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SERIES I: INTEGRATED SERVICES DIGITAL
NETWORK

Service capabilities – Supplementary services in ISDN

**Call offering supplementary services:
Call Transfer**

ITU-T Recommendation I.252.1

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation I.252.1 was published in Fascicle III.7 of the *Blue Book*. This file is an extract from the *Blue Book*. While the presentation and layout of the text might be slightly different from the *Blue Book* version, the contents of the file are identical to the *Blue Book* version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).

2 In this Recommendation, the expression “Administration” is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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Recommendation I.252.1

CALL OFFERING SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES: CALL TRANSFER (CT)

(Melbourne, 1988)

Introduction

The purpose of this Recommendation is to provide the stage 1 description of the method defined in Recommendation I.130 using the means given in Recommendation I.210.

Supplementary services are described by a prose definition and description (step 1.1) and by a dynamic description (step 1.3). The application of the attribute technique (step 1.2), as defined in Recommendation I.140, for supplementary services is for further study.

This Recommendation describes the following Call Offering supplementary services:

- I.252.1 Call Transfer (CT)
- I.252.2 Call Forwarding Busy (CFB)
- I.252.3 Call Forwarding No Reply (CFNR)
- I.252.4 Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU)
- I.252.5 Call Deflection (CD) (Note)
- I.252.6 Line Hunting (LH)

Note – This service having been identified now requires further study; its description is not yet included.

1 I.252.1 – Call Transfer

1.1 Definition

The Call Transfer supplementary service enables a user to transfer an established (i.e. active) call to a third party. For the original call, the “served user” (see § 1.2.2) may have been either the calling or called party (i.e. the call may have been either incoming or outgoing). This service differs from the Call Diversion (i.e. Call Forwarding) supplementary services in that the latter deal only with incoming calls that have not yet reached the “fully-established” state, whereas in the case of Call Transfer an established end-to-end connection exists.

1.2 Description

1.2.1 General description

Three methods of Call Transfer are identified. One, called “Normal” Call Transfer, is described in § 1.3.2 below. The two others are described in § 1.3.4. Although the invocation of these various methods differ, the essential operation of Call Transfer is to transform the served user’s established call into a new call between the other party on the established call and a third party. It should be noted that, in a Three-Party Service call, there are several stages at which the served user can effectively transfer the call. These are described in the Three-Party Service description.

1.2.2 Specific terminology

1.2.2.1 Served user, other parties

During the invocation and active phases, the service is under the control of the “served user”, i.e. the one for whom the service was subscribed. This user is also referred to as “user A”. Other parties associated with this service are defined as follows:

- user B is the other party in the original call ($A \leftrightarrow B$);
- user C is the “third party” – the other party in the subsequent call ($A \rightarrow C$).