AS/NZS 4268:2012
(Incorporating Amendment No. 1)

AS/NZS 4268:2012

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Radio equipment and systems—Short range devices—Limits and methods of measurement

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee RC-006, Radiocommunications Equipment—General. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 11 May 2012 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 29 June 2012.
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The following are represented on Committee RC-006:

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Australian Industry Group
Australian Information Industry Association
Australian Radio Communications Industry Association
Civil Aviation Safety Authority, Australia
Department of Defence, Australia
Electromagnetic Technical Evaluation Committee, New Zealand
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS 4268.

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee RC-006, Radiocommunications Equipment—General, to supersede AS/NZS 4268:2008.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (October 2013). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

The objective of this Standard is to provide limits and methods of measurement for short range devices placed on the Australian market, and authorized for use by the Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2000 (LIPD) and Radiocommunications (Radio-controlled Models) Class Licence 2002 Class Licences issued by the Australian Communications and Media Authority, or short range devices placed on the New Zealand market, and authorized for use by the General User Radio Licence (GURL) issued by the New Zealand Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

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The purpose of this revision is to add equipment categories and their associated limits to bring the Standard into line with the current ACMA class licence, correct errors and include some new test standards from ETSI.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

Statements expressed in mandatory terms in notes to tables are deemed to be requirements of this Standard.

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Radio equipment and systems—Short range devices—Limits and methods of measurement

1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies minimum performance requirements and methods of measurement for short range devices (SRDs) supplied for use under the following radiocommunications licences:

(a) **Australia** The Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2000 and the Radiocommunications (Radio-controlled Models) Class Licence 2002. Other requirements also exist under the Radiocommunications Compliance and Labelling scheme.

(b) **New Zealand** The Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Short Range Devices) Notice hereafter referred to as the General User Radio Licence or GURL.

SRDs are commonly used for radiocommunications in Australia and New Zealand. Examples of SRDs are: alarms, baby monitors, garage door openers, data collection systems, retail and logistic systems, telecommand applications, wireless home data telemetry and/or security systems, and keyless automobile entry systems. SRDs use all types of modulation, may be fixed, mobile or portable and have dedicated, and/or integral antennas.

In Australia and New Zealand, SRDs may be referred to as Low Interference Potential Devices (LIPDs). In New Zealand, before 2002, SRDs were known as Restricted Radiation Devices (RRDs).

SRDs can expect to be sharing radiofrequency spectrum with other radiocommunications devices. It is a condition of operation of an SRD that harmful interference should not be caused to the operation of other radiocommunications devices. If operation of an SRD causes harmful interference to authorized radiocommunications services, even if the SRD complies with all of the technical Standards and equipment authorization requirements in the National rules, the user of that device is in breach of the conditions of operation of that device. As well, SRDs are not afforded protection from interference caused by other radiocommunications services.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS/NZS 4771	Technical characteristics and test conditions for data transmission equipment operating in the 900 MHz, 2.4 GHz and 5.8 GHz bands and using spread spectrum modulation techniques
CISPR 11	Industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment—Electromagnetic disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement
CISPR 16	Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods
CISPR 16.1	Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus