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**ITU-T**

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**F.107**

**OPERATIONS AND QUALITY OF SERVICE  
TELEGRAPH SERVICES**

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**RULES FOR PHOTOTELEGRAPH CALLS  
ESTABLISHED OVER CIRCUITS NORMALLY  
USED FOR TELEPHONE TRAFFIC**

**ITU-T Recommendation F.107**

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

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## NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation F.107 (new numbering of Rec. F.82) was published in Fascicle II.4 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.

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## Recommendation F.107

### RULES FOR PHOTOTELEGRAPH CALLS ESTABLISHED OVER CIRCUITS NORMALLY USED FOR TELEPHONE TRAFFIC

The CCITT,

*considering*

(a) that, in international phototelegraph communications, the occupation time of international telephone circuits often greatly exceeds the duration of the actual phototelegraph call;

(b) that this drawback results *in part* from the inadequacy of existing rules on the setting up, supervision and clearing of phototelegraph calls over circuits normally used for telephone traffic, even if these circuits have been designated in advance as capable of carrying phototelegraph calls;

(c) that phototelegraph communications between public stations on the one hand and public and private stations on the other, require close collaboration between the telegraph and telephone services of the various Administrations;

(d) that, on the other hand, phototelegraph communications between private stations do not concern the telegraph services, although it is desirable for all phototelegraph calls between public stations, between public and private stations, and between private stations to be established in the same way,

*unanimously declares*

that the following rules should be applied to the provision of international phototelegraph connections.

#### 1 Field of application

1.1 The rules below define the operating procedure to be followed in the international phototelegraph service when phototelegraph calls are set up on circuits normally used for telephone traffic. They do not apply to phototelegraph transmissions on circuits in permanent use for that purpose or on leased circuits.

1.2 These rules define the procedure applicable to the setting up, supervision and clearing of international phototelegraph calls:

- between public stations;
- between a public and a private station;
- between private stations.

#### 2 General provisions

2.1 In relations where telephone circuits are used for both the phototelegraph service and the telephone service, the Administrations concerned shall assign by mutual agreement a certain number of circuits for phototelegraph transmissions, taking into account the usual requirements of both phototelegraphy and the telephone service.

2.2 These circuits shall be specially marked at terminal exchanges and repeater stations with a view to the protection of the phototelegraph transmissions.

2.3 The telephone circuits used for international phototelegraph transmissions shall, as far as practicable, be four-wire circuits. For phototelegraph transmission, they shall normally be disconnected from the switching equipment used for telephone calls. Interconnection of circuits for setting up phototelegraph calls should be four-wire-four-wire, as far as possible, both on the international and the national side.

2.4 Administrations shall designate in each international phototelegraph terminal centre an authority responsible for the international phototelegraph calls. This authority is in a position to carry out, or cause to be carried out, all the operations necessary for the establishment of international phototelegraph calls. This authority shall henceforth be called the *international phototelegraph position (IPP)*.

2.5 Administrations are recommended to centralize, as far as possible, in one place all the technical, operational and charging procedures necessary in an international centre when telephone circuits are used for phototelegraph calls.

2.6 A booking for a phototelegraph call emanating from a public or private phototelegraph station is routed to (or arrives directly at) the IPP of the origin country responsible for setting up the international phototelegraph call that has been booked. This IPP then becomes the control IPP for establishing the call.

### **3 Setting up, supervision and clearing of international phototelegraph calls**

3.1 If the telephone service on the international circuit needed for setting up a phototelegraph call is operated with advance preparation, requests for phototelegraph calls rank in the order in which they are accepted among requests for telephone calls of the same category.

3.2 In this case the control IPP advises the telephone office responsible for these circuits that a phototelegraph transmission is to take place. The control IPP agrees with the telephone service on the probable time at which the phototelegraph transmission will be taking place.

3.3 The IPPs shall proceed as follows when setting up an international call.

3.3.1 The control IPP transmits the following information as quickly as possible to the destination IPP:

- designation of the transmitting station;
- designation of the destination station;
- probable time at which the phototelegraph call will take place;
- where necessary, indication of the subscriber responsible for the charges; and, in addition:
  - a) for calls requested by public stations:
    - category of phototelegram to be transmitted;
    - date and time of handing-in of the phototelegram.
  - b) for calls requested by private stations:
    - category of call requested;
    - date and time of the request.

3.3.2 The destination IPP shall take the necessary steps to advise immediately the destination phototelegraph station by telephone that a phototelegraph transmission is about to take place.

3.3.3 If the called phototelegraph station is in a position to receive the phototelegraph call at the time fixed, the destination IPP informs the control IPP. At the said time, the two IPPs take the necessary steps, in agreement with the telephone service, to establish the call. Care must be taken to avoid interrupting telephone calls in progress.

3.3.4 If the called phototelegraph station is not in a position to receive the call at the time fixed, the destination IPP fixes the time when the transmission is to take place, taking into account the information received from the receiving phototelegraph station. It then communicates the time fixed to the control IPP, which informs the calling station.

3.3.5 The control IPP then takes the necessary measures, in agreement with the telephone service, to establish the phototelegraph call between the stations concerned at the agreed time.

3.4 If the telephone service involved is demand service, the outgoing IPP shall take an available circuit for the phototelegraph call, after ensuring that telephone calls in progress are not interrupted; it shall use this circuit to call the incoming IPP.

3.4.1 To establish a phototelegraph call, it shall transmit the data mentioned under § 3.3.1 above to the incoming IPP, except for the probable time of the phototelegraph call.

3.4.2 The incoming IPP shall take the necessary steps to advise immediately the called phototelegraph station by telephone that a phototelegraph transmission is about to take place.

3.4.3 If the called phototelegraph station is in a position to receive the phototelegraph call immediately, the two IPPs shall straight away establish the necessary connection.

3.4.4 If the called phototelegraph station is not in a position to receive the call immediately, the destination IPP fixes the time when the transmission is to take place, taking into account the information received from the receiving phototelegraph station. It then communicates the time fixed to the control IPP, which informs the calling station. The two immediately clear the international telephone circuit.

3.4.5 At the time agreed upon, the outgoing IPP shall take the necessary steps to establish the phototelegraph call.

3.5 The control IPP shall note the time when the phototelegraph call starts. The beginning of the call is the moment when the connection with the called station is offered to the caller. When the international circuit is extended towards a national PP at the caller's end, the latter shall determine the beginning of the call and indicate it to the IPP in its country when the call is cleared (see § 3.7 below).

- 3.6 The control IPP supervises the transmission in progress:
- a) on the transmitting (go) path by means of a device enabling it to check, without risk of interference, that transmission is taking place;
  - b) on the return path by means of a device enabling it to listen to service conversation from the phototelegraph receiving station.

Intervention in the circuits should be avoided after the call has been established, unless such intervention has been requested by one of the IPPs or one of the phototelegraph stations connected.

3.7 After consulting the receiving phototelegraph station, the calling phototelegraph station announces the end of the call either direct to its IPP, or, in the case of extension of an international circuit, to the national PP on which it depends.

3.7.1 The latter must inform its IPP as quickly as possible, giving the time at which it received notice of the end of the call. The control IPP notes the end-of-transmission time and immediately communicates the notice announcing the end to the incoming IPP and, if necessary, to the transit IPP.

3.7.2 The outgoing and incoming IPPs and any transit IPPs then take the necessary measures to restore the international circuit to the telephone service without delay.

3.7.3 It is recommended that the called station should likewise announce the end of transmission so that the called station may be cleared more quickly.

3.8 Unless the Administrations concerned decide to the contrary, the terminal IPPs do not come to an agreement on the chargeable duration, since this is determined by the control IPP.

#### **4 Special procedures for phototelegraph stations**

4.1 For each phototelegram to be transmitted, the outgoing public station shall prepare a narrow tape comprising the preamble and address (and, if necessary, the signature and special service indications), unless these indications have been written on the phototelegram by the sender. This tape is transmitted with the phototelegram.

4.2 As soon as the call is established, the interconnected phototelegraph stations proceed to adjust the equipment and to transmit, in accordance with the instructions of the receiving station, adopting the following order of operations:

- a) if necessary, agreement on the index of cooperation and speed of transmission, then synchronization adjustment by means of the synchronization frequency;
- b) adjustment of the white level;
- c) adjustment of the black level;
- d) phasing;
- e) start;
- f) transmission.

4.3 If the phototelegram is passed to a public station by a private station, the public station shall ask the private station, if necessary, for information regarding establishment of the preamble and conditions of delivery to the addressee.

#### **5 Faulty transmissions**

5.1 In the case of fault conditions, the control IPP shall immediately make arrangements to clear the fault or make another circuit available.

5.2 When, after completion of the call, it is seen that the transmission was faulty, the receiving phototelegraph station shall inform its IPP. If it so desires, the receiving phototelegraph station can make a new booking with its IPP for a phototelegraph call, in the manner defined in § 2.6, with the sending station.

5.3 If the phototelegraph station that receives the faulty picture and books a new call is a private station, its attention should be drawn to the fact that both calls will be chargeable if the faults in the picture are not due to the telephone or telegraph services.