INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T S.11

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

TELEGRAPHY

ALPHABETICAL TELEGRAPH TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

USE OF START - STOP REPERFORATING EQUIPMENT FOR PERFORATED TAPE RETRANSMISSION

ITU-T Recommendation S.11

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation S.11 was published in Fascicle VII.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.

Recommendation S.11

USE OF START-STOP REPERFORATING EQUIPMENT FOR PERFORATED TAPE RETRANSMISSION

(former CCIT Recommendation C.19, Arnhem, 1953; amended at New Delhi, 1960 and Geneva, 1980)

The CCITT,

considering

(a) that when a station is equipped with receiving reperforating equipment, it is often necessary to clear the perforated tape of the perforator to ensure transmission of the last characters of a message received during the perforation of the first characters of the next message;

(b) this operation of clearing the tape may lead to mutilation of the beginning of the message that is being perforated (particularly if insufficient message separation signals have been transmitted);

unanimously declares the view:

(1) It is recommended that arrangements be made to avoid the mutilation of signals transmitted at the head of a message and received on start-stop reperforating equipment.

(2) If the reperforator is provided with local means for feeding the paper, not more than one multilated signal should be tolerated. The wording of the message must make allowances for this fact.

(3) It is recommended that *message separation* signals should be sent at the end of a batch of telegrams following a given route at centres equipped with receiving reperforators. The choice of the type and number of signals to be sent for this purpose is left for agreement between the Administrations concerned. Use of a series of letter-shifts appears particularly desirable for this purpose.

(4) If the reperforator is to be switched into circuit and out of circuit under control of the transmitting station, the following sequences of signals should be used:

combination No. 3 repeated 4 times (**CCCC**) for switching the reperforator into circuit by remote control;

combination No. 6 repeated 4 times (**FFFF**) for switching the perforator out of circuit by remote control.

(5) These operations may equally well be controlled by the secondaries of **CCCC** and **FFFF** but, for convenience in operating the primary signals, **CCCC** or **FFFF** only should be used by operating staff.

(6) If the **FFFF** sequence has not been received before the arrival of the clearing signal (or the end-of-message signal), receipt of the clearing signal (or the end-of-message signal) should cause disconnection of the reperforator. However, reception of the **FFFF** sequence should have no effect if the reperforator was previously connected by the operator at the receiving station. The **CCCC** and **FFFF** sequences should not affect the reperforator at the transmitting terminal.