

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Amendment No. 2
to
AS/NZS 4365:2002

Radiocommunications equipment used in the UHF citizen band radio service

REVISED TEXT

The 2002 edition of AS/NZS 4365 is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted in the appropriate places.

SUMMARY: This Amendment applies to the Preface and Clauses 3.20, 5.5, 5.7, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4 and 6.6.2.

Published on 12 December 2008.

Approved for publication in New Zealand on behalf of the Standards Council of New Zealand on 17 March 2008.

Preface

Add the following sentence to the third paragraph:

This edition plus Amendment 2 incorporates requirements for telemetry/telecommand, automatic station identification and the transmission of position information.

Clause 3.20

Add the following new clause:

3.20 Time-out timer (TOT)

A facility which disables the transmitter after a preset transmission period. Reactivation of the transmitter (following disabling by the TOT) shall be initiated only after the release and re-keying of the transmit control circuitry (e.g. release and re-operation of the 'press-to-talk' control in speech systems).

Clause 5.5

Delete the text of this clause and *replace* with the following:

A TOT which inhibits the transmitter after a maximum of 3 minutes of continuous operation is to be fitted.

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Clause 5.7

Delete this clause and *replace* with the following:

5.7 Operational timing requirements

The equipment may incorporate facilities for the transmission of signals other than speech telephony as follows:

- (a) When multiple tone selective calling facilities are provided the cumulative transmission time of these tones should not exceed 3 s in any 60 s period.

NOTE: Multiple tone selective calling and station identification facilities should not be confused with call tone facilities which are limited to 3 seconds in any 60 second period by way of the mandatory ACMA standard, Radiocommunications (UHF CB Radio Equipment) Standard 2004. Refer to clause 6(3). This standard is available from the ACMA website at www.acma.gov.au

- (b) When telemetry and telecommand facilities are provided the cumulative transmission time of these signals should not exceed 10 s in any 60 min period.

- (c) When automatic station identification and/or position information facilities are provided the cumulative transmission time for such signals should not exceed 10 s in any 60 min period.

Where any of the above facilities are provided, the equipment may incorporate timers to limit the duty cycle of these transmissions. In addition the user manual and/or associated information provided with the equipment shall indicate to the user that they are required to meet the low duty cycle timing requirements of the class licence (Australia) or of the general user radio licence (GURL) (New Zealand) for the CBRS.

NOTE: Licensing requirements in Australia and New Zealand limit the duty cycle of these emissions.

Clauses 6.1.2, 6.1.3 and 6.1.4

1. *Reinstate* Clause 6.1.2 which was replaced by new clause ‘Start up channel’ in Amendment 1.

6.1.2 Use of channels 22 and 23

The equipment design shall permit transmission of telemetry/telecommand (if fitted) on channels 22 and 23 only. The transmission of speech telephony signals on 22 or 23 shall be inhibited.

2. *Insert* new Clauses 6.1.3 and 6.1.4 as follows:

6.1.3 Automatic station identification and/or position information

The equipment design may permit transmission of signals conveying station identification and/or information on geographical position only in conjunction with a transmission on the same channel.

Where the equipment design permits the transmission of signals conveying station identification and/or information on geographical position means shall be provided to permit the equipment user to prevent these transmissions.

6.1.4 Start up channel

The equipment design shall prevent emergency channels 5 or 35 being the factory default start up channel.

Clause 6.6.2

Delete the fifth paragraph of this clause and *replace* with the following:

Using the same level required to established standard test modulation, the audio pass band is then swept to ascertain the modulation frequency at which maximum frequency deviation occurs. The modulation frequency and frequency deviation at that point are then measured. Using the modulation frequency established in the previous step, the modulating signal level is then increased by 20 dB in one step. The instantaneous and steady-state frequency deviations, both positive and negative are measured.
