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(314)432-0756

Proudly Presents

The MCI Telecommunications Glossary

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Part I Volume IV (T - W)

Typed and edited by Knight Lightning

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T-CARRIER

A time-division, pulse modulation, voice

carrier used on exchange cable to

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provide short-haul trunks.

TAIL END HOP OFF (TEHO)

In a private network, a call which is

carried over a flat rate facilities

(Intermachine Trunks or IMT) to the

closest switch node to the destination

of the call, and then connected into the

public network as a local call.

TANDEM

A switching arrangement in which the

trunk from the calling office is

connected to a trunk to the called

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office through an intermediate point.

TANDEM SWITCHING SYSTEM

Synonym: Tandem Tie Trunk Network.

TANDEM TIE TRUNK NETWORK (TTTN)

A serving arrangement which permits

sequential connection of tie trunks

between PBX/CENTREX locations by

utilizing tandem operation.

TANDEM TRUNKING

Trunks which connects two or more

switches together.

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TARIFF

The published rates, regulations, and

descriptions governing the provisions of
communications service.

TELCO

Local telephone company.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The transmission of voice and/or data

through a medium by means of electrical
impulses and includes all aspects of
transmitting information.

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TELEGRAPH

A system employing the interruption of,

or change in, the polarity of DC current

signaling to convey coded information.

TELEPHONE

A device which converts acoustical

(sound) energy into electrical energy

for transmission to a distant point.

TELETYPEWRITER

A machine used to transmit and/or

receive communications on printed page

and/or tape.

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TERMINAL

(1) The device used at a subscriber's location for purposes of communicating,

such as the telephone instrument,

teleprinter, computer terminal, etc.,

(2) The "end point" or extremity" such

as Terminal Pole of an open wire line,

or Terminal Office representing the

final central office in a switching

network where the subscriber's call

originates or terminates.

TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

Devices, apparatus, and their associated

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interfaces used to forward information

to a local customer or a distant

terminal.

TERMINATION

(1) An item that is connected to the

terminal of a circuit or equipment.

(2) An impedance connected to the end

of a circuit being tested.

TIE-LINE

A private line connecting two PBXs.

TIME DIVISION MULTIPLEXING (TDM)

Equipment which enables the transmitting

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of a number of signals over a single

path by transmitting them sequentially

at different instants of time.

TOLL CALL

Any call to a point outside the local

service area.

TOLL CENTER

(1) A central office where operators

(human or mechanical) are present to

assist in completing incoming toll

calls. (2) A center for the switching of

toll calls.

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TOLL PLANT

The facilities that connect toll offices throughout the country.

TOLL RESTRICTION

A restriction in outgoing trunks which counts the first three digits dialed and diverts calls to forbidden codes either to a busy tone, to the operator, or to a recorded announcement.

TOUCH-TONE ADAPTOR

A device that can be connected to a rotary dial telephone to allow for DTMF

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signaling.

TRAFFIC Calls being sent and received over a communications network.

TRAFFIC MEASUREMENT AND RECORDING SYSTEMS (TMRS) A computer generated report showing usage information of telephone systems.

Usually this includes trunk utilization, outages, queueing time, and the need for additional common equipment.

TRAFFIC SERVICE POSITION SYSTEM A toll switchboard position configured
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(TSPS) as a push button console.

TRANSMISSION The electrical transfer of a signal, message or other forms of data from one location to another without unacceptable loss of information content due to attenuation, distortion, or noise.

TRANSMISSION LEVEL The level of power of a signal normally 1,000 Hz, which should be measured at a particular reference point.

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TRANSMISSION SPEED

Number of pulses or bits transmitted in
a given period of time, usually
expressed as Bits Per Second (BPS) or
Words Per Minute (WPM).

TRUNK

A single circuit between two points both
of which are switching centers and/or
individual distribution points.

TRUNK GROUP

An arrangement of communications
channels into an identical group.

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TRUNK TYPE (TT)	Trunks that use the same type of equipment going to the same terminating location.
TRUNK UTILIZATION REPORT (TUR)	A computer printout detailing the traffic use of a trunk.
TWO-WIRE CIRCUIT	1. A channel for transmitting data in one direction at a time. 2. A short distance channel using a single send/receive pathway, usually 2 copper wires, connecting a telephone to a

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switch.

TELETYPEWRITER EXCHANGE SERVICE

A service whereby a customer's leased

(TWX)

teletypewriter is connected to a "TWX"

switchboard and from there connected

over regular toll circuits to

teletypewriter of any U.S. customer who

subscribes to a similar service.

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UNIFORM CALL DISTRIBUTOR (UCD)

A device located at the telephone office

or in a PABX which distributes incoming

calls evenly among individuals.

UNIFORM SERVICE ORDER CODE (USOC)

The information in coded form for

billing purposes by the local telephone

company pertaining to information on

service orders and service equipment

records.

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VALUE-ADDED NETWORK SERVICE (VANS) A data transmission network which routes

messages according to available paths,

assures that the message will be

received as it was sent, provides for

user security, high speed transmission,

and conferencing among terminals.

VIA NET LOSS (VNL) The lowest loss in dB at which a trunk

facility can be operated considering

limitations of echo, crosstalk, noise,

and singing.

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VOICE CONNECTING ARRANGEMENT

An interface arrangement provided by the

telephone company to accommodate the

connections of non-carrier provided

voice terminal equipment to the public

switched telephone network.

VOICE FREQUENCY (VF)

Any of the frequencies in the band

300-3,400 Hz which must be transmitted

to reproduce the voice with reasonable

fidelity.

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VOICE GRADE

An access line suitable for voice,

low-speed data, facsimile, or telegraph

service. Generally, it has a frequency

range of about 300-3000 Hz.

VOICE GRADE FACILITY (VGF)

A circuit designed to DDD network

standards which is suitable for voice,

low-speed data, facsimile, or telegraph

services.

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WIDE AREA TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A special direct distance dialing (toll)

SERVICE (WATS)

service whereby a subscriber installs a

dedicated line arranged for either

inward or outward calls (not both)

between the customer's premises and a

specific geographic area.

WIDEBAND

A term applied to facilities or circuits

where bandwidths are greater than that

required for one voice channel.

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WIRE CENTER

The physical structure that house one or
more channel office switching systems.

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This concludes Part I Volume IV of the MCI Telecommunications Glossary. Look
for more G-philes on MCI by Knight Lightning coming soon to Metal Shop.

This has been a 2600 Club production

Thanx to Taran King