

CONDITIONS

1. **Radiotelegraph Conventions.**—The Licensee shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention 1932 and the Radiocommunication Regulations annexed thereto or those of any subsequent International Convention and Regulations which may replace them so far as they are applicable to experimental stations.

2. **Power and Frequencies.**—Messages shall be sent only on waves within the frequencies and by the systems specified hereunder and the power used with the sending apparatus (measured at the anode of the valve delivering power to the aerial circuit) shall not exceed that shown against the respective frequencies :—

Power (in watts).	Frequencies (in Kilocycles per second).	Approximate equivalent wavelengths (in metres).	System.
10 (ten)	1720 to 1995	174.4 to 150.4	} Continuous wave and telephony.
25 (twenty-five)	7005 to 7295 14005 to 14395	42.83 to 41.12 21.43 to 20.83	
	56020 to 59980	5.36 to 5.00	} Continuous wave, modulated continuous wave and telephony

The use of "spark" sending apparatus and of unrectified or inadequately smoothed alternating current is specifically forbidden.

3. **Frequency control.**—The stations shall always be equipped for reception as well as sending. The sending apparatus shall invariably be tuned to the authorized frequency on which it is proposed to send. This frequency shall be selected inside the above figures in order to ensure that the frequency shall not vary outside the limits of these bands due to crystal variation and transmitter instability. Where the transmitter is not crystal controlled there shall be kept at the station, and used whenever necessary (and on all occasions when the frequency used for sending is changed), a reliable instrument of the piezo-electric crystal type, or other type approved by the Postmaster General, for measuring the frequencies of the emissions from the station. The crystal shall be calibrated to an accuracy of not less than $\pm 0.1\%$. Where the transmitter is crystal controlled the use of a crystal wavemeter will not be compulsory, but a reasonably reliable wavemeter must be provided in order to verify that the transmitter is not oscillating on any frequency other than that on which it is proposed to send.

4. **Operator.**—The apparatus must in all cases be operated by...the Licensee.....