

**Pt. 36, App.**

*Toll Connecting Trunk*

A general classification of trunks carrying toll traffic and ordinarily extending between a local office and a toll office, except trunks classified as tributary circuits. Examples of toll connecting trunks include toll switching trunks, recording trunks and recording-completing trunks.

*Toll Office*

A central office used primarily for supervising and switching toll traffic.

*Traffic Over First Routes*

A term applied to the routing of traffic and denoting routing via principal route for traffic between any two points as distinguished from alternate routes for such traffic.

*Operator System*

A stored program electronic system associated with one or more toll switching systems which provides centralized traffic service position functions for several local offices at one location.

*Tributary Circuit*

A circuit between a tributary office and a toll switchboard or intertoll dialing equipment in a toll center city.

*Tributary Office*

A local office which is located outside the exchange in which a toll center is located, which has a different rate center from its toll center and which usually tickets and times only a part of its originating toll traffic, but which may ticket or time all or none, of such traffic. The toll center handles all outward traffic not ticketed and timed at the tributary and normally switches all inward toll traffic from outside the tributary's toll center to the tributary. Tributary offices are indicated as such in the Toll Rate and Route Guide.

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*Trunks*

Circuit between switchboards or other switching equipment, as distinguished from circuits which extend between central office switching equipment and information origination/termination equipment.

*TSPS Complex*

All groups of operator positions, wherever located, associated with the same TSPS stored program control units.

*Weighted Standard Work Second*

A measurement of traffic operating work which is used to express the relative time required to handle the various kinds of calls or work functions, and which is weighted to reflect appropriate degrees of waiting to serve time.

*Wide Area Telephone Service WATS*

A toll service offering for customer dial type telecommunications between a given customer station and stations within specified geographic rate areas employing a single access line between the customer location and the serving central office. Each access line may be arranged for either outward (OUT-WATS) or inward (IN-WATS) service or both.

*Wideband Channel*

A communication channel of a bandwidth equivalent to twelve or more voice grade channels.

*Working Loop*

A revenue producing pair of wires, or its equivalent, between a customer's station and the central office from which the station is served.

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**PARTS 37-39 [RESERVED]**