F2A Telegraphy by on-off keying of a frequency modulating audio frequency or frequencies, or by on-off keying of a frequency modulated emission.

F2B Automatic telegraphy by on-off keying of a frequency modulating audio frequency or frequencies, or by on-off keying of a frequency modulated emission.

F3E Telephony.

F3C Facsimile Transmission.

F3F Slow Scan Television and high definition television.

Phase Modulation

G1A Telegraphy by phase shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency.

G1B Automatic telegraphy by phase shift keying without the use of a modulating audio frequency.

G2A Telegraphy by on-off keying of a phase-modulating audio frequency or frequencies, or by on-off keying of the phase-modulated emission.

G2B Automatic telegraphy by on-off keying of a phase-modulating audio frequency or frequencies, or by on-off keying of the phase-modulated emission.

G3E Telephony.

G3C Facsimile Transmission.

G3F Slow Scan television and high definition television.

Pulse Modulation

K1A Telegraphy by on-off keying of a pulsed carrier without the use of a modulating audio frequency.

K2A Telegraphy by on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or frequencies or by on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier—the audio frequency or frequencies modulating the amplitude of the pulses.

L2A Telegraphy by on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or frequencies or by on-off keying of a modulated pulse carrier—the audio frequency or frequencies modulating the width (or duration) of the pulses.

K3E Telephony, amplitude modulated pulses.

L3E Telephony, width (or duration) modulated pulses.

M2A Telegraphy by on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or frequencies or by on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier—the audio frequency or frequencies modulating the position or phase of the pulses.

Q2A Telegraphy by on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or frequencies or by on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier—the audio frequency or frequencies modulating the angle of the carrier during the pulses.

V2A Telegraphy by on-off leying or a modulating frequency or frequencies or by on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier—which is a combination of the foregoing, or is produced by other means.

CLASSIFICATION OF EMISSIONS

Basic Characteristics

The basic characteristics of a radio emission are described by three symbols as follows:—

(i) first symbol—type of modulation of the main carrier.

(ii) second symbol—nature of Signal(s) modulating the main carrier.

(iii) third symbol—type of information to be transmitted.

INTERPRETATION

(i) *Carrier Power of a radio Transmission.* The average power supplied to the antenna from a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle under conditions of no modulation. This interpretation does not apply to pulse modulated emissions.

(ii) *Peak Envelope Power of a radio Transmitter.* The average power supplied to the antenna by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal operation.

(iii) *Effective Radiated Power (e.r.p.)* (in a given direction): The product of the power supplied to the antenna and its gain relative to a half-wave dipole in a given direction.

EXCEPTING THAT HOLDERS OF AMATEUR (B) LICENCES ARE NOT PERMITTED THE USE OF RADIO FREQUENCIES BELOW 144 MHz OR THE USE OF A1A, A1B, A2A, A2B, F1A, F1B, F2A, F2B, G1A, G2A, G1B, G2B, K1A, K2A, L2A, M2A, Q2A, and V2A Transmissions.

William J. A. Innes,
on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Dated this 19th day of March 1982.

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