



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

M.718

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

**MAINTENANCE:
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CIRCUITS**

**TESTING POINT (LINE
SIGNALLING)**

ITU-T Recommendation M.718

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation M.718 was published in Fascicle IV.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.

TESTING POINT (LINE SIGNALLING)

1 Definition of testing point (line signalling)

The testing point (line signalling) is an element within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic telephone service at each international centre. It carries out line signalling tests on international circuits using channel-associated signalling systems, e.g. R2, No. 5, whether provided by wholly analogue transmission and switching systems or by a mixture of analogue and digital systems¹⁾.

2 Responsibilities and functions

The testing point (line signalling) is responsible for the following set of functions:

- 2.1 Carrying out line signalling tests in connection with the setting-up and lining-up of international circuits.
- 2.2 Carrying out routine line signalling tests.
- 2.3 Carrying out diagnostic tests to localize a reported difficulty in line signalling.
- 2.4 Passing details of line signalling problems to the appropriate maintenance unit as necessary and cooperating in detailed fault localization.
- 2.5 Reporting details to the circuit control station, the fault report point (circuit) or the originating fault report point as appropriate of action taken.
- 2.6 Cooperating with staff in other international centres as required.

3 Facilities

The testing point (line signalling) should be provided with the following facilities:

- 3.1 Access to the circuit access point (for definition of these access points, refer to § 2 of Recommendation M.565).
- 3.2 Access to the line access point (for definition of these access points, refer to § 2 of Recommendation M.565).
The line access point can be deleted for circuits with simple terminals. Digital circuits are not provided with line access points.
- 3.3 Association of test equipment to the access points to assess the performance of the line signalling entities.
- 3.4 Access to information from the internal and, where provided, external supervisory and testing functions of SPC exchanges, for instance, by means of data terminals.
- 3.5 Communication with other points concerned with circuit maintenance and signalling equipment maintenance within the same international centre.
- 3.6 Communication with similar points in other international centres to which circuits are routed to enable cooperation to be obtained and given.
- 3.7 Access to maintenance access lines as described in Recommendation O.11 [1].
- 3.8 Access to information from automatic transmission measuring and signalling testing equipment (ATME No. 2) as described in Recommendation O.22 [2].

¹⁾ In practice, at digital international exchanges, a line access point at the circuit level may not exist when the exchange is interfaced by primary (or higher order) digital paths. Thus, all signalling testing may need to be carried out from one location – generally the testing point (switching and interregister signalling). Signalling tests on Signalling Systems No. 6 and No. 7 are controlled and coordinated by the administrative control (see Recommendations M.762 and M.782).

References

- [1] CCITT Recommendation *Maintenance acces lines*, Vol. IV, Rec. O.11.
- [2] CCITT Recommendation *CCITT automatic transmission measuring and signalling testing equipment ATME No. 2*, Vol. IV, Rec. O.22.