

or TV Channel 69, and to licensees authorized to change the channel of an existing station to Channel 14 or to Channel 69, to increase effective radiated power (ERP) (including any change in directional antenna characteristics that results in an increase in ERP in any direction), or to change the transmitting location of an existing station.

(i) For the purposes of this paragraph, a protected land mobile facility is a receiver that is intended to receive transmissions from licensed land mobile stations within the frequency band below 470 MHz (as relates to Channel 14) or above 806 MHz (as relates to Channel 69), and is associated with one or more land mobile stations for which a license has been issued by the Commission, or a proper application has been received by the Commission prior to the date of the filing of the TV construction permit application. However, a land mobile facility will not be protected if it is proposed in an application that is denied or dismissed and that action is no longer subject to Commission review. Further, if the land mobile station is not operating when the TV facility commences operation and it does not commence operation within the time permitted by its authorization in accordance with part 90 of this chapter, it will not be protected.

(ii) A TV permittee must take steps before construction to identify potential interference to normal land mobile operation that could be caused by TV emissions outside the authorized channel, land mobile receiver desensitization or intermodulation. It must install filters and take other precautions as necessary, and submit evidence that no interference is being caused before it will be permitted to transmit programming on the new facilities pursuant to the provisions of § 73.1615 or § 73.1620 of this part. A TV permittee must reduce its emissions within the land mobile channel of a protected land mobile facility that is receiving interference caused by the TV emission producing a vertically polarized signal and a field strength in excess of 17 dBu at the land mobile receiver site on the land mobile frequency. The TV emission should be measured with equip-

ment set to a 30 kHz measurement bandwidth including the entire applicable land mobile channel. A TV permittee must correct a desensitization problem if its occurrence can be directly linked to the start of the TV operation and the land mobile station is using facilities with typical desensitization rejection characteristics. A TV permittee must identify the source of an intermodulation product that is generated when the TV operation commences. If the intermodulation source is under its control, the TV permittee must correct the problem. If the intermodulation source is beyond the TV permittee's control, it must cooperate in the resolution of the problem and should provide whatever technical assistance it can.

(Secs. 4, 5, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1068, 1082 (47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 303))

[28 FR 13660, Dec. 14, 1963]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 73.687, see the List of CFR Sections Affected which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 73.688 Indicating instruments.

(a) Each TV broadcast station shall be equipped with indicating instruments which conform with the specifications described in § 73.1215 for measuring the operating parameters of the last radio stage of the visual transmitter, and with such other instruments as are necessary for the proper adjustment, operation, and maintenance of the visual transmitting system.

(b) The function of each instrument shall be clearly and permanently shown on the instrument itself or on the panel immediately adjacent thereto.

(c) In the event that any one of these indicating instruments becomes defective, when no substitute which conforms with the required specifications is available, the station may be operated without the defective instrument pending its repair or replacement for a period not in excess of 60 days without further authority of the FCC, provided that:

(1) If the defective instrument is the transmission line meter used for determining the output power by the direct

method, the operating power shall be determined or maintained by the indirect method whenever possible or by using the operating parameters of the last radio stage of the transmitter during the time the station is operated without the transmission line meter.

(2) If conditions beyond the control of the licensee prevent the restoration of the meter to service within the above allowed period, informal request in accordance with § 73.3549 may be filed with the Engineer in Charge of the radio district in which the station is located for such additional time as may be required to complete repairs of the defective instrument.

[41 FR 36818, Sept. 1, 1976, as amended at 48 FR 38480, Aug. 24, 1983; 49 FR 50048, Dec. 26, 1984; 50 FR 26568, June 27, 1985]

§ 73.691 Visual modulation monitoring.

(a) Each TV station must have measuring equipment for determining that the transmitted visual signal conforms to the provisions of this subpart. The licensee shall decide the monitoring and measurement methods or procedures for indicating and controlling the visual signal.

(b) In the event technical problems make it impossible to operate in accordance with the timing and carrier level tolerance requirements of § 73.682 (a)(9)(i), (a)(9)(ii), (a)(12), (a)(13), and (a)(17), a TV broadcast station may operate at variance for a period of not more than 30 days without specific authority from the FCC: *provided that*, the date and time of the initial out-of-tolerance condition has been entered in the station log. If the operation at variance will exceed 10 consecutive days, a notification must be sent to the FCC in Washington, D.C., not later than the 10th day of such operation. In the event normal operation is resumed prior to the end of the 30 day period, the licensee must notify the FCC upon restoration of normal operation. If causes beyond the control of the licensee prevent restoration of normal operation within 30 days, a written request must be made to the FCC in Washington, D.C., no later than the 30th day for such additional time as may be necessary.

[60 FR 55480, Nov. 1, 1995]

§ 73.698 Tables.

TABLE I [RESERVED]

TABLE II

(1)—Channel	(2)—31.4 kilometers (19.5 miles) If beat	(3)—31.4 kilometers (19.5 miles) inter-modulation	(4)—87.7 kilometers (54.5 miles) adjacent channel	(5)—95.7 kilometers (59.5 miles) oscillator	(6)—95.7 kilometers (59.5 miles) sound image	(7)—119.9 kilometers (74.5 miles) picture image
14	22	16–19	15	21	28	29
15	23	17–20	14, 16	22	29	30
16	24	14, 18–21	15, 17	23	30	31
17	25	14–15, 19–22	16, 18	24	31	32
18	26	14–16, 20–23	17, 19	25	32	33
19	27	14–17, 21–24	18, 20	26	33	34
20	28	15–18, 22–25	19, 21	27	34	35
21	29	16–19, 23–26	20, 22	28, 14	35	36
22	30, 14	17–20, 24–27	21, 23	29, 15	36	37
23	31, 15	18–21, 25–28	22, 24	30, 16	37	38
24	32, 16	19–22, 26–29	23, 25	31, 17	38	39
25	33, 17	20–23, 27–30	24, 26	32, 18	39	40
26	34, 18	21–24, 28–31	25, 27	33, 19	40	41
27	35, 19	22–25, 29–32	26, 28	34, 20	41	42
28	36, 20	23–26, 30–33	27, 29	35, 21	42, 14	43
29	37, 21	24–27, 31–34	28, 30	36, 22	43, 15	44, 14
30	38, 22	25–28, 32–35	29, 31	37, 23	44, 16	45, 15
31	39, 23	26–29, 33–36	30, 32	38, 24	45, 17	46, 16
32	40, 24	27–30, 34–37	31, 33	39, 25	46, 18	47, 17
33	41, 25	28–31, 35–38	32, 34	40, 26	47, 19	48, 18
34	42, 26	29–32, 36–39	33, 35	41, 27	48, 20	49, 19
35	43, 27	30–33, 37–40	34, 36	42, 28	49, 21	50, 20