

§ 23.38

identifying simultaneously with transmission of traffic: call signs or the general identification signal described in paragraph (f) of this section may be superimposed on the emission being transmitted by any method which will make identification possible with communication type receivers provided that approval of any such method shall first have been obtained from the Federal Communications Commission. (Approval by the Federal Communications Commission of any means of identification of complex emissions by superimposing identification of regular transmissions will be given upon satisfactory completion of coordinated tests thereof by the applicant and the Commission's Field Engineering Bureau.) Commission approval may be withdrawn if at any subsequent time harmful interference to adjacent frequencies is caused by the superimposed identification. When superimposed identification by call sign is used, the identifying signal shall consist of "QTT de (call sign)" transmitted at least three times in International Morse Code at a speed not to exceed 25 words per minute.

(f) *General identification signal.* When an approved method of superimposed identification is used, the identification signal shall consist of "QTT de (abbreviated name of company recorded with the Commission) (abbreviated name of station recorded with the Commission)." (It is suggested that "abbreviated company name" consist of two to five letters such as the initials of the company name and that "abbreviated name of station" consist of two or three letters indicating the name of the city where the licensee's message center is located. Both of these abbreviations shall be notified to the Commission before being used for identification.) This general identification signal shall be transmitted in International Morse Code at a speed not to exceed 25 words per minute and may be transmitted continuously or intermittently as desired provided that it shall be transmitted for at least five minutes total time during the period from 10 minutes before to 10 minutes after each hour that energy is being radiated on the frequency. The same signal may be superimposed on all trans-

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missions being made at a particular station: *Provided, however,* That licensed call signs shall be transmitted on the frequencies to which they are assigned as often as is practicable and reasonable or at least at the beginning and end of each period of use of each frequency.

(g) *Identification by printer.* Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section with respect to methods of transmission, when single channel start-stop 5 unit code printer equipment is being used, the identifying call sign may be transmitted by means of printer signals. When identification is made by printer signals, it shall consist of the call sign for the particular frequency being used and shall be made at least three times at a speed of approximately 60 words per minute.

§ 23.38 Experimental points of communication, limitations.

Experimental (Research) or Experimental (Developmental) stations licensed to operate as point-to-point telegraph or telephone stations in the fixed public service may communicate only with other experimental stations located within the continental limits of the United States (except Alaska): *Provided, however,* That upon application the Commission may authorize such a station to communicate with one or more specific points in Alaska, Hawaii, possessions of the United States, or with a specific foreign point. In each such case, the Commission will determine the nature of the experimental transmissions which may be made to such point of communication.

§ 23.39 Antenna structures.

(a) *FAA notification.* Before the construction of new antenna structures or alteration in the height of existing antenna structures is authorized by the FCC, a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) determination of "no hazard" may be required. To apply for this determination, the FAA must be notified of the planned construction. Criteria used to determine whether FAA notification is required for a particular antenna structure are contained in part 17 of this chapter. Applications proposing construction of one or more new antenna structures or alteration of