THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS
(under section 5 (1) (d))

The Radio and Telegraph Control (Exemptions) Regulations, 1973 L.N. 192/73

REGULATIONS
(under section 8)

The Radio and Telegraph Control (Private Radio Service) Regulations, 1973 L.N. 441/73, 80F/80, 178E/87, 41/96

The Radio and Telegraph Control (Amateur Radio Service) Regulations, 1974 L.N. 414/74, 272/75, 80G/80, 178D/87

The Radio and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations, 1974 L.N. 415/74, 80H/80, 178B/87, 44/96, 27F/98

The Radio and Telegraph Control (Maritime Mobile Radio Service) Regulations, 1977 L.N. 214/77, 54A/79, 80I/80, 178C/87, 43/96

The Radio and Telegraph Control (Conditions of Seizure) Regulations, 1981 L.N. 174/81

The Radio and Telegraph Control (Citizens Band Radio Service) Regulations, 1986 L.N. 185/86, 40/96

The Radio and Telegraph Control (Dealers and Experimental Radio Station Licences) Regulations, 1987 L.N. 178A/87, 45/96, 27E/98

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL ACT

REGULATIONS
(under section 5 (1) (d))

THE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH CONTROL (EXEMPTIONS) REGULATIONS, 1973

(Made by the Minister on the 24th day of May, 1972) L.N. 192/73

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Radio and Telegraph Control (Exemptions) Regulations, 1973.

2. In these Regulations—

"antenna gain" means the ratio of the power required at the input of a reference antenna to the power supplied to the input of the given antenna to produce in a given direction, the same field at the same distance, and when not specified otherwise, the figure expressing the gain of an antenna refers to the gain in the direction of the radiation main lobe;

"assigned frequency" means the centre of the frequency band assigned to a station;

"carrier" or carrier wave means an electromagnetic wave suitable for being modulated;

"common carrier" means a lawfully authorized company or organization carrying on a telecommunication service available to the general public in accordance with the terms and conditions of their authorization;

"damped waves" or "class B emissions" means waves of which the amplitude of successive cycles, at the source, progressively diminishes;

"decibel" or "db" means the ratio of two amounts of power expressed as a number which is ten times the logarithm to the base of 10 of this ratio;

"effective radiated power" means the power supplied to the antenna multiplied by the relative gain of the antenna in a given direction;

"emission" means radiation produced or the production of radiation, by a radio transmitting system;

"I.S.M. apparatus" means any device, apparatus or equipment which—

(*a*) is operated for industrial, scientific, medical or similar purposes;

(*b*) produces and utilizes radio frequency energy in its operation; and

(*c*) is not used for radiocommunication;

"modulation" means the process, or the result of the process whereby some characteristic of one wave is varied in accordance with another wave;

"polarization of an antenna" means the direction of the electrostatic lines of flux of the wave radiated from the antenna, that is to say, when the electrostatic lines are vertical the waves are said to be vertically polarized;

"radiocommunication" means telecommunication by means of radio waves;

"telegraph station" means all that equipment or apparatus necessary at one location for carrying on a telegraph service.

3.—(1) Where any station or apparatus specified in paragraph (2) is established or operated by any person in conformity with the technical characteristics and conditions specified herein in relation to such station or apparatus, that person shall not be required to obtain a licence in respect of any such station or apparatus.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall apply to the following stations and apparatus, namely—

(*a*) any telegraph station or apparatus which—

(i) depends for its operation on and is connected to any licensed common carrier systems;

(ii) complies with all the requirements, (technical or otherwise) set out in the licence issued in respect of the common carrier system or service concerned;

(iii) is used exclusively for the reception of news transmitted by news agencies and intended for reception by subscribers to their service; or

(iv) is not used to transmit or receive third party messages;

(*b*) any radio microphone or communication device of which—

(i) the carrier of the device is maintained within the band 26.97–27.27 megahertz;

(ii) all emissions including modulation products below 26.97 megahertz or above 27.27 megahertz are suppressed 20 db or more below the level of the unmodulated carrier;

(iii) the input to the final radio frequency stage (exclusive of filament or heater power) does not exceed 100 milliwatts; and

(iv) the antenna consists of a single element which does not exceed 5 feet in length;

(*c*) any radio microphone which operates above 30 megahertz, of which—

(i) the emissions therefrom are confined within a band 50 Kilohertz wide centered on the operating frequency, so, however, that when operation is confined within the band 88–108 megahertz a bandwidth of 200 kilohertz centered on the operating frequency may be used;

(ii) the input to the final radio frequency stage (exclusive of filament or heater power) does not exceed 100 milliwatts;

(iii) the antenna consists of a single element which does not exceed 5 feet in length;

(*d*) radio record players of which—

(i) the carrier of the device is maintained within the band 510-1600 kilohertz;

(ii) all emissions including modulation products below 510 kilohertz or above 1600 kilohertz are suppressed 20 db below the level of the unmodulated carrier;

(iii) the power input to the final radio frequency stage (exclusive of filament or heater power) does not exceed 100 milliwatts;

(iv) the total length of the antenna, including transmission line if used, does not exceed 10 feet; and

(v) the radio frequency voltage appearing on each power supply lead does not exceed 200 microvolts under any conditions of operation;

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