

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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



AS/NZS 4268:2017

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 12 January 2017 and by the New Zealand Standards Approval Board on 9 February 2017. This Standard was published on 24 February 2017.

The following are represented on Committee RC-006:

AirServices Australia
Australian Communications and Media Authority
Australian Industry Group
Australian Radio Communications Industry Association
Australian Wireless Audio Group
Civil Aviation Safety Authority
Consumer Electronics Supplier Association
Electromagnetic Compatibility Society of Australia
Electromagnetic Technical Evaluation Committee
Engineers Australia
Free TV Australia
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, New Zealand
Telecommunications Users Association of New Zealand
Wireless Institute Australia

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Standards are living documents which reflect progress in science, technology and systems. To maintain their currency, all Standards are periodically reviewed, and new editions are published. Between editions, amendments may be issued. Standards may also be withdrawn. It is important that readers assure themselves they are using a current Standard, which should include any amendments which may have been published since the Standard was purchased.

Detailed information about joint Australian/New Zealand Standards can be found by visiting the Standards Web Shop at www.saiglobal.com or Standards New Zealand web site at www.standards.govt.nz and looking up the relevant Standard in the on-line catalogue.

For more frequent listings or notification of revisions, amendments and withdrawals, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand offer a number of update options. For information about these services, users should contact their respective national Standards organization.

We also welcome suggestions for improvement in our Standards, and especially encourage readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Please address your comments to the Chief Executive of Standards Australia or the New Zealand Standards Executive at the address shown on the back cover.

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS 4268:2016.

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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

Originated in Australia in part as AS 4268.1—1996 and AS 4268.2—1995.
Originated in New Zealand as AS/NZS 4268:2003.
Previous edition AS/NZS 4268:2012.
Fourth edition 2017.

COPYRIGHT

© Standards Australia Limited/Standards New Zealand

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher, unless otherwise permitted under the Copyright Act 1968 (Australia) or the Copyright Act 1994 (New Zealand).

Jointly published by SAI Global Limited under licence from Standards Australia Limited, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001 and by Standards New Zealand, PO Box 1473, Wellington 6011.

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee RC-006, Radiocommunications Equipment—General, to supersede AS/NZS 4268:2012.

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 2015 (LIPD) and Radiocommunications (Radio-controlled Models) Class Licence 2015, issued by the Australian Communications and Media Authority, and for 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.

The purpose of this revision is to simplify compliance arrangements for accepted products by referencing the Standards of the product's market of origin where possible. This will also permit future changes to allow alignment of the Australian licensing and Standards arrangements in a similar manner to that used for New Zealand.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is for information and guidance only.

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

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
FOREWORD.....	4
1 SCOPE.....	5
2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS.....	5
3 DEFINITIONS.....	7
4 GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	8
5 TEST CONDITIONS.....	9
6 TRANSMITTER PARAMETERS.....	9
7 RECEIVER PARAMETERS.....	12
8 FURTHER INFORMATION.....	24
APPENDICES	
A DYNAMIC FREQUENCY SELECTION (DFS) AND TRANSMIT POWER CONTROL (TPC) REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIO LOCAL AREA NETWORK (RLAN) TRANSMITTERS OPERATING IN 5250 TO 5350 MHz OR 5470 TO 5725 MHz.....	25
B TEST INFORMATION—RADIATED MEASUREMENTS.....	26

FOREWORD

Short range devices (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 share radiofrequency spectrum with other radiocommunications and industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) devices. It is a condition of operation of an SRD that harmful interference is not 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 and ISM services.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard**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) For Australia, the Radiocommunications (Low Interference Potential Devices) Class Licence 2015 and the Radiocommunications (Radio-controlled Models) Class Licence 2015.

NOTE: Other requirements exist under the Radiocommunications Compliance and Labelling Scheme.

- (b) For New Zealand, the Radiocommunications Regulations (General User Radio Licence for Short Range Devices) Notice, hereafter referred to as the General User Radio Licence (GURL).

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS/NZS CISPR

- 11 Industrial, scientific and medical equipment—Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement
- 22 Information technology equipment—Radio disturbance characteristics—Limits and methods of measurement
- 32 Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment—Emission requirements

ISO/IEC

- 18000 Information technology—Radio frequency identification for item management
- 18000-63 Part 63 Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz : Type C

ETSI EN

- 300 220 Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz frequency range with power levels ranging up to 500 mW
- 300 220-1 Part 1: Technical characteristics and test methods
- 300 328 Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wideband Transmission systems; Data transmission equipment operating in the 2,4 GHz ISM band and using wide band modulation techniques; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive
- 300 330 Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment in the frequency range 9 kHz to 25 MHz and inductive loop systems in the frequency range 9 kHz to 30 MHz
- 300 330-1 Part 1: Technical characteristics and test methods