

CLASSIFICATIONS OF RADIO FREQUENCIES

This EMER has been redesignated from Tels A 640/1. Pages 1 and 2 issue 4 show the new EMER number and they supersede those pages of issue 3 dated 30 Oct 1946.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Combined Communications Board has approved the designations to be used as a uniform convenient means of referring to the frequency bands of the radio spectrum between the frequencies 390 and 75,000 Mc/s. These are shown in Table I.
2. The object of this regulation is to make available the details of this code to those concerned. By use of the letter designations for the main bands, a broad indication of the working frequency of equipments may be given and easily memorized.

SECURITY REGULATIONS GOVERNING USE OF THE CODE DESIGNATIONS

3. Documents and communications in which the designations L, S, X, alone are mentioned may be UNCLASSIFIED, whilst designations J, K, Q, V, require no security grading except when quoted in association with their frequency bands, in which case they should be graded RESTRICTED.
4. The above gives the minimum classifications of documents and communications in which the letter designations are mentioned. This in no way affects any higher classification which should be given to the document or communication in view of its other contents.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
A 640

RESTRICTED

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERING REGULATIONS

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Frequencies in M/cs</u>
L	390 - 1,650
S	1,650 - 5,200
X	5,200 - 11,900
J	11,900 - 14,250
K	20,500 - 26,500
Q	33,300 - 37,500
V	50,000 - 75,000

Table 1 - Designations of radio frequency bands.

- Notes: - 1. The frequency bands extend from, and include, the lower terminal frequency up to, but not including, the higher terminal frequency.
2. The gap between J and K, K and Q, Q and V, bands are regions in which no development is contemplated.

END