



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

T.1

TERMINAL EQUIPMENT AND PROTOCOLS FOR TELEMATIC SERVICES

STANDARDIZATION OF PHOTOTELEGRAPH APPARATUS

ITU-T Recommendation T.1

(Extract from the *Blue Book*)

NOTES

1 ITU-T Recommendation T.1 was published in Fascicle VII.3 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 T.1

STANDARDIZATION OF PHOTOTELEGRAPH APPARATUS

*(former CCIT Recommendation D.1; amended at
New Delhi, 1960; Geneva, 1964; Mar del Plata, 1968;
Malaga-Torremolinos, 1984 and Melbourne, 1988)*

The CCITT,

considering

that the transmission of pictures is possible only if certain characteristics of the transmitting and receiving equipments are identical,

unanimously declares the view

that phototelegraph apparatus and the associated modulating and demodulating equipment should be constructed and employed according to the following standards:

1 Scanning track

At the transmitting apparatus the message area should be scanned in a “negative” direction. The orientation of the document in relation to the scanning plane will depend upon its dimensions and is of no consequence.

At the receiving apparatus scanning takes place in a “negative” direction for “positive” reception and in a “positive” direction for “negative” reception.

2 Index of cooperation

The normal index is 352 (corresponds to a factor of cooperation of 1105).

The preferred alternative index, for use when less dense scanning is required, or when the characteristics of circuits (and particularly combined radio and metallic circuits) so demand, is 264 (a factor of cooperation of 829).

The admissible tolerances on the above-mentioned values are $\pm 1\%$.

3 Dimensions of apparatus

3.1 Apparatus with drum scanning

The most currently used drum diameters are 66, 70 and 88 mm.

The drum factor of the sending apparatus shall not be more than 2.4.

The drum factor of the receiving apparatus shall not be less than 2.4.

The width of the picture-retaining device (dead sector) may not exceed 15 mm. An allowance of 3% of the total length of a scanning line is also made for phasing. Thus, since the total circumference of a drum of the diameter of 66 mm is about 207 mm, the usable circumference will be at least 186 mm.