HOW TO READ THE FM COMPUTER PRINT-OUT

Translator Reference Station

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. The 60 dBu protected contour is predicted from the Commission's F(50-50) table. 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.

All distances are derived by the method detailed in Sec. 73.208 of the Rules and Regulations as amended in Docket 80-90. The column labeled "* OUT *" shows the greatest distance in kilometers of overlap (or smallest distance 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. Since translators are able to receive interference there is no "In" or incoming column in this report.

Listed antenna heights and power are the specific antenna heights and power from the FCC database.

Under the "AZI" column, the first row of numbers indicate the True North azimuths 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. Bearings are calculated using spherical trigonometry.

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 the minimum spacings the "IN" and "OUT" columns 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** separation 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 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.