INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T R.70 *bis*

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

TELEGRAPHY

TELEGRAPH TRANSMISSION

NUMBERING OF INTERNATIONAL VFT CHANNELS

ITU-T Recommendation R.70 *bis*

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation R.70 *bis* was published in Fascicle VII.1 of the *Blue Book*. This file is an extract from the *Blue Book*. While the presentation and layout of the text might be slightly different from the *Blue Book* version, the contents of the file are identical to the *Blue Book* version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).

2 In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Recommendation R.70 *bis*

NUMBERING OF INTERNATIONAL VFT CHANNELS

(Mar del Plata, 1968)

The CCITT,

considering

(a) that in view of the introduction in the international service of voice-frequency telegraph (VFT) channels operated at various nominal modulation rates and having different pass-band spacing, and since the same (heterogeneous) system may include channels with different characteristics, it has become necessary to evolve a method of numbering VFT channels;

(b) that this numbering method must make it possible to recognize:

– the type of modulation (amplitude or frequency) on the channel,

– the nominal modulation rate and average channel spacing,

– the position of the channel in the frequency range;

(c) it must also be such that, in a heterogeneous system, any change in the composition of the channels does not change the numbers of the channels already set up in the system. The transformation of a homogeneous system into a heterogeneous one should not alter the numbers of the channels that are retained,

unanimously declares the view

(1) that the channels in an international VFT system should be numbered as shown in Table 1/R.70 *bis*;

TABLE 1/R.70 *bis*

Number allocation

Channel numbers	Channel spacing (Hz)	Type of modulation
001-024	120	amplitude
101-124	120	
151-165	170	frequency
201-212	240	
301-307	360	
401-406	480	

(2) that the number assigned to a channel should be selected from the series applicable to the type of channel and should correspond to its position in the multiplex table;

(3) An example of this procedure is given in Table 2/R.70 *bis*.

TABLE 2/R.70 *bis*

Numbering scheme

Mean frequency (Hz)	420	540	660	780	900	1020	1140	1260	1380	1500	1620	1740	1860	1980	2100	2220	2340	2460	2580	2700	2820	2940	3060	3180	In accordance with Recommendation R.31 } 50 bauds/ Recommendation R.35 } 120 Hz
Channel No.	001 101	002 102	003 103	004 104	005 105	006 106	007 107	008 108	009 109	010 110	011 111	012 112	013 113	014 114	015 115	016 116	017 117	018 118	019 119	020 120	021 121	022 122	023 123	024 124	
Mean frequency (Hz)	480		720		960		1200		1440		1680		1920		2160		2400		2640		2880		3120		Recommendation R.37 50 bauds } 240 Hz 100 bauds }
Channel No.	201		202		203		204		205		206		207		208		209		210		211		212		
Mean frequency (Hz)		600				1080				1560				2040				2520				3000			Recommendation R.38 A 200 bauds/480 Hz
Channel No.		401				402				403				404				405				406			
Mean frequency (Hz)		540				900				1260				1620				1980				2340			Recommendation R.38 B 200 bauds/360 Hz
Channel No.		301				302				303				304				305				306			
Mean frequency (Hz)	420	540	660	780	900	1020	1140	1260		1560				2040			2340	2460	2640		2880		3120		One example of the application of Recommendation R.36
Channel No.	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108		403				404			117	118	210		211		212		2 channels-200 bauds/480 Hz 3 channels-100 bauds/240 Hz 10 channels-50 bauds/120 Hz