§§ 95.2335–95.2345 [Reserved]

§ 95.2347 WMTS automatic control.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 95.347, WMTS operations may be conducted under manual or automatic control.

§§ 95.2349–95.2355 [Reserved]

§ 95.2357 WMTS duration of transmissions.

WMTS operations may be conducted on a continuous basis, notwithstanding the provisions of § 95.357.

§ 95.2359 [Reserved]

§ 95.2361 WMTS transmitter certification.

(a) WMTS transmitters (transmitters that operate or are intended to operate in the WTMS) must be certified in accordance with this subpart and the provisions of part 2, subpart J of this chapter.

(b) A grant of equipment certification for the WMTS will not be issued for any WMTS transmitter type that fails to comply with the applicable rules in this subpart.

§ 95.2363 WMTS frequency bands and channels.

The channels listed in this section are allotted for shared use in the WMTS and channels will not be assigned for exclusive use of any entity.

(a) WMTS transmitter types must operate in one or more of these frequency bands:

(1) 608–614 MHz (co-primary);

(2) 1395–1400 MHz (co-primary); or,

(3) 1427–1429.5 MHz (co-primary) and 1429.5–1432 MHz (secondary), except at the locations listed in § 90.259(b)(4) of this chapter where WMTS transmitters may operate in the 1429–1431.5 MHz frequency band on a primary basis and in the 1427–1429 MHz and 1431.5–1432 MHz bands on a secondary basis. *See* note US350 to the Table of Frequency Allocations in § 2.106 of this chapter for additional details.

(b) WMTS transmitter types utilizing broadband technologies (such as spread spectrum modulation) in the 608–614 MHz frequency band must be capable of using one or more of the following 1.5 MHz bandwidth channels (a maximum of 6 MHz bandwidth). Such transmitter types must be designed to use the minimum number of channels necessary to avoid harmful interference to other WMTS devices.

(1) 608.0–609.5 MHz

(2) 609.5–611.0 MHz

(3) 611.0–612.5 MHz

(4) 612.5–614.0 MHz

(c) In the 1395–1400 MHz and 1427–1432 MHz bands, no specific channels are specified. Wireless medical telemetry devices may operate on any channel within the bands authorized for wireless medical telemetry use in this part.

§ 95.2365 WMTS frequency accuracy.

Manufacturers of wireless medical telemetry devices are responsible for ensuring frequency accuracy such that all emissions are maintained within the designated bands of operation under all of the manufacturer's specified conditions.

§ 95.2367 [Reserved]

§ 95.2369 WMTS field strength limits.

Each WMTS transmitter type must satisfy the field strength limits in this section.

(a) For WMTS transmitter types operating in the 608–614 MHz band, the field strength of the transmitted signal must not exceed 200 mV/m, measured at a distance of 3 meters, using instrumentation with a CISPR quasi-peak detector.

(b) For WMTS transmitter types operating in the 1395–1400 MHz and 1427–1432 MHz bands, the field strength of the transmitted signal must not exceed 740 mV/m, measured at 3 meters, using instrumentation with an averaging detector and a 1 MHz reference bandwidth.

§§ 95.2371–95.2377 [Reserved]

§ 95.2379 WMTS unwanted emissions limits.

Each WMTS transmitter type must be designed to comply with the requirements in this paragraph.

(a) Unwanted emissions on frequencies below 960 MHz must not exceed 200 μV/m, measured at a distance

of 3 meters using measuring instrumentation with a CISPR quasi-peak detector.

(b) Unwanted emissions on frequencies above 960 MHz must not exceed 500 μV/m, measured at a distance of 3 meters using measuring equipment with an averaging detector and a 1 MHz measurement bandwidth.

§§ 95.2381–95.2383 [Reserved]

§ 95.2385 WMTS RF exposure evaluation.

Mobile and portable devices as defined in §§2.1091(b) and 2.1093(b) of this chapter operating in the WMTS are subject to radio frequency radiation exposure requirements as specified in §§1.1307(b), 2.1091, and 2.1093 of this chapter, as appropriate. Applications for equipment authorization of WMTS devices must contain a statement confirming compliance with these requirements. Technical information showing the basis for this statement must be submitted to the Commission upon request.

[85 FR 18151, Apr. 1, 2020]

§§ 95.2387–95.2391 [Reserved]

§ 95.2393 WMTS labeling requirements.

Each WMTS device must be labeled with the following statement: ''Operation of this equipment requires the prior coordination with a frequency coordinator designated by the FCC for the Wireless Medical Telemetry Service.''

§ 95.2395 WMTS disclosure.

Manufacturers, installers and users of WMTS equipment are cautioned that the operation of this equipment could result in harmful interference to other nearby medical devices.

§§ 95.2397–95.2499 [Reserved]

Subpart I—Medical Device Radio Communications Service

§ 95.2501 Scope.

This subpart contains rules that apply only to the Medical Device Radio Communications (MedRadio) Service.

§ 95.2503 Definitions, MedRadio.

Duly authorized health care professional. A physician or other individual authorized under State or Federal law to provide health care services.

Medical Body Area Network (MBAN). An MBAN is a low power network consisting of a MedRadio programmer/control transmitter and one or more medical body-worn devices all of which transmit or receive non-voice data or related device control commands for the purpose of measuring and recording physiological parameters and other patient information or performing diagnostic or therapeutic functions via radiated bi-directional or uni-directional electromagnetic signals

Medical body-worn device. Apparatus that is placed on or in close proximity to the human body (*e.g.*, within a few centimeters) for the purpose of performing diagnostic or therapeutic functions.

Medical body-worn transmitter. A MedRadio transmitter intended to be placed on or in close proximity to the human body (*e.g.*, within a few centimeters) used to facilitate communications with other medical communications devices for purposes of delivering medical therapy to a patient or collecting medical diagnostic information from a patient.

Medical Device Radio Communications (MedRadio) Service. An ultra-low power radio service for the transmission of non-voice data for the purpose of facilitating diagnostic and/or therapeutic functions involving implanted and body-worn medical devices.

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 transmitter. A MedRadio transmitter in which both the antenna and transmitter device are designed to operate within a human