

Table II establishing minimum signal intensities required for satisfactory reception of the various types of radio aids to air navigation, such data to be used as a basis for determination of normal service areas;

Table III establishing permissible values of interfering signal strength for the various types of radio aids to air navigation expressed in ratios of desired to undesired signal at the minimum service signal contour (a) on the same frequency (b) 3 kc/s. removed in frequency, and (c) 6 kc/s. removed in frequency.

- (b) that radio aids to air navigation, especially those which are of a one-way or broadcast nature, such as radiobeacons, should be expected to maintain the highest possible standards of reliability, stability, and quality of emissions;
- (c) that in the interests of economy of frequencies the limited number of channels suitable for the use of radio air navigational aids should be assigned with the closest practicable separation, considering the type of service and class of emission, and that, as far as possible, all nations should reserve the same bands for similar types of service in order to simplify receiver design and through standardization extend the geographical limits of usefulness.
- (d) that the sharing of frequencies to provide facilities within the authorized bands might be arranged by regional agreement between the countries within whose borders lie portions of the interference area of existing stations as determined by the table of interference ratios and service signals;
- (e) that the power radiated by radio aids to air navigation in the authorized frequency bands should ordinarily be confined to a value consistent with the normal required signal intensity within the area in which it is desired to render service in order that interference beyond the service area may be reduced to a minimum.

NOTE.—See additional material submitted by the U.S.A. for informative purposes, annexed.

SECTION 12

Suppression of Interference caused by Electrical Apparatus

1. Diathermy apparatus, induction field heaters, carrier call systems, and similar non-radio apparatus which use radio frequency currents as an essential to their operation, may be a serious source of interference to radio communications.

2. The use of such apparatus has an important place in therapeutics, surgery, industry, etc.

3. The radiation of radio energy is not essential to the proper functioning of the apparatus and can be prevented or controlled without impairing the usefulness of the apparatus for its intended purpose.

4. The radiation takes place generally from the output circuit, internal circuits or power supply connection, all of which are essential elements.

5. The extent of the radiation depends upon the operating frequency or frequencies, power, and the design, installation and operation of the apparatus.