INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Circuit mode bearer services — Inter-exchange signalling procedures and protocol

Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange d'information entre systèmes — Réseau privé à intégration de services — Services porteurs en mode circuit — Procédures et protocole de signalisation d'interéchange

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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 734 10 79
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO/IEC 11572 was prepared by ECMA (as ECMA-143) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 11572:1997), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A, ZA, ZB and ZC form a normative part of this International Standard. Annexes B to G are for information only.

Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of standards defining services and signalling protocols applicable to Private Integrated Services Networks (PISNs). The series uses ISDN concepts as developed by ITU-T and conforms to the framework of International Standards for Open Systems Interconnection as defined by ISO/IEC.

This International Standard defines the signalling protocol for use at the Q-reference point in support of bearer circuit-switched services. The protocol defined in this International Standard forms part of the PSS1 protocol (informally known as QSIG).

This International Standard is based upon the practical experience of ECMA member companies and the results of their active and continuous participation in the work of ISO/IEC JTC1, ITU-T, ETSI and other international and national standardization bodies. It represents a pragmatic and widely based consensus.

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1 Scope

This International Standard defines the signalling procedures and protocol for the purpose of circuit-switched Call Control at the Q-reference point between Private Integrated Network Exchanges (PINXs) connected together within a Private Integrated Services Network (PISN).

The Q reference point is defined in ISO/IEC 11579-1.

This International Standard is based upon that described in ITU-T Recommendation Q.931, including the provisions for symmetrical operation described in annex D of that recommendation.

Service specifications are produced in three stages and according to the method specified in ETS 300 387. This International Standard contains the stage 3 specification for the Q reference point and satisfies the requirements identified by the stage 1 and stage 2 specifications in ECMA-142, ECMA-148 and ISO/IEC 11584.

This International Standard is applicable to PINXs which interconnect to form a PISN.

Annex ZC is an integral part of this International Standard.

2 Conformance

In order to conform to this International Standard, a PINX shall satisfy the requirements identified in the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma in annex A.

3 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 8886:1996, *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Data link service definition.*

ISO/IEC 11571:1998, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Addressing.*

ISO/IEC 11579-1:1994, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Part 1: Reference configuration for PISN exchanges (PINX).*

ETS 300 387:1994, *Private Telecommunication Network (PTN); Method for the specification of basic and supplementary services.*

ITU-T Rec. E.164:1991, *Numbering plan for the ISDN era.*

CCITT Rec. I.330:1988, *ISDN numbering and addressing principles (Blue Book).*

ITU-T Rec. Q.931:1993, *ISDN user-network interface layer 3 specification for basic call control.*

CCITT Rec. T.50:1988, *International Alphabet No. 5 (Blue Book).*