

25 microwatts in the 150 kHz bandwidth. See §§ 95.633(e).

(2) For transmitters operating in 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, or 451–457 MHz bands, the peak EIRP over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 1 mW or $10 \log B - 7.782$ dBm, where B is the 20 dB emission bandwidth in MHz; and the peak power spectral density shall not exceed 800 microwatts per megahertz in any 1 megahertz band.

(3) For transmitters operating in the 2360–2390 MHz band, the maximum EIRP over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 1 mW or $10 \log(B)$ dBm, where B is the 20 dB emission bandwidth in MHz.

(4) For transmitters operating in the 2390–2400 MHz band, the maximum EIRP over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 20 mW or $16 + 10 \log(B)$ dBm, where B is the 20 dB emission bandwidth in MHz.

(5) The antenna associated with any MedRadio transmitter must be supplied with the transmitter and shall be considered part of the transmitter subject to equipment authorization. Compliance with these EIRP limits may be determined as set forth in § 95.627(g) or § 95.628(h), as applicable.

(g) The maximum field strength authorized for WMTS stations in the 608–614 MHz band is 200 mV/m, measured at 3 meters. For stations in the 1395–1400 MHz and 1427–1429.5 MHz bands, the maximum field strength is 740 mV/m, measured at 3 meters.

(h) No MURS unit, under any condition of modulation, shall exceed 2 Watts transmitter power output.

(i) DSRCS-OBUs are governed under subpart L of this part, except the maximum output power for portable DSRCS-OBUs is 1.0 mW. For purposes of this paragraph, a portable is a transmitting device designed to be used so that the radiating structure(s) of the device is/are within 20 centimeters of the body of the user.

[53 FR 36789, Sept. 22, 1988; 53 FR 44144, Nov. 1, 1988. Redesignated at 61 FR 28769, 28770, June 6, 1996, and further redesignated at 61 FR 46567, 46569, Sept. 4, 1996]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 95.639, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the

Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

§ 95.643 DSRCS-OBU certification.

Sections 95.645 through 95.655 do not apply to certification of DSRCS-OBUs. DSRCS-OBUs must be certified in accordance with subpart L of this part and subpart J of part 2 of this chapter.

[69 FR 46446, Aug. 3, 2004]

§ 95.645 Control accessibility.

(a) No control, switch or other type of adjustment which, when manipulated, can result in a violation of the rules shall be accessible from the transmitter operating panel or from exterior of the transmitter enclosure.

(b) An R/C transmitter which incorporates plug-in frequency determining modules which are changed by the user must be certificated with the modules. Each module must contain all of the frequency determining circuitry including the oscillator. Plug-in crystals are not considered modules and must not be accessible to the user.

[53 FR 36789, Sept. 22, 1988. Redesignated at 61 FR 28769, June 6, 1996, and further redesignated at 61 FR 46567, Sept. 4, 1996; 63 FR 36610, July 7, 1998]

§ 95.647 FRS unit and R/C transmitter antennas.

The antenna of each FRS unit, and the antenna of each R/C station transmitting in the 72–76 MHz band, must be an integral part of the transmitter. The antenna must have no gain (as compared to a half-wave dipole) and must be vertically polarized.

[61 FR 28770, June 6, 1996. Redesignated at 61 FR 46567, Sept. 4, 1996]

§ 95.649 Power capability.

No CB, R/C, LPRS, FRS, MedRadio, MURS, or WMTS unit shall incorporate provisions for increasing its transmitter power to any level in excess of the limits specified in § 95.639.

[74 FR 22708, May 14, 2009]

§ 95.651 Crystal control required.

All transmitters used in the Personal Radio Services must be crystal controlled, except an R/C station that