



News Letter

1. Licensed设备对辐射场强和辐射功率的测试，测量程序和测试场地的参数是什么？

Question: What measurement procedures and test site parameters should be used for testing licensed devices for §2.1053 radiated field strength, and radiated power (ERP, EIRP) when specified in the applicable licensed service rule?

Answer: The basic requirements for contents of an equipment authorization application for a licensed-service transmitting device are given in §2.1033(c). In particular, §2.1033(c)(14) specifies that all applications must contain test data for §2.1046 through §2.1057, inclusive.

§2.1053 require measurements of the field strength of spurious radiation from a device. Besides the test data requirement of §2.1053. §2.911(b) stipulates that additional radiated power test data may be required in certification applications where an applicable radio service rule specifies ERP or EIRP limits.

The substitution test method described in ANSI/TIA-603-D-2010, Land Mobile FM or PM Communications Equipment Measurement and Performance Standards, should be used when performing radiated emission measurements for licensed radio equipment. The relevant paragraphs of ANSI/TIA-603-D-2010 include Paragraph 2.2.12, Unwanted Emissions: Radiated Spurious, and Paragraph 2.2.17, Radiated Power Output. To meet the test site considerations of §2.1053(a), testing laboratories should also apply the site configuration criteria in Paragraph 1.5.30, Standard Radiation Test Site (3 meter) of ANSI/TIA-603-D-2010, or similar considerations, and provisions given in other ANSI C63 documents.

It should be noted that ANSI-ASC C63, a standards development organization, is reviewing the aforementioned measurement methods, to determine other possible alternatives test methods, such as direct field strength or pre-calibrated field methods, if these test methods are technically appropriate for inclusion in a new standard for compliance testing of transmitters used in licensed radio services.

2. ISED 标准RSS-131发布了issue 3的版本。

Radio Standards Specification 131 (RSS-131), Issue 3, Zone Enhancers, sets out certification requirements for zone enhancers used in conjunction with licensed radio equipment in certain radio services.

It should be noted that a transition period ending six (6) months following the publication of RSS-131, Issue 3, within which compliance with either RSS-131, Issue 3 or Issue 2, will be accepted. After which time, only compliance with RSS-131, Issue 3 will be accepted.



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3. R&TTE中对于Equipment Class 1和Class 2的定义。

Equipment classes are defined by Article 4.1 of the R&TTE Directive. The European Commission has adopted a Decision laying down an initial classification – called Commission Decision 2000/299/EC of 6 April 2000. The decision identifies two classes:

Class 1 equipment is equipment that can be placed on the market and be put into service without restrictions as indicated in Article 1(1) of the Decision. The Commission, in consultation with Member States, publishes an indicative and non-exhaustive list of equipment falling within the scope of Class 1: Subclasses of Class 1 - December 2014.

Class 2 equipment is equipment for which Member States apply restrictions as indicated in Article 1(2) of the Decision, which also assigns the Alert Sign as Equipment Class Identifier for this class. The following subclasses of Class 2 correspond to radio equipment using harmonised frequency bands for which, in consequence, notification in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive is not necessary: Subclasses of Class 2 - December 2014.

4. 设备的非发射机部分的数字电路的变更，认证是一类变更还是二类变更呢？

Question: If there is a change made to the digital circuitry in the non-transmitter section of a device, is a Class I or Class II change required for the certified transmitter ?

Answer: §2.1043 allows for changes to a certified device that do not affect the characteristics that are required to be included in a certification application when filing a Class II permissive change.

However, the Grantee is required to perform an evaluation to determine: (1) if the change(s) did not degrade the characteristics of the device filed with the grant, then a Class I change is permitted; or (2) if there is a degradation, but the device is still in compliance with the appropriate rule, then a Class II application is required.

NOTE: No changes to the basic frequency determining and stabilizing circuitry (including clock or data rates), frequency multiplication stages, basic modulator circuit, or maximum power or field strength ratings shall not be performed without application for and authorization of a new grant of certification (new FCC Identifier).



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5. RED指令下，Class 2的产品在包装上需要加警示标识吗？

Question : Under the RED, do our Class 2 products require the alert sign on the packaging?

Answer: The alert sign (the circle with the exclamation mark) is not required on the product under the RED. Furthermore, the requirement for EU member state notifications for non-harmonized Class 2 equipment, required under the R&TTE Directive, has been removed in the RED.

However, future interpretation by the EU may provide clarification on the use of the alert sign on Class 2 packing if you consider the following in the current RED:

- Article 8, paragraph 2, Notification of radio interface specifications and assignment of radio equipment classes, distinguishes between Class 1 and Class 2 products, “The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing the equivalence between notified radio interfaces and assigning a radio equipment class, details of which shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 45(3)”.
- Article 7, Putting into service and use, maintains restriction on use in accordance with Article 7, “Member States shall allow the putting into service and use of radio equipment if it complies with this Directive when it is properly installed, maintained and used for its intended purpose. Without prejudice to their obligations under Decision No 676/2002/EC, and to the conditions attached to authorizations for the use of frequencies in conformity with Union law, in particular under Article 9 (3) and (4) of Directive 2002/21/EC, Member States may only introduce additional requirements for the putting into service and/or use of radio equipment for reasons related to the effective and efficient use of the radio spectrum, to the avoidance of harmful interference, to the avoidance of electromagnetic disturbances or to public health”.
- Article 10, paragraph 10, Cases of restriction, “In cases of restrictions on putting into service or of requirements for authorization of use, information available on the packaging shall allow the identification of the Member States or the geographical area within a Member State where restrictions on putting into service or requirements for authorization of use exist. Such information shall be completed in the instructions accompanying the radio equipment. The Commission may adopt implementing acts specifying how to present that information. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 45(2)”.