MedRadio programmer/control transmitter may not be used to relay information in the 2360–2400 MHz band to other MedRadio programmer/controller transmitters. Wireless retransmission of all other information from an MBAN transmitter to a receiver that is not part of the same MBAN shall be performed using other radio services that operate in spectrum outside of the 2360–2400 MHz band. Notwithstanding the above restriction, a MedRadio programmer/control transmitter in the 2360–2400 MHz band may communicate with another MedRadio programmer/control transmitter in the 2360–2400 MHz band to coordinate transmissions so as to avoid interference between the two Medical Body Area Networks.

(h) MedRadio programmer/control transmitters operating in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, and 451–457 MHz bands shall not transmit with a duty cycle greater than 3 percent.

[74 FR 22709, May 14, 2009, as amended at 75 FR 52477, Aug. 26, 2010; 77 FR 4269, Jan. 27, 2012; 77 FR 55733, Sept. 11, 2012; 79 FR 60100, Oct. 6, 2014]

§ 95.1211 Channel use policy.

(a) The channels authorized for MedRadio operation by this part of the FCC Rules are available on a shared basis only and will not be assigned for the exclusive use of any entity.

(b) To reduce interference and make the most effective use of the authorized facilities, MedRadio transmitters must share the spectrum in accordance with §§ 95.627 or 95.628.

(c) MedRadio operation is subject to the condition that no harmful interference is caused to stations operating in the 400.150–406.000 MHz band in the Meteorological Aids, Meteorological Satellite, or Earth Exploration Satellite Services, or to other authorized stations operating in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, 451–457, and 2360–2400 MHz bands. MedRadio stations must accept any interference from stations operating in the 400.150–406.000 MHz band in the Meteorological Aids, Meteorological Satellite, or Earth Exploration Satellite Services, and from other authorized stations operating in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, 451–457, and 2360–2400 MHz bands.

[74 FR 22709, May 14, 2009, as amended at 77 FR 4270, Jan. 27, 2012; 77 FR 55733, Sept. 11, 2012]

§ 95.1213 Antennas.

(a) An antenna for a MedRadio transmitter shall not be configured for permanent outdoor use.

(b) Any MedRadio antenna used outdoors shall not be affixed to any structure for which the height to the tip of the antenna will exceed three (3) meters (9.8 feet) above ground.

(c) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section do not apply to MedRadio operations in the 2390–2400 MHz band.

[79 FR 60100, Oct. 6, 2014]

§ 95.1215 Disclosure policies.

(a) Manufacturers of MedRadio transmitters operating in the 401–406 MHz band must include with each transmitting device the following statement:

''This transmitter is authorized by rule under the Medical Device Radiocommunication Service (in part 95 of the FCC Rules) and must not cause harmful interference to stations operating in the 400.150–406.000 MHz band in the Meteorological Aids (*i.e.*, transmitters and receivers used to communicate weather data), the Meteorological Satellite, or the Earth Exploration Satellite Services and must accept interference that may be caused by such stations, including interference that may cause undesired operation. This transmitter shall be used only in accordance with the FCC Rules governing the Medical Device Radiocommunication Service. Analog and digital voice communications are prohibited. Although this transmitter has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission, there is no guarantee that it will not receive interference or that any particular transmission from this transmitter will be free from interference.''

(b) Manufacturers of MedRadio transmitters operating in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, and 451–457 MHz bands must include with each transmitting device the following statement:

''This transmitter is authorized by rule under the MedRadio Service (47 CFR part 95). This transmitter must not cause harmful interference to stations authorized to operate on a primary basis in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, and 451–457 MHz bands,