

# Operational By-Law 03

## Radio Equipment



### Objective:

The objective of this By-Law is:

1. To ensure radio equipment, both transmitters and receivers, operate within the recommended band width.
2. Transmitters and receivers are handled in an appropriate and safe manner.
3. Compliance with the MAAA's MOP on 2.4 GHz equipment.

### By-Law

Radio transmitters must be switched OFF before they are brought to the field.

Radio transmitters must be placed in the transmitter pound immediately upon arrival at the field.

The transmitter and frequency keys are to be cross checked by another club member and verified as correct, as they are entered into the pound.

If a frequency change occurs, the transmitter and frequency keys are to be re-checked by another club member and verified as correct.

Where the transmitter and frequency key details cannot be verified, the equipment is not to be used, and is to be turned off and removed from the field.

Radio transmitters and radio frequency control keys, both must carry external indication of the frequency or channel of operation.

This may be a crystal frequency, an S for synthesised radio, 2.4GHz or other visual indicator.

(Refer to TMAC Operational By-Law 03 Radio Equipment Appendix A).

Radio transmitters must operate on the frequency (channel) indicated on the transmitter case and its accompanying frequency control key.

Radio transmitters must not be removed from the transmitter pound until the proper frequency control key has been placed in the appropriate keyboard position; except when they are removed to be taken away from the field.

Radio transmitters must be switched OFF and placed in the transmitter pound immediately upon completion of a flight and/or ground test, and the frequency control key removed from the keyboard by the person replacing the radio transmitter in the transmitter pound.

Under no circumstances shall any person insert or remove a frequency control key from the keyboard other than the person using the radio transmitter to which they key belongs.

All radio receivers and transmitters must be bandwidth tested by an approved testing facility on a once-off basis before they are operated at the field.

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(Note 1: This means the transmitter and every receiver must be bandwidth tested for that frequency where possible. eg for crystal and synthesised sets).

(Note 2: For crystal sets, should the radio transmitters' frequency and thus the receivers' frequency be changed, the radio transmitter and every corresponding receiver must be re-bandwidth tested to the new frequency).

(Note 3: For 2.4GHz transmitters, where band with testing is inappropriate or not possible, then band width testing is not required, but the transmitter and receiver must have a 'C-Tick' to show compliance).

(Note 4: The MAAA's MOP on 2.4 GHz equipment, and recommendations on band width testing are to be followed).