American Certification Body, Inc.

2018年6月期

News Letter

1. 短距离无线感应耦合充电板或充电设备的法规是什么？

Question: What rules regulate short distance wireless inductive coupled charging pads or charging devices?

Answer: Wireless power transfer (WPT) devices operating at frequencies above 9 kHz are intentional radiators and are subject to either Part 15 and/or Part 18 of the FCC rules. The specific applicable rule part depends on how the device operates, and if there is communication between the charger and device being charged.

Devices specifically intended for use for wireless power transfer, or inductive charging, require FCC guidance for frequency exposure review. This includes Part 18 devices. It may be necessary for the responsible party (manufacturer) to seek guidance from the FCC on specific WPT devices by submitting a KDB inquiry, http://www.fcc.gov/labhelp.

The inquiry should include the following:

- complete product description, including coil diameters , number of turns and current;
- FCC Rule Part(s) the device will operate under and the basis for selecting the Rule Part(s);
- planned equipment authorization procedure (i.e., SDoC or certification);
- drawings, illustrations;
- frequency of operation;
- radiated power;
- operating configurations; and
- conditions for human exposure.

Intentional radiators transmitting information must be certified under the appropriate Part 15 Rules and will generally require an equipment certification. A WPT device may operate in two different modes: charging and communications. It is possible for the device to be approved under Part 18 for the charging mode and Part 15 for the communications mode, if it can be shown that (1) the device complies with the relevant rule parts; and (2) the functions are independent. Part 18 consumer devices can be authorized using either certification or SDoC, once the appropriate RF exposure evaluation has been completed.

Finally, it is possible that the power charging function could be approved under Part 15 rather than Part 18 if the device meets all of the requirements of the appropriate Part 15 rule.

680106 D01 RF Exposure Wireless Charging Apps v03 provides general guidance on the information necessary to determine RF exposure evaluation and compliance requirements when submitting a wireless charging application inquiry.

2. 对于SDoC，产品是否需要在FCC认可的测试实验室进行呢？

Question: For SDoC, is it necessary to have my product tested at an FCC-recognized accredited testing laboratory?

Answer: No, with the new SDoC procedure it is not necessary to have testing performed at an accredited testing laboratory. The use of an FCC-recognized accredited testing laboratory is required when using the DoC procedure but is not required when using the SDoC procedure.

3. 对于信号助推器的评估，指导是什么？

Question: What is the Commission guidance for the evaluation of Signal Boosters?

Answer: A regulatory framework for signal boosters was established and has been updated in FCC rule-making docket no. 10-4 (e.g., FCC 13-21, FCC 14-138, FCC 18-35), also including the Network Protection Standard that specifies the technical and operational requirements necessary to minimize the potential for interference from consumer signal boosters to wireless networks. These requirements are codified in Sections 20.21 and 90.219.

The ***935210 D02*** Certification Requirements summarizes the certification requirements and associated parameters and definitions for consumer and industrial signal boosters that operate under Parts 20, 22, 24, 27 and 90 of the FCC rules.

The ***935210 D03*** Signal Booster Measurements provides guidance for demonstrating compliance to the various requirements for Wideband Consumer Signal Boosters as specified in Section 20.21(e)(8), Consumer Signal Booster Network Protection Standard Technical Requirements and Interference Safeguards.

The ***935210 D04*** Provider-Specific Booster Measurements provides guidance for demonstrating compliance to the various requirements for Provider-Specific Consumer Signal Boosters as specified in Section 20.21(e)(9), Consumer Signal Booster Network Protection Standard Technical Requirements and Interference Safeguards.

The ***935210 D05*** Indus Booster Basic Meas provides guidance for demonstrating compliance to the various requirements for Industrial Signal Boosters. The 935210 D05 and 935210 D02 also include basic guidance for signal amplifiers used in CMRS and PLMRS.

Note: The previous attachment 935210 D01 has been expired and the content has been incorporated in 935210 D02.

4. FCC于2018年6月12日发布了新的KDB 175505 D01，扫描接收机认证中的常见问题。

Question: What is the definition of a scanning receiver?

Answer: Scanning receivers are defined in Section 15.3(v):
For the purpose of this part, this is a receiver that automatically switches among two or more frequencies in the range of 30 to 960 MHz and that is capable of stopping at and receiving a radio signal detected on a frequency. Receivers designed solely for the reception of the broadcast signals under Part 73 of this chapter, for the reception of NOAA broadcast weather band signals, or for operation as part of a licensed service are not included in this definition.
175505 D01 scanning receivers faq v01

5. ISED系统在上传文件的同时，文件名中不允许使用特殊字符。

The SPECTRA system does not allow the upload of documents with the following special characters in their file name: “, :, ?, *, %, &, + , =, <, >, (,), [,], {, }, |, ~, /, \, `,.You must rename the application exhibit files on your local computer prior to upload.