PROGRAM TRANSMISSION
ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS TO BE USED
FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF TROUBLES

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section provides information regarding abbreviations and terms
      to be used for the various types of troubles experienced on Program
Transmission Services. The abbreviations and terms should be used so far
as practicable by all offices in communicating over telegraph and tele-
typewriter test wires, and should be used for entries on Program
Transmission logs and other written or verbal reports that are required.

1.02 This issue replaces Issue A and has been revised to cover changes
      in use of the term "UFB", to provide for indication of intelligi-
bility when crosstalk is experienced, and to make miscellaneous changes.

2. ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

2.01 The abbreviations and terms, with the definition applicable to each,
      are as follows:

Abbreviation	Definition
BUZZ	Low frequency line noise such as is caused by power line troubles, 20-C test set, etc.
HUM	Line noise of the normal induction type by consider-ably above the normal level.
SING	Single frequency, such as repeater sing crossing from an adjacent circuit or oscillations (feedback) from a continuous looped circuit.
TONE	Single frequency noise such as may be produced by an oscillator.
NO PROGRAM	Failure of program to start at scheduled time.
CXR	High frequency interference from a carrier system.
20 XRING	20-cycle cross ring.
135 XRING	135-cycle cross ring.
1000 XRING	1000-cycle cross ring.
XTALK	Crosstalk. The words "INTELLIGIBLE or "NOT INTELLIGIBLE" should be used when crosstalk is reported, in order to more clearly indicate the degree of trouble.
XMOD	Cross modulation - unintelligible babble.
HISS	High frequency noise.
HIT (Plural (HITS)	Loud noise caused by wires swinging, lightning, etc. If the trouble is hits the time interval between them should be given, if feasible.
CLICK (Plural - CLIX)	Similar to hits but less serious, caused by induced interference from regulator or relay operation, light static, etc.
SCRATCHES	Scraping noise caused by line trouble, amplifier trouble, micro-phonic tube, etc.
TUBE RING	Noise due to the jarring, or vibration of vacuum

tubes.

MORSE THUMP   Thump or clicks from telegraph or teletypewriter
circuits.

CUT (Plural CUTS)   Definite interruption of program with only normal
line induction (if any) present. If the cuts are
of sufficient duration the time of each should be
explicitly stated. If the interval between cuts
is of sufficient duration this interval should be
given. Otherwise use term such as "series of short
cuts," etc.

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Abbreviation	Definition

FAILED   Loss of program, accompanied by heavy line noise,
or almost complete loss of program, accompanied by
line noise so heavy as to make program entirely
unsuitable for broadcasting.

VOL.__db LOW (or HIGH) To denote volume lower or higher than normal.
Figures transmitted in blank spaces indicate
approximate db volume is from normal.

VERY LOW   Volume which is very low (beyond the range of the
volume indicator) and is generally unfit for
broadcast.

OVERLOADING   Rough or Broken-up notes or syllables.

THIN   Low notes weak or missing.

DRUMMY   Low notes predominating.

MUFFLED   High notes missing, causing indistinct speech and
lack of brilliancy.

UFB   Unfit for broadcast. Reports using any of the
foregoing terms should be accompanied by the terms
"UFB" or "NOT UFB".

NOT UFB   Not unfit for broadcast.

NO D.C.   Loss of control battery on Type 1 facility.

The work "HEAVY" or "LIGHT" should be used whenever feasible in order to
more clearly indicate the degree of the trouble. If more applicable, as in
the case of interference troubles (BUZZ, 20-C test set, etc.), indicate
level of interference with respect to program level.

2.02 Do not use the term "Failing" to indicate trouble on Trouble Reports.
Use terms such as "CUT" or "HEAVY HITS" etc., whichever may be
applicable.

2.03 Do not use the terms "Objectionable" or "Not Objectionable" to express
the degree of trouble on Trouble Reports. Use the term "Heavy" or
"Light" to more clearly indicate the degree of trouble.

2.04 Do not use the term "NO PROGRAM" when it is intended to report a cut.

2.05 The foregoing abbreviations and terms should cover the majority of
troubles, but they may have to be enlarged upon at times.