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Not to be confused with Family Radio. The Motorola T5320 FRS portable radio service (FRS) is an improved walkie-talkie radio system that has been allowed in the United States since 1996. This personal radio service uses channelized frequencies of about 462 and 467 MHz in the ultra-high frequencies (UHF) range. It does not suffer from the interference effects detected on the Citizens Band (CB) at 27 MHz, or the 49 MHz range also used by wireless phones, toys (except ChatNow, which used FRS) and children's monitors. FRS uses frequency modulation (FM) instead of amplitude modulation (AM). Because the UHF group has different radio distribution characteristics, the Fed's short-range use may be more predictable than the more powerful unlicensed radio stations operating in the HF CB range. Originally proposed by RadioShack in 1994 for use by families, the Fed also views significant adoption of business interests as an unlicensed, undervalued alternative to the business group. The new rules, issued by the FCC in May 2017, clarify and simplify the overlap between the Fed's radio games and GMDC. There are a number of similar personal radio frequencies around the world; they share low-power characteristics in the UHF (or top VHF) range using FM, and are simplified or have no end-user licenses. The exact distribution of frequencies varies, so equipment that is legal to operate in one country can cause unacceptable interference in another. None of these radio stations operating with frequencies in the Fed's frequency range is legal to operate anywhere in Europe. Technical information FRS radio use a narrow range of frequency modulation (NBFM) with a maximum deviation of 2.5 kilohertz. The channels were separated at an interval of 12.5 kilohertz. After May 18, 2017, FRS radio is limited to 2 watts on channel 1-7 and channels 15-22. Previously, radio frS was limited to 500 milliwatts. All 22 channels are in the general service of mobile radio (GMRS). FRS radio often contains provisions for the use of sub-audible tone squelch codes (CTCSS and DCS), filtering out unwanted chatter from other users at the same frequency. While these codes are sometimes referred to as privacy codes or private line codes (PL codes), they do not offer any protection against eavesdropping and are only intended to help reduce unwanted audio when sharing live channels. Tone codes also do nothing to prevent swamped transmissions by stronger signals having a different code. All equipment used by the Fed must be certified in accordance with FCC rules. Radio-receivers are not certified for use in this service if they exceed capacity limits, have antenna, allow unauthorized selection of transmitting frequencies outside 22 frequencies intended for the Fed, or for other reasons. After December 2017, the FCC no longer accepts applications for certification of fed-handed units by the Fed to broadcast in any other radio range. Radio-receiver frS should only use permanently attached antennas; There are also desktop FRS base station radio stations that whip the antenna. This restriction intentionally limits the range of messages, allowing the community to make the most of existing channels. The use of duplex radio transmitters and telephone network relationships is prohibited by Fed rules. MANUFACTURERS of FRS tend to claim that they are deceptively exaggerated. The presence of large buildings, trees, etc., will reduce the range. In exceptional conditions (e.g. from the top of a hill to the top of a hill or above open water) communication is possible for 60 km (37 miles) or more, but this is rare. Under normal conditions, with the line of sight blocked by several buildings or trees, the Fed has an actual range of about 0.5 to 1.5 km (0.3 to 1 mile). In May 2017, the FCC significantly revised the rules for combining FRS/GMRS radios. Combined radio stations will be allowed to emit up to 2 W on 15 of the 22 channels (as opposed to 0.5 W), and all Fed channels are currently considered common to the GMDC service. Operation more than 2 W, or operation on GMRS relay input channels, still requires GMRS licensing. The FCC will not certify combined FRS/GMRS radios that exceed the Fed's current service capacity limits. Motorola FV150 FRS and GMRS Hybrid FRS/GMRS portable radios, which have 22 channels, were introduced. Until May 2017, radios were certified for unlicensed work at 7 Fed frequencies, channels 8-14, in accordance with Fed rules. Prior to the 2017 review, FCC rules required GMRS licenses to operate on 1-7 channels, using more than 0.5 W. Many hybrid radios have an ERP that is below 0.5 W on 1-7 channels, or can be installed by the user to operate at low power on these channels. This allows hybrid radios to be used in accordance with FRS rules without a license if the ERP is less than 0.5 W and the device is certified to operate FRS at these frequencies. Starting from September 28, 2017, frS-exploitation on these channels is allowed at up to 2 W. Interference in licensed services can be investigated by the FCC. Channels 8-14, previously exclusive to the Fed, from September 28, 2017 can be used GMRS at 0.5 W. Channels 15-22, previously reserved exclusively for GMRS, can be used at up to 2 W at the Fed. From September 30, 2019, it becomes illegal to import, manufacture, sell or offer radio equipment capable of operating within both GMDC and the Fed. This will not include amateur and other radio equipment not certified under Part 95, such as many portable radios that are used for amateur use, but also FRS and GMRS frequencies. List of FRS channels compared to THE GMRS (MHz) FRS EIRP EIRP GMRS EIRP Ограничение 1 462.5625 До 2 ватт До 5 ватт 2 462.5875 До 2 ватт До 5 ватт 3 462.6125 До 2 ватт До 5 ватт До 5 ватт 4 462.6375 До 2 ватт До 5 ватт 5 462.6622 До 2 ватт До 5 ватт 6 462.6875 До 2 ватт До 5 ватт 7 462.7125 До 2 ватт До 5 ватт 8 467.5625 До 0.5 ватта До 0.5 ватта 9 467.5875 До 0.5 ватт Мощность до 0,5 ватта 10 467,6125 До 0,5 ватта до 0,5 ватта 11. 467,6375 до 0,5 ватта до 0,5 ватта 12 467,6625 до 0,5 ватта До 0,5 ватта 13 467,6875 До 0,5 ватта до 0,5 ватта 14 467,7125 До 0,5 ватта до 0,5 Вт до 0,5 Вт 15 462,5500 До 2 ватт до 50 Вт 16 462,5750 До 2 ватт До 50 ватт 17 462.6000 До 2 ватт До 50 Вт 18 462.6250 До 2 ватт До 50 ватт 19 462.6500 До 2 ватт до 50 watts 20 462.2.462.006750 Up to 2 watts up to 50 watts 21 462.7000 up 2 watts up 50 watts 2 The 2,462.7250 to 2 watt To 50 Watts GMRS has other exclusive channels for the relay entering No FRS unit should exceed 0.5

watts of ERP (Effective Power) on channels 8-14. FRS 15-22 channels are jointly used by GMRS also under the 2 watt ERP restriction. However, if the device includes any of the following channels (467.5500, 467.5750, 467.6000, 467.6250, 467.6500, 467.6750, 467.7000, and 467.7250 M) license required by GMS. Benefits of the GMRS license include the ability to use repeaters, launch higher power (up to 50 w) and use external antennas, resulting in much longer communication distances. FRS radio stations in other UHF personal radio stations similar to the U.S. Fed exist in other countries, although because technical standards and frequency ranges will differ, usually FCC-approved FRS equipment cannot be used in other jurisdictions. Canadian radio-receiver FRS of the American standard has been approved for use in Canada since April 2000. By 2016 only a little power (2W ERP), half of the DUplex work GMRS, but the license is not required. Repeated and high power operations are not allowed. This allows the use of a dual FRS/GMRS lynx mode, but eliminates the use of powerful GMRS devices designed for vehicles and base stations of targets. Mexico Since tourists often bring their FRS radio with them, and since trade between the U.S., Canada and Mexico is of great importance to all three countries, the Mexican Minister of Communications and Transportation has authorized the use of frequencies and equipment of the Fed, similar to that in the U.S. However, two-mode FRS/GMRS equipment is not approved in Mexico, so caution should be exercised when operating FRS/GMRS hybrid devices purchased elsewhere. Brazil also approved dual mode GMRS/FRS equipment (GMRS only in simple mode, GMRS 462.550, 467.550, 462.725, 467.725 are not allowed) and most other South American countries. Portable radios are widely used in private security personnel in nightclubs and shopping malls, as well as in private parking, maintenance and delivery services. Other personal radio services Home article: Personal radio service Many personal radio services, like the Fed, exist around the world. Because the distribution of the radio spectrum varies around the world, a personal radio frequency vehicle cannot be used outside of its original purchase area. Fed equipment may not be legally permitted in other countries because it uses frequencies allocated for services such as police or fire; however, many countries have Fed equivalents. See also the Public Radio Service Multifunctional Radio Service PMR446 LPD433 Links - - b c d e FCC Part 95 Personal Rules Radio Communications Reform (PDF). Federal Communications Commission. Received on May 19, 2017. Paragraphs 51 and 52 list changes on fed/GMDC channels and power restrictions. These changes are designed to affect previous FRS/GMRS hybrid radio stations in the United States, which are usually sold to revise them as FRS radio, since many users who buy these radios did not know the FCC's licensing requirements. As a result, these users will not need a GMRS license. Radio broadcasts are higher than the new frS power restrictions are override as GMRS radio and users will require GMRs licenses to use these devices. Changes (channels and power limits) came into force on September 28, 2017. b c d General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS). Federal Communications Commission. Received on November 13, 2015. If you work on a radio that has been approved for both FRS and GMRS, and if you limit your activities to FRS channels with a maximum capacity of 1/2 watts of effective radiation power and a holistic antenna, you are not required to have a license. (Please note that some dual-service radio stations are broadcast with higher power on FRS channels from 1 to 7; these radios can only be used without a license on Fed channels from 8 to 14.) - FCC Wireless Services: Family Radio: Family Home - EB - Spectrum Performance Division. Federal Communications Commission. January 26, 2010. Received on January 31, 2011. The Spectrum Law Enforcement Division is responsible for dealing with public safety complaints and technical issues such as tower registration, markings and lighting, and equipment requirements. The Division is also responsible for enforcing coercive measures for violations such as unauthorized construction or operation of radio stations. b c d e f g GMRS, which transmits channels 8-14, must follow FRS rules, which be portable devices with whole antennas, energy transmission through these channels will be limited to 0.5 W EIRP, emissions through these channels will be limited to 12.5 kilohertz, and the frequency on these channels will be limited to 12.5 kilohertz, and the frequency on these channels channels will be limited will be held within 2.5 parts per million (ppm). RSS-210, Release 9 - Low-power radio devices, not exempt from licenses (all frequency ranges), app E. Industry Canada. Received on November 4, 2016. - Mexico's //geocities.com/wd9ewk/xs-frs.html Family Radio Service (FRS), received on 23 October 2009, RESOLU-O No. 506, DE 1o DE JULHO DE 2008 page 28, Seno XIV, extracted May 12, 2012 External links frS Radio in Mexico Industry Canada discuss the issue of the Approval of the Fed in Canada The licensing situation of the free radio system in Japan extracted from the frs vs gmrs frequencies. frs murs gmrs frequencies. frs gmrs frequencies canada. frs gmrs frequencies csv. frs gmrs frequencies privacy codes. frs gmrs frequencies pdf. frs gmrs frequencies and codes. frs gmrs frequencies motorola

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