



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**ITU-T**

**M.723**

TELECOMMUNICATION  
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR  
OF ITU

**MAINTENANCE:  
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CIRCUITS**

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**CIRCUIT CONTROL STATION**

**ITU-T Recommendation M.723**

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

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## NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation M.723 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.

## **CIRCUIT CONTROL STATION**

### **1 Definition of circuit control station**

The circuit control station is the point within the general maintenance organization for the international automatic and semi-automatic telephone service that fulfils the control responsibilities for the automatic circuits assigned to it.

The responsibilities, functions and criteria for appointing circuit control stations given in §§ 2 to 4 below apply to circuits provided solely by analogue transmission and switching systems and those involving a mixture of analogue and digital systems.

### **2 Responsibilities**

The circuit control station is responsible for ensuring that an automatic circuit assigned to it is set up and maintained to the required standards in both directions of transmission and that, if the circuit fails, the outage time is kept to a minimum.

### **3 Functions**

3.1 Arranging for the setting-up of the circuit, and of the signalling and switching equipment associated directly with the circuit, and the related adjustment.

3.2 Controlling lining-up measurements to within the recommended limits.

3.3 Ensuring that routine maintenance measurements and tests are carried out in accordance with the agreed schedule using the specified methods and in such a way that interruptions to service are limited to the shortest possible duration.

3.4 Requesting that the circuit sub-control station take action as required.

3.5 Arranging for the blocking of circuits as required.

3.6 Ensuring that fault location and clearing is carried out by the responsible testing point and/or maintenance unit in a proper manner.

3.7 Initiating investigation of repeated circuit faults.

3.8 Controlling the withdrawal of circuits from service.

3.9 Controlling the return of circuits to service, after the fault clearance.

3.10 Being continuously informed of the condition of the automatic circuits under its control.

3.11 Keeping up to date records of the routing of the automatic circuits under its control.

3.12 Knowing what are the possibilities of rerouting any faulty circuits and making arrangements for such reroutings where necessary.

### **4 Appointment of circuit control stations**

A circuit control station is appointed for each international circuit used for the automatic and semi-automatic telephone service. When the circuit is operated unidirectionally the circuit control station is generally at the outgoing end. When the circuit is operated both-way, the circuit control station can be at either end by common agreement between the technical services of the Administrations concerned. In making the choice, special consideration will be given to:

- whether the location to be nominated as the circuit control station is permanently attended,
- the amount of work at each terminal point,
- the length of the circuit within the territory of each terminal country.