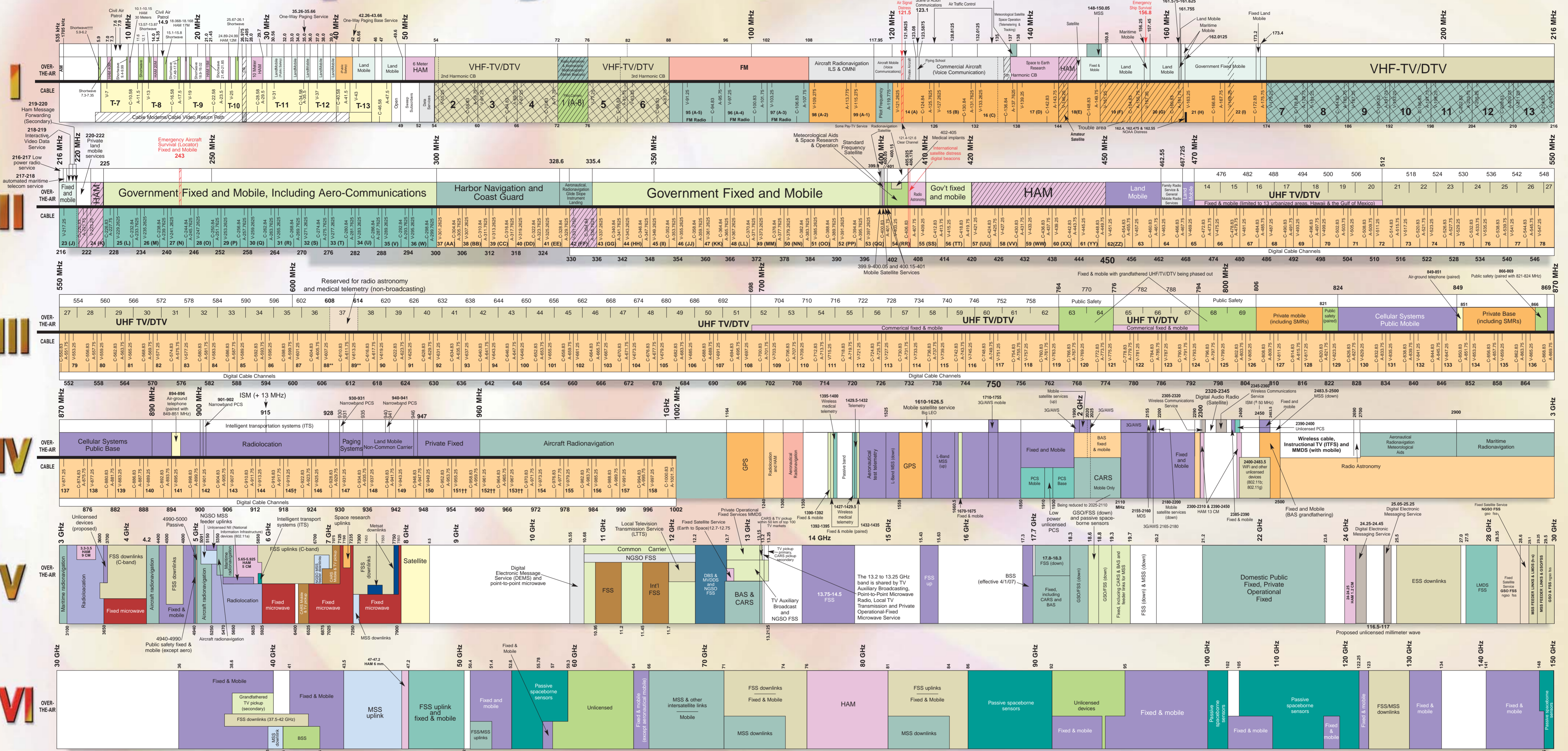


# CED 2004-2005 FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS



Cable TV channel designations reflect the Cable Television Channel Identification Plan of EIA/CEA 542-B, April 2002. It should be noted that some manufacturers using phase-locked loop channel spacing avoid using Channels 5 and 6 as designated on this chart. Instead, they set the frequencies so the video carriers are at 79.2625 MHz and 85.2625 MHz, respectively, and usually designate those carriers with numbers other than 5 or 6.

Also note that Cable TV channel designations are in the bands 108 MHz to 137 MHz and 225 MHz to 400 MHz are subject to the frequency offset and notification requirements in Sections 76.10 through 76.117 of the FCC's rules. Positive offsets are displayed on this chart, but different offsets are employed where HRC system negative offsets are used (see Section 76.612).

\*\* Channels 88 and 89 are subject to interference from set-top converter IF frequencies.

† Channel 145, local oscillator frequency. Use of this channel for priority programming is not recommended. It is used as the second local oscillator frequency for some television sets. The possibility exists that local oscillator leakage from the set may cause interference to another TV viewing this channel. The interference may be independent of the channel to which the subject TV (i.e., the one containing the double conversion tuner) is tuned.

†† Channels 151-153, IF frequency. Use of these channels for programming is not recommended. They are used as the first intermediate frequency in some television sets. When such a set is tuned to any channel in this part of the spectrum, then it may experience interference from carriers on these channels. If this occurs, the only solution may be to provide a bandstop filter tuned to these channels. Such a filter will remove several additional channels either side of channels 151-153.

\*\*NI devices include wireless keyboards, mouse, etc.

††† International (shortwave) broadcasting operates in segments between 5.9 MHz and 26.1 MHz.

be to provide a bandstop filter tuned to these channels. Such a filter will remove several additional channels either side of channels 151-153.

\*\*NI devices include wireless keyboards, mouse, etc.

††† International (shortwave) broadcasting operates in segments between 5.9 MHz and 26.1 MHz.

Proposed unlicensed millimeter wave 116.5-117 GHz

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