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**Information technology —  
Telecommunications and information  
exchange between systems — Private  
Integrated Services Network —  
Specification, functional model and  
information flows — Private User Mobility  
(PUM) — Registration supplementary  
service**

*Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange  
d'information entre systèmes — Réseau privé à intégration de  
services — Spécification, modèle fonctionnel et flux d'informations —  
Mobilité de l'utilisateur privé (PUM) — Service supplémentaire  
d'enregistrement*

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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 17875 was prepared by ECMA (as ECMA-281) 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.

## **Introduction**

This International Standard is one of a series of standards defining services and signalling procedures 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 specifies the Private User Mobility Registration (PUMR) supplementary service.

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.

There is currently no equivalent service specified by ITU-T or ETSI for public ISDN.

# Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Specification, functional model and information flows — Private User Mobility (PUM) — Registration supplementary service

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the Supplementary Service (SS) Private User Mobility Registration (PUMR), which is applicable to various basic services supported by Private Integrated Services Networks (PISN). Basic services are specified in ISO/IEC 11574.

SS-PUMR is a supplementary service that enables a PUM user to register at, or de-register from, any wired or wireless terminal within the PISN. The ability to register at different wired and wireless terminals in the PISN at different times enables the PUM user to maintain the provided services (including the ability to make and receive calls) at different access points.

Supplementary service specifications are produced in three stages, according to the method described in CCITT Rec. I.130. This International Standard contains the stage 1 and stage 2 specifications of SS-PUMR. The stage 1 specification (clause 6) specifies the general feature principles and capabilities. The stage 2 specification (clause 7) identifies the Functional Entities involved in the supplementary service and the information flows between them.

## 2 Conformance

In order to conform to this International Standard, a stage 3 standard shall specify signalling protocols and equipment behaviour that are capable of being used in a PISN which supports the supplementary service specified in this International Standard. This means that, to claim conformance, a stage 3 standard is required to be adequate for the support of those aspects of clause 6 (stage 1) and clause 7 (stage 2) which are relevant to the interface or equipment to which the stage 3 standard applies.

## 3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

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

ISO/IEC 11574:1994, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Circuit-mode 64 kbit/s bearer services — Service description, functional capabilities and information flows*.

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)*.

ISO/IEC 13866:1995, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Specification, functional model and information flows — Call completion supplementary services*.

ISO/IEC 15428:1999, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Specification, functional model and information flows — Wireless Terminal Location Registration supplementary service and Wireless Terminal Information Exchange additional network feature*.

ISO/IEC 15430:1999, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Specification, functional model and information flows — Wireless terminal call handling additional network features*.

## **ISO/IEC 17875:2000(E)**

ISO/IEC 15432:1999, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Specification, functional model and information flows — Wireless Terminal Authentication supplementary services (WTAT and WTAN)*.

ISO/IEC 17877:2000, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private Integrated Services Network — Specification, functional model and information flows — Private User Mobility (PUM) — Call handling additional network features*.

CCITT Rec. I.130,1988, *Method for the characterization of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and network capabilities of an ISDN (Blue Book)*.

ITU-T Rec. I.112:1993, *Vocabulary of terms for ISDNs*.

ITU-T Rec. I.210:1993, *Principles of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and the means to describe them*.

ITU-T Rec. Z.100:1993, *Specification and description language*.