



Issue 16 / June 2004

Dear Colleague,

We have provided typical questions and answers that represent in most cases technical opinions with justification in FCC and CE Requirements. The particulars of the product for certification must be considered with respect to the applicability of these questions and answers. Thus, we hope you find our updates valuable, and welcome your calls and or emails if you have any special needs or questions. Please call at 703-689-0368 or email us at <mailto:multipoint@rheintech.com>

Also, please see our website at www.rheintech.com for MultiPoint archives, [facility virtual tour](#), and other helpful information.

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FCC Rules governing the E-Band:

Question:

The Commission recently granted use of the E-Band (71-76 GHz, 81-86 GHz, 92-95 GHz) for millimeter wave telecommunication applications. What FCC rule section governs these types of devices? Furthermore, where can one find test procedures for testing such devices?

Response:

FCC R&O 03-248 amends Parts 101 and 15 as follows:

- 71-76 GHz - Parts 101.63 - 101.147
- 81-86 GHz - Part 101.63 - 101.147
- 92-95 GHz - Part 15.257 or 101.63 - 101.147

There are currently no FCC test procedures available for this type of equipment.

SAR for Devices Not Covered by IEEE Std 1528: 2003:

Question:

What are the SAR test procedures for devices operating at frequencies not covered by IEEE Std 1528: 2003?

Response:

Equipment certification for portable devices operating at frequencies < 300 MHz and > 3 GHz are submitted to the FCC if SAR evaluation is required; TCBs may process equipment certifications when SAR evaluation is not required.

When SAR evaluation is required or voluntarily submitted by an applicant, applicable Supplement C procedures and draft standards guidelines are used by the FCC to review testing results.

Adding New Frequencies to an Existing Grant:

Question:

Can additional frequencies (in different equipment categories) be added to an existing certified product as a Class II Permissive Change?

Response:

If there are hardware changes involved, you cannot use the Class II Permissive Change Rules to add additional frequencies (rule parts) capabilities to an existing certified product. If the change requires only "software" changes, it is permissible.

Two FCC Identifiers on One Label:

Question:

Can 2 FCC Identifiers co-exist on one label that references the same hardware?

Response:

Yes, you can either certify the new frequencies/services and add a second label with a new FCC ID number to the product, or certify it as a "composite" device under one new FCC ID number. The composite device approach may be easier to do since you will still (probably) have to make measurements showing that the changes did not bring the original frequencies out of compliance. This must be done if internal component/pc board layout changes, etc., have been done to incorporate the new electronics. Remember, internal photographs of the product were submitted for the original certification, along with top and bottom photographs of the PC cards. If changes were made, these exhibits would have to be upgraded as well.

Referencing Two Rule Sections Under One FCC ID:

Question:

In general, can two FCC rule sections be referenced under one FCC ID for a new device?

Response:

Yes, the device could be certified as a "composite device" under the FCC Rules and Regulations.

Worldwide updates:

FCC Update

THE FCC PROPOSES RULES TO FACILITATE WIRELESS BROADBAND SERVICES USING VACANT TV CHANNELS

On May 13th, 2004, the FCC proposed new rules that would allow a new class of unlicensed devices to transmit in unoccupied and unused TV spectrum. Wireless Internet service providers (WISPs), or other service providers, could transmit signals over "personal/portable" unlicensed devices such as Wi-Fi cards in laptop computers or in-home local area networks (LANs), or through higher-powered, fixed-access unlicensed transmitters operated from a central location.

The intent of the proposed new rules is to open yet another avenue to get broadband capabilities out to the public. Accordingly, any such uses would have to be on a strict non-harmful interference basis, and the FCC proposed specific technical requirements to ensure that TV reception is not impaired. The FCC's Part 15 rules have enabled the development of a large number and variety of devices including wireless computer networking cards, wireless connections to printers and keyboards, and wireless headsets and computer connections for cellular and PCS phones. Many of these devices currently operate in the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands.

In the Notice, the FCC proposed to classify the unlicensed broadband devices that could be used in the TV bands into two general functional categories consisting of 1) a lower power "personal/portable" unlicensed devices, such as Wi-Fi like cards in laptop computers or wireless in-home local area networks and 2) higher power "fixed/access" unlicensed devices that are generally operated from a fixed location and may be used to provide a commercial service such as wireless broadband internet access. The FCC proposed to allow both of these types of operations in the TV spectrum, provided appropriate measures are taken to ensure that operations are limited to unused TV channels. Different interference avoidance requirements are proposed for these two different types of unlicensed broadband applications.

ET Docket Nos. 04-186 and 02-380. http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-04-113A1.doc

Brazil Update

BRAZIL'S TELECOM REGULATORY AGENCY, ANATEL, RECENTLY PUBLISHED MAJOR CHANGES IN THE MANDATORY LIST OF PRODUCTS REQUIRING CERTIFICATION.

The products appearing on the list below are new to the mandatory Anatel list and now must be certified before sale or use in Brazil.

1.) Data Network Equipment (Non-Telecom)

New to the mandatory list are products *connected* via ethernet and/or fiber to units that have telecom capabilities. Some of the initial products, appearing on the "Data Network Equipment" list, are hubs, routers and bridges. These products are to be tested to Brazil's product safety and EMC standards.

2.) Multi-Service Platforms and Network Interconnect Equipment

All products that state the following capabilities must be tested and certified: FXO interface, E1/E3 interfaces, STM-n interfaces, R2/MFC signaling, SS7 signaling, ATM interfaces, Rec.V35 interfaces, Rec. V36, WDM interfaces, ISDN BRI, ISDN PRI.

3.) DSLAM

All products that have this capability must be tested and certified.

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RTL has provided EMC compliance engineering & testing services since 1988 and has a superior reputation with both the Federal Communications Commission and others in the industry. RTL provides testing services to meet the emissions, immunity, and safety requirements of the European EMC Directive and the EU R&TTE Directive, all FCC rules and regulations, VCCI (Japan), ACA (Australia), and other international standards.

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