



NOMENCLATURE

Radio Communication equipment is identified by type designations and model numbers, as follows:

Type Letters: Two type letters are used, the first letters (E and K) denoting emergency equipment, and the second letter denoting the device. The following are assigned:

<u>Devices</u>	<u>Accessories</u>
EA Audio Facility	KA Audio Facility
EC Control Unit	KC Controls Accessory
EM Microphone	KM Microphone
EP Power Supply	KP Power Supply
ER Receiver	KR Receiver Accessory
ES Transmitter-Receiver	KS Speaker
ET Transmitter	KT Transmitter Accessory
EX Test Equipment	
EY Antenna	KY Antenna Accessory
EZ Miscellaneous	KZ Miscellaneous

Type Numerals: Type letters are followed by arbitrary type numerals to denote basic differences in design.

Form Letters: Type numerals are followed by arbitrary form letters to denote major modifications of design.

Form Numerals: Form letters are followed by arbitrary form numerals (which are used as group numbers on the model list) to indicate minor modifications of design.

Model Numbers: The model number is formed by adding a prefix and a suffix to the type designation, written without hyphens. The prefix is the numeral "A" which distinguishes electronic (Commercial Equipment Division) equipment from other G-E products having the same type designation. The suffix is the form numeral (which is used as a group number) to identify a specific device or accessory.



Example: Type EP-1-A

Model No. 4EP1A1

Equipment on which the design was completed prior to the establishment of the nomenclature system described above is still identified by the nomenclature instructions in effect at the time of design completion. Police communication equipment falls under this classification and is identified by the following instructions:

Emergency radio transmitting and receiving equipment are identified for commercial purposes by type designations consisting of type letters, type numerals, and form letters. Form numerals are used in the model number.

Type Letters: The following are assigned.

(First)

T	Transmitter
R	Receiver
TR	Transmitter-receiver

(Second)

M	Mobile
S	Station

(Third)

A	A-c
D	Dynamotor
V	Vibrator

Type Numerals: Type letters are followed by type numerals, denoting output wattage rating for transmitters, and the frequency band (megacycles) for receivers.

Form Letters: Type numerals are followed by arbitrary form letters (omitting G, I, O, P and Q) to indicate major modifications of design.

Example: Type RSA-35-A

TMD-30-A

TRS-400-A



Form Numerals: In the model number, form letters are followed by form numerals, starting with "1" after each form letter, to indicate minor modifications.

Model Numbers: The numeral 4 is prefixed to the complete type designation, written without hyphens, to form the model number and to distinguish commercial radio equipment from other devices having the same type designations.

Example: Type RSA-35-A

Model No. 4RSA35A1

Accessories for emergency radio transmitting and receiving equipment, such as amplifiers, antennas, control, microphones, and speakers, are identified for commercial use by type designations consisting of type letters, type numerals, and form letters. Form numerals are used in the model number.

Type Letters: The following are assigned:

AA	Amplifier - audio frequency
AR	Amplifier - radio frequency
AM	Antenna - mobile
AS	Antenna - station
CM	Control - mobile
CR	Control - remote
CS	Control - station
MKA	Microphone - airplane type
MKD	Microphone - desk set
MKH	Microphone - hand set
SM	Speaker - mobile
SS	Speaker - station

Type Numerals: Type letters are followed by type numerals, which are arbitrary, and denote different designs.



Form Letters: Type numerals are followed by arbitrary form letters (omitting G, I, O, P, and Q) to indicate major modifications of design.

Example: Type AM-35-A

AA-1-A

Form Numerals: In the model number, form letters are followed by form numerals, starting with "1" after each form letter, to indicate minor modifications.

Model Numbers: The numeral "4" is prefixed to the complete type designation, written without hyphens, to form the model number and to distinguish commercial radio equipment from other devices having the same type designations.

Example: Type AM-35-A

Model 4AM35A1