

SPECIAL SERVICES

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7. Abbreviations and Definitions

7.1 Abbreviations

ac	-	alternating current
AML	-	Actual Measured Loss
AP	-	Program Audio
CO	-	Central Office
Cont'd	-	Continued
CPE	-	Customer Provided Equipment
db	-	decibel
dc	-	direct current
f	-	frequency
F.C.C.	-	Federal Communications Commission
FI	-	Facility Interface
HC	-	High Capacity
Hz	-	Hertz
ICB	-	Individual Case Basis
kbps	-	kilobits per second
kHz	-	kilohertz
LATA	-	Local Access and Transport Area
Ma	-	milliamperes
Mbps	-	Megabits per second
Mcs	-	Microseconds
MHz	-	Megahertz
MTL	-	Maximum Termination Liability
rms	-	root-mean-square
SWC	-	Serving Wire Center
VG	-	Voice Grade
V & H	-	Vertical & Horizontal
1 X N	-	One by number

(C) Indicates change.

ISSUED AUGUST 1, 1986.

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1987.

By J. J. Doherty, Jr., Vice-President, One Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.

In compliance with the Order of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
of August 9, 1985 in P-830452.

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7. Abbreviations and Definitions (Cont'd)

7.2 Definitions

Acceptance (Cooperative) Tests

The term "Acceptance (Cooperative) Tests" denotes those nonchargeable tests which are performed by the Telephone Company in cooperation with the customer at the customer's request at the time service is installed.

Attenuation Distortion

The term "Attenuation Distortion" denotes the difference in loss at specified frequencies relative to the loss at 1004 Hz, unless otherwise specified.

Baud

Baud denotes a unit of signaling speed. It is the reciprocal of the time duration in seconds of this shortest signal element (mark or space) within a code signal. The speed in bauds is the number of signal elements per second.

Bit

The term "Bit" denotes the smallest unit of information in the binary system of notation.

Bridging

Bridging defines the transmission equipment, e.g., amplifier equipment, required for the proper operation of multipoint voice grade and digital data channels.

Cell

Designation used to determine the local channel rate applicable for service within a central office serving area.

Central Office

The term "Central Office" denotes a local Telephone Company switching system where Telephone Exchange Service customer station loops are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks.

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EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1987.

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SPECIAL SERVICES

7. Abbreviations and Definitions (Cont'd)

7.2 Definitions (Cont'd)

Central Office Serving Area

A central office serving area is the geographical area normally served from a single Telephone Company local office switching location having one or several switching units which may be used interchangeably to serve all customers located within the area.

Channel(s)

The term "Channel(s)" denotes an electrical or photonic, in the case of fiber optic-based transmission systems, communications path between two or more points of termination.

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Channelize

The term "Channelize" denotes the process of multiplexing-demultiplexing voice channels using analog or digital techniques.

C-Message Noise

The term "C-Message Noise" denotes the frequency weighted average noise within an idle voice channel. The frequency weighting, called C-message, is used to simulate the frequency characteristic of the 500-type telephone set and the hearing of the average subscriber.

C-Notched Noise

The term "C-Notched Noise" denotes the C-message frequency weighted noise on a voice channel with a holding tone, which is removed at the measuring end through a notch (very narrow band) filter.

Communications System

The term "Communications System" denotes channels and other facilities which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company.

(C) Indicates change.

ISSUED JUNE 26, 1991.

EFFECTIVE (AUGUST 25, 1991.)
AUGUST 30, 1991.

By Daniel J. Whelan, Vice-President, 315 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.

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7. Abbreviations and Definitions (Cont'd)

7.2 Definitions (Cont'd)

Customer's

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, or governmental entity or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this Tariff.

Decibel

The term "Decibel" denotes a unit used to express relative difference in power, usually between acoustic or electric signals, equal to ten (10) times the common logarithm of the ratio of two signal powers.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" denotes noise power measurements with C-Message Weighting in decibels relative to a reference 1000 Hz tone of 90 dB below 1 milliwatt.

Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0

The term "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Referenced to 0" denotes noise power in "Decibel Reference Noise C-Message Weighting" referred to or measured at a zero transmission level point.

Demarcation Point

The electrical terminus of a circuit on a customer's premises. It provides a physical interface to the circuit in terms of design, installation, and/or testing depending on the equipment provided.

Duplex

The term "Duplex" denotes an operation which provides the transmission of communications in both directions simultaneously.

Echo Control

The term "Echo Control" denotes the control of reflected signals in a telephone transmission path.

Echo Path Loss

The term "Echo Path Loss" denotes the measure of reflected signal at a four-wire point of termination without regard to the send and receive Transmission Level Point.

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ISSUED AUGUST 1, 1986.

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1987.

By J. J. Doherty, Jr., Vice-President, One Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.

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of August 9, 1985 in P-830452.

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7. Abbreviations and Definitions (Cont'd)

7.2 Definitions (Cont'd)

Echo Return Loss

The term "Echo Return Loss" denotes a frequency weighted measure of return loss over the middle of the voiceband (approximately 500 to 2500 Hz), where talker echo is most annoying.

Effective Two-Wire

The term "Effective Two-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous transmission in both directions over a channel, but it is not possible to insure independent information transmission in both directions. Effective two-wire channels may be terminated with two-wire or four-wire interfaces.

Effective Four-Wire

The term "Effective Four-Wire" denotes a condition which permits the simultaneous independent transmission of information in both directions over a channel. The method of implementing effective four-wire transmission is at the discretion of the Telephone Company (physical, time domain, frequency-domain separation or echo cancellation techniques). Effective four-wire channels may be terminated with a two-wire interface at the customer's premises. However, when terminated two-wire, simultaneous independent transmission cannot be supported because the two-wire interface combines the transmission paths into a single path.

Envelope Delay Distortion

The term "Envelope Delay Distortion" denotes a measure of the linearity of the phase versus frequency of a channel.

Equal Level Echo Path Loss

The term "Equal Level Echo Path Loss" (ELEPL) denotes the measure of Echo Path Loss (EPL) at a four-wire interface which is corrected by the difference between the send and receive Transmission Level Point (TLP).
[ELEPL = EPL - TLP (send) + TLP (receive)].

Equalized

A channel is considered to be equalized when the characteristics of the signal transmitted are preserved at the receiving end.

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EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1987.

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7. Abbreviations and Definitions (Cont'd)

7.2 Definitions (Cont'd)

Exchange

The term "Exchange" denotes a unit established by the Telephone Company for the administration of communications service in a specified area which usually embraces a city, town or village and its environs. It consists of one or more central offices together with the associated facilities used in furnishing communications service within that area.

Facilities

The term "Facilities" denotes any cable, fiber optics, poles, conduit, microwave or carrier equipment, wire center distribution frames, central office switching equipment, etc., utilized to provide intrastate services.

Framing

Establishing a reference so that digital signals within a sequence of time slots can be identified.

Frequency Shift

The term "Frequency Shift" denotes the change in the frequency of a tone as it is transmitted over a channel.

Half Duplex

The term "Half Duplex" denotes the alternate transmitting and receiving of communications one way at a time but not both simultaneously.

Impedance Balance

The term "Impedance Balance" denotes the method of expressing Echo Return Loss and Singing Return Loss at a four-wire interface whereby the gains and/or loss of the four-wire portion of the transmission path, including the hybrid, are not included in the specification.

Impulse Noise

The term "Impulse Noise" denotes any momentary occurrence of the noise on a channel over a specified level threshold. It is evaluated by counting the number of occurrences which exceed the threshold.

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EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1987.

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7. Abbreviations and Definitions (Cont'd)

7.2 Definitions (Cont'd)

Individual Case Basis

The term "Individual Case Basis" (ICB) denotes a condition in which the regulations, if applicable, rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this Tariff are developed based on the circumstances in each case.

Inserted Connection Loss

The term "Inserted Connection Loss" denotes the 1004 Hz power difference (in dB) between the maximum power available at the originating end and the actual power reaching the terminating end through the inserted connection.

Isochronous

Timing that is derived from the signal carrying the data (i.e., no timing or clock lead is provided at the demarcation point on the customer's premises).

Intermodulation Distortion

The term "Intermodulation Distortion" denotes a measure of the non-linearity of a channel. It is measured using four tones, and evaluating the ratios (in dB) of the transmitted composite four-tone signal power to the second-order products of the tones (R2), and the third-order products of the tones (R3).

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)

The term "Local Access and Transport Area (LATA)" denotes a geographic area established for the provision and administration of communications service. It encompasses designated exchanges, which are grouped to serve common social, economic and other purposes.

Local Channel

A local channel consists of the wiring and facilities required for that portion of the service which extends from the customer's premises to the normal serving wire center.

Loss Deviation

The term "Loss Deviation" denotes the variation of the actual loss from the designed value.

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ISSUED AUGUST 1, 1986.

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1987.

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7.2 Definitions (Cont'd)

Maximum Termination Liability

The term "Maximum Termination Liability" denotes the maximum amount which may be billed if all services using specially constructed facilities are terminated prior to the expiration of the Maximum Termination Liability Period.

Maximum Termination Liability Period

The term "Maximum Termination Liability Period" denotes the length of time for which a termination charge may apply if all services using specially constructed facilities are terminated.

Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line

The term "Milliwatt (102 Type) Test Line" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides a 1004 Hz tone at 0 dBm0 for one-way transmission measurements towards the customer's premises from the Telephone Company end office.

Multipoint Service

Multipoint service denotes a service which provides common communications capability to more than two customers' premises, or, in the case of data service, to more than two station locations.

Network Interface Device (NID or NI)

The Telephone Company-provided interface terminating the telecommunications network, on the property where the customer's service is located, at a point determined by the Telephone Company. The NID is an FCC Part 68 registered jack from which inside wire may be connected to the regulated Telephone Company network.

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Phase Jitter

The term "Phase Jitter" denotes the unwanted phase variations of a signal.

Point of Interface

The term "Point of Interface" denotes a point of demarcation, at the customer's premises, between Telephone Company-provided and customer-provided services.

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ISSUED MARCH 27, 1992.

EFFECTIVE MAY 26, 1992.

By Daniel J. Whelan, Vice-President, 315 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.

In compliance with the Federal Communications Commission's Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CC Docket No. 88-57 released June 14, 1990.

SPECIAL SERVICES

7. Abbreviations and Definitions (Cont'd)

7.2 Definitions (Cont'd)

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<u>Protector</u>			
A device designed for the grounding of network facilities to protect against hazardous voltages and harm to the network. The protector, which is part of the Telephone Company's network, is installed and maintained by the Telephone Company. It shall not be accessed, modified or disturbed in any way by the building owner, property owner or customer.			
<u>RATE DEMARCATION POINT (RDP or DEMARC)</u>			
The point where network access recurring charges and Telephone Company responsibility stop and beyond which customer responsibility begins.			
<u>Return Loss</u>			
The term "Return Loss" denotes a measure of the similarity between the two impedances at the junction of two transmission paths. The higher the return loss, the higher the similarity.			
<u>Registered Equipment</u>			
The term "Registered Equipment" denotes the customer's premises equipment which complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations.			
<u>Secondary Rate Demarcation Point (SRDP)</u>			(C)
An additional Rate Demarcation Point resulting from a specific customer request, or the initiation of the Telephone Company. Construction of an SRDP will be considered a Special Assembly.			
<u>Service Terminating Arrangement</u>			
The term "Service Terminating Arrangement" denotes equipment furnished by the Telephone Company which is utilized for the termination of Telephone Company provided Special Service. Such "Service Terminating Arrangement" provides a clearly delineated interface which facilitates the design, isolation, and testing of the Special Service where the service is connected with customer's communications systems.			

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ISSUED MARCH 27, 1992.

EFFECTIVE MAY 26, 1992.

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7. Abbreviations and Definitions (Cont'd)

7.2 Definitions (Cont'd)

Shortage of Facilities or Equipment

The term "Shortage of Facilities or Equipment" denotes a condition which occurs when the Telephone Company does not have appropriate cable, switching capacity, bridging or multiplexing equipment, plug-in equipment, etc., necessary to provide the service requested by the customer.

Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio

The term "Signal-to-C-Notched Noise Ratio" denotes the ratio in dB of a test signal to the corresponding C-Notched Noise.

Termination Charge

The term "Termination Charge" denotes the portion of the Maximum Termination Liability that is applied as a nonrecurring charge when all services are discontinued prior to the expiration of the specified liability period.

Transmission Function

The term denotes the equipment necessary for testing and to adapt a circuit to the station interface requirements and bring transmission characteristics into objective range. A transmission function is not necessarily identifiable with specific equipment, but rather is defined in terms of performance characteristics. These characteristics may be obtained by using various combinations of equipment.

Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder

The term "Transmission Measuring (105 Type) Test Line/Responder" denotes an arrangement in an end office which provides far-end access to a responder and permits two-way loss and noise measurements to be made on trunks from a near end office.

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EFFECTIVE MAY 26, 1992.

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7. Abbreviations and Definitions (Cont'd)

7.2 Definitions (Cont'd)

Transmission Path

The term "Transmission Path" denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering, e.g., a voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived facilities consisting of any form or configuration of plant typically used in the telecommunications industry.

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion

The term "Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion" denotes an arrangement which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity (e.g., a central office switch).

V and H Coordinates Method

The term "V and H Coordinates Method" denotes a method of computing airline miles between two points by utilizing an established formula which is based on the vertical and horizontal coordinates of the two points.

Wire Center

The term "Wire Center" denotes a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of Telephone Exchange Services, are located.

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