



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

F.108

**OPERATIONS AND QUALITY OF SERVICE
TELEGRAPH SERVICES**

**OPERATING RULES FOR INTERNATIONAL
PHOTOTELEGRAPH CALLS TO MULTIPLE
DESTINATIONS**

ITU-T Recommendation F.108

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation F.108 (new numbering of Rec. F.85) 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.

Recommendation F.108

OPERATING RULES FOR INTERNATIONAL PHOTOTELEGRAPH CALLS TO MULTIPLE DESTINATIONS¹⁾

The CCITT,

considering

(a) that it seems advisable to provide for rules to which the Administrations may refer in the case where they decide to allow calls enabling several phototelegraph stations in different countries to receive a transmission simultaneously;

(b) that for multiple calls of this kind *international dissemination* (i.e., a distribution of the transmission to different countries) is necessary and possibly *national dissemination* in the incoming countries (i.e., to the various receiving stations belonging to the same national network);

(c) that the participants in a multiple call may be both public stations and private stations (primarily press agencies);

(d) that press agencies are anxious to transmit pictures to their customers (newspaper offices) directly – without retransmission;

(e) that in the case of transmission by series, the agencies also wish to add or disconnect certain customers between two successive transmissions;

(f) that operation over the international part of the collective connection should not be help up by modifications in an incoming country;

considering further

(g) that dissemination equipment can be set up either in the offices of Administrations or on the premises of private enterprises;

(h) that press agencies operate private phototelegraph networks for their own requirements;

(i) that private enterprises should be allowed under certain conditions to use their own equipment and networks to effect an additional dissemination service to their customers;

and recognizing

(j) that satisfactory transmission of phototelegrams to multiple destinations can be obtained only if all the countries concerned employ a uniform mode of operation;

unanimously declares the view

that multiple calls may be allowed in the international service to enable several phototelegraph stations in different countries to receive a transmission from a transmitting station simultaneously.

The rules below define the procedure to be followed for multiple destination calls. The conditions for ordinary connections that are part of the collective link are governed by Recommendations F.82 and D.83.

¹⁾ See also Recommendation D.85.

1 Conditions of acceptance

1.1 A multiple call may be requested for *primary dissemination* to various destination countries (international dissemination) and for *secondary dissemination* in the incoming countries (national dissemination). Simultaneously a national dissemination in the origin country can be combined with the international dissemination.

1.2 Private stations of a receiving country participating in a multiple call (generally press agencies) are allowed to effect simultaneously with reception *further dissemination* to other private stations (generally newspaper offices).

1.3 *Further dissemination* may be made either over a private network or over circuits of the public network made available by the Administration. In the latter case the further dissemination is allowed only within the country where the main receiving station is situated.

1.4 The primary dissemination (including, where necessary, dissemination in the origin country) and the secondary dissemination must be effected by the Administration concerned.

1.5 Any further dissemination over a private network shall in any case be by the agency to which the network belongs. When circuits on the public network are used for dissemination to subordinate stations, the Administration concerned shall decide who should effect this further dissemination. For technical and operational reasons (see § 3.4 below), it is preferable that every further dissemination should be carried out by the agency using its own distribution equipment, provided that the equipment has been inspected and approved by the Administration.

1.6 In any case, the installation at the main station shall be such that the operator using it can so control operations as to ensure that the subordinate stations cannot enter into communication with the transmitting station.

2 Setting up and constitution of a multiple call connection

2.1 To obtain a multiple call, the transmitting station shall contact the international phototelegraph position (IPP) of its country and indicate, separately for each country, which phototelegraph stations are to receive the simultaneous transmission. Requests should be made as soon as possible, and in any case not later than two hours before the transmission is to take place, to enable the Administrations concerned to make arrangements to set up the call.

2.2 The IPP of the origin country (see Figure 1/F.85, country A) shall inform the IPPs of the destination countries (countries B, C and D) giving the names of the called participants and the time at which the transmission is to take place (see § 5.2 below). So as not to surcharge the outgoing IPP, the incoming IPPs shall, at the same time, be asked to set up an international connection from their own end at the scheduled time.

2.3 The incoming IPPs shall arrange, where necessary, to make facilities available for national dissemination to participants in the multiple call (see § 5.3 below). If only one participant is designated in an incoming country (C), the international circuit shall be switched directly to the receiving station in question.

2.4 An intermediate connection with the international dissemination shall be requested in a transit country for destination countries to which it is not possible to connect directly for the dissemination from the origin country.

2.5 The outgoing IPP is the control IPP for the multiple call (i.e., as far as the main receiving stations). If an intermediate connection with the international dissemination service has been set up, the transit IPP acts as the sub-control IPP for the part of the multiple call farther down the circuit.

2.6 The control IPP notes the time when the multiple call begins and ends and the time and duration of any interruption or irregularity that may occur during transmission (for the purpose of calculating a refund). The start of the call is the moment at which the multiple connection has been placed at the disposal of the caller. The end of the call is the moment at which it is released by the transmitting station.

2.7 On clearing the multiple call, the control IPP must notify the incoming IPPs concerned of the time at which the call began and ended (to ensure conformity with the national dissemination charges).

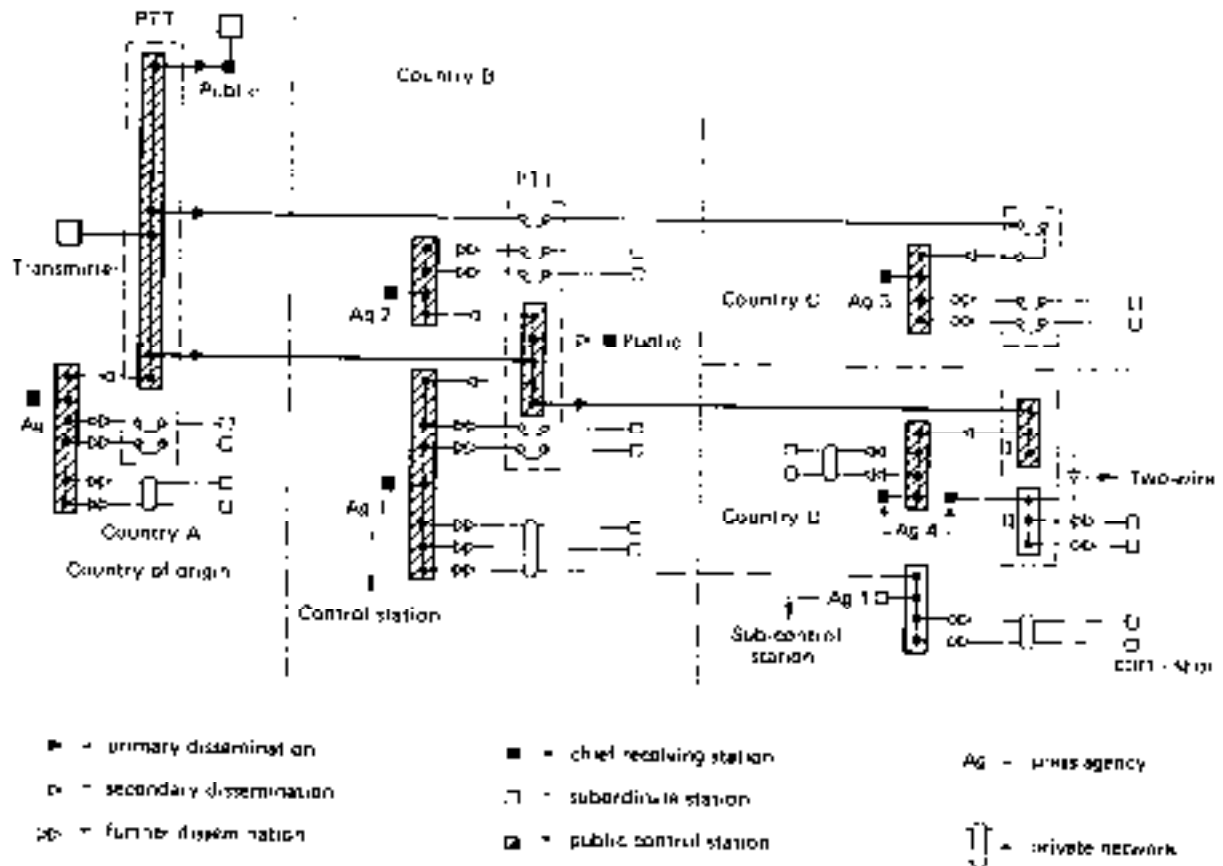


FIGURE 1/F.108

Phototelegraph transmissions to multiple destinations

3 Extension of a multiple call

3.1 When a private dissemination is added to the multiple call, the Administration shall merely make the required circuits available to the user. The individual calls shall then be set up successively to the calling station and shall be charged from the moment they are made available.

3.2 The routing to public network circuits of a phototelegraph transmission received on a leased circuit (see Ag 1 of country D) is not allowed.

3.3 Each press agency is the control station for the connections with its customers. In secondary private dissemination (see Ag 1 in country D) the second connecting station becomes the sub-control station for the part farther down the circuit.

3.4 Should an Administration ensure itself (see § 1.5 above) the further dissemination on the public network (country D), two separate distribution panels (I and II, country D) will be necessary to connect the incoming circuit separately to the main station (Ag 4) and to its group of customers. To prevent subordinate stations from coming in on the international part of the collective call, the interconnection between I and II must be made by a one-way channel. The private enterprise (Ag 4) must direct the operations for which it is responsible in the two sections of the further dissemination facilities. Since the Administration is responsible for making its dissemination facilities available at the right time, and in view of the operational difficulties, in particular resulting from any change required in this part of the further dissemination, this mode of operation is not recommended.

4 Speech circuit

4.1 The speech circuit is a leased telephone circuit that provides a direct connection between the site of the transmitting equipment and the control IPP. This type of connection expedites the procedures preparatory to the call and enables rapid action to be taken to overcome any difficulties experienced during transmission. It also allows timely notice to be given of the end of the multiple call and, further, it is a suitable means for determining exactly the chargeable duration of the call.

4.2 The speech circuit may, however, be replaced by a telephone connection set up from the transmitting station over the general telephone network.

5 General provisions

5.1 The setting up of a multiple call may involve unforeseen delays in practice, particularly when intermediate connection centres are used in the international dissemination sector. For these reasons, it is impossible for Administrations to give any guarantee that a multiple call will be made available at a specific time.

5.2 It is for the control IPP to estimate the time required to make the requested call available. It must inform all IPPs (incoming and transit, if need be) of the time at which transmission is to take place.

5.3 The incoming IPPs must do their utmost to respect the scheduled time for setting up the international connection to the control (or sub-control) IPP. To avoid any delay in commencing the simultaneous transmission because of arrangements to be made in an incoming country, the national extension (dissemination or simple prolongation) should in all cases be ready before the international circuit is made available.

5.4 If a called station is unable to accept the call at the scheduled time, the incoming IPP shall so inform the control IPP. It will be for the station requesting the multiple call to decide whether transmission should be held up until the station is ready to receive, or whether the station should be brought in later or whether it should be excluded from the call. In any case, the call charge begins from the time the caller is informed of the position.

5.5 When it is not possible to set up an international or national connection required for the multiple call within six minutes after the appointed time, the control IPP shall draw the caller's attention to the difficulties that have arisen. Whatever course the caller decides to take, the part of the call that has taken place will be charged for.

5.6 When a request is made to extend to other relations a call (single or multiple) that has already begun, it must be regarded as a new call request. This call will be made available to the caller as soon as it is set up, and will be charged for separately from that time. The caller must indicate the time at which it should be combined with the original call.