

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Radiocommunications equipment used  
in the UHF citizen band radio service**



## **AS/NZS 4365:2011**

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 16 November 2010 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 23 December 2010. This Standard was published on 27 January 2011.

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*This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS 4365.*

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in the UHF citizen band radio service**

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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 4365:2002, *Radiocommunications equipment used in the UHF citizen band radio service*.

The objective of this Standard is to specify minimum essential performance requirements for radiocommunications equipment designed or intended to operate in the citizen band radio service, excluding repeater stations, in Australia and in New Zealand, in the UHF band.

This edition incorporates revisions providing test methods and performance limits to facilitate 12.5 kHz channel operation in alignment with the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) 400 MHz band restructure and associated changes being made by the Ministry of Economic Development (MED) in New Zealand.

User manual requirements have also been extended to ensure equipment users are advised of possible consequences arising from these changes.

In addition, the specification of test power sources, adjustment mechanisms, time-out timer operation, and receiver conducted spurious radiation limits have all been updated to reflect current technology and practices. The requirements for ‘standard test modulation’ and ‘operational timing requirements’ have both been clarified.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

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

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## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

**Australian/New Zealand Standard****Radiocommunications equipment used in the UHF citizen band radio service****1 SCOPE**

This Standard specifies the technical performance characteristics, test methods and minimum requirements for radiocommunications transmitters and receivers, required for satisfactory performance in Australia and New Zealand.

The equipment covered by this Standard includes—

- (a) citizen band radio service radios operating in the UHF band;
- (b) multi-role devices in respect of their operation in the UHF citizen band radio service; and
- (c) external power amplifiers designed or intended to be used with a device falling under (a) or (b) above.

This Standard does not apply to—

- (i) radiocommunications transmitters or receivers used or intended for use as repeater stations in the citizen band radio service in Australia or New Zealand; and
- (ii) multi-role devices in respect of their operation in services other than the UHF citizen band radio service.

**2 REFERENCED DOCUMENT**

The following document is referred to in this Standard:

ETSI

EN 300 086-1 Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);  
V1.4.1 (2010-06) Land Mobile Service; Radio equipment with an internal or external RF  
Annex B connector intended primarily for analogue speech;  
Part 1 Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

**3 DEFINITIONS**

For the purpose of this Standard the definitions below apply.

**3.1 Adjacent channel power (transmitter)**

That part of the total power output of a transmitter, under defined conditions of modulation, which falls within a specified passband centred on the nominal frequency of either adjacent channel.

**3.2 Artificial load**

A non-reactive, non-radiating load whose impedance, as presented to the transmitter output, corresponds to the terminal impedance of the antenna normally connected to the transmitter.

NOTE: This is usually 50  $\Omega$ .

**3.3 Carrier power (transmitter)**

The mean power delivered to the artificial load during a single radiofrequency cycle, in the absence of modulation.