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Proudly Presents

The MCI Telecommunications Glossary

MISP82.TXT

Part I Volume IV (T - W)

Typed and edited by Knight Lightning

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- T -

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

A computer generated report showing usage

SYSTEMS (TMRS)

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

(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.

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 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.

VOICE CONNECTING ARRANGEMENT

An interface arrangement provided by the telephone company to accomodate 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