

INTERCEPTING SERVICE - TRANSMISSION
FEATURES WITH ANNOUNCING MACHINES

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1. GENERAL

- 1.01 A substantial proportion of all intercepted calls in a dial office are intercepted at vacant or disconnected numbers. Announcing machine facilities are available for answering such calls with a recorded announcement, all calls receiving the same announcement.
- 1.02 The recorded announcement will, in effect, tell the calling party that the number reached is disconnected or nonworking, ask him to verify that he has called the right number and tell him that he is listening to a recording.
- 1.03 Where economies are indicated, one announcing machine installation may be arranged to serve an entire metropolitan area, including all intercepting centers and any localized operations such as at DSA boards. Block diagrams of the distribution network are shown in Figs. 1 and 2.
- 1.04 Arrangements are provided to permit a calling party to listen to a predetermined number of announcements (one to nine) after which the connection is automatically

transferred to an operator. This is for the larger type machine only such as employed at centralized intercept or for subcenters served by this machine.

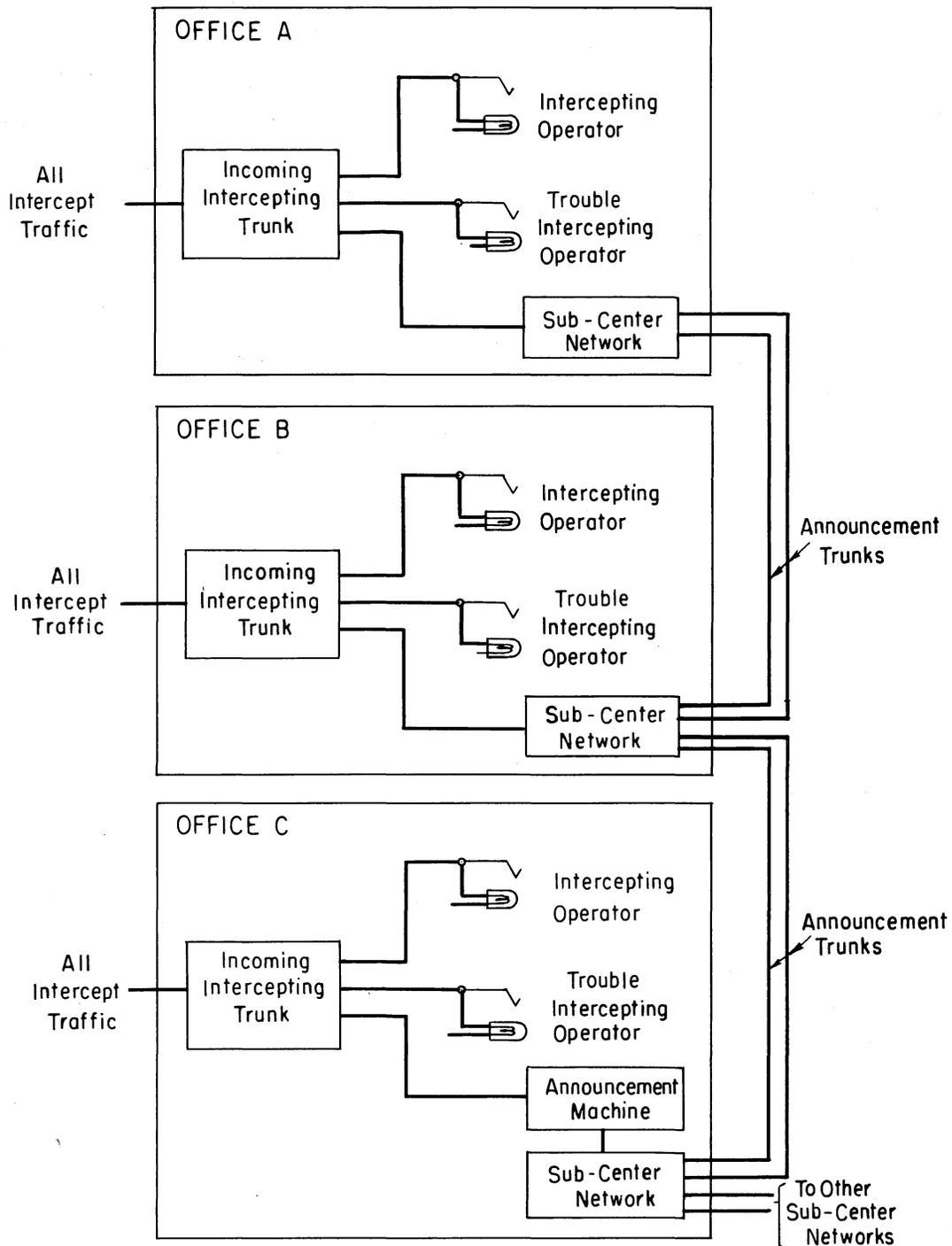
1.05 The call is transferred from the machine announcement to the operator at the incoming intercept trunk circuit by use of a minor switch which counts each machine announcement and is strapped to automatically switch a call to an operator after the predetermined desired number of announcements, usually at the end of the second announcement. A distinctive signal is usually provided to the operator to identify a call transferred from the machine as against one initially directed to her.

1.06 As discussed in the following paragraphs, the use of a common group of intercept trunks from the local office to the centralized point for both machine announcement and operator intercepting will require low trunk losses for correct coordination of the levels of the announcement and the average speech level of the operator.

2. SUBCENTERING ARRANGEMENTS

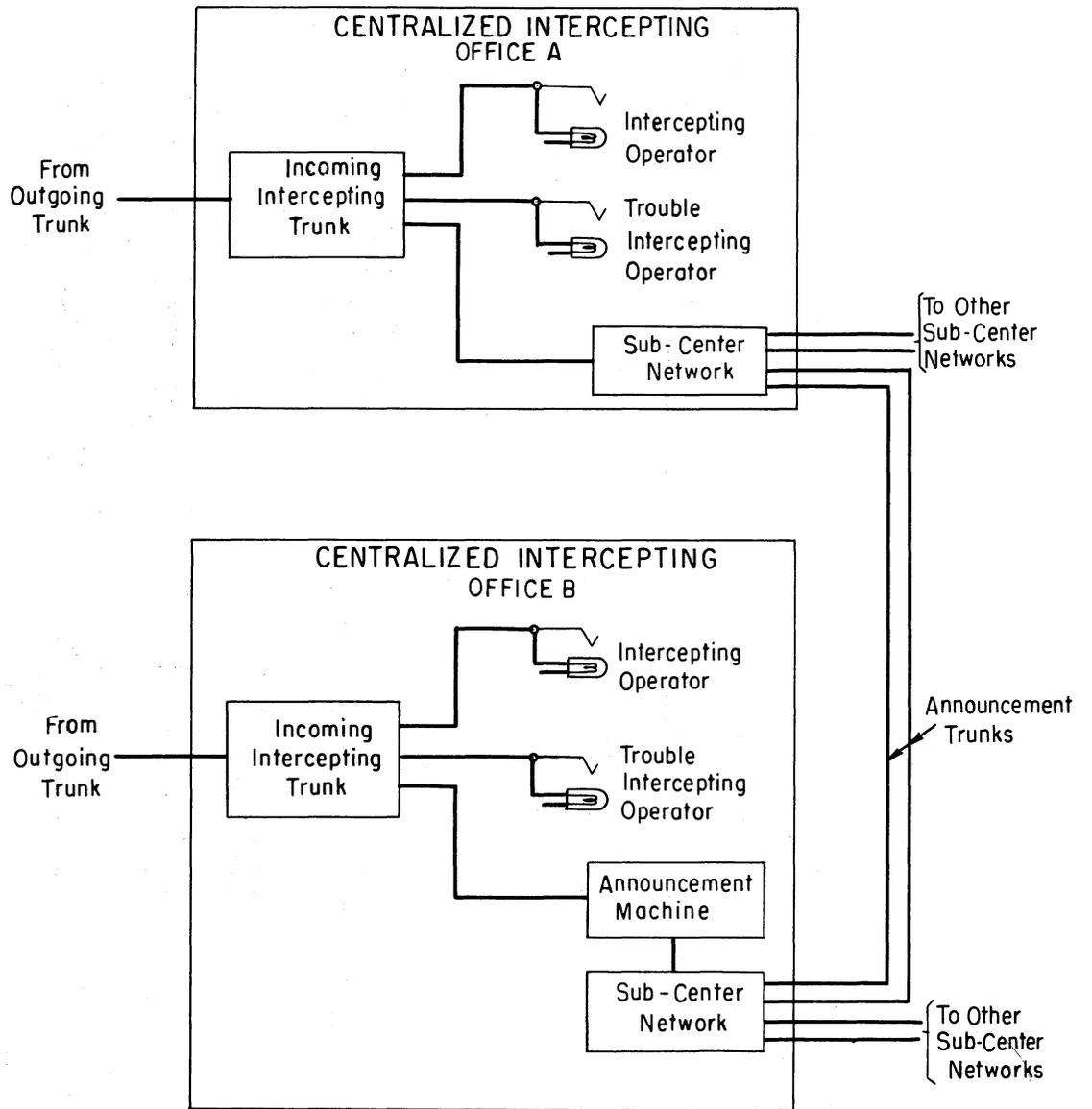
2.01 In cities having two or more centralized intercept desks and also in cities where intercept service is still decentralized at various DSA boards, a subcentering arrangement may be used, see Figs. 1 and 2. The use of subcenters is usually based on economic studies considering the cost of subcenters vs outside plant savings. A distributing network is associated with the main announcing machine and each subcenter. Two amplifiers are used at each point served by the network. Two cable pairs (announcement trunks) are provided and operated in parallel for each link of the network. Within the design limits indicated in Paragraph 2.03 they should be assigned in different cables or over different routes in order to minimize the possibility of loss of service.

2.02 In general, circuit arrangements at the subcenters are the same as those at the machine location. One subcenter may serve another subcenter; however, each subcenter is usually served by the central bureau. At the subcenter location the circuits are designed to allow the outputs of two amplifiers to be



NOTE: Transmit over two Announcement Trunks for Service Protection.

Fig. 1 - Subcentering Arrangement - Decentralized Intercepting Switchboards or Desks



Note: Transmit over two Announcement Trunks for Service Protection.

Fig. 2 - Subcentering Arrangement - Several Centralized Intercepting Offices

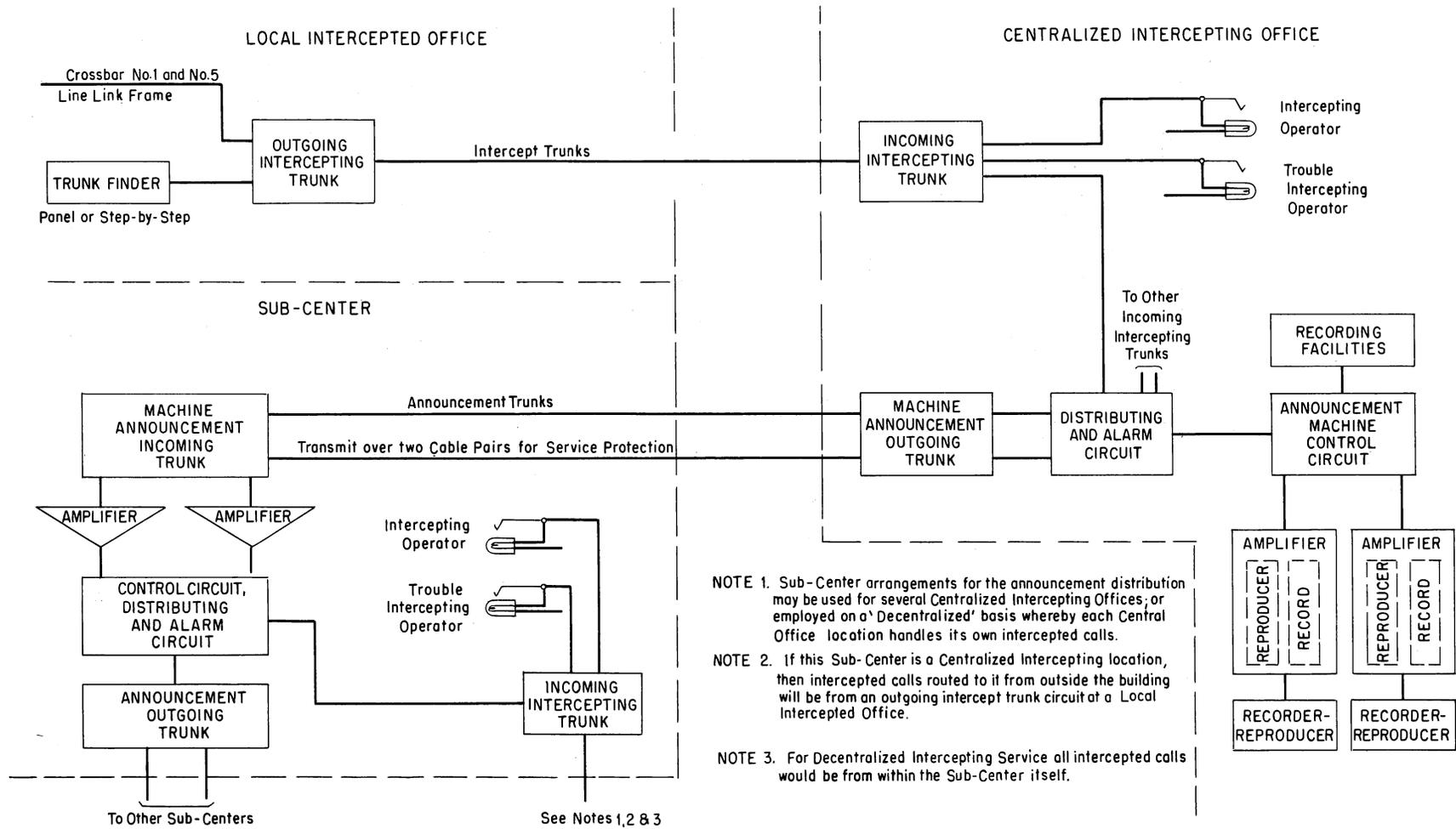
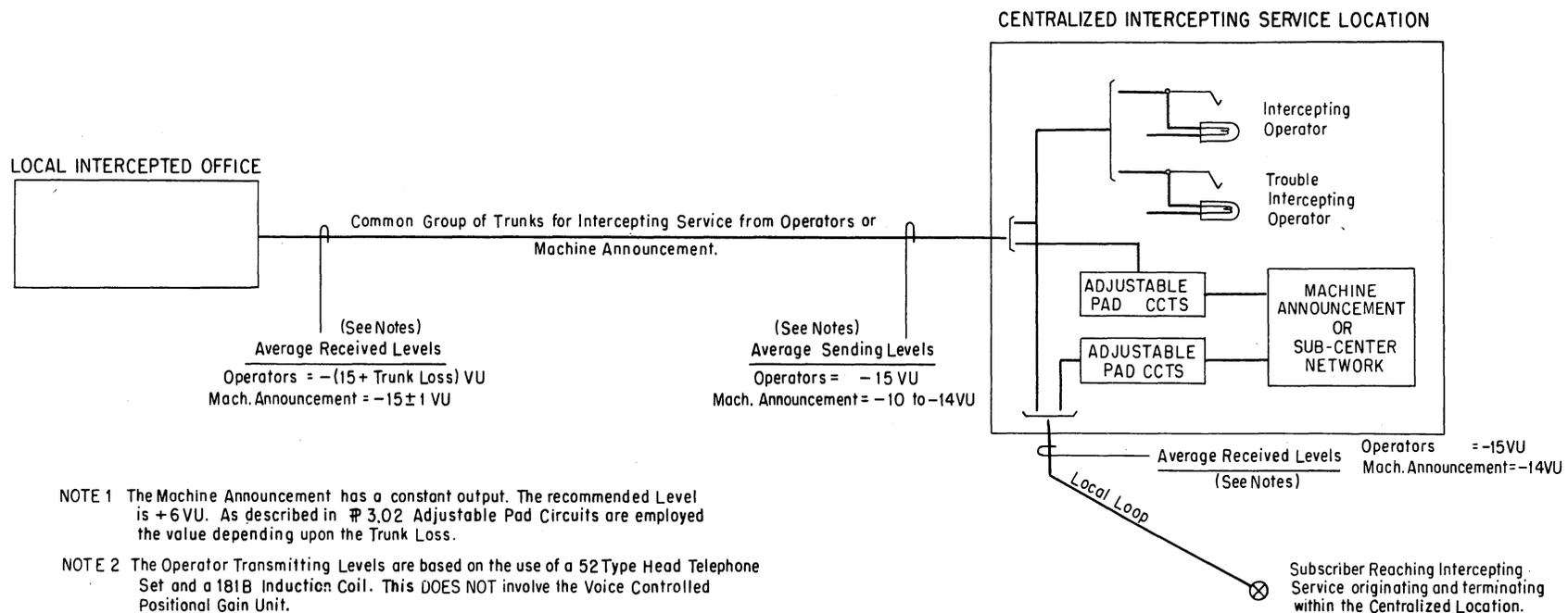


Fig. 3 - Centralized Intercepting Service with Subcenter Arrangements Using Machine Announcement



NOTE 1 The Machine Announcement has a constant output. The recommended Level is +6VU. As described in ¶ 3.02 Adjustable Pad Circuits are employed the value depending upon the Trunk Loss.

NOTE 2 The Operator Transmitting Levels are based on the use of a 52 Type Head Telephone Set and a 181B Induction Coil. This DOES NOT involve the Voice Controlled Positional Gain Unit.

Fig. 4 - Average Levels for Centralized Intercepting Service