COMMON LANGUAGE

CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIPTION

CONTENTS PAGE

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section describes the general principles by which Message Trunks and Special Service Circuits are identified under the Common Language format. The explanations of the codes included in this practice are intended as an aid to understanding the meaning of the abbreviations used. For definitions of the traffic terms refer to the Traffic Facilities Practices.

1.02 The information in this section supersedes related information in Sections 682-100-010 through 682-100-019. It is planned that certain sections of that series will eventually be cancelled. Since this reissue covers a general revision, arrows ordinarily used to indicate changes have been omitted.

2. CIRCUIT IDENTIFICATION

2.01 The purpose of this circuit identification plan is to provide a coded designation by which a particular trunk or circuit may be identified. It requires that this designation be unique, that it be in such form that people can read and obtain meaning from it, and that it be acceptable for mechanized procedures.

2.02 It is intended that this circuit identification plan be specific enough to provide positive circuit identification, yet it must be flexible enough to meet all requirements of the individual Companies.

2.03 The standard designation shall consist of a total of 45 characters in each of the categories as follows:

(a) Message Trunks

(1)	Trunk Number	4 characters
(2)	Trunk Type	13 characters
(3)	Identification of Office A	11 characters
(4)	Type and Direction of Pulsing	2 characters
(5)	Identification of Office Z	11 characters
(6)	Blank for Fielding Purposes	4 characters

(b) Special Service Circuits — Directory Number Not Used

(1) Prefix (Associated Company Only)	2 characters
(2) Type of Circuit	4 characters
(3) Serial Number	6 characters
(4) Suffix	3 characters
(5) Contracting Company	2 characters
(6) Identification of Terminal A	11 characters
(7) Type and Direction of Pulsing	2 characters
(8) Identification of Terminal Z	11 characters
(9) Blanks for Fielding Purposes	4 characters

(c) Special Service Circuits — Directory Number Used

(1) Prefix (Associated Company Only)	2 characters
(2) Type of Circuit	4 characters
(3) Serial Number	6 characters
(4) Area Code (NPA)	3 characters
(5) Local Telephone Number	8 characters
(6) Extension Number	4 characters
(7) Type and Direction of Pulsing	2 characters
(8) Identification of Terminal Z	11 characters
(9) Blanks for Fielding Purposes	5 characters

(d) Special Service Circuits — Directory Number Used (Optional Layout)

(1) Prefix (Associated Company Only)	2 characters
(2) Type of Circuit	4 characters
(3) Local Telephone Number	8 characters
(4) Extension Number	4 characters
(5) Identification of Terminal A	11 characters
(6) Type and Direction of Pulsing	2 characters
(7) Identification of Terminal Z	11 characters
(8) Blanks for Fielding Purposes	3 characters

3. STANDARD DESIGNATION FORMAT — MESSAGE TRUNKS

3.01 The standard circuit designation format for Message Trunks will appear as shown in Fig. 1.

3.02 ***Character Positions 1 to 4 — TRUNK NUMBER:*** Enter the trunk number as determined in Section 682-100-018. For trunks not covered in that practice, local option within the 4-character format is to be used.

3.03 ***Character Position 5:*** Leave blank.

3.04 ***Character Positions 6 to 18 — TRUNK TYPE:*** The trunk type information is shown in the following manner: (See Table A for correlation of Traffic Classification to Traffic Use.)

(a) ***Character Positions 6 and 7 — TRAFFIC CLASS:*** Enter the traffic classification code for the trunk represented. The categories are as follows: (These codes are explained in Table B of this practice.)

AF — Alternate Route Final
CF — Common Final
DF — Direct Final
FG — Full Group
HU — High Usage
IF — Individual Final
MI — Miscellaneous
TR — Trap

CODING DATA	TRUNK NUMBER		TRUNK TYPE					OFFICE A		TYPE AND DIRECTION OF PULSING		OFFICE Z
			TRAFFIC CLASS	OFFICE CLASS	TRAFFIC USE	MODIFIER						
CHARACTER POSITIONS	1 to 4	5	6 and 7	8 and 9	10 and 11	12 to 18	19	20 to 30	31	32 and 33	34	35 to 45

Fig. 1 — Format for Circuit Identification Code — Message Trunks

(b) ***Character Positions 8 and 9 — OFFICE CLASS:*** Enter the code for the classification for Office A and Office Z as follows:

(1) ***Message Network:***

1 — Regional Center
2 — Sectional Center
3 — Primary Center
4 — Toll Center
5 — End Office
0 — Other (Local Tandem)

(2) ***TWX Switching Plan Offices:***

P — Primary TWX Switching Office
S — Secondary TWX Switching Office
T — Tertiary TWX Switching Office

Note: When the office represented is a type such as information desks, repair desks, etc., enter a dash in character position 8 and/or 9 as appropriate.

(c) ***Character Positions 10 and 11 — TRAFFIC USE:*** Enter the traffic use code for the trunk represented. Use one of the codes in the following categories. To minimize confusion, the authorized traffic classification codes are shown with each category. (See Table A for correlation of Traffic Classification to Traffic Use.) Table C gives explanations for Traffic Use codes.

(1) ***Intertoll:*** Trunks in this category interconnect offices with an office class of 1 to 4 inclusive.

a. ***Primary:*** Trunks in this category interconnect switching machines with an office class of 1 to 4 inclusive. This category also includes groups that interconnect a local tandem (Class 0) and a higher order switching machine for completion of Traffic Service Position (TSP) traffic. (Authorized Traffic Classification Codes are CF, FG, HU, IF, and TR.) The primary intertoll code is as follows:

IT — Intertoll

b. ***Secondary:*** Trunks in this category interconnect a local or toll tandem switching machine and a manually operated toll or assistance switchboard for the routing of operator completed traffic. Toll switchboard to toll switchboard trunks are included in this category. (Authorized Traffic Classification Codes are DF and HU.) The secondary intertoll codes are as follows:

LW — Leave Word
OA — Operator Assistance
OJ — Operator Junctor
TT — Toll Tandem

(2) ***Toll Connecting:*** Trunks in this category interconnect end offices (Class 5) and the intertoll DDD network. These trunks may, however, carry varying amounts of local and multiple message unit traffic. For 2-way combination trunks, such as CAMA in one direction and Toll Completing in the other direction, the Traffic Use Code in character positions 10 and 11 will coincide with the Office A to Office Z direction (see 3.06 and 3.10). (Authorized Traffic Classification Codes are DF, HU, AF, and IF.)

a. Toll connecting codes are as follows:

CA — CAMA
DD — DDD Access
MN — Manual
OO — Operator Office
RC — Recording Completing
SP — Traffic Service Position
TC — Toll Completing
TM — Toll Completing and Toll Switch Combined
TS — Toll Switch

(3) ***Interlocal:*** Trunks in this category interconnect: Subscribers in the same end office (Class 5); end offices (Class 5); local tandems or toll tandems acting as local tandems; end offices (Class 5) and local tandems (Class 0); and end offices (Class 5) and toll tandems (any class) for the routing of local and/or multiple message unit traffic only. (Authorized Traffic Classification Codes are DF, HU, AF, and IF.)

a. Interlocal codes are as follows:

Direct: IA — Intraoffice
IE — Interoffice
IM — Intermarker Group

Tandem: MT — Multitandem or Intertandem
TG — Tandem Completing
TO — Tandem (Originating)

(4) ***Centrex:*** Circuits in this category interconnect CU Centrex customers and their switching machine, CO Centrex customers in the same switching machine, and Centrex PBX boards and the switching machine. (Authorized Traffic Classification codes are DF and HU.)

a. The following codes are for Centrex Service coding when the Message Trunk format is used:

AD — Attendant Loop
DI — Direct Inward Dial
DO — Direct Outward Dial

(5) ***TWX Switching Plan:*** Trunks in this category interconnect TWX switching plan offices as follows:

4-row to 4-row — dedicated to the TWX switching plan network;

3-row to 4-row and 4-row to 3-row interconnecting TWX switching plan offices and No. 4 switching machine converters. (Authorized Traffic Classification Codes are CF, IF, HU, and FG.)

a. The TWX trunk code is as follows:

TW — TWX Switching Plan Trunks

(6) ***Miscellaneous:*** Trunks in this category are generally provided for Traffic administrative reasons, Plant maintenance and administrative reasons, or do not fall into one of the other categories. (The authorized Traffic Classification code is MI.)

a. Miscellaneous codes are as follows:

AL — Alarm
AN — Announcement (Machine)
CD — Customer Dial Instruction
CP — CAMA Office to CAMA Operator Desk at Remote Location
CS — Coin Supervision
DS — Dial Tone Speed
IN — Information
IR — Intercept
JT — Junctor
MA — Manual Assistance
OF — Official
OW — Order Wire
PC — Peg Count
PD — Plant Department
PS — Permanent Signal
RR — Rate and Route
RS — Repair Service
SA — Speed of Answer
SC — Service Code
SO — Service Observing
TA — Toll Station
TK — Test Desk
TP — TSP Unit to the TSP Position
VC — Vacant Code
VR — Verification
XX — Not Defined

(d) ***Character Positions 12 to 18 — MODIFIER:*** It is recognized that supplementary information may be required in order to provide positive identification for certain miscellaneous trunk functions; therefore, informative codes pertaining to such details of operation as extended area, coin, noncoin, one-party, two-party, flat-rate, message-rate, etc., may be entered in these character positions at the discretion of the Operating Company.

3.05 ***Character Position 19:*** Leave blank.

3.06 ***Character Positions 20 to 30 — OFFICE A:*** Enter the appropriate location code for Office A as detailed in Section 005-230-100 (See Part 7.)

3.07 ***Character Position 31:*** Leave blank.

3.08 ***Character Positions 32 and 33 — TYPE AND DIRECTION OF PULSING or Signaling (Other than Supervisory Signals):*** Enter an alphabetical character from the list shown below to indicate the type of pulsing or signaling (other than supervisory signals). Position this character as illustrated in the examples to indicate the direction of pulsing or signaling. Table D gives an explanation of each type of pulsing or signaling code.

A — Automatic
D — Dial

F — Frequency Shift
M — Multifrequency
P — Panel Call Indicator (PCI)
R — Ringdown
S — Straightforward
V — Revertive
– — No Operation

EXAMPLES:

M- One-way Multifrequency (A→Z)
-D One-way Dial (A←Z)
RR Two-way Ringdown (A←→Z)
DM Two-way Pulsing; Dial (A→Z), Multifrequency (A←Z)

3.09 ***Character Position 34:*** Leave blank.

3.10 ***Character Positions 35 to 45 — OFFICE Z:*** Enter the appropriate location code for Office Z as detailed in Section 005-230-100. (See Part 7.)

4. STANDARD DESIGNATION FORMAT — SPECIAL SERVICE CIRCUITS, DIRECTORY NUMBER NOT USED

4.01 The standard designation format for Special Service Circuits not using a directory number will appear as shown in Fig. 2.

4.02 ***Character Positions 1 and 2 — PREFIX:*** The Associated Company shall enter a one- or two-character prefix as specified in Section 682-000-012.

4.03 ***Character Positions 3 to 6 — CIRCUIT TYPE:*** Enter the service code as specified in Section 682-000-012 (left-hand aligned).

4.04 ***Character Positions 7 to 12 — SERIAL NUMBER:*** Enter the serial number as determined from Section 682-000-012 (right-hand aligned).

4.05 ***Character Position 13:*** Leave blank, or enter a dash if a suffix follows.

4.06 ***Character Positions 14 to 16 — SUFFIX:*** If required, enter the appropriate characters as determined from Section 682-000-012 (right-hand aligned).

4.07 ***Character Positions 17 and 18 — CONTRACTING COMPANY:*** Enter the alphabetical code for the name of the Contracting Company, if required, as specified in Section 682-000-012.

4.08 ***Character Position 19:*** Leave blank.

4.09 ***Character Positions 20 to 30 — TERMINAL A:*** Enter the location code for Terminal A as detailed in Section 005-230-100.

4.10 ***Character Position 31:*** Leave blank.

4.11 ***Character Positions 32 and 33 — TYPE AND DIRECTION OF PULSING or Signaling (Other than Supervisory Signals):*** Same as 3.08 with the addition of the following types which are common to Special Service circuits. (See Table D for explanations.)

(a) Type of Pulsing or Signaling:

C — Code Selective Ringing
G — Common User Group
J — TOUCH-TONE (12-Button)
K — TOUCH-TONE (16-Button)
L — Loudspeaker
O — Voice (Monitored)
N — Special
T — Dial Selective Signaling, Two Tone
1 — Dial Selective Signaling, SS1 System
2 — SC2 Selective Control System

CODING DATA	PREFIX	CIRCUIT TYPE	SERIAL NUMBER		SUFFIX	CONTRACTING COMPANY		TERMINAL A		TYPE AND DIRECTION OF PULSING		TERMINAL Z
CHARACTER POSITIONS	1 and 2	3 to 6	7 to 12	13	14 to 16	17 and 18	19	20 to 30	31	32 and 33	34	35 to 45

Fig. 2 — Format for Circuit Identification Code — Special Service Circuits, Directory Number Not Used

4.12 *Character Position 34:* Leave blank.

4.13 *Character Positions 35 to 45 — TERMINAL Z:* Enter the location code for Terminal Z as detailed in Section 005-230-100.

5. STANDARD DESIGNATION FORMAT — SPECIAL SERVICE CIRCUITS, DIRECTORY NUMBER USED

5.01 Some Associated Companies may exercise their option to identify Special Service Circuits by the assigned directory (telephone) number. In this case the format will appear as shown in Fig. 3.

5.02 *Character Positions 1 and 2 — PREFIX:* The Associated Company shall enter a one- or two-character prefix as specified in Section 682-000-012.

5.03 *Character Positions 3 to 6 — CIRCUIT TYPE:* Enter the service code as specified in Section 682-000-012 (left-hand aligned).

5.04 *Character Positions 7 to 12 — SERIAL NUMBER:* Enter the serial number as specified in Section 682-000-012 (right-hand aligned).

5.05 *Character Position 13:* Leave blank.

5.06 *Character Positions 14 to 16 — AREA CODE:* Enter the applicable 3-character numbering plan area code.

5.07 *Character Position 17:* Leave blank.

5.08 *Character Positions 18 to 25 — LOCAL TELEPHONE NUMBER:* Enter the 7-character local telephone number assigned to the customer's special service involved. Character position 21 is a dash (—).

5.09 *Character Position 26:* Leave blank.

5.10 *Character Positions 27 to 30 — EXTENSION NUMBER:* Enter the assigned extension number if necessary.

5.11 *Character Position 31:* Leave blank.

5.12 *Character Positions 32 and 33 — TYPE AND DIRECTION OF PULSING or Signaling (Other than Supervisory Signals):* Same as 4.11.

5.13 *Character Position 34:* Leave blank.

5.14 *Character Positions 35 to 45 — TERMINAL Z:* Enter the location code for Terminal Z as detailed in Section 005-230-100.

6. STANDARD DESIGNATION FORMAT — SPECIAL SERVICE CIRCUITS, DIRECTORY NUMBER USED (OPTIONAL LAYOUT)

6.01 An optional layout is provided to identify Special Service Circuits by the assigned directory (telephone) number where a serial number is not required and Terminal A is shown. In this case the format will appear as shown in Fig. 4.

6.02 *Character Positions 1 and 2 — PREFIX:* The Associated Company shall enter a one- or two-character prefix as specified in Section 682-000-012 (left-hand aligned).

6.03 *Character Positions 3 to 6 — CIRCUIT TYPE:* Enter the service code as specified in Section 682-000-012 (left-hand aligned).

6.04 *Character Positions 7 to 14 — LOCAL TELEPHONE NUMBER:* Enter the 7-character local telephone number assigned to

CODING DATA	PREFIX	CIRCUIT TYPE	SERIAL NUMBER		AREA CODE		LOCAL TELEPHONE NUMBER		EXTENSION NUMBER		TYPE AND DIRECTION OF PULSING		TERMINAL Z
CHARACTER POSITIONS	1 and 2	3 to 6	7 to 12	13	14 to 16	17	18 to 25 (21 is a dash)	26	27 to 30	31	32 and 33	34	35 to 45

Fig. 3 — Format for Circuit Identification Code — Special Service Circuits, Directory Number Used

the customer's special service involved. Character position 10 is a dash (—).

6.05 ***Character Position 15:*** Leave blank.

6.06 ***Character Positions 16 to 19 — EXTENSION NUMBER:*** Enter the assigned extension number, if necessary.

6.07 ***Character Positions 20 to 30 — TERMINAL A:*** Enter the location code for Terminal A as detailed in Section 005-230-100.

6.08 ***Character Position 31:*** Leave blank.

6.09 ***Character Positions 32 and 33 — TYPE AND DIRECTION OF PULSING or Signaling (Other than Supervisory Signals):*** Same as 4.11.

6.10 ***Character Position 34:*** Leave blank.

6.11 ***Character Positions 35 to 45 — TERMINAL Z:*** Enter the location code for Terminal Z as detailed in Section 005-230-100.

7. SELECTION OF OFFICE A AND OFFICE Z

7.01 This part provides standard methods of selecting the location codes to be used as "Office A" and "Office Z" for message trunks. Although the importance of the location code sequence is minimized by the proper use of the Type and Direction of Pulsing code, the following methods are consistent with established practices.

(a) ***Message Trunks — Office A and Office Z:*** Enter the appropriate codes, as shown in Sections 005-230-100 through 005-230-147, for the involved traffic units or building identity as follows:

(1) ***Two-Way Trunks:*** The terminal locations of a two-way trunk are placed in alphabetical order with the alphabetically lowest location shown as Office A and the alphabetically highest location as Office Z.

(2) ***One-Way Trunks (Other than Divided Intertoll Trunk Groups):*** List the terminal office codes in alphabetical sequence in the same manner as for two-way trunks or list the terminal office codes to indicate the direction in which the trunk is used for outward traffic, i.e., the outward office shown as Office A.

(3) ***Divided Intertoll Trunk Groups:*** [See Traffic Engineering Practice, Division G, Section 2-d (5).] The terminal locations for all trunks in a Divided Intertoll Trunk Group are placed in alphabetical order with the alphabetically lowest location shown as Office A and the alphabetically highest location as Office Z.

(4) (Local Company policy may require that the manner of displaying Office A and Office Z for one-way, two-way, and divided groups will be other than the above. Consideration should be given, however, to possible system-wide computer-to-computer operation before deviating from the above instructions.)

CODING DATA	PREFIX	CIRCUIT TYPE	LOCAL TELEPHONE NUMBER		EXTENSION NUMBER	TERMINAL A		TYPE AND DIRECTION OF PULSING		TERMINAL Z
CHARACTER POSITIONS	1 and 2	3 to 6	7 to 14 (10 is a dash)	15	16 to 19	20 to 30	31	32 and 33	34	35 to 45

Fig. 4 — Format for Circuit Identification Code — Special Service Circuits, Directory Number and Both Terminal Location Codes Used

8. REFERENCES

8.01 The following is a list of sections containing related information on circuit identification:

682-100 Series — Circuit Layout Record Card (CLRC)

682-000-012 — Numbering and Identifying Special Services and Channels

682-000-011 — Plant Assignment, Circuit Layout Record, Description

005-230-100 — Common Language, Location Identification, Description

010-510-100 — Notes on Distance Dialing

TABLE A

CORRELATION OF TRAFFIC CLASSIFICATION TO TRAFFIC USE

TRAFFIC USE		TRAFFIC CLASSIFICATIONS							
CATEGORY	CODE	AF	CF	DF	FG	HU	IF	MI	TR
Intertoll — Primary	IT		X		X	X	X		X
— Secondary	LW			X					
	OA			X		X			
	OJ			X		X			
	TT			X		X			
Toll Connecting	CA			X					
	DD	X		X		X	X		
	MN			X					
	OO			X					
	RC			X					
	SP			X					
	TC			X		X			
	TM			X		X			
	TS			X		X			
Interlocal — Direct	IA	X		X		X			
	IE			X		X			
	IM	X		X		X			
— Tandem	MT	X		X		X	X		
	TG			X		X			
	TO	X		X		X	X		
Centrex	AD			X					
	DI			X					
	DO			X					
TWX Switching Plan	TW		X		X	X	X		
Miscellaneous	ALL							X	

TABLE B

EXPLANATION OF CODES USED FOR TRAFFIC CLASSIFICATION (POSITIONS 6 AND 7)

CODE	EXPLANATION
	FINAL
AF	***Alternate Route Final:*** A toll connecting or interlocal group to a tandem or a tandem equipment arrangement provided to carry alternate routed calls which overflow from high usage trunks. It may also carry some proportion of calls which have not been routed over a high usage group of any type and which instead are first routed over this final group.
CF	***Common Final:*** An intertoll or TWX switching plan group that carries "last resort" traffic and is part of the final route chain as defined in the SWITCHING PLAN FOR DISTANCE DIALING. It may or may not carry overflow traffic.
IF	***Individual Final:*** A group that parallels the CF or AF group. It functions as a "subgroup" of this group and overflows to the CF or AF group. This group is provided for the service protection of specified items of first routed traffic.
	NON-ALTERNATE ROUTE
DF	***Direct Final:*** A secondary intertoll, toll connecting, interlocal, or Centrex direct trunk group between two offices provided as the first and last route for the item (or items) of traffic it carries. (In a few cases it may also carry some small proportion of traffic which is overflowed to it.)
FG	***Full Group:*** An intertoll or TWX switching plan group that would be high usage in the basic routing pattern but for some reason (service advantage or equipment limitation) is engineered for low incidence of blockage and is not provided with an alternate route. It represents a short circuit of the final route chain (SPDD) by a "last resort" route for ***certain specified items*** of traffic but which does not alter the homing of its terminal offices.
	HIGH USAGE
HU	***High Usage:*** A group provided between any two offices, regardless of class or location, whenever traffic volume makes direct routing economical; and is designed to overflow to an alternate route, a predetermined amount of offered busy hour traffic.
	OTHER
MI	***Miscellaneous:*** A group that is provided for Traffic administrative reasons, Plant maintenance and administrative reasons, or does not fall into one of the other categories. For the types of trunks included in this category, see 3.04 (c) (7).
TR	***Trap:*** Intertoll trap circuits are trunks added to a high usage group in order to route a specified item of traffic on a final basis. The specified item of traffic has access to all other trunks in the high usage group, and has sole access to the trap circuits; but the specified item of traffic does not have an alternate route beyond the augmented high usage groups. Trap circuits are connected at the controlled CSP (Control Switching Point).

TABLE C

EXPLANATION OF CODES FOR TRAFFIC USE (POSITIONS 10 AND 11)

CODE	EXPLANATION
AD	***Attendant Loop:*** A trunk group that interconnects a CO Centrex customer's PBX equipment and his switching machine.
CA	***CAMA:*** A trunk group which carries customer dialed 7- or 10-digit intertoll calls to centralized automatic message accounting equipment where recording and timing of a connection are done automatically in addition to the switching function. Either CAMA operators or ANI may be used for number identification.
DD	***DDD Access:*** A trunk group which carries customer dialed 7- or 10-digit intertoll calls from end offices (Class 5) directly to the direct distance dialing network using local automatic message accounting (LAMA) equipment for recording and timing of the call. This group may route directly to a foreign tandem.
DI	***Direct-In-Dial:*** A trunk group from a switching machine to a CU Centrex for completion of direct-in-dial traffic.
DO	***Direct-Out-Dial:*** A trunk group from a CU Centrex to a switching machine for direct station access.
IA	***Intraoffice:*** A trunk group provided to handle calls between subscribers served by the same switching machine. No tandem traffic routes over this group.
IE	***Interoffice:*** A trunk group between local end offices (Class 5) in the same or different buildings. No tandem traffic routes over this group.
IM	***Intermarker Group:*** A trunk group that interconnects two No. 5 crossbar marker groups in the same building by ***intermarker group operation.***
IT	***Intertoll:*** Trunks in this category interconnect switching machines with an office class of 1 to 4 inclusive. This category also includes groups that interconnect a local tandem (Class 0) and a higher order switching machine for completion of TSP traffic.
LW	***Leave Word (WH) (TX):*** A trunk group provided from a switching machine to a switchboard which is accessed by distant switchboard operators by dialing a LW code.
MN	***Manual:*** A trunk group that interconnects manual end offices (Class 5) and switching machines or switchboards.
MT	***Multitandem or Intertandem:*** A trunk group that interconnects local tandem switching machines. Local tandem switching machines include those end offices (Class 5) used as tandem arrangements.
OA	***Operator Assistance (121):*** A trunk group provided from a switching machine to an inward operator position. This group is accessed by operators at a distant switchboard dialing the "Inward" code (121).
OJ	***Operator Junctor:*** A trunk group provided from a switchboard to a crossbar unit in the same building, over which the operator gains access to the outgoing trunk layout of the crossbar office (Toll only or a combination of Toll and Local).

TABLE C (Cont)

EXPLANATION OF CODES FOR TRAFFIC USE (POSITIONS 10 AND 11)

CODE	EXPLANATION
OO	***Operator Offices:*** A 2-way trunk group between community dial tributary offices and their operator offices which are used to complete outward and inward toll traffic. It generally constitutes the sole means that the CDO customer has of reaching an operator for any kind of assistance or emergency calls. (Outward traffic is operator handled; inward traffic can be machine and/or operator handled.)
RC	***Recording Completing:*** A trunk group from end offices (Class 5) or TWX Switching Plan offices to outward toll and/or assistance positions. These groups carry traffic which requires the operator to complete the call.
SP	***Traffic Service Position:*** A trunk group that carries customer-dialed traffic from an end office (Class 5) to a tandem switching machine and is equipped to bring in an operator when required to aid in call completion.
TC	***Toll Completing:*** A trunk group from a switching machine of Class 4 or higher rank to an end office (Class 5) regardless of location.
TG	***Tandem Completing:*** A trunk group from a local tandem switching machine to an end office (Class 5). Local tandem switching machine includes those end offices used as tandem equipment arrangements.
TM	***Toll Completing-Toll Switching Combined:*** A trunk group that combines the functions of Toll Completing and Toll Switching, i.e., a trunk group from a combination of a switching machine (Class 4 or higher rank) and a switchboard to a dial end office (Class 5) or TWX Switching Plan Office.
TO	***Tandem (Originating):*** A trunk group from an end office (Class 5) to a local tandem switching machine. Local tandem switching machine includes those end offices used as tandem arrangements. Inter-Marker Group "trunk to sub", "sub to trunk", or "trunk to trunk" are not part of tandem arrangements.
TS	***Toll Switching:*** A trunk group from a switchboard to an end office (Class 5) or TWX Switching Plan Office used to complete delayed outward calls, inward calls, and assistance traffic.
TT	***Toll Tandem:*** A trunk group provided from a toll switchboard to a toll switching machine to operator access to the toll network, to a local tandem machine for operator access to a field of end offices (Class 5), or to another toll switchboard.
TW	***TWX Switching Plan:*** A trunk group that interconnects TWX switching plan Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary offices. Also included are trunk groups that interconnect the above offices and No. 4 switching machine converter locations.

TABLE D

EXPLANATION OF TYPES OF PULSING OR SIGNALING
(Other than Supervisory Signals) (Positions 32 and 33)

TYPE	EXPLANATION
A	***Automatic:*** The seizure of a trunk at a dial switching center automatically lights a lamp at the distant switchboard as a connect signal and release of the trunk gives the disconnect signal.
C	***Code Selective Ringing:*** Used on multipoint private line circuits equipped for ringdown signaling. A selector decodes the encoded ring and signals the called customer without disturbing the other terminals.
D	***Dial:*** A system of pulsing in which the digits are transmitted to the called end. The number of pulses, one to ten, correspond to the digits one to zero.
F	***Frequency Shift:*** A system of pulsing where identity of each digit is determined by changing the frequency of the detected tone. The frequency of the detected tone is changed by the on-hook or off-hook conditions of the loop of E & M leads at the transmitting end.
G	***Common User Group:*** A special type of equipment used for ground-to-air radio control purposes.
J	***TOUCH-TONE (12 button):*** A signaling system which uses combinations of tones originating in a 12-button TOUCH-TONE unit.
K	***TOUCH-TONE (16 button):*** A signaling system which uses the combinations of tones originating in a 16-button TOUCH-TONE unit.
L	***Loudspeaker:*** An on-line monitor arrangement where no visual or other audio signaling device is used. A station may attract the attention of another station by calling it by name or predetermined code (see Type "O").
M	***Multifrequency:*** A system of pulsing where the identity of digits is determined by two frequencies out of five. A combination of a sixth frequency is used to provide priming and start signals.
N	***Special:*** When special signaling arrangements are required that cannot be described by other signaling codes, the alpha N should be used.
O	***Voice (Monitored):*** An on-line monitor arrangement where no visual or other audio signaling device is used. Similar to the "L" type except headsets are used in place of loudspeakers.
P	***Panel Call Indicator (PCI):*** A system of dc pulsing in which each digit is transmitted as a series of four marginal and polarized impulses (originally developed and used in connection with panel call indicator).
R	***Ringdown:*** Use of a ringing voltage applied to a connection automatically or as a result of key operation by an operator or automatically for the purpose of transmitting supervisory signals between two points in a connection.
S	***Straightforward:*** Insertion of a cord in a trunk jack automatically lights a lamp at the distant switchboard as a connect signal and removal of the cord gives the disconnect signal. (Usually an audible zip-zip tone is transmitted to the originating end when the trunk is seized.)

TABLE D (Cont)

EXPLANATION OF TYPES OF PULSING OR SIGNALING
(Other than Supervisory Signals) (Positions 32 and 33)

TYPE	EXPLANATION
T	***Dial Selective Signaling, Two-Tone:*** Used on multipoint private line circuits. Two audio tones of 600 and 1500 Hz are controlled by a dial to transmit the desired digits. At the far end, the tones activate a selector which decodes and recognizes a predetermined combination of digits.
V	***Revertive:*** A system of dc pulsing in which intelligence is transmitted in the following manner: (a) The equipment at the originating location presets itself in a condition representing the number of pulses required and in a condition to count the pulses received from the terminating location. (b) The equipment at the terminating location transmits a series of pulses by the momentary grounding out of its battery supply until the originating location breaks the dc path to indicate that the required number of pulses has been counted.
1	***Dial Selective Signaling, SS1 System:*** This is a signaling system which is similar to the "T" type but is more complex with additional features. A total of 81 codes may be assigned within any one SS1 system. Privacy arrangements are provided and only two dialed digits are required to reach another station in the system. This system is used by large customers such as airlines, utilities, trunking concerns, etc.
2	***SC2 Selective Control System:*** A complex signaling system which provides remote supervisory and control functions. Used for pipelines, water reservoirs, pumping stations, etc.
—	***No Operation:*** A dash (—) is to be entered in character position 32 and/or 33, as appropriate, when no signaling function is performed.