INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T M.1012

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

MAINTENANCE:

INTERNATIONAL LEASED CIRCUITS

CIRCUIT CONTROL STATION FOR LEASED AND SPECIAL CIRCUITS

ITU-T Recommendation M.1012

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation M.1012 was published in Fascicle IV.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 M.1012

CIRCUIT CONTROL STATION FOR LEASED AND SPECIAL CIRCUITS

1 Definition of circuit control station

The circuit control station is that point within the general maintenance organization which fulfils the control responsibilities for leased and special circuits, for example circuits used for voice-frequency telegraphy, facsimile and phototelegraphy.

2 Responsibilities

The circuit control station is responsible for ensuring that the circuit assigned to it is set up and maintained to the required end-to-end standards in both directions of transmission and that, if the circuit fails, the outage time is kept to a minimum. The circuit control station carries out this responsibility by directing, and/or coordinating other stations as necessary to ensure that satisfactory service is provided for which it has been assigned control.

3 Functions

3.1 Arranging for the setting up of the circuit and of the signalling equipment associated directly with the circuit and the related adjustments.

3.2 Controlling transmission measurements for the setting up and lining up of international circuits to within the recommended limits and keeping records of reference measurements (initial measurements).

3.3 Receiving fault reports from the:

- circuit user or his representative, either directly or via nominated fault report points;
- staff at the maintenance entities;
- transmission maintenance point (international line) (TMP-IL) (see Recommendation M.1014);
- sub-control station either directly or via the TMP-II.

When the circuit control station receives a fault report from the circuit sub-control station a unique reference number should be issued and given to the sub-control station. (If national practices already involve the issue of a unique reference number this may be used.)[1)] The reference number is recorded with the fault report by both the circuit control and sub-control stations.

3.4 Controlling routine maintenance measurements and tests on the due dates if scheduled, using the specified methods and in such a way that interruptions to service are limited to the shortest possible durations.

3.5 Obtaining cooperation from the circuit sub-control station, either directly or via the TMP-IL.

3.6 Directing the location of faults to the national line or the terminal national section in its own country, or beyond the national line to the international line, or to a foreign country.

3.7 Controlling the withdrawal of circuits from service.

3.8 Controlling the return of circuits to service, for example, after fault clearance, routine measurements, etc.

3.9 Arranging for withdrawal of circuits from service with the customer.

3.10 Keeping records of the routing of the leased and special circuits.

3.11 Knowing the possibilities of rerouting any circuit under its control.

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1) Where no such unique reference number exists, Administrations may wish to consider a format containing the following elements: serial number/day of month/time (e.g. 47/03/1400G).

3.12 Advising the customer (or ensuring that this be done) of the progress of fault clearance if appropriate, for example in the case of lengthy outages, and ensuring that the customer is advised when the fault has been corrected.

3.13 Keeping accurate records of circuit outages. The information recorded should be agreed with the circuit sub-control station and should include:

– the reference number mentioned in § 3.3;

– the circuit outage time;

– the location of the fault that is, in a national or international circuit section or in the renter's equipment;

– the general nature of the fault.

4 Appointment of control stations

For each international leased or special circuit, a circuit control station is nominated by common agreement between the technical services of the Administrations concerned. For making the choice, special consideration will be given to the location of the principal user and the length of the circuit within the territory of each terminal country.

For unidirectional constituted circuits the circuit control station should be located in the receiving country.

The circuit control station may be located at or near the terminal repeater station serving the user or at the terminal international centre which defines the terminal of the international line in the control country.

The considerations involved in locating the circuit control station in a given country include the following:

– availability of staff;

– availability of adequate staff expertise;

– availability of communication with user and other pertinent locations;

– ability to fulfil the functions indicated in this Recommendation.