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CCITT

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SERIES E: OVERALL NETWORK OPERATION,
TELEPHONE SERVICE, SERVICE OPERATION AND
HUMAN FACTORS

Operation, numbering, routing and mobile service –
International operation – General provisions concerning
Administrations

**Provisions concerning the device substituting
a subscriber in his absence**

Reedition of CCITT Recommendation E.117 published in
the Blue Book, Fascicle II.2 (1988)

NOTES

1 CCITT Recommendation E.117 was published in Fascicle II.2 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 E.117

PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE DEVICE SUBSTITUTING A SUBSCRIBER IN HIS ABSENCE

1 Precautions will have to be taken by the Administrations to warn callers of the presence on the called subscriber's line of a device substituting him in his absence:

- a) Devices of this type should be indicated in the telephone directories by means of a special sign \odot .
- b) Administrations should invite the owners or renters of such equipment to mention the fact on their letterheads by means of a printed indication.

2 To facilitate the disposal of international traffic on a device of this type, the Administrations should, when consenting to this equipment, insist that it complies with the essential conditions set out in the following Annex.

ANNEX A

(to Recommendation E.117)

Basic specifications for recording apparatus substituting the called subscriber

A.1 *Operating conditions*

A.1.1 *Delay in answering*

The ringing current from the telephone exchange should be permitted to operate the telephone bell for at least 3 seconds but for not more than 10 seconds before the call is answered by the apparatus. This will enable the call to be answered in the normal way in those countries which wish to provide for such a facility. The timing of this interval (3 to 10 seconds) should be independent of the periodicity or the duration of the ringing current.

A.1.2 *Normal conditions for metering and supervision*

In answering a call the apparatus should loop the subscriber's line and should also give the normal conditions for control of metering and for supervision as with a normal subscriber's installation. The disconnection of the apparatus shall break the loop on the subscriber's line.

A.1.3 *Announcement of the presence of the apparatus*

A.1.3.1 The presence of the apparatus should be indicated to the calling party by means of a verbal announcement following, in principle, immediately on the closing of the loop on the subscriber's line.

A.1.3.2 This verbal announcement should include, in particular, the following:

- first, that it is a recording apparatus;
- the subscriber's name or business style;
- the subscriber's number and particulars of the locality (e.g., Genève, St. Moritz, etc.);
- clear instructions as to the functioning of the apparatus (whether a message may be recorded, and if so, the moment when the message may be recorded and the maximum duration of a recording).

A.2 *Signalling conditions*

A.2.1 *Avoidance of interference from signalling frequencies*

The correct functioning of the apparatus should not depend upon (nor be affected to any extent by) the sending or receiving of signalling frequencies used in the telephone system or specially generated in the apparatus.

A.2.2 *Avoidance of interference with national signalling systems by the tones transmitted by the apparatus*

To avoid interference with the national signalling system of a country by the tones transmitted by the apparatus over the network of that country, it is recommended that:

- the transmission of tones should be in short pulses and not a continuous transmission;
- the tones should not be composed of a single frequency, but should be a mixture of at least two frequencies, so that the guard circuit of the signal receiver of the corresponding country, where there would be a risk of interference, may operate. For this purpose, the choice of the following frequency-combinations should be avoided:

2 040 and 2 400 Hz 1 200 and 1 600 Hz 500 and 20 Hz

600 and 750 Hz 1 000 and 20 Hz

A.3 *Transmission conditions*

Any recording apparatus which takes the place of the called subscriber should give a level and quality of speech comparable to that given when the station is used by a person.

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