

transmitters, working on full power, take less than 300 watts at audible frequency measured at the input of the supply transformer.

(3) The use of type B waves of all frequencies will be forbidden as from the 1st of January 1940, except for transmitters fulfilling the conditions as to power indicated in sub-paragraph (2) above.

(4) No new installation for the emission of type B waves may be fitted in a land or fixed station. Waves of this type shall be forbidden in all land stations as from the 1st of January, 1935.

(5) The Administrations will endeavour to abandon, as soon as possible, type B waves, other than the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m).

9. The use of type A1 waves only is authorized between 100 and 160 kc/s (3,000 and 1,875 m); the sole exception to this rule relates to waves of type A2 which may be used in the band from 100 to 125 kc/s (3,000 to 2,400 m) but only for the transmission of time signals.

10. In the band from 460 to 550 kc/s (652 to 545 m), no type of emission capable of rendering inoperative the distress, alarm, safety, or urgency signals, sent on 500 kc/s (600 m), is allowed.

11. (1) In the band from 325 to 345 kc/s (923 to 870 m) no type of emission capable of rendering inoperative the distress, safety, or urgency signals is allowed.

(2) This rule does not apply to regions where special agreements provide otherwise.

12. (1) In principle, any station conducting a service between fixed points on a wave with a frequency below 110 kc/s (wave-length above 2,727 m) must use one single frequency, chosen from the bands allocated to such service (section 7 above), for each of its transmitters capable of simultaneous operation.

(2) A station is not permitted to use for a service between fixed points, a frequency other than that assigned to it, as stated above.

13. In principle, stations use the same frequencies and the same types of emission for the transmission of messages by the one-way method as for their normal service. Regional arrangements may however be made for exempting the stations concerned from the application of this rule.

14. A fixed station may as a secondary service transmit to mobile stations on its normal working frequency subject to the following conditions:—

(a) the Administrations concerned consider it necessary to use this exceptional method of working;

(b) no increase of interference results.

15. In order to facilitate the exchange of synoptic meteorological messages in European areas, the frequencies