

83. Holders of the Broadcast Station Operator's Certificate of Proficiency may qualify for the Amateur Operator's Certificate of Proficiency by passing an examination in Regulations and Telegraphy only.

RE-EXAMINATION OF HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.

84. The Department may at any time, by notice in writing, require the holder of a certificate issued under the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations to satisfy it, by examination or otherwise, that he possesses the knowledge and qualifications referred to in the certificate. If the holder so fails to satisfy the Department, the certificate may be cancelled by notice in the *Commonwealth Gazette*.

PART IV.—RULES CONCERNING EQUIPMENT OF AMATEUR STATIONS.

MANNER OF ERECTION OF APPARATUS.

85. Any apparatus used or intended to be used by the licensee of an amateur station must be so erected, fixed, placed, and used as not, either directly or by reason of the working or use thereof, to interfere with the efficient and convenient working of other transmitting or receiving stations.

86. Amateur installations must be constructed in such a manner as not to constitute a danger to the licensee and housed so as not to allow of access by unauthorized persons.

87. The licensee of an amateur station must, at his own expense, if so directed by the Department, instal and maintain beacon lights on, and paint the masts of the station in such a manner as required.

TYPES OF CIRCUITS TO BE USED.

88. The transmitting equipment operated in amateur stations must employ circuits loosely coupled to the radiating system and such circuits, devices, or methods as will ensure freedom from the effects of frequency variation (other than necessary modulation), harmonics, key impacts, or other unessential emissions.

STABILITY OF EMISSIONS.

89. The modulating system associated with an amateur transmitter must be designed for efficient operation, and means must be employed by the licensee to ensure that the transmitter is not modulated in excess of its modulation capability. When using frequency modulation on frequencies below 166 mC/s., simultaneous amplitude modulation must be avoided.

90. In all amateur frequency bands from the 50-54 mC/s. band downwards, transmissions shall be permitted only when the transmitter is crystal controlled, or of a type which has a frequency stability and constancy comparable with that of an efficient crystal controlled oscillator.

POWER.

91. The power (measured at the anode of the valve or valves delivering the power to the aerial circuit) which may be used in an amateur transmitting station must not exceed 100 watts, except in such special cases as may be approved by the Department.

92. Applications for permits to use higher power than that specified in the preceding paragraph must be in writing addressed to the Superintendent, Wireless, or to the nearest District Radio Inspector in the State in which the licensee resides. They must indicate the nature of the experiments which it is intended to conduct and the period for which the higher power is required. They must also include details of experiments conducted during the preceding six months.

93. Extensions of current permits beyond a period of six months may be granted only for very special reasons, and then only with the concurrence of the Chief Inspector (Wireless).

94. An application for extension of a high power permit beyond six months must be made in writing to the Superintendent, Wireless, or District Radio Inspector at least a fortnight prior to the date of expiry of the existing permit.