

**§ 95.671 Serial number.**

The serial number of each CB transmitter must be engraved on the transmitter chassis.

[53 FR 36789, Sept. 22, 1988. Redesignated at 61 FR 28769, June 6, 1996, and further redesignated at 61 FR 46567, Sept. 4, 1996]

**§ 95.673 Copy of rules.**

A copy of part 95, subpart D, of the FCC Rules, current at the time of packing of the transmitter, must be furnished with each CB transmitter marketed.

[53 FR 36789, Sept. 22, 1988. Redesignated at 61 FR 28769, June 6, 1996, and further redesignated at 61 FR 46567, Sept. 4, 1996]

APPENDIX 1 TO SUBPART E OF PART 95—  
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The definitions used in this subpart E are:  
*Authorized bandwidth.* Maximum permissible bandwidth of a transmission.

*Carrier power.* Average TP during one unmodulated RF cycle.

*CB.* Citizens Band Radio Service.

*CB transmitter.* A transmitter that operates or is intended to operate at a station authorized in the CB.

*Channel frequencies.* Reference frequencies from which the carrier frequency, suppressed or otherwise, may not deviate by more than the specified frequency tolerance.

*Crystal.* Quartz piezo-electric element.

*Crystal controlled.* Use of a crystal to establish the transmitted frequency.

*dB.* Decibels.

*EIRP.* Effective Isotropic Radiated Power. Antenna input power times gain for free-space or in-tissue measurement configurations required by MICS, expressed in watts, where the gain is referenced to an isotropic radiator.

*FCC.* Federal Communications Commission.

*Filtering.* Refers to the requirement in § 95.633(b).

*FRS.* Family Radio Service.

*GMRS.* General Mobile Radio Service.

*GMRS transmitter.* A transmitter that operates or is intended to operate at a station authorized in the GMRS.

*Harmful interference.* Any transmission, radiation or induction that endangers the functioning of a radionavigation or other safety service or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with applicable laws, treaties and regulations.

*Mean power.* TP averaged over at least 30 cycles of the lowest modulating frequency, typically 0.1 seconds at maximum power.

*Medical Implant Communications Service (MICS) transmitter.* A transmitter authorized to operated in the MICS.

*Medical implant device.* Apparatus that is placed inside the human body for the purpose of performing diagnostic or therapeutic functions.

*Medical implant event.* An occurrence or the lack of an occurrence recognized by a medical implant device, or a duly authorized health care professional, that requires the transmission of data from a medical implant transmitter in order to protect the safety or well-being of the person in whom the medical implant transmitter has been implanted.

*Medical implant programmer/control transmitter.* A MICS transmitter that operates or is designed to operate outside of a human body for the purpose of communicating with a receiver connected to a medical implant device.

*Medical implant transmitter.* A MICS transmitter that operates or is designed to operate within a human body for the purpose of facilitating communications from a medical implant device.

*MICS.* Medical Implant Communications Service.

*MURS.* Multi-Use Radio Service.

*Peak envelope power.* TP averaged during one RF cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope.

*R/C.* Radio Control Radio Service.

*R/C transmitter.* A transmitter that operates or is intended to operate at a station authorized in the R/C.

*RF.* Radio frequency.

*TP.* RF transmitter power expressed in W, either mean or peak envelope, as measured at the transmitter output antenna terminals.

*Transmitter.* Apparatus that converts electrical energy received from a source into RF energy capable of being radiated.

*W.* Watts.

[65 FR 60878, Oct. 13, 2000]

**Subpart F—218–219 MHz Service**

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

SOURCE: 57 FR 8275, Mar. 9, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 95.801 Scope.**

This subpart sets out the regulations governing the licensing and operation of a 218–219 MHz system. This subpart supplements part 1, subpart F of this chapter, which establishes the requirements and conditions under which commercial and private radio stations