AS/NZS 4268:2017

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Radio equipment and systems—Short range devices—Limits and methods of measurement

STANDARDS Australia

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This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee RC-006, Radiocommunications Equipment—General. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 12 January 2017 and by the New Zealand Standards Approval Board on 9 February 2017.
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Civil Aviation Safety Authority
Consumer Electronics Supplier Association
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS 4268:2016.

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Radio equipment and systems—Short range devices—Limits and methods of measurement

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee RC-006, Radiocommunications Equipment—General, to supersede AS/NZS 4268:2012.

The objective of this Standard is to provide limits and methods of measurement for short range devices placed on the Australian market and authorized for use by the Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2015 (LIPD) and Radiocommunications (Radio-controlled Models) Class Licence 2015, issued by the Australian Communications and Media Authority, and for short range devices placed on the New Zealand market, and authorized for use by the General User Radio Licence (GURL) issued by the New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The purpose of this revision is to simplify compliance arrangements for accepted products by referencing the Standards of the product's market of origin where possible. This will also permit future changes to allow alignment of the Australian licensing and Standards arrangements in a similar manner to that used for New Zealand.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is for information and guidance only.

Statements expressed in mandatory terms in notes to tables are deemed to be requirements of this Standard.

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FOREWORD

Short range devices (SRDs) are commonly used for radiocommunications in Australia and New Zealand. Examples of SRDs are: alarms, baby monitors, garage door openers, data collection systems, retail and logistic systems, telecommand applications, wireless home data telemetry and/or security systems, and keyless automobile entry systems. SRDs use all types of modulation, may be fixed, mobile or portable, and have dedicated and/or integral antennas.

In Australia and New Zealand, SRDs may be referred to as Low Interference Potential Devices (LIPDs). In New Zealand, before 2002, SRDs were known as Restricted Radiation Devices (RRDs).

SRDs can expect to share radiofrequency spectrum with other radiocommunications and industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) devices. It is a condition of operation of an SRD that harmful interference is not caused to the operation of other radiocommunications devices. If operation of an SRD causes harmful interference to authorized radiocommunications services, even if the SRD complies with all of the technical Standards and equipment authorization requirements in the national rules, the user of that device is in breach of the conditions of operation of that device. As well, SRDs are not afforded protection from interference caused by other radiocommunications and ISM services.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard

Radio equipment and systems—Short range devices—Limits and methods of measurement

1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies minimum performance requirements and methods of measurement for short range devices (SRDs) supplied for use under the following radiocommunications licences:

(a) For Australia, the Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2015 and the Radiocommunications (Radio-controlled Models) Class Licence 2015.

NOTE: Other requirements exist under the Radiocommunications Compliance and Labelling Scheme.

(b) For New Zealand, the Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Short Range Devices) Notice, hereafter referred to as the General User Radio Licence (GURL).

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS/NZS CISPR

11 Industrial, scientific and medical equipment—Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement

22 Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement

32 Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment—Emission requirements

ISO/IEC

18000 Information technology—Radio frequency identification for item management

18000-63 Part 63 Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz : Type C

ETSI EN

300 220 Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz frequency range with power levels ranging up to 500 mW

300 220-1 Part 1: Technical characteristics and test methods

300 328 Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wideband Transmission systems; Data transmission equipment operating in the 2,4 GHz ISM band and using wide band modulation techniques; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

300 330 Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment in the frequency range 9 kHz to 25 MHz and inductive loop systems in the frequency range 9 kHz to 30 MHz

300 330-1 Part 1: Technical characteristics and test methods