

Description

The present invention relates to a line protection switch equipment in a communication system, for switching from a working line (i.e., a normal line) to a protection line (i.e., a standby line) to continue communication when a fault occurs on the working line.

To improve the reliability of a communication system, a one to one or n to one working-protection switching system is employed for continuing the communication by separating the faulty portion and by switching to a protection equipment or to a protection line. In such an n to one working-protection switching system, the switching circuit for switching and connecting the faulty line among the working n lines and one protection line must be maintained in the switching state even when the power is cut, and should have a simple construction.

Active elements such as transistors or amplifiers cannot be employed in the switching circuit to maintain it in the switching state during a power cut off. Also, to keep the construction of the switching circuit as simple as possible, the switching circuit must not be formed by a matrix switch.

An example of a prior art reference is FUJITSU Sci. Tech. J. 21, 1 (March 1985), pp 50-52 "405 M bit/s Single-Mode Optical Fiber Transmission System".

In an n to one working-protection switching system of a prior art having n working lines and one protection line for switching and connecting the protection line in place of the faulty working line, the protection line is previously determined. The switching and connection are carried out by changing the faulty working line to a protection line and by making the protection line a working line. When the fault is recovered, the working line which became the protection line is switched to again become working line, and the protection line which became the working line is switched to again become a protection line.

In the afore-mentioned prior communication system, the protection line is previously determined. Therefore, a disadvantage arises in that there is little freedom of line selection. To remove this disadvantage, a floating (or quasi-fixed) system is known. In the floating protection system, the working-protection switching can be carried out without specifically determining a protection line so that the freedom of line selection is increased. The switching circuit, however, has a matrix switch construction. Further, since a high speed data switching of several ten to several hundred mega bit/s must be effected in accordance with the degree of multiplication, the switching circuit cannot be realized by a simple contact construction. Therefore, the circuit having a matrix switch construction has a disadvantage of being large in scale.

The object of the present invention is to provide a new quasi-fixed protection system which is adaptable by using a switching circuit having a relatively simple construction.

According to the present invention, there is provided a line protection switch equipment in a communication system, connected between a plurality of lines, one of the lines being operatively used as a protection line, and the other of the lines being operatively used as a working line.

The line protection switch equipment comprises: a plurality of two-input and two-output switches, respectively connected between the lines, and a loop line for connecting the two-input and two-output switches to each other in series, forming a loop; each of the two-input and two-output switches having a first input terminal, a second input terminal, a first output terminal and a second output terminal. The first input terminal and the first output terminal are connected to a corresponding one of the lines, and the second input terminal and the second output terminal are connected to the loop line; whereby, by switching the two-input and two-output switches corresponding to a faulty working line and to the protection line, the faulty working line is switched to become a protection line, and the protection line becomes a working line.

The above object and features of the present invention will be better understood from the following description of the preferred embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a data transmission system of a prior art, for explaining the background of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a simplified block diagram of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3A is a block diagram of a line protection switch equipment developed before the present invention;

Fig. 3B shows a normal state of a two-input and two-output switch in the line protection switch equipment shown in Fig. 3A;

Fig. 3C shows a switched state of the two-input and two-output switch in the line protection switch equipment shown in Fig. 3A;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram illustrating the basic concept of a line protection switch equipment according to the present invention;

Fig. 5A is a block diagram illustrating a line protection switch equipment according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5B shows a normal state of a two-input and two-output switch in the line protection switch equipment shown in Fig. 5A;

Fig. 5C shows a switched state of the two-input and two-output switch in the line protection switch equipment shown in Fig. 5A;

Fig. 5D is a circuit diagram of the two-input and two-output switch in the line protection switch equipment shown in Fig. 5A;

Fig. 6A is a block diagram illustrating a line protection switch equipment, according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6B is a circuit diagram of two two-input and two-output switches in the line protection switch equipment shown in Fig. 6A;

Fig. 7A is a block diagram illustrating a line protection switch equipment, according to still

another embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7B shows a normal state of a two-input and two-output switch in the line protection switch equipment shown in Fig. 7A;

Fig. 7C shows a first switched state of the two-input and two-output switch in the line protection switch equipment shown in Fig. 7A;

Fig. 7D shows a second switched state of the two-input and two-output switch in the line protection switch equipment shown in Fig. 7A; and

Fig. 7E is a circuit diagram of the two-input and two-output switch in the line protection switch equipment shown in Fig. 7A.

For better understanding of the present invention, the background and the prior art will first be described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2.

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating a data transmission system of a prior art disclosed in the previously mentioned reference (FUJITSU Sci. Tech.). The system shown in Fig. 1 includes line protection switch equipment (LPSW) 1 and 2, control portions 3 and 4, and line terminal equipment (LTE) 5 and 6, which are connected via 3R type regenerator (REG) 8 controlled by a control portion 9. The line terminal equipment 5 and 6 includes normal (NOR) equipment and standby (STBY) equipment. The control portions 3 and 4 include master (MSV) and slave (SSV) supervisory equipment, bit error rate monitoring (BER MON) equipment, order wire (OW) equipment, and SV/OW interface (INF) equipment. The control portion 9 also includes BER MON equipment, SSV equipment, OW equipment, and SV/OW INF equipment.

The present invention relates to the construction of the line protection switch equipment (LPSW) 1 or 2.

Figure 2 is a simplified block diagram of Fig. 1. In Fig. 2, the line protection switch equipment (LPSW) 1 is connected between lines L_{1a} — L_{5a} and line terminal equipment (LTE) 51—55. The line terminal equipment (LTE) 51—55 and 61—65 are connected via lines L_{1b} — L_{5b} . The line protection switch equipment (LPSW) 2 is connected between the line terminal equipment (LTE) 61—65 and lines L_{1c} — L_{5c} . The control portions 3 and 4 supervise the state of the line terminal equipment (LTE) 51—55 and 61—65 and control the path in the line protection switch equipment (LPSW) 1 and 2. The lines L_{1a} — L_{5a} , L_{1b} — L_{5b} and L_{1c} — L_{5c} conduct a high-speed multi-transmission of, for example, 405 mega bit/s, and are constructed by coaxial cables or optical fibers. When constructed by optical fibers, electrical-optical converting elements such as semiconductor lasers and optical-electrical converting elements such as avalanche photodiodes (APD) are provided in the line terminal equipment 51—55 and 61—65.

In such a conventional communication system, the lines L_{1a} — L_{4a} , L_{1b} — L_{4b} , and L_{1c} — L_{4c} , for example, are predetermined as working lines, and the lines L_{5a} , L_{5b} and L_{5c} are predetermined as protection lines. The line protection switch equipment (LPSW) 1 usually connects the lines L_{1a} — L_{5a}

to the corresponding line terminal equipment 51—55. If a fault occurs, for example, in the working line L_{2b} , the control portions 3 and 4 respectively receive control information from the line terminal equipment (LTE) 52 and 62 so that, as illustrated by dotted lines, the line protection switch equipment (LPSW) 1 and 2 make a path between the protection lines L_{5a} and L_{5c} via the faulty working line L_{2b} and simultaneously between the working lines L_{2a} and L_{2c} via the protection line L_{5b} . Then, the control portions 3 and 4 determine whether the fault has been recovered on the line L_{2b} , which has been made a protection line. When the recovery of the fault is detected, control information is transmitted and received between the control portions 3 and 4 so that the line protection switch equipment 1 and 2 switches to the original connecting state, whereby the line L_{5b} again becomes the protection line and the line L_{2b} again becomes the working line.

In the afore-mentioned prior communication system, the protection line is previously determined and therefore, there is little freedom of line selection. To remove such a disadvantage a floating protection system is known in which a protection line is not previously determined but any line can be determined as a protection line during operation. In the floating protection system of a prior art, switching between a working line and a protection line can be carried out without specifically determining a protection line so that the freedom of line selection is increased. The line protection switch equipment in the floating protection system, however, must comprise matrix switch which is very complicated. Further, since a high speed data switching of several ten to several hundred mega bit/s must be effected in accordance with the number of channels multiplexed in one coaxial cable or optical fiber, the line protection switch equipment having the matrix construction cannot be realized by a simple contact construction. Therefore the matrix switch construction has a disadvantage of being large in scale.

Figure 3A is a block diagram of a line protection switch equipment (LPSW) developed before the creation of the present invention. Note: Although the LPSW shown in Fig. 3A was developed before the present invention, it is not publicly known in the art. The LPSW shown in Fig. 3A includes a plurality of two-input and two-output switches SW_1 , SW_2 , ..., $SW_{(n-1)}$, SW_n and $SW_{(n+1)}$ each having a first input terminal I_1 , a second input terminal I_2 , a first output terminal O_1 , and a second output terminal O_2 , as shown in Figs. 3B and 3C. The switches SW_1 , SW_2 , ..., and $SW_{(n+1)}$ are respectively connected between input lines L_{1a} and output lines L_{1b} , where $i = 1, 2, \dots$ and $(n+1)$. Further, the switches $SW_{(n+1)}$, S_1 , S_2 , ..., and S_n are connected in series by connecting the second output terminal O_2 of one switch to the second input terminal I_2 of the adjacent switch.

The line $L_{(n+1)a}$ or $L_{(n+1)b}$ is predetermined to be a protection line. The other lines L_{1a} , L_{2a} , ... and

L_{na} , and L_{1b} , L_{2b} , ..., and L_{nb} are predetermined as working lines. The lines $L_{(n+1)a}$ and $L_{(n+1)b}$ are predetermined as protection lines.

In the normal state of each switch SW_i , the first input terminal I_1 is connected to the first output terminal O_1 , and the second input terminal I_2 is connected to the second output terminal O_2 , as shown in Fig. 3B.

When a fault occurs on, for example, the line L_{nb} as illustrated in Fig. 3A by a mark "X", the state of the switches SW_n and $SW_{(n+1)}$ is changed so that the first input terminal I_1 is connected to the second output terminal O_2 , and the second input terminal I_2 is connected to the first output terminal O_1 , as shown in Figs. 3A and 3C. Thus, the working line L_{na} is connected through the switches SW_n , SW_{n-1} , ..., SW_1 and $SW_{(n+1)}$ to the protection line $L_{(n+1)b}$.

The LPSW shown in Fig. 3A, however, has a disadvantage in that there is little flexibility in the selection of the protection line, since the protection line $L_{(n+1)a}$ or $L_{(n+1)b}$ is previously determined.

Further, if a line connecting adjacent switches is disconnected, the line protection switch equipment becomes inoperative.

The object of the present invention is to provide a new floating system adaptable in a communication system by using a line protection switch equipment having a relatively simple construction.

The basic concept of a line protection switch equipment according to the present invention is described with reference to Figure 4. In Fig. 4, the line protection switch equipment LPSW according to the present invention is provided in a communication system. The LPSW in Fig. 4 is connected in series with lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} , ..., and L_{na} and L_{nb} . One of the lines L_{1b} , ..., and L_{nb} is operatively used as a protection line. The other lines L_{2b} (not shown), ..., and L_{nb} are operatively used as working lines. The LPSW in Fig. 4 comprises a plurality of two-input and two-output switches SW_{ia} , where $i=1, 2, \dots$, and n . The switches SW_{ia} are respectively connected in series with the lines L_{ia} and L_{ib} , where $i=1, 2, \dots$, and n . Each switch SW_{ia} has a first input terminal I_1 , a second input terminal I_2 , a first output terminal O_1 and a second output terminal O_2 . The first input terminal I_1 and the first output terminal O_1 are respectively connected to the corresponding lines L_{ia} and L_{ib} . The second input terminal I_2 and the second output terminal O_2 are connected to the loop line LP.

By simultaneously switching the two-input and two-output switches corresponding to a faulty working line and to the protection line, the faulty working line is switched to become a protection line.

According to the LPSW shown in Fig. 4, any one of the lines L_{1b} , ..., and L_{nb} can be made a protection line. For example, assume that the line L_{1b} is a working line, and the line L_{nb} is a protection line. Then, when a fault occurs on the working line L_{1b} , if the relay contacts $r1$ are switched as illustrated by dotted lines, the line L_{1a}

is connected, via the terminals I_1 and O_2 of the switch SW_{1a} , the loop line LP and the terminals I_2 and O_1 , to the line L_{nb} . Thus, the line L_{nb} , which was a protection line, becomes a working line, and the line L_{1a} is connected, via the terminals I_1 and O_2 , the loop line LP, and the terminals I_2 and O_1 , to the line L_{1b} . Thus, the line L_{1b} becomes a protection line.

When a signal on the line L_{na} must be transmitted to the line L_{1b} , the switches SW_{1a} and SW_{na} are made so that the terminals I_1 and I_2 are connected and the terminals O_1 and O_2 are connected in the respective switches. Thus the signal on the line L_{na} is transmitted through the terminals I_1 and I_2 of the switch SW_{na} , the loop LP, the terminal O_2 of the switch SW_{1a} , and the terminal O_1 of the switch SW_{1a} to the line L_{1b} .

By providing the loop line LP, it has become possible to transmit a signal from the line L_{1a} to the line L_{nb} even when the line LP between the switches SW_{1a} and SW_{na} is disconnected.

Embodiments of the present invention will be now described in detail with reference to the drawings.

Figure 5A shows a first embodiment of the present invention. The circuit structure shown in Fig. 5A is substantially the same as the circuit shown in Fig. 4. The LPSW shown in Fig. 5A includes a plurality of two-input and two-output switches SW_{1a} , SW_{2a} , ..., $SW_{(n-1)a}$, SW_{na} and $SW_{(n+1)a}$. The switch SW_{ia} (where $i=1, 2, \dots$, or $n+1$) is connected between corresponding lines L_{ia} and L_{ib} . A loop line LP connects the switches $SW_{(n+1)a}$, SW_{1a} , SW_{2a} , ..., and SW_{na} in series.

Fig. 5B shows a normal state of a two-input and two-output switch SW_{ia} in the LPSW shown in Fig. 5A; and Fig. 5C shows a switched state of the switch SW_{ia} . In the normal state shown in Fig. 5B, the first input terminal I_1 is connected to the first output terminal O_1 ; and the second input terminal I_2 is connected to the second output terminal O_2 . In the switched state shown in Fig. 5C, the first input terminal I_1 is connected to the second output terminal O_2 ; and the second input terminal I_2 is connected to the first output terminal O_1 .

By the construction shown in Fig. 5A, any line in the lines L_{1b} , L_{2b} , ..., and L_{nb} can be arbitrarily switched from being a working line to being a protection line, when the protection line $L_{(n+1)b}$ is switched from being a protection line to being a working line, in the same way as described with reference to Fig. 4. Accordingly, the flexibility in the selection of a protection line is increased in comparison with the LPSW created before the present invention, as shown in Fig. 3A.

Each of the two-input and two-output switches SW_{1a} — $SW_{(n+1)a}$ is constructed by a relay in which the contacts are self-latched by residual magnetism, maintaining the normal state or the switched state even after the power is cut off. Also, transfer contacts are employed as the relay contacts.

Figure 5D is a circuit diagram of the two-input and two-output switch SW_{ia} in the LPSW shown in Fig. 5A. The switch SW_{ia} includes transfer contacts $a1$ — $a4$ of a self-latching type relay (not

shown). The illustrated state shows the normal state shown in Fig. 5B in which the opposing terminals I_1 and O_1 , and I_2 and O_2 are connected. Therefore, the lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} are connected via the transfer contacts a1 and a2, and the loop lines LP are connected via the transfer contacts a3 and a4.

When the two-input and two-output switch SW_{1a} carries out a switching operation, the line L_{1a} is connected to the upper loop line LP_u via the transfer contacts a1 and a3; and the line L_{1b} is connected to the lower loop line LP_l via the transfer contacts a3 and a4, resulting in the switched state illustrated in Fig. 5C.

There are, however, some problems in the LPSW shown in Fig. 5A. That is, when a fault occurs on the working line L_{1b} and when a protection line, for example, L_{2b} should be used in place of the faulty working line L_{1b} , the signal from the line L_{1a} to the line L_{2b} must be transmitted through a considerably long path. That is, the switches SW_{1a} and SW_{2a} are turned to their switched states as illustrated in Fig. 5A by solid lines so that a signal on the line L_{1a} is transmitted, through the first input terminal I_1 and the second output terminal O_2 of the switch SW_{1b} , the loop line LP_1 , the switch $SW_{(n+1)a}$, the loop line LP , the switches SW_{na} , $SW_{(n-1)a}$, ..., and the second input terminal I_2 and the first output terminal O_1 of the switch SW_{2a} , to the line L_{2b} . This long path disadvantageously causes a long signal delay. The long path is necessary because the transmitting direction through the loop line LP is determined as one direction, i.e., from the switch $SW_{(n+1)a}$ to the switch SW_{na} as illustrated by an arrow in Fig. 5A.

Figure 6A shows a second embodiment of a line protection switch equipment according to the present invention. In Fig. 6A, two switches SW_{ib} and SW_{ic} are inserted between the lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} , where $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ and $(n+1)$. The loop line LP connects the switches $SW_{(n+1)b}$, SW_{1b} , SW_{2b} , ... and SW_{nb} in series, and connects the switches $SW_{(n+1)c}$, SW_{1c} , SW_{2c} , ... and SW_{nc} in series. The loop line LP also connects the switches $SW_{(n+1)b}$ and $SW_{(n+1)c}$ in series, and connects the switches SW_{nc} and SW_{nb} in series. That is, the second output terminal O_2 of a switch SW_{ib} is connected to the second input terminal of the adjacent switch $SW_{(i-1)b}$; and the second output terminal O_2 of a switch SW_{ic} is connected to the second input terminal I_2 of a switch $SW_{(j+1)c}$, where i and j are 1, 2, ..., or n . The second output terminal O_2 of the switch SW_{1b} is connected to the second input terminal I_2 of the switch $SW_{(n+1)b}$. The second output terminal O_2 of the switch $SW_{(n+1)c}$ is connected to the second input terminal I_2 of the switch SW_{1c} .

In the operation of the LPSW shown in Fig. 6A, assume that the lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} are protection lines; and that the lines L_{2a} and L_{2b} are working lines. In this state, the protection lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} are connected by the switches SW_{1b} and SW_{1c} ; and the working lines L_{2a} and L_{2b} are connected by the switches SW_{2b} and SW_{2c} . When a fault occurs

on the working line L_{2b} , the states of the switches SW_{2b} , SW_{1c} and SW_{2c} are changed from the normal state (see Fig. 5B) to the switched state (see Fig. 5C) as illustrated in Fig. 6A by solid lines. Thus, a signal on the working line L_{2a} is transmitted, through the switches SW_{2b} , the loop line LP_2 , the switch SW_{1b} , the loop line LP_1 , switch $SW_{(n+1)b}$, the loop line LP , the switch $SW_{(n+1)c}$, the loop LP_{1a} , and the switch SW_{1c} , to the protection line L_{1b} which is now a working line. Also, a signal on the protection line L_{1a} is transmitted, through the switches SW_{1b} , SW_{1c} and SW_{2c} , to the working line L_{2b} which is now a protection line. Accordingly, the signal path in the LPSW in Fig. 6A is shorter than the signal path in the LPSW in Fig. 5A. This advantageous effect is obtained because the signal direction on the line loop LP_1 , LP_2 , ..., LP_{n-1} , LP_{1a} , LP_{2a} , LP_{3a} , ... may be arbitrarily selected in accordance with the switching states of the respective switches.

Figure 6B shows the two-input and two-output switches SW_{ib} and SW_{ic} in the afore-mentioned second embodiment, in which the two-input and two-output switches SW_{ib} and SW_{ic} respectively have transfer contacts a1—a4 and b1—b4 of a self-latching type relay (not shown). The illustrated state is a normal state in which the opposing terminals I_1 and O_1 , and I_2 and O_2 are connected so that the lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} are connected, and the loop line LP is electrically separated from the lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} .

When the switch SW_{1c} carries out a switching operation, the transfer contacts a1—a4 are switched from the illustrated state so that the adjacent terminals I_1 and O_2 , and I_2 and O_1 are connected. Thus, the line L_{1a} is connected to the upper loop line LP_u , and the line between the switches SW_{1c} and SW_{1b} is connected to the lower loop line LP_l .

Although the second embodiment shown in Fig. 6A has an advantage of short signal path as described before, it has a large scale circuit because twice the number of switches must be provided compared to the number of switches in the first embodiment shown in Fig. 5A.

Figure 7A shows a third embodiment of a line protection switch equipment according to the present invention. Figures 7B to 7D respectively show switching states of a two-input and two-output switch SW_{1d} . The only difference between the first embodiment shown in Fig. 5A and the third embodiment shown in Fig. 7A is that the switch SW_{1d} in Fig. 7A has, in addition to the first switched state shown in Fig. 7C which is the same as switched state of Fig. 5C, a second switched state as shown in Fig. 7D. In the second switched state shown in Fig. 7D, the first input terminal I_1 is connected to the second input terminal I_2 , and the first output terminal O_1 is connected to the second output terminal O_2 . By this construction, when a fault occurs on the working line L_{1b} so that a signal on the working line L_{1a} must be transmitted through a protection line, for example, L_{2b} , the switches SW_{1d} and SW_{2d} are switched to their second switched states as illustrated in Fig. 7A by

dotted lines. Thus, the signal on the working line L_{1a} can be transmitted through the first and second input terminals I_1 and I_2 of the switch SW_{1d} and through the second and first output terminals O_2 and O_1 of the switch SW_{2d} to the protection line L_{2b} . Thus, in comparison with the signal path from the line L_{1a} through the switch SW_{1d} , $SW_{(n+1)d}$, the loop line LP, the switches SW_{nd} , $SW_{(n-1)d}$, ..., and SW_{2d} to the line L_{2b} as in the first embodiment shown in Fig. 5A, the signal path in this third embodiment is very short. In addition, the number of switches in the third embodiment is half that of the switches in the second embodiment.

Figure 7E is a circuit diagram of the two-input and two-output switch SW_{1d} in the LPSW shown in Fig. 7A. The switch SW_{1d} includes transfer contacts a1—a8 of a self-latching type relay (not shown). The illustrated state shows the normal state shown in Fig. 7B in which the opposing terminals I_1 and O_1 , and I_2 and O_2 are connected. Therefore, the lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} are connected via the transfer contacts a1 and a2, and the loop lines LP are connected via the transfer contacts a3 and a4.

When the two-input and two-output switch SW_{1d} carries out a switching operation, the line L_{1a} is connected to the upper loop line LP_u via the transfer contacts a1, a5, a6 and a3; and the line L_{1b} is connected to the lower loop line LP_l via the transfer contacts a2, a7, a8 and a4, resulting in the switched state illustrated in Fig. 7C.

When the two-input and two-output switch SW_{1d} carries out another switching operation, the line L_{1a} is connected to the lower loop line LP_l via the transfer contacts a1, a5, a8 and a4; and the line L_{1b} is connected to the upper loop line LP_u via the transfer contacts a2, a7, a6 and a3, resulting in the switched state illustrated in Fig. 7D.

Also, when a construction is provided in which the transfer contacts a1—a4 and a5—a8 are operated by separate relays, the lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} can be connected to either one of the upper loop line LP_u and lower loop line LP_l .

From the foregoing description, it will be apparent that, according to the present invention, a new quasi-fixed protection system is obtained in a line protection switch equipment having a relatively simple construction.

Claims

1. A line protection switch equipment (LPSW) in a communication system, connected between a plurality of communication lines (L_{1a} and L_{1b} , L_{2a} and L_{2b} , ..., and $L_{(n+1)a}$ and $L_{(n+1)b}$), one of said communication lines being operatively used as a protection line, and the other of said communication lines being operatively used as a working line; said line protection switch equipment comprising:

a plurality of two-input and two-output switches (SW_{1a} — $SW_{(n+1)a}$; SW_{1b} — $SW_{(n+1)b}$; SW_{1c} — $SW_{(n+1)c}$; and SW_{1d} — $SW_{(n+1)d}$), respectively, connected between said lines and having the same construction, and

a loop line (LP, LP_1 — $LP_{(n-1)}$, LP_{1a} — $LP_{(n-1)a}$) for

connecting said two-input and two-output switches to each other in series, forming a loop;

each of said two-input and two-output switches having a first input terminal (I_1), a second input terminal (I_2), a first output terminal (O_1) and a second output terminal (O_2), said first input terminal and said first output terminal being connected to a corresponding one of said lines, and said second input terminal and said second output terminal being connected to said loop line, said equipment being adapted to simultaneously switch the two-input and two-output switches corresponding to a faulty working line and to said protection line, whereby said faulty working line is switched to become a protection line, and said protection line becomes a working line.

2. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 1, wherein in each of said two-input and two-output switches, said first input terminal (I_1) is connected to the input line (L_{1a}); said first output terminal (O_1) is connected to the output line (L_{1b}); said second input terminal (I_2) is connected through said loop line to said second output terminal (O_2) of the adjacent two-input and two-output switches.

3. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 2, wherein each of said two-input and two-output switches is switchable to a normal state in which said first input terminal (I_1) is connected to said first output terminal (O_1), and said second input terminal (I_2) is connected to said second output terminal (O_2), or switchable to a switched state in which said first input terminal (I_1) is connected to said second output terminal (O_2) and said second input terminal (I_2) is connected to said first output terminal (O_1).

4. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 3, wherein each of said two-input and two-output switches comprises a self-latching type relay having transfer contacts (a1—a8), said transfer contacts of said self-latching type relay comprising four relay contacts (a1, a2, a3, a4) for selectively connecting said first input terminal to said first output terminal or to said second output terminal and for selectively connecting said second input terminal to said second output terminal or to said first output terminal.

5. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 1, wherein each of said two-input and two-output switches comprises a self-latching type relay having transfer contacts (a1—a8), said transfer contacts of said self-latching type relay comprising four first relay contacts (a1, a2, a3, a4) for selectively connecting said first input terminal to said first output terminal or to said second output terminal and for selectively connecting said second input terminal to said second output terminal or to said first output terminal, and comprising four second relay contacts (a5, a6, a7, a8) for selectively determining the signal direction from said second input terminal to said second output terminal or from said second output terminal to said second input terminals.

6. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 3, wherein each of said two-input and two-

dotted lines. Thus, the signal on the working line L_{1a} can be transmitted through the first and second input terminals I_1 and I_2 of the switch SW_{1d} and through the second and first output terminals O_2 and O_1 of the switch SW_{2d} to the protection line L_{2b} . Thus, in comparison with the signal path from the line L_{1a} through the switch SW_{1d} , $SW_{(n+1)d}$, the loop line LP, the switches SW_{nd} , $SW_{(n-1)d}$, ..., and SW_{2d} to the line L_{2b} as in the first embodiment shown in Fig. 5A, the signal path in this third embodiment is very short. In addition, the number of switches in the third embodiment is half that of the switches in the second embodiment.

Figure 7E is a circuit diagram of the two-input and two-output switch SW_{1d} in the LPSW shown in Fig. 7A. The switch SW_{1d} includes transfer contacts a1—a8 of a self-latching type relay (not shown). The illustrated state shows the normal state shown in Fig. 7B in which the opposing terminals I_1 and O_1 , and I_2 and O_2 are connected. Therefore, the lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} are connected via the transfer contacts a1 and a2, and the loop lines LP are connected via the transfer contacts a3 and a4.

When the two-input and two-output switch SW_{1d} carries out a switching operation, the line L_{1a} is connected to the upper loop line LP_u via the transfer contacts a1, a5, a6 and a3; and the line L_{1b} is connected to the lower loop line LP_l via the transfer contacts a2, a7, a8 and a4, resulting in the switched state illustrated in Fig. 7C.

When the two-input and two-output switch SW_{1d} carries out another switching operation, the line L_{1a} is connected to the lower loop line LP_l via the transfer contacts a1, a5, a8 and a4; and the line L_{1b} is connected to the upper loop line LP_u via the transfer contacts a2, a7, a6 and a3, resulting in the switched state illustrated in Fig. 7D.

Also, when a construction is provided in which the transfer contacts a1—a4 and a5—a8 are operated by separate relays, the lines L_{1a} and L_{1b} can be connected to either one of the upper loop line LP_u and lower loop line LP_l .

From the foregoing description, it will be apparent that, according to the present invention, a new quasi-fixed protection system is obtained in a line protection switch equipment having a relatively simple construction.

Claims

1. A line protection switch equipment (LPSW) in a communication system, connected between a plurality of communication lines (L_{1a} and L_{1b} , L_{2a} and L_{2b} , ..., and $L_{(n+1)a}$ and $L_{(n+1)b}$), one of said communication lines being operatively used as a protection line, and the other of said communication lines being operatively used as a working line, said line protection switch equipment comprising:

a plurality of two-input and two-output switches (SW_{1a} — $SW_{(n+1)a}$; SW_{1b} — $SW_{(n+1)b}$; SW_{1c} — $SW_{(n+1)c}$; and SW_{1d} — $SW_{(n+1)d}$), respectively, connected between said lines and having the same construction, and

a loop line (LP, LP_1 — $LP_{(n-1)}$, LP_{1a} — $LP_{(n-1)a}$) for

connecting said two-input and two-output switches to each other in series, forming a loop;

each of said two-input and two-output switches having a first input terminal (I_1), a second input terminal (I_2), a first output terminal (O_1) and a second output terminal (O_2), said first input terminal and said first output terminal being connected to a corresponding one of said lines, and said second input terminal and said second output terminal being connected to said loop line, said equipment being adapted to simultaneously switch the two-input and two-output switches corresponding to a faulty working line and to said protection line, whereby said faulty working line is switched to become a protection line, and said protection line becomes a working line.

2. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 1, wherein in each of said two-input and two-output switches, said first input terminal (I_1) is connected to the input line (L_{1a}); said first output terminal (O_1) is connected to the output line (L_{1b}); said second input terminal (I_2) is connected through said loop line to said second output terminal (O_2) of the adjacent two-input and two-output switches.

3. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 2, wherein each of said two-input and two-output switches is switchable to a normal state in which said first input terminal (I_1) is connected to said first output terminal (O_1), and said second input terminal (I_2) is connected to said second output terminal (O_2), or switchable to a switched state in which said first input terminal (I_1) is connected to said second output terminal (O_2) and said second input terminal (I_2) is connected to said first output terminal (O_1).

4. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 3, wherein each of said two-input and two-output switches comprises a self-latching type relay having transfer contacts (a1—a8), said transfer contacts of said self-latching type relay comprising four relay contacts (a1, a2, a3, a4) for selectively connecting said first input terminal to said first output terminal or to said second output terminal and for selectively connecting said second input terminal to said second output terminal or to said first output terminal.

5. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 1, wherein each of said two-input and two-output switches comprises a self-latching type relay having transfer contacts (a1—a8), said transfer contacts of said self-latching type relay comprising four first relay contacts (a1, a2, a3, a4) for selectively connecting said first input terminal to said first output terminal or to said second output terminal and for selectively connecting said second input terminal to said second output terminal or to said first output terminal, and comprising four second relay contacts (a5, a6, a7, a8) for selectively determining the signal direction from said second input terminal to said second output terminal or from said second output terminal to said second input terminals.

6. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 3, wherein each of said two-input and two-

mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen verbunden sind durch Verbinden des ersten Ausgangsanschlusses (O_1) eines (SW_{1b}) der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen mit dem ersten Eingangsanschluß (I_1) eines anderen der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen, wobei der erste Eingangsanschluß (I_1) des einen der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen mit der Eingangsleitung (L_{1a}) verbunden ist, der erste Ausgangsanschluß (O_1) des anderen (SW_{1c}) der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen mit der Ausgangsleitung (L_{1b}) verbunden ist, und in jedem der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen der zweite Eingangsanschluß (I_2) durch die Schleifenleitung mit dem zweiten Ausgangsanschluß (O_2) des angrenzenden Schalters mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen verbunden ist.

Revendications

1. Un équipement de commutation de protection de ligne (LPSW) dans un système de communication, connecté entre un ensemble de lignes de communication (L_{1a} et L_{1b} , L_{2a} et L_{2b} , ..., et $L_{(n+1)a}$ et $L_{(n+1)b}$), l'une de ces lignes de communication étant utilisée fonctionnellement à titre de ligne de protection, et les autres lignes de communication étant utilisées fonctionnellement à titre de lignes de travail,

cet équipement de commutation de protection de ligne comprenant:

un ensemble de commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties (SW_{1a} — $SW_{(n+1)a}$; SW_{1b} — $SW_{(n+1)b}$; SW_{1c} — $SW_{(n+1)c}$, et SW_{1d} — $SW_{(n+1)d}$), respectivement connectés entre les lignes précitées et ayant la même structure, et

une ligne en boucle (LP , LP_1 — $LP_{(n-1)}$, LP_n — $LP_{(n+1)}$) pour connecter mutuellement en série les commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties, de façon à former une boucle;

chacun des commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties ayant une première borne d'entrée (I_1), une seconde borne d'entrée (I_2), une première borne de sortie (O_1) et une seconde borne de sortie (O_2), la première borne d'entrée et la première borne de sortie étant connectées à l'une correspondante des lignes, et la seconde borne d'entrée et la seconde borne de sortie étant connectées à la ligne en boucle, cet équipement étant conçu pour commuter simultanément les commutateurs à deux entrées et à deux sorties correspondant à une ligne de travail défectueuse et à la ligne de protection, grâce à quoi la ligne de travail défectueuse est commutée pour devenir une ligne de protection, et la ligne de protection devient une ligne de travail.

2. Un équipement de commutation de protection de ligne selon la revendication 1, dans lequel dans chacun des commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties, la première borne d'entrée (I_1) est connectée à la ligne d'entrée (L_{1a}); la première borne de sortie (O_1) est connectée à la ligne de sortie (L_{1b}); et la seconde borne d'entrée (I_2) est connectée par l'intermédiaire de la ligne en bou-

cle à la seconde borne de sortie (O_2) des commutateurs à deux entrées et à deux sorties adjacents.

3. Un équipement de commutation de protection de ligne selon la revendication 2, dans lequel chacun des commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties peut être placé dans un état normal dans lequel la première borne d'entrée (I_1) est connectée à la première borne de sortie (O_1), et la seconde borne d'entrée (I_2) est connectée à la seconde borne de sortie (O_2), ou peut être placé dans un état commuté dans lequel la première borne d'entrée (I_1) est connectée à la seconde borne de sortie (O_2) et la seconde borne d'entrée (I_2) est connectée à la première borne de sortie (O_1).

4. Un équipement de commutation de protection de ligne selon la revendication 3, dans lequel chacun des commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties comprend un relais du type à auto-maintien comportant des contacts de transfert ($a1$ — $a8$), ces contacts de transfert du relais du type à auto-maintien comprenant quatre contacts de relais ($a1$, $a2$, $a3$, $a4$) pour connecter sélectivement la première borne d'entrée à la première borne de sortie ou à la seconde borne de sortie, et pour connecter sélectivement la seconde borne d'entrée à la seconde borne de sortie ou à la première borne de sortie.

5. Un équipement de commutation de protection de ligne selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chacun des commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties comprend un relais du type à auto-maintien comportant des contacts de transfert ($a1$ — $a8$), ces contacts de transfert du relais du type à auto-maintien comprenant quatre premiers contacts de relais ($a1$, $a2$, $a3$, $a4$) pour connecter sélectivement la première borne d'entrée à la première borne de sortie ou à la seconde borne de sortie, et pour connecter sélectivement la seconde borne d'entrée à la seconde borne de sortie, et comprenant quatre seconds contacts de relais ($a5$, $a6$, $a7$, $a8$) pour déterminer sélectivement la direction de transfert de signal de la seconde borne d'entrée vers la seconde borne de sortie ou de la seconde borne de sortie vers la seconde borne d'entrée.

6. Un équipement de commutation de protection de ligne selon la revendication 3, dans lequel chacun des commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties peut en outre être placé dans un autre état commuté dans lequel la première borne d'entrée (I_1) est connectée à la seconde borne d'entrée (I_2) et la seconde borne de sortie (O_2) est connectée à la première borne de sortie (O_1).

7. Un équipement de commutation de protection de ligne selon la revendication 1, dans lequel dans chacune des lignes, deux (SW_{1b} et SW_{1c}) des commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties sont connectés par la connexion de la première borne de sortie (O_1) de l'un (SW_{1b}) des deux commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties à la première borne d'entrée (I_1) de l'autre des deux commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties, la première borne d'entrée (I_1) de l'un des deux commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties étant connec-

output switches is further switchable to another switchable state in which said first input terminal (I_1) is connected to said second input terminal (I_2) and said second output terminal (O_2) is connected to said first output terminal (O_1).

7. A line protection switch equipment as claimed in claim 1, wherein in each of said lines, two (SW_{1b} and SW_{1c}) of said two-input and two-output switches are connected by connecting said first output terminal (O_1) of one (SW_{1b}) of said two two-input and two-output switches to said first input terminal (I_1) of another of said two two-input and two-output switches, said first input terminal (I_1) of said one of said two two-input and two-output switches being connected to the input line (L_{1a}), said first output terminal (O_1) of said another (SW_{1c}) of said two-input and two-output switches being connected to the output line (L_{1b}), and in each of said two-input and two-output switches, said second input terminal (I_2) is connected through said loop line to said second output terminal (O_2) of the adjacent two-input and two-output switch.

Patentansprüche

1. Leitungsschutzschaltereinrichtung (LPSW) in einem Kommunikationssystem, welches zwischen eine Vielzahl von Kommunikationsleitungen (L_{1a} und L_{1b} , L_{2a} und L_{2b} , ..., $L_{(n+1)a}$ und $L_{(n+1)b}$) geschaltet ist, von denen eine im Betrieb als Schutzleitung und die andere im Betrieb als Arbeitsleitung verwendet wird, gekennzeichnet durch

eine Vielzahl von Schaltern mit jeweils zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen (SW_{1a} — $SW_{(n+1)a}$; SW_{1b} — $SW_{(n+1)b}$; SW_{1c} — $SW_{(n+1)c}$; und SW_{1d} — $SW_{(n+1)d}$), die zwischen die Leitungen geschaltet sind und den gleichen Aufbau haben, und eine Schleifenleitung (LP , LP_1 — $LP_{(n-1)}$, LP_{1a} — $LP_{(n-1)a}$) zur Verbindung der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen miteinander in Reihe, so daß eine Schleife gebildet wird;

wobei jeder der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen einen ersten Eingangsanschluß (I_1), einen zweiten Eingangsanschluß (I_2), einen ersten Ausgangsanschluß (O_1) und einen zweiten Ausgangsanschluß (O_2) hat, der erste Eingangsanschluß und der erste Ausgangsanschluß mit einer entsprechenden Leitung verbunden ist, und der zweite Eingangsanschluß und der zweite Ausgangsanschluß mit der Schleifenleitung verbunden ist, und die Einrichtung angepaßt ist,

gleichzeitig die Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen entsprechend einer fehlerhaften Arbeitsleitung und der Schutzleitung zu schalten, wodurch die fehlerhafte Arbeitsleitung so geschaltet wird, daß sie zu einer Schutzleitung wird, und die Schutzleitung zu einer Arbeitsleitung wird.

2. Leitungsschutzschaltereinrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in jedem der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen der erste Eingangsanschluß (I_1) mit

der Eingangsleitung (L_{1a}) verbunden ist; der erste Ausgangsanschluß (O_1) mit der Ausgangsleitung (L_{1b}) verbunden ist; der zweite Eingangsanschluß (I_2) durch die Schleifenleitung mit dem zweiten Ausgangsanschluß (O_2) des angrenzenden Schalters mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen verbunden ist.

3. Leitungsschutzschaltereinrichtung nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jeder der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen in einen normalen Zustand schaltbar ist, in welchem der erste Eingangsanschluß (I_1) mit dem ersten Ausgangsanschluß (O_1) verbunden ist, und der zweite Eingangsanschluß (I_2) mit dem zweiten Ausgangsanschluß (O_2) verbunden ist, oder in einen geschalteten Zustand schaltbar ist, in welchem der erste Eingangsanschluß (I_1) mit dem zweiten Ausgangsanschluß (O_2) und der zweite Eingangsanschluß (I_2) mit dem ersten Ausgangsanschluß (O_1) verbunden ist.

4. Leitungsschutzschaltereinrichtung nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jeder der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen ein Relais des Selbstverriegelungstyps umfaßt, welches Übertragungskontakte ($a1$ — $a8$) hat, wobei die Übertragungskontakte des Relais eines selbstverriegelnden Typs vier Relaiskontakte ($a1$, $a2$, $a3$, $a4$) zum selektiven Verbinden des ersten Eingangsanschlusses mit dem ersten Ausgangsanschluß oder dem zweiten Ausgangsanschluß und zum selektiven Verbinden des zweiten Eingangsanschlusses mit dem zweiten Ausgangsanschluß oder dem ersten Ausgangsanschluß umfassen.

5. Leitungsschutzschaltereinrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jeder der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen ein Relais eines selbstverriegelnden Typs umfaßt, welches Übertragungskontakte ($a1$ — $a8$) hat, wobei die Übertragungskontakte des Relais eines selbstverriegelnden Typs vier erste Relaiskontakte ($a1$, $a2$, $a3$, $a4$) zum selektiven Verbinden des ersten Eingangsanschlusses mit dem ersten Ausgangsanschluß oder dem zweiten Ausgangsanschluß und zum selektiven Verbinden des zweiten Eingangsanschlusses mit dem zweiten Ausgangsanschluß oder dem ersten Ausgangsanschluß umfassen, und vier zweite Relaiskontakte ($a5$, $a6$, $a7$, $a8$) zum selektiven Bestimmen der Signalrichtung vom zweiten Eingangsanschluß zum zweiten Ausgangsanschluß oder vom zweiten Ausgangsanschluß zum zweiten Eingangsanschluß umfassen.

6. Leitungsschutzschaltereinrichtung nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jeder der Schalter mit zwei Eingängen und zwei Ausgängen außerdem in einen anderen schaltbaren Zustand schaltbar ist, in welchem der erste Eingangsanschluß (I_1) mit dem zweiten Eingangsanschluß (I_2) verbunden ist und der zweite Ausgangsanschluß (O_2) mit dem ersten Ausgangsanschluß (O_1) verbunden ist.

7. Leitungsschutzschaltereinrichtung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in jeder der Leitungen zwei (SW_{1b} und SW_{1c}) der Schalter

tée à la ligne d'entrée (L_{1a}), la première borne de sortie (O_1) de l'autre (Sw_{1b}) des commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties étant connectée à la ligne de sortie (L_{1b}), et dans chacun des commutateurs à deux entrées et deux sorties, la seconde

borne d'entrée (I_2) est connectée par l'intermédiaire de la ligne en boucle à la seconde borne de sortie (O_2) du commutateur à deux entrées et deux sorties adjacent.

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