

HOW TO READ THE FM COMPUTER PRINT-OUT

Full Service Stations

The computer printout should be self-explanatory for the most part. The parameters of the station being checked, (reference station) are printed in the heading. Contour distances are in kilometers and are predicted using the Commission's TVFMINT FORTRAN subroutine. When interference contour distances are less than 16 kilometers the F(50-50) tables are used. If signal contour distances are less than 1.6 km the free-space equation is used.

The column listed "IN " is the difference in kilometers between of the reference station's protected contour and the data file station's interference contour at the closest point between the contours. (All distances are derived by the method detailed in Sec. 73.208 of the Rules and Regulations as amended in Docket 80-90.) Therefore, "IN" column is a measure of incoming interference. Negative distances in this column indicate the presence of contour overlap. Listed antenna heights and power are those given in the FCC database. The column labeled "OUT " shows the greatest distance in kilometers of overlap or smallest of clearance between the reference station's interference contour and the database station's protected contour. Negative distance figures in this column indicate outgoing contour overlap.

Under the "AZI" column, the first row of numbers indicate the True North bearings from the reference station toward the database stations, while the numbers in the second row indicate the reverse bearings from the database stations to the reference station.

The columns labeled "INT" and "PRO" contain the distance in kilometers of the appropriate interference contour and the protected contour of a data base station.

For I.F. relationships, some channel-six TV relationships and relationships with commercial channel stations providing clearance the minimum spacings values the "IN" and "OUT" columns can change their significance. The letter "R" stands for the minimum **required** distance in kilometers, while the letter "M" in the next column follows the **available clear space** (or lack of it) in kilometers. Minimum separation distances when displayed are taken from Sec 73.207 of the rules as amended. Canadian and Mexican separation distances, U/D ratios and protected contour values are from the US/Mexican Working Agreement and the US/Canada Working Agreement".

The call letters of stations meeting the minimum separation distances under the rules will be flagged by the characters "<<" appended to the right-hand side of the call sign. The "^" character appended to the call sign means the station has been "max-classed" according to the provisions of section 73.525 of the Rules.

The first three letters of the "TYPE" column identify the current FCC status of the stations. The fourth letter will be a "D" if the facility is directional. "Z" indicates a 73.215 directional. An "N" indicates it is a 73.215 station that operates with an omni-directional antenna. The fifth letter will be an E, H or V depending on the type of antenna polarization. The sixth letter will be a "Y" if the antenna uses beam tilt or an "X" if the commission is not sure, otherwise it will be an "N" or left blank.