

LIST OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section provides an alphabetical list of terms and abbreviations used in Vidar ITS System practices.

1.02 This list covers those terms, abbreviations, and acronyms used in Vidar documentation that are not covered by standard word usage or by standard telephone industry usage.

1.03 For standard word usage, refer to the following documents: Glossary of Communication (published by Telephony), Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (latest edition), and Second College Edition of Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language.

2. TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A

| | |
|--------|---|
| ACK | Acknowledge |
| ACO | Alarm Cutoff |
| Active | The one of the two subsystems, primary or secondary, that is active and is controlling the ITS System |
| ATP | Acceptance test procedure |
| AVH | Average holding time |

B

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|---------------|--|
| BF | Bit frame The bit in a digital pulse train used to synchronize the receiving operation to the transmitting operation |
| Bipolar pulse | A current or voltage pulse that varies between positive and negative polarity |
| BSLD | Boot strap loader disable |
| BSLR | Boot strap loader reset |
| Bus, signal | The main links which make connections both within and between subsystems of the ITS. The system controller has three buses: a data bus, an address bus, and a control bus. |

C

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|----------------------|--|
| Carrier, analog | A carrier system in which analog circuits are multiplexed onto one analog transmission |
| Carrier channel unit | Part of a carrier terminal that provides the interface between a carrier facility and a signaling set. Often the channel unit provides the function of the signaling set so it can interface directly to a trunk circuit. Some channel units also provide the trunk circuit function so they can interface directly to the switch. |
| Carrier, digital | A carrier system in which digital circuits are multiplexed, using a digital method such as pulse code modulation, onto one digital transmission |
| CGA | Carrier group alarm An alarm or signal path with a sophisticated sequence of disconnect, make-busy circuits and audible and visual alarms at the carrier terminal or control facility |
| CDS | Cartridge drive status |
| CGS | Cartridge interface general status |
| CP | Circuit pack A small plug-in unit consisting of a printed wiring board that holds various components, including solid-state devices, and which constitutes one or more circuits |
| CLDD | Called digit |

COI Central office interface (IM17 card in the Vidar ITS System)
COS Class of service
CPFR Calling party forced release
CPU Central processing unit
CRCC Cyclic redundant check character

D

D1 bank A D channel bank containing common equipment and 24 voice channel units - uses 7-bit sample encoding
D1D bank A D1 bank that has been modified to provide 7-5/6 bit encoding that is identical to the D2 or D3 except for channel sequence
D2 bank A D channel bank containing common equipment and 24 voice channel units - uses 7-5/6 bit encoding
D3 bank Similar to the D2, except for channel sequence, but designed using more modern technology. The digital bit stream organization of the Vidar VB3 and the ITS line group are the same as those of D3.
DCD Data cartridge drive
D channel bank A family of digital carrier terminals
DMA Direct memory access
DPO Dial pulse originating
DPRS Dial pulse register sender
DPT Dial pulse terminating
DRM Digital radio multiplexer
DS1 Dataspeed 1; digital signal 1
One of several standard transmission rates used on digital facilities in the telephone network. The DS1 rate of 1.544 megabits per second is often transmitted on a T1 repeatered line. Each T1 port of the ITS operates at the DS1 rate.
DSI Dual system interface
DSM Data sample memories

E

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|-----------------------------|--|
| EBP | Even bit parity |
| EC | Error code |
| Electromechanical switching | A series of electrically energized mechanical switching devices, such as relays and selectors, used to perform central office switching functions |
| ENBL | Enable |
| Enable pulse | Any current or voltage pulse that causes a circuit to become operative |
| Encoder | A circuit that converts information into a format suitable for transmission from one equipment unit to another |
| EOB | End of block (pulse) |
| Error | In digital transmission, the misplacement or omission of a bit (binary digit) of encoded information; a polarity reversal in bipolar pulse code modulation (PCM) |

F

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|------|---------------------------------|
| FIFO | First-in, first-out buffer |
| FL | Fixed loss |
| FILT | Filter |
| FTTC | Foreign terminating toll center |

H

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|--------------------|---|
| HLDA | Hold acknowledge |
| HTTC | Home terminating toll center |
| Hybrid transformer | A hybrid consisting of a 3-winding tapped transformer used with a balancing network to convert a 4-wire line to a 2-wire line |

I

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| IAM | Initial address message |
| ICC | Inner controller communication |

INTE Interrupt
ISU Initial signal unit
ISP Installation start package
ITS System Integrated Transmission and Switching System

L

LG Line group
An interface system between the ITS and T1 lines
LRCC Longitudinal redundant check character
LSI Large-scale integration
LSB Least significant bit
LSS Local subscriber switch
LSU Line signal unit

M

MAD Mixed analog/digital
MC Master clock
MFS Multifrequency sender
MFKP Multifrequency key pulsing
MLCB Most likely circuit board
MP Maintenance panel
MS1 First major state
MS2 Second major state
MS3 Third major state
MSB Most significant bit
MTC Magnetic tape cartridge
MTR Magnetic tape recorder

O

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| OCP | Office connection panel |
| ODA | Office data administration |
| OFH | Off-hook |
| | The condition that indicates the busy state or closed loop of a subscriber line |
| OG | Outgoing |
| OGDP | Outgoing dial pulse |
| Originating end | That end of a circuit that originates traffic or calls that flow toward the terminating end |
| OSO | Originating screening office |

P

| | |
|-------|---------------------------------|
| P&A | Power and alarm |
| PDU | Power distribution unit |
| PE | Parity error |
| PF | Path failure |
| PROMS | Programmable read-only memories |

R

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|----------|-----------------------|
| RA | Recorded announcement |
| RAM | Random access memory |
| RBO | Reverse busy-out |
| RBT | Ringback tone |
| RCV | Receive |
| RDY | Ready |
| Ready FF | Ready flip-flop |
| REQ | Request |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| REW | Rewind |
| Reverse battery supervision | A method of indicating answer of the called subscriber by causing a reversal of battery potential (usually -) and ground potential (usually +) to the tip and ring of the trunk |
| ROM | Read-only memory |
| ROR | Reorder |
| RSS | Remote subscriber switch |
| RTC | Real time clock |
| R/W | Read/write |

S

| | |
|---------|--|
| SAP | Status and alarm panel |
| SC | System controller |
| SCI | System controller interface |
| SCT | Subscriber carrier terminal |
| SDN | Synchronized digital network; switch digital network |
| SG | Service generator |
| SGC | Service generator checker |
| SIG | Signal |
| SIO | System input/output |
| SP | Signal processor |
| SS | Subscriber switch |
| SSU | Subsequent signal unit |
| ST | Subscriber terminal |
| STA-STA | Station to station |
| STE | Span terminating equipment |

T

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|-----------------|---|
| T1 | One of several standard digital facilities in use in the telephone network. T1 lines operate at the DS1 rate and have a capacity of 24 2-way voice channels per 2 pairs. |
| T1 carrier | A communication system employing digital PCM transmission. T1 carrier systems are divided into a T1 line and a D channel bank at each end. The bank can be D1, D2, or D3 and utilizes time-division multiplexing and PCM techniques to process information. |
| TCI | Tape cartridge interface |
| TDI | Tape drive interface |
| TC | Tape cartridge |
| Terminating end | That end of a circuit that receives incoming traffic or calls coming from the originating end |
| TDM | Time-division multiplexing The process of transmitting two or more signals over a single common path by sampling, encoding, and transmitting them sequentially at different instants of time |
| TP | Talk path |
| TSAB | Time slot addressing bit |
| TSPS | Traffic service position system |
| TSI | Time slot interchanger |
| TT | Test trunk |

U

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|------|---|
| UART | Universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter |
| UAI | Universal asynchronous interface |

V

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|-----|---|
| VB3 | Vidar voice bank 3 Equipment similar to and compatible with a D3 channel bank and consisting of common equipment and a bank of voice frequency trunks. The VB3 is the voice frequency interface to the digital switch. The digital ports of the VB3 operate at the DS1 rate. |
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