN, STEP-BY-STEP TOLL

The selector switches in a step-by-step office through which toll calls are completed. There are two ways necessary for designating the particular switches in this train. The first, used in traffic studies and on other occasions where the type of selector is not of interest but where its place in the train is the essential, uses numbers corresponding to the numbers of equivalent selectors in the local train as follows:

(a) Toll First Selector

(b) Toll Second Selector

(c) Toll Third Selector

(d) Toll Connector

Since these terms do not designate the types of selectors, names have also been assigned for use where such designations are necessary.

TRAIN, TOLL COMPLETING

In the Crossbar Switching Systems No. 4, A4A, and 4A, the incoming and outgoing link frames and associated equipment through which connections are established to toll switching trunks and TX trunks. Connections to tributary trunks and trunks to call order and inward positions, etc., may be established via either this train or the intertoll train.

TRANSLATION

In dial systems, the operation of converting information relating to a particular call to a new form (which can be changed at will) required to perform the desired subsequent operation.

TRANSLATOR

In the dial switching art, a device which is either a self-contained equipment unit or a part of a large equipment unit which is capable of converting information relating to a particular call to a new form (which can be changed at will) required to perform the desired subsequent operation.

TRANSLATOR, AMA

A translator used for converting the identity of the line equipment number to the directory or calling line number for use in the automatic message accounting process.

TRANSLATOR, CARD

A translator in which the information to be translated and the desired translation appear on cards which may be removed from the translator and replaced in changed form in order to change the original information or the desired translation.

TRANSLATOR, FOREIGN AREA

A translator for translating national codes of one or more foreign areas.

TRANSLATOR, PRINTER

An equipment unit associated with a printer of an accounting center which translates a numerical office code into the proper letter characters or letter and numerical characters of the called office.

TRANSVERTER

The unit of equipment which serves as a medium of connection between senders and AMA recorders, transmitting part of the information in its original form and converting, where necessary, to the form required for the perforating operations. The conversion of the calling line identity to directory or calling line number requires a translation obtained from an AMA translator.

TRAP

On a crossbar switch, the space between the holding bar and the actuating spring to which the selecting finger is moved preparatory to operating a particular cross point.

TRUNK

A communication channel used as a common artery for traffic between switchboards or other switching devices. This term applies to both exchange and toll plant.

TRUNK, ANNOUNCEMENT

The equipment wired to the selector or switch multiple or switchboard outgoing trunk multiple for connecting subscribers to an announcement system.

TRUNK, AUTOMATIC RINGDOWN TIE

An automatic tie trunk arranged for ringdown termination.

TRUNK, AUTOMATIC TIE

A tie trunk arranged for signaling automatically by connection to or disconnection from the tie trunk.

TRUNK, "B" OPERATOR INCOMING

An incoming trunk to the terminating switching equipment of a particular central office which requires the assistance of a DSB operator in completing the switching operations.

TRUNK, CENTRAL INTERCEPTING COMPLETING

An incoming trunk to the terminating switching equipment of a particular central office for completing intercepted calls to lines in that office under the control of a central DSA operator in another building.

TRUNK, COMBINED INCOMING AND TANDEM COMPLETING

An incoming trunk which permits completion in the office as a subscriber line or permits extension of the call to another office.

TRUNK, COMBINED OUTGOING AND TANDEM COMPLETING

An outgoing trunk which permits extension of calls from subscribers or operators within its own switching unit or on a tandem basis from another building through the switching equipment of the building in which this trunk is located.

TRUNK, CROSSBAR TANDEM

A trunk incoming to a crossbar tandem office.

TRUNK, DIAL AND MANUAL SELECTED TIE

A tie trunk arranged to be selected by both dial and manual operation.

TRUNK, DIAL-AUTOMATIC INTERTOLL

An intertoll trunk arranged for operation as follows:

(a) In one direction, dial operation with supervision control the same as for a dial intertoll trunk

(b) In the other direction, the attention of the operator at the far end is attracted automatically as a result of its selection at the originating end. In this direction, the supervision control is the same as for a ringdown intertoll trunk.

TRUNK, DIAL INTERTOLL

An intertoll trunk wherein the required switching operation is controlled by dial pulses sent over the trunk.

TRUNK, DIAL PULSE-AUTOMATIC (OR DP-A) INTERTOLL

A Dial Automatic Intertoll Trunk using in the dial operation direction dial pulses generated from a dial or from a sender.

TRUNK, DIAL PULSE (OR DP) INTERTOLL

An intertoll trunk using dial pulses to control the switching operations.

TRUNK, DIAL PULSE TIE

A tie trunk arranged to transmit dial pulses. It may or may not have a pulse repeater. This term is preferred to the previously used term Dial Transmitting Tie Trunk.

TRUNK, DIAL REPEATING TIE

A tie trunk arranged to repeat dial pulses.

TRUNK, DIAL SELECTED TIE

A tie trunk arranged to be selected by dial operation.

TRUNK, DSA INCOMING

An incoming trunk to the terminating switching equipment of a particular central office appearing in the outgoing trunk multiple of the DSA switchboard of that office for completing such traffic as "A" board toll calls, intercepted calls, etc.

TRUNK, DSA NO-TEST INCOMING

An incoming trunk to the terminating switching equipment of a particular central office which appears in the outgoing trunk multiple of the DSA switchboard of that office and which enables a verifying operator to obtain access to a line regardless of its busy or idle condition.

TRUNK, DSA NUMBER CHECKING INCOMING

An incoming trunk originating in a DSA board for obtaining access to the sleeve of a subscriber line in the office served by the board for number checking purposes.

TRUNK, DSA OFFICIAL PBX

A trunk handling calls to the telephone company when the DSA board acts as the official PBX.

TRUNK, DOUBLE BACK

In a dial switching system, a trunk in the outgoing switching multiple to which calls are directed by the first marker (or decoder) in order to extend the connection through the switching train a second time. This arrangement may be employed for digit deletion or for other purposes such as inserting a voice repeater in the connection when desired.

TRUNK, FULL SELECTOR INCOMING

An incoming trunk to the terminating switching equipment arranged for completing the switching operations without the assistance of a DSB operator.

TRUNK, HOLDING

A trunk circuit to which intertoll trunks can be connected for holding.

TRUNK, INCOMING

This term is used in two senses:

(a) A trunk incoming to a local central office switching unit for use in terminating calls on the subscriber lines of that unit

(b) The term is also used generically to refer to any trunk incoming to a local toll tandem or PBX switchboard or switching unit except that for cases other than (a), a more specific term is usually employed in equipment literature. Examples are:

(1) Intertoll trunk for a trunk between two toll offices

(2) Toll Switching trunk or recording completing trunk for interconnecting toll or local offices

(3) Tandem trunk for an incoming trunk to a tandem office

(4) Special service trunk for an incoming trunk to a DSA board for subscriber originating traffic.

TRUNK, INTERCEPTING

A trunk to which a call for a vacant or changed number is connected.

Note: A trunk for intercepting calls to a line which is out of order is called the Trouble Intercepting Trunk. Where necessary to distinguish the vacant or changed number intercepting trunk from the Trouble Intercepting Trunk the term "Regular Intercepting Trunk" is employed.

TRUNK, INTERLOCAL (An abbreviation of INTERLOCAL OFFICE TRUNK)

A trunk between two local offices disregarding the type of call (local or toll) handled.

TRUNK, INTERLOCAL INCOMING

An incoming trunk originating in another local central office.

TRUNK, INTEROFFICE

A trunk between two switching units regardless of type. This term is confined largely to trunks between local offices in the same exchange area.

TRUNK, INTERPOSITION

A trunk between positions usually of the same switchboard.

TRUNK, INTERTANDEM

A trunk between two tandem offices.

TRUNK, INTERTOLL (An abbreviation of INTERTOLL OFFICE TRUNK)

A trunk between toll switchboards in different offices.

Note: Where combined toll and local switchboards are involved, the trunks are classed as intertoll or interlocal depending upon whether the switchboards in question are performing toll switchboard or local switchboard functions in handling the traffic over these trunks.

TRUNK, INTERTOLL TRANSFER

A trunk for transferring or extending, with full supervision, subscriber calls originating on a line of toll switchboard to another line of toll switchboard in the same or another building, when these calls require special handling only possible through the second line of board due to the nature of the call, i.e., community dial, mobile service, river, harbor or coastal service, "we have" on subscribers served by the first board and wanted by the second board.

TRUNK, INTRAOFFICE

A trunk between two points in the same central office or switching unit where the unit serves more than one central office.

TRUNK, LOCAL INCOMING

An incoming trunk originating in the district or office multiple in the same central office.

TRUNK, MANUAL AUXILIARY

A circuit arrangement ahead of an incoming trunk circuit to convert manual cord supervision to the proper supervision for the incoming trunk.

TRUNK, MANUAL RINGDOWN TIE

A ringdown tie trunk requiring the application of ringing current by the attendant.

TRUNK, MANUAL SELECTED TIE

Any tie trunk arranged to be selected by manual operation.

TRUNK, MANUAL TIE

A tie trunk operated on a manual signaling basis, i.e., ringdown or automatic.

TRUNK, MASTER BUSY

A trunk circuit to which calls may be routed when all regular trunks and all overflow trunks in the desired route are busy.

TRUNK, MESSAGE REGISTER TEST INCOMING

An incoming trunk originating at the message register rack and used for testing message registers.

TRUNK, MULTIFREQUENCY

A trunk arranged for multifrequency pulsing. In the case of 2-way trunks, these may be either both ways, for multifrequency in one direction and automatic in the other (MF-A) or multifrequency in one direction and dial pulse in the other (MF-DP).

TRUNK, NO-CONNECTION POSITION - INCOMING

A condition of the incoming trunk circuit established by the terminating sender or marker, wherein the trunk circuit is held by a trunk bridge with the sender link released and the primary incoming link cross points not closed.

TRUNK, NONDISCRIMINATING INCOMING

A trunk (actually a trunk decade) which cancels the physical-theoretical discriminating feature.

TRUNK, NUMBER CHECKING

The trunk which permits an operator to obtain a check of the calling subscriber number.

TRUNK, OPERATOR INCOMING

An incoming trunk from a switchboard to a dial switching unit for reaching the subscribers of that unit. Where necessary, the further distinction of 2- or 3-wire incoming trunk should be used. Operator incoming trunks may be further classified as toll switching trunks, no-test trunks, regular trunk, etc. In drawing titles, etc., applying to 2-wire incoming trunk circuits capable of uses in addition to operator incomings, the term "Operator" may be omitted.

TRUNK, OPERATOR RECORDING-COMPLETING

A trunk used for extending a toll board call from a DSA switchboard position to a

toll position at which the call may be handled over this trunk on a nonhangup basis. A toll board call used in this sense is one which, in accordance with operating instructions, should be handled at a toll board.

TRUNK, OUTGOING

A trunk circuit extending from one or more outgoing link frames to an outgoing trunk. The outgoing trunk circuit contains relay and other equipment for performing necessary functions.

TRUNK, OUTGOING SWITCHBOARD, ARRANGED FOR MULTIOFFICE OPERATION

An outgoing trunk from a switchboard used jointly for traffic to two central office number series each of a maximum of 10,000 number terminals. Two OGT jack multiples are provided, the tip and ring of which are bridged and the sleeve circuits of which are wired separately. The choice of which number series is wanted is controlled by the sleeve connection.

TRUNK, OGT TEST FRAME INCOMING

An incoming trunk provided exclusively for testing purposes and originating at the outgoing trunk test frame.

TRUNK, OVERFLOW

A trunk circuit to the overflow trunk control circuit. One or more are provided per trunk group depending on the size of the group.

TRUNK, PBX

A subscriber line used as a trunk between a PBX and the central office which serves it.

Note: When taken from a PBX point of view the term "Central Office Trunk" may be used in a synonymous sense.

TRUNK, PBX LONG

A circuit arrangement designed specifically to extend the range of a PBX trunk with respect to one or more functions such as supervision, dialing, or ringing.

TRUNK, PBX TIE

A trunk between two PBXs.

TRUNK, PATCHING

An interbay trunk for patching toll circuits or elements of toll circuits. This trunk extends the patch connection to other bays.

TRUNK, PERMANENT SIGNAL HOLDING (May be abbreviated to PERMANENT SIGNAL TRUNK)

A trunk to which a subscriber line is automatically connected when a sender or register times out on a receiver-off-hook condition.

TRUNK, RECORDING

A trunk outgoing from a local office to a toll office used only for communication with toll operators and not arranged for completing toll connections.

TRUNK, RECORDING-COMPLETING

A trunk outgoing from a local office to a toll office used for communication with the toll operators and arranged for completing toll calls originated by subscribers of the local office.

TRUNK, REORDER

A trunk circuit to which incoming trunks are connected to give a reorder signal (rapid flash).

TRUNK, RINGDOWN INTERTOLL

A trunk arranged to attract the attention of the operator at the far end as a result of a ringing impulse sent over the trunk from the originating end. In practice, a ringdown intertoll trunk does not provide for transmission of supervisory signals.

TRUNK, RINGDOWN TIE

A tie trunk arranged for signaling by means of ringing current transmitted over the trunk.

TRUNK, RURAL

A trunk which a customer reaches when he dials the directory listing for a manual terminating rural line.

TRUNK, SPECIAL SERVICE

A trunk which a customer reaches when he dials "Operator."

TRUNK, SUPERVISION TRANSFER (May be abbreviated to TRANSFER TRUNK)

A trunk appearing at one end in a switchboard jack and at the other end in a switchboard jack and plug, and arranged to transfer the supervision and control of a customer connection from one office or operating unit to another.

TRUNK, TANDEM

A trunk incoming to a tandem office, tandem switchboard, or tandem position

from a local office or local switchboard.

TRUNK, TANDEM COMPLETING

The trunk outgoing from a tandem office, tandem switchboard, or tandem position to a local office or local switchboard.

TRUNK, TANDEM COMPLETING INCOMING

An incoming trunk originating in a tandem office.

TRUNK, TELETYPEWRITER

A communication channel used as a common artery for teletypewriter traffic between switchboards or other switching devices.

TRUNK, TEST

The circuit arrangement which permits a test man to connect to a particular line or trunk in any local or toll office.

TRUNK, TEST DESK INCOMING

An incoming trunk provided exclusively for testing purposes and originating at the test desk. It may be arranged to operate on a no-test basis as desired.

TRUNK, TOLL CONNECTING

A general classification of trunks between a local office and a toll office. It includes toll switching trunks, recording-completing trunks, recording trunks, and such toll tandem trunks as originate in a local office. (It also applies to 2-way trunks combining the functions of toll switching trunks and recording-completing trunks.)

TRUNK, TOLL NUMBER CHECKING

An incoming trunk originating in a toll office and terminating in a particular central office for obtaining access to the sleeve of a subscriber line in that office for number checking purposes.

TRUNK, TOLL SWITCHING

A trunk outgoing from a toll office to a local office for completing calls to subscriber lines.

TRUNK, TOLL SWITCHING INCOMING

An incoming trunk originating in a toll office. These are of two types: those which have automatic start of ringing and those which are arranged for controlled ringing start signal.

TRUNK, TOLL TANDEM

A trunk incoming to a toll tandem switchboard, toll tandem position, or other position serving toll tandem functions, from either a local or toll switchboard.

TRUNK, TROUBLE INTERCEPTING

A trunk to which a call for a line which is "out of order" is connected.

Notes: At central "A" boards, the same group of trunks may serve for both regular and trouble interception.

In the crossbar system, the regular intercepting and trouble intercepting trunks are subdivided into Local Intercepting and Toll Intercepting and Local Trouble Intercepting and Toll Trouble Intercepting trunks, depending on whether they receive calls originating in local offices or toll offices. The division of intercepting traffic is governed by cross connections associated with the incoming trunks.

TRUNK, TX

A trunk to a TX position reached by dialing a TX code or manually selected by another operator to reach the operator at the TX position. Where direct trunks are used to reach the TX operator, other type trunks may be used for this purpose.

TRUNK, VACANT CODE

The trunk reached by a dial subscriber when he dials a code which is not in use.

TRUNK, VACANT CODE INTERCEPTING

A trunk over which calls to vacant codes are connected to an operator.

TRUNK, VACANT INCOMING MULTIPLE

A circuit for intercepting calls routed in error to vacant incoming multiple terminals.

TRUNK, VERIFICATION REQUEST

A trunk called by number by operators in the same or other offices for the verification of busy reports and the re-establishment of cutoffs.

TRUNK, 2-WAY

A trunk circuit combining the functions of incoming and outgoing trunk circuits.

U

UNIT, LINE CONCENTRATING

An arrangement wherein a group of lines terminates on line switches or line finders which route their originating calls to a switchboard or other switching device.

UNIT, MESSAGE

The unit of measurement for charging for message use either by the use of multiple registration equipment or by the translation into equivalent message units of ticket charges for calls within a specified area.

UNIT, MULTIOFFICE TERMINATING

An arrangement of two 10,000 number series which is referred to generally as office "A" and office "B" respectively. When common trunks to the DSB board serve both the "A" and the "B" offices, keys will be provided at the DSB board to indicate the desired office. These keys will be known as "Office Keys." In many cases a DSB board will handle both calls over common trunks requiring office key and numerical key operation and calls over individual trunks requiring numerical key operation only. The former will be referred to as "5-key" operation and the latter as "4-key" operation.

UNIT, VERTICAL

On a crossbar switch, the complete assembly of the vertically mounted unit of the switch.

V

VERTICAL, ORIGINATING

A vertical unit on an originating line switch associated with a particular line.

VERTICAL, TERMINATING

A vertical unit on a terminating line switch associated with a particular line.

VERTICAL, TRUNK

A vertical unit on a trunk and recorder switch associated with a particular trunk.

W

WINDOW, TAPE

The rectangular opening, made in unperforated tape at the splice, to indicate to a perforator the need for a window pattern at this point.

Z

ZONE (As applied to multiple registration)

An area or belt surrounding a specified central office, in connection with which the local rate treatment for a particular class of service is uniform for all calls directed to offices in that area or belt from stations served by the specified office. Zones are numbered with respect to any given central office to correspond to the number of message units for the initial period of conversation for calls originating at stations served by that office.

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