

important meteorological and navigational warnings as soon as possible and repeat them at the end of the first silence period that follows.

(2) On hearing the safety signal, the radiotelephone operator should—

- (a) Not interfere with the signal or message:
- (b) Copy the message and pass it to the master:
- (c) Give every assistance in disseminating, as necessary, such messages when addressed to all ships, and re-transmit to the addressee messages of a more limited nature, if so requested.

Other Duties

7. Log-keeping—(1) The radiotelephone log should be kept in compliance with the requirements of the schedules to these performance standards.

(2) The radiotelephone log should be kept at the place where listening watch is maintained and should be available for inspection by authorised officials; the times of all entries should be recorded in UTC.

(3) The radiotelephone log should at all times be available for inspection by the master and the radiotelephone operator should call the master's attention to any entry important to safety.

8. Maintenance—The radiotelephone operator should—

- (a) Test accumulator batteries and, if necessary, bring them up to a sufficiently charged condition:
- (b) Inspect the protection against antenna breakage and ensure proper fitting and condition:
- (c) Inspect antennae for snagging or weakening and take any necessary remedial action:
- (d) Inspect insulators in whistle lanyards, triatics and stays, clean regularly and, where possible, replace damaged items:
- (e) Inspect weekly the condition of portable radio apparatus for survival craft.

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE

Part I

Main Radiotelephone Installation for Class I and Class II Fishing Boats

1. Scope—This Schedule covers the minimum performance of a singlesideband radio transmitter and receiver, suitable for use in fishing boats compulsorily fitted for radiotelephony and, as such, may form the basis for type-testing. This Schedule shall be assumed to cover, in addition to the transmitter and receiver proper, all equipment necessary for their operation but not the source of electrical energy or the aerial system with which the equipment is associated.

2. Definitions—(1) Frequency Definitions—

(a) Assigned Frequency—The assigned frequency is defined as the centre of the frequency band assigned to a station.

(b) Carrier Frequency—The carrier frequency is defined as a frequency 1400Hz below the assigned frequency. Unless otherwise stated, frequencies given in this Schedule are carrier frequencies.

(2) Emissions—

- (i) A3H—Amplitude modulated, single sideband, radiotelephony: full carrier. For class A3H emission, the power of the carrier shall be between 0dB and 6dB below the peak envelope power:
- (ii) A3—Amplitude modulated, single sideband, radiotelephony: reduced carrier. For class A3A emission, the power of the carrier shall be 16 ± 2 dB below the peak envelope power:
- (iii) A3J—Amplitude modulated, single sideband, radiotelephony: suppressed carrier. For class A3J

emission, the power of the carrier shall be 40dB or more below the peak envelope power.

(3) SINAD—ratio is defined as the ratio of the signal plus noise plus distortion to noise plus distortion expressed in decibels.

3. Mechanical and Electrical Design—(1) General

(a) In all respects the mechanical and electrical construction and the finish of the equipment shall conform to good standards of engineering practice, and the equipment shall be suitable for use on board fishing boats at sea:

(b) All parts and wiring in which the direct or alternating voltages or both (other than radio-frequency voltages) combine to give an instantaneous voltage greater than 50V shall be protected against accidental access, and shall be isolated automatically from all sources of electrical energy when the means of protection are removed. Alternatively, the equipment shall be so constructed that access to such voltages may be gained only using a tool, such as a spanner or screwdriver, and warning labels shall be prominently displayed both within the equipment and on protective covers:

(c) Means shall be provided for earthing the case of the equipment, but the equipment shall not cause the ship's mains to be earthed:

(d) The design shall be such that all parts are readily accessible for maintenance:

(e) Provision shall be made for protecting the equipment from the effects of excessive current and voltage:

(f) The equipment shall be so designed and constructed as to ensure that failure of a single component will not cause direct current high-tension voltage to appear at the aerial terminals.

(2) Fire Hazards—Precautions shall be taken against fire. In particular—

(a) The use of materials which ignite easily or sustain combustion shall be kept to a minimum and, as far as possible, materials of the fire-proof, non-burning, or slow burning types shall be used:

(b) Sufficient space shall be provided around heat-producing components to permit adequate cooling and prevent damage to adjacent components. Where necessary, ventilation shall be aided by means of splash-proof louvres or vents.

(3) *Component Ratings*—All components used in the equipment shall operate within manufacturer's ratings under normal operating conditions; but, in the case of semiconductors, the following conditions apply:

(a) Under all conditions of service, the maker's maximum ratings for each type of semiconductor device shall not in any respect be disregarded. In particular, the maker's recommended maximum junction temperature shall never be exceeded:

(b) The semiconductor devices shall be effectively protected from damage if the power supply is subject to transient voltage changes:

(c) When the equipment is operated from a battery of secondary cells, the semiconductor devices shall not be damaged by a sustained increase in power supply voltage of 15 percent relative to the Standard Test Voltage:

(d) Means shall be incorporated for the protection of the semi conductor devices from damage due to the accidental reversal of power supply polarity:

(e) Although it is not practicable to specify the intensity of radio frequency fields which may be encountered, attention is drawn to the need for screening and filtering to protect the semi conductor devices from damage due to radio frequency energy.

4. Operational Requirements—(1) Class of Emission and Operating Frequencies—