

(n) * * *

Note: The frequencies designated in paragraph (a) of § 14.264 are additionally available (except 4409.4, 4434.9, 4406.9 and 4434.5 kc/s for Alaska-public fixed stations as provided in Subpart F of this part. This dual allocation is primarily for the purpose of providing a group of frequencies for radio station licensees in the Alaska area whose industrial operations require an integrated system of ship-shore and point-to-point communication.

[Note amended, 26 F.R. 10925, Nov. 22, 1961; 26 F.R. 11246, Nov. 29, 1961]

§ 14.265 Rules in other parts applicable.

The rules relating to the assignment and use of frequencies for ship, aircraft, marine utility, and coast stations operating in the maritime mobile service and for stations operating in the maritime radio location service which are set forth in Parts 7 and 8 of this chapter shall, except as otherwise specifically provided in this part, apply to stations of these services (including developmental stations) in the Alaska area so far as they are consistent with this part.

[27 F.R. 7125, July 26, 1962]

§ 14.267 Temporary frequencies for treaty implementation.

[Deleted, 26 F.R. 11246, Nov. 29, 1961]

PART 15—RADIO FREQUENCY DEVICES ¹

Note: In Part 15, the terms "kc" and Mc" were changed to "kc/s" and "Mc/s", respectively, wherever they appear, 26 F.R. 10281, Nov. 2, 1961.

Subpart A—General

- Sec. 15.1 Basis of this part. [Amended]
- 15.2 Scope of this part. [Amended]
- 15.4 General definitions. [Amended]
- 15.6 Information required by the Commission. [Revised]

Subpart C—Radio Receivers

- 15.61 Scope of this subpart. [Revised]
- 15.63 Measurement procedure. [Amended]
- 15.64 Certification of receivers. [Revised]
- 15.65 Information to be filed with the Commission. [Amended]
- 15.66 Identification of certificated receivers. [Amended]
- 15.68 Date when certification is required. [Revised]
- 15.70 All-channel television broadcast reception. [Added]

¹Part heading amended, 27 F.R. 11699, Nov. 28, 1962.

Subpart D—Community Antenna Television Systems

- Sec. 15.161 Radiation from a community antenna television system. [Amended]
- 15.166 Effective date of radiation limits in this subpart. [Amended]

Subpart A—General

§ 15.1 Basis of this part.

(b) Sections 303(s) and 330 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, provide that all television broadcast receivers shipped in interstate commerce, or imported from any foreign country, for sale or resale to the public, shall comply with the provisions of this chapter for capability of adequately receiving all television broadcast channels.

(Interpret or apply secs. 303, 330, 48 Stat. 1082, Public Law 87-529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 303, 330)

CODIFICATION: In § 15.1, the existing text was designated paragraph (a) and a new paragraph (b) added, 27 F.R. 11699, Nov. 28, 1962.

§ 15.2 Scope of this part.

(c) This part also contains requirements, technical specifications, and certification procedure for the all-channel reception capability of television broadcast receivers.

(Interpret or apply sec. 330, 48 Stat. 1082, Public Law 87-529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 330) [Paragraph (c) added, 27 F.R. 11699, Nov. 28, 1962]

§ 15.4 General definitions.

(b) *Harmful interference.* Any emission, radiation or induction which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with this chapter.

[Paragraph (b) amended, 26 F.R. 10281, Nov. 2, 1961]

(g) *Television broadcast receiver.* Apparatus designed to receive television pictures broadcast simultaneously with sound.

(h) *Noise figure of a television broadcast receiver.* The ratio of (1) the total noise power delivered by the receiver

into its output termination when the noise temperature of its input termination is standard (209° K) at all frequencies, to (2) the portion thereof engendered by the input termination.

NOTE: For a television broadcast receiver, portion (2) includes only that noise from the input termination which appears in the output via the principal frequency transformation and does not include spurious contributions such as those from image-frequency transformation.

(1) *Peak picture sensitivity for television broadcast receiver.* The lowest input signal which results in standard picture test output when the receiver is tuned for maximum picture output.

NOTE: Standard picture test output for symmetrical sine-wave modulation shall be 20 volts peak-to-peak between the control elements of the picture tube.

(Interpret or apply sec. 330, 48 Stat. 1082, Public Law 87-529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 330) [Paragraphs (g), (h), and (i) added, 27 F.R. 11699, Nov. 28, 1962]

§ 15.6 Information required by the Commission.

The owner or operator of any device subject to this part shall promptly furnish to the Commission or its representative such information as may be requested concerning the operation of the device, including a copy of any measurements made for the purpose of certification.

(Interpret or apply sec. 330, 48 Stat. 1082, Public Law 87-529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 330) [27 F.R. 11699, Nov. 28, 1962]

Subpart C—Radio Receivers

§ 15.61 Scope of this subpart.

Radio receivers come within the scope of this subpart insofar as they are restricted radiation devices and generate and radiate radio frequency energy or are designed to receive television pictures broadcast simultaneously with sound. Typically this subpart limits oscillator radiation from superheterodyne receivers. In the case of television broadcast receivers, this subpart also limits the radiation of radio frequency energy which is generated by the sweep circuits, and requires that such receivers be capable of adequately receiving all television broadcast channels.

(Interpret or apply sec. 330, 48 Stat. 1082, Public Law 87-529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 330) [27 F.R. 11699, Nov. 28, 1962]

§ 15.63 Measurement procedure.

* * * * *

(2) Institute of Radio Engineers Standard 61 IRE 27S1 for conducted interference measurements from frequency modulated and television broadcast receivers in the range of 300 kc/s to 25 Mc/s.

[Subparagraph (2) amended, 26 F.R. 10281, Nov. 2, 1961]

Prior Amendments

1958: 23 F.R. 2770, Apr. 25.

(3) Institute of Radio Engineers standard 60 IRE 17 S1 for measurement of noise figure and peak picture sensitivity of a television broadcast receiver, as follows:

(Interpret or apply sec. 330, 48 Stat. 1082, Public Law 87-529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 330) [Subparagraph (3) added, 27 F.R. 11699, Nov. 28, 1962]

§ 15.64 Certification of receivers.

(a) (1) No receiver manufactured after the effective dates of this subpart (see § 15.68) that operates in the range 30 to 890 Mc/s, including frequency modulation broadcast receivers and television broadcast receivers, shall be operated without a station license unless it has been certificated to demonstrate compliance with the radiation interference limits set forth in § 15.62.

(2) No television broadcast receiver manufactured after April 30, 1964, shall be shipped in interstate commerce or imported from any foreign country into the United States, for sale or resale to the public, unless it has been certificated to comply with the noise figure and peak picture sensitivity requirements set forth in § 15.70. (This provision does not apply to carriers which transport television broadcast receivers without trading in them.)

(b) The owner or operator need not certificate his own receiver as meeting the radiation interference limits of § 15.62 if it has been certificated by the manufacturer or the distributor.

(c) Certification made by the manufacturer or the distributor shall be based on tests made on receivers actually produced for sale. Tests shall be performed on a sufficient number of production units to assure that all production units

comply with the requirements of this subpart.

(d) The certificate may be executed by an engineer skilled in making and interpreting such measurements as are required.

(e) The certificate shall contain the following information:

(1) Name of the manufacturer or distributor of the receiver.

(2) Model number.

(3) Brief description of receiver, including tuning range, type of circuit, and purpose for which used (as broadcast, aircraft, etc.).

(4) Brief statement of the measurement procedure used.

NOTE: If a standard procedure is used, it is sufficient to identify the standard. Other measurement procedures must be described in detail.

(5) Date the measurements were made.

(6) A summary of the data obtained.

NOTE: For television broadcast receivers the measured noise figure and peak picture sensitivity must be stated.

(7) A statement certifying that, on the basis of measurements made, the radio receiver is capable of complying with the requirements of this part under normal operation with the usual maintenance.

(8) The name and address of the certifying engineer, and name and address of his employer, if any.

(9) Date of the certificate.

(f) The certificate shall be retained by the owner, the manufacturer, or the distributor (as may be appropriate) for a period of 5 years, and shall be made available, upon reasonable request, to an authorized Commission representative, or photostat furnished by mail. (See § 15.65 for filing requirement with FCC.)

(Interpret or apply sec. 330, 48 Stat. 1032, Public Law 87-529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 330) [27 F.R. 11699, Nov. 28, 1962]

§ 15.65 Information to be filed with Commission.

* * * * *

(c) This information is not open to public inspection.

(Interpret or apply sec. 330, 48 Stat. 1032, Public Law 87-529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 330) [Paragraph (c) amended, 27 F.R. 11700, Nov. 28, 1962]

§ 15.66 Identification of certificated receivers.

* * * * *

(b) After January 1, 1964, cartons containing television broadcast receivers shipped in interstate commerce or imported into the United States, for sale or resale to the public, shall clearly indicate either (1) that the receiver within was manufactured on or before April 30, 1964, or (2) that the receiver within meets all FCC requirements pertaining to all-channel reception (see § 15.70).

(Interpret or apply sec. 330, 48 Stat. 1032, Public Law 87-529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 330)

CODIFICATION: In § 15.66, the existing text was designated paragraph (a) and a new paragraph (b) added, 27 F.R. 11700, Nov. 28, 1962.

§ 15.68 Date when certification is required.

(a) *For television broadcast receivers.*

(1) VHF television broadcast receivers manufactured after May 1, 1956, shall comply with the certification requirements with respect to radiation of radio frequency energy, except that compliance with the power line interference limits for frequencies between 3 Mc/s and 25 Mc/s is required for such receivers manufactured after December 31, 1957.

(2) UHF television broadcast receivers manufactured after December 31, 1957, shall comply with the certification requirements with respect to radiation of radio frequency energy: *Provided, however,* That the limit of 500 uv/m appearing in the table in § 15.62 is temporarily increased to 1,000 uv/m for all UHF television receivers until April 30, 1964.

(3) All television broadcast receivers manufactured after April 30, 1964, shall comply with the certification requirement with respect to adequacy of all-channel reception.

(b) *For other receivers.* All radio receivers other than television broadcast receivers that operate (tune) in the range 30 to 890 Mc/s manufactured after October 1, 1956, shall comply with the certification requirements with respect to radiation of radio frequency energy, except as follows:

(1) FM broadcast receivers manufactured after December 31, 1956, shall comply with the certification requirements

with respect to frequencies above 25 Mc/s. All such receivers manufactured after December 31, 1957, shall comply with the certification requirements with respect to all frequencies.

(2) The radiation interference limits and the certification requirement with respect thereto shall be met by all pocket type super-regenerative receivers used in the one-way signalling services as defined in Part 21 of this chapter which are manufactured after December 31, 1956.

(3) Super-regenerative receivers manufactured after October 1, 1956, for use by Class B stations in the Citizens Radio Service shall comply with the certification requirements of this subpart; except that, until November 1, 1963, radiation need not be limited within the band 462.525–467.475 Mc/s.

(Interpret or apply sec. 330, 48 Stat. 1082, Public Law 87–529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 330) [27 F.R. 11700, Nov. 28, 1962]

Prior Amendments

1958: 23 F.R. 6140, Aug. 9.

1959: 24 F.R. 205, Jan. 8.

1960: 25 F.R. 13829, Dec. 29.

§ 15.70 All-channel television broadcast reception.

(a) All television broadcast receivers manufactured after April 30, 1964, and shipped in interstate commerce or imported from any country into the United States, for sale or resale to the public, shall be capable of adequately receiving all channels allocated by the Commission to the television broadcast service. A television broadcast receiver shall be considered to be capable of adequately receiving all channels if it meets the specifications in this section for noise figure and peak picture sensitivity.

(b) The noise figure of any television broadcast receiver subject to paragraph (a) of this section, for any television channel between 14 and 83 inclusive, shall not be larger than 18 db.

(c) The peak picture sensitivity of any television broadcast receiver subject to paragraph (a) of this section, averaged for all channels between 14 and 83 inclusive, shall not be more than 8 db larger than the peak picture sensitivity of that receiver averaged for all television channels between 2 and 13 inclusive. (Interpret or apply sec. 330, 48 Stat. 1082, Public Law 87–529, 76 Stat. 151; 47 U.S.C. 330) [27 F.R. 11700, Nov. 28, 1962]

SUBPART D—COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION SYSTEMS

§ 15.161 Radiation from a community antenna television system.

CODIFICATION: Footnote 1 following the table of frequencies in § 15.161 was amended to read as follows, 23 F. R. 2770, Apr. 25, 1958:

¹ For the purpose of this section, a sparsely inhabited area is that area within 1,000 feet of a community antenna television system where television broadcast signals are, in fact, not being received directly from a television broadcast station.

§ 15.166 Effective date of radiation limits in this subpart.

(a) The radiation limits for community antenna television systems shall be met by all new systems whose construction began on or after October 1, 1956, and by all new sections added to existing systems whose construction began on or after October 1, 1956.

[Paragraph (a) amended, 24 F.R. 1863, Mar. 14, 1959]

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Part 16—Land Transportation Radio Services

Subpart A—General Information

- Sec.
16.3 Arrangements for cooperative use of facilities. [Revised]
16.6 Definition of terms. [Revised]
16.8 Policy governing the assignment of frequencies. [Amended]
16.9 Frequency coordination. [Revised]

Subpart B—Applications, Authorizations and Notifications

- 16.52 Procedures for obtaining a radio station authorization and for commencement of operation. [Amended]
16.53 Special temporary authority. [Revised]
16.55 Who may sign applications. [Revised]
16.56 Standard forms to be used. [Amended]
16.58 Supplemental information to be submitted with application. [Amended]
16.59 Partial grant. [Revised]
16.60 Defective applications. [Revised]
16.61 Amendment or dismissal of applications. [Revised]
16.64 Changes in authorized stations. [Amended]