

§ 95.632

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R1D, A3E, H3E, J3E, R3E. A non-voice emission is limited to selective calling or tone-operated squelch tones to establish or continue voice communications. See § 95.412 (b) and (c).

(d) An FRS unit may transmit only emission type F3E or F2D. A non-voice emission is limited to selective calling or tone-operated squelch tones to establish or continue voice communications, digital data transmission of location information or text messaging.

(e) No GMRS or CB transmitter shall employ a digital modulation or emission.

(f) No GMRS, CB or R/C transmitter shall transmit non-voice data.

(g) An LPRS station may transmit any emission type appropriate for communications in this service. Two-way voice communications, however, are prohibited.

(h) A MedRadio station may transmit any emission type appropriate for communications in this service. Voice communications, however, are prohibited.

(i) A WMTS station may transmit any emission type appropriate for communications in this service, except for video and voice. Waveforms such as electrocardiograms (ECGs) are not considered video.

(j) A MURS transmitter must transmit only emission types A1D, A2B, A2D, A3E, F2B, F1D, F2D, F3E, G3E. Emission types A3E, F3E and G3E include selective calling or tone-operated squelch tones to establish or continue voice communications. MURS transmitters are prohibited from transmitting in the continuous carrier mode.

(k) DSRCS-OBUs are governed under subpart L of this part.

[53 FR 36789, Sept. 22, 1988. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 28769, June 6, 1996, and further redesignated and amended at 61 FR 46567, 46568, Sept. 4, 1996; 64 FR 69930, Dec. 15, 1999; 65 FR 44008, July 17, 2000; 65 FR 53190, Sept. 1, 2000; 65 FR 60877, Oct. 13, 2000; 67 FR 63289, Oct. 11, 2002; 68 FR 9901, Mar. 3, 2003; 69 FR 46446, Aug. 3, 2004; 74 FR 22706, May 14, 2009]

§ 95.632 MURS transmitter frequencies.

(a) The MURS transmitter channel frequencies are 151.820 MHz, 151.880 MHz, 151.940 MHz, 154.570 MHz, 154.600 MHz.

(b) The authorized bandwidth is 11.25 kHz on frequencies 151.820 MHz, 151.880 MHz and 151.940 MHz. The authorized bandwidth is 20.0 kHz on frequencies 154.570 and 154.600 MHz.

(c) MURS transmitters must maintain a frequency stability of 5.0 ppm, or 2.0 ppm if designed to operate with a 6.25 kHz bandwidth.

[65 FR 60877, Oct. 13, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 63289, Oct. 11, 2002]

§ 95.633 Emission bandwidth.

(a) The *authorized bandwidth* (maximum permissible bandwidth of a transmission) for emission type H1D, J1D, R1D, H3E, J3E or R3E is 4 kHz. The authorized bandwidth for emission type A1D or A3E is 8 kHz. The authorized bandwidth for emission type F1D, G1D, F3E or G3E is 20 kHz.

(b) The authorized bandwidth for any emission type transmitted by an R/C transmitter is 8 kHz.

(c) The authorized bandwidth for emission type F3E or F2D transmitted by a FRS unit is 12.5 kHz.

(d) For transmitters in the LPRS:

(1) The authorized bandwidth for narrowband frequencies is 4 kHz and the channel bandwidth is 5 kHz

(2) The channel bandwidth for standard band frequencies is 25 kHz.

(3) The channel bandwidth for extra band frequencies is 50 kHz.

(4) AMTS stations may use the 216.750–217.000 MHz band as a single 250 kHz channel so long as the signal is attenuated as specified in § 95.635(c).

(e) For transmitters in the MedRadio Service:

(1) For stations operating in 402–405 MHz, the maximum authorized emission bandwidth is 300 kHz. For stations operating in 401–401.85 MHz or 405–406 MHz, the maximum authorized emission bandwidth is 100 kHz, and stations operating in 401.85–402 MHz, the maximum authorized emission bandwidth is 150 kHz.

(2) Lesser emission bandwidths may be employed, provided that the unwanted emissions are attenuated as provided in § 95.635. See §§ 95.628(g) and 95.639(f) regarding maximum transmitter power and measurement procedures.

(3) Emission bandwidth will be determined by measuring the width of the