

GENERAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

Paragraph 2.983(a)

Name of Applicant: **Golden Eagle**

Address of Applicant: **16/F Southeast Ind. Bldg.
611-619 Castle Peak Road
Tsuen Wan, Hong Kong**

Name of Manufacturer: **Golden Eagle**

Address of Manufacturer: **16/F Southeast Ind. Bldg.
611-619 Castle Peak Road
Tsuen Wan, Hong Kong**

Paragraph 2.983(b)

Equipment
Identification: **FCC ID: BFV4M-3-6-8**

Paragraph 2.02(c)(1)

Necessary Bandwidth Determination:

The necessary bandwidth was calculated utilizing the following formula:

$$B_n = 2M + 2D \quad \begin{array}{l} M = 1\text{kHz} \\ D = 3.5\text{ kHz} \end{array}$$

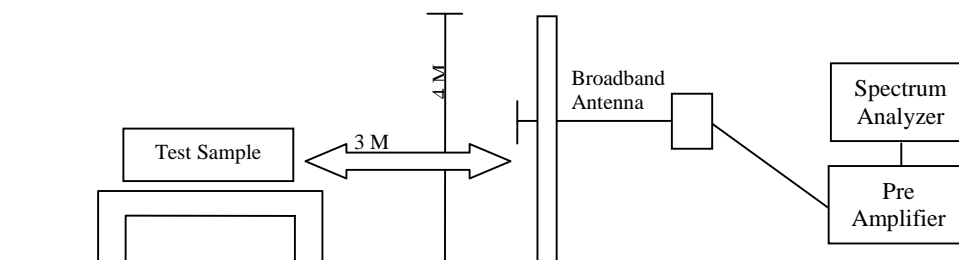
$$B_n = 2(1.0) + 2(3.5) = 9.0\text{ kHz}$$

POWER OUTPUT, EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER(Para. 2.985(a))

A. Measurement Procedure:

The transmitter under test was placed on an 80 cm. high non metallic table on the Open Air Test Site with it's antenna polarized vertically. A receive dipole antenna was placed three meters away from the transmitter. The turntable was rotated 360 degrees and the receive antenna was raised and lowered from 1 to 4 meters until a maximum reading was obtained. This reading was recorded. The transmitter under test was replaced with a dipole and signal generator. The signal generator was set to the frequency of the transmitter under test. The level of the signal generator was increased until the level was equal to that previously measured. The required input level from the signal generator in dBm was recorded and converted into milliwatts. This was the Effective Radiated Power of the transmitter. These measurements were recorded for the vertical and horizontal polarizations of the antenna.

Setup of the test is shown below:



B. Test Results:

The results for the above test are shown of the following single data sheet.

[illegible]

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Paragraph 2.987

Modulation Characteristics

MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS (2.987)

Please refer to the Audio Frequency Response curve enclosed for the modulation characteristics of the transmitter.

Audio Filter Frequency Response

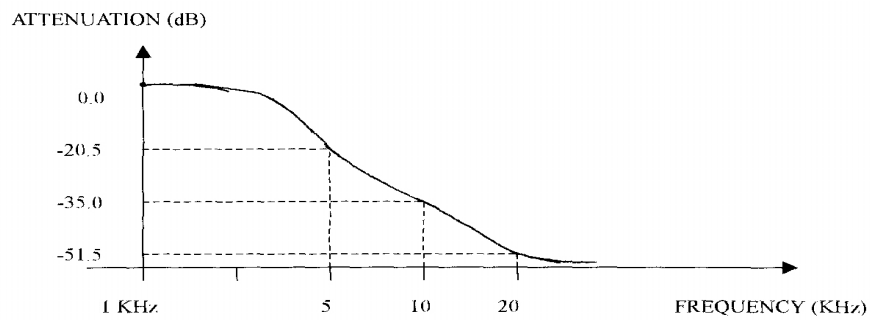


EXHIBIT H

Paragraph 2.989

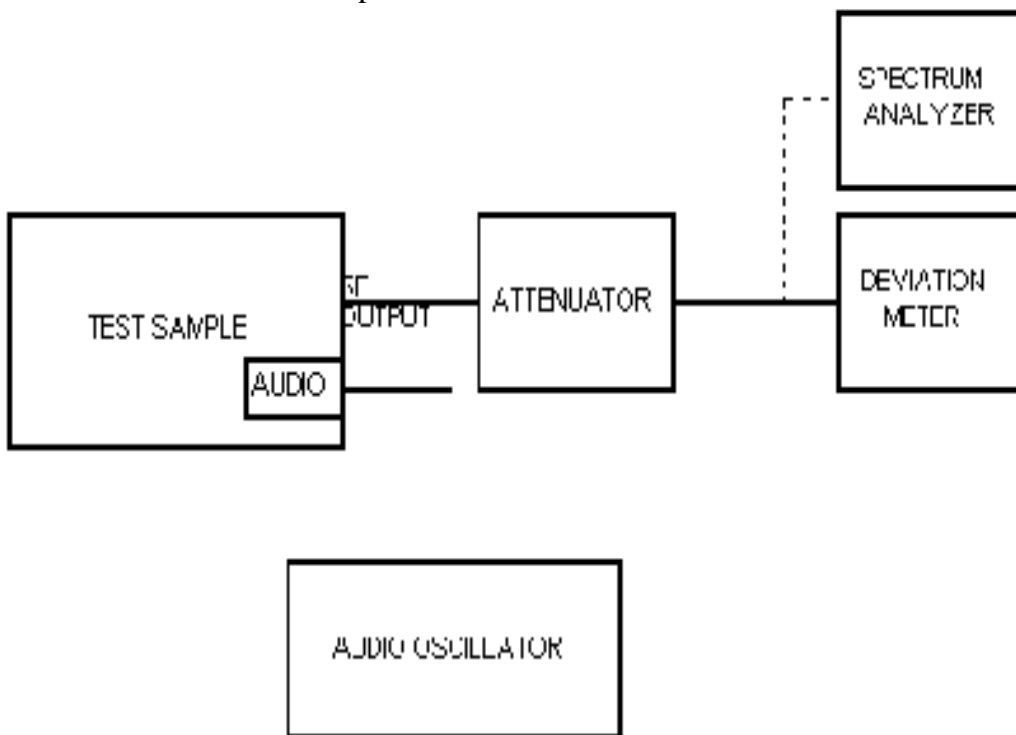
Occupied Bandwidth

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (PARA.2.989)

A. Measurement Procedure:

An audio signal was electrically coupled to the audio input terminals of the test sample. The RF output was monitored using a deviation meter. The audio input level was increased to produce 50% modulation. The RF output was then loosely coupled through external attenuators to a spectrum analyzer and the audio level was increased by 16 dB. The occupied bandwidth of the RF carrier, modulated at 50% plus 16 dB, was then measured. The above procedure was performed with the audio input frequencies of 500, 1000, 2500, 5000 Hz and 10 kHz. The modulated signal must be within the template as specified by the applicable paragraph in Part 74. The above was performed at the low, mid and high frequencies.

Setup of the test is shown below:



B. Test Results:

The results for the above test are shown on five (5) sheets that are submitted as a separate attachment named as occbdata.doc.

EXHIBIT H

Paragraph 2.991

Antenna Conducted Emissions

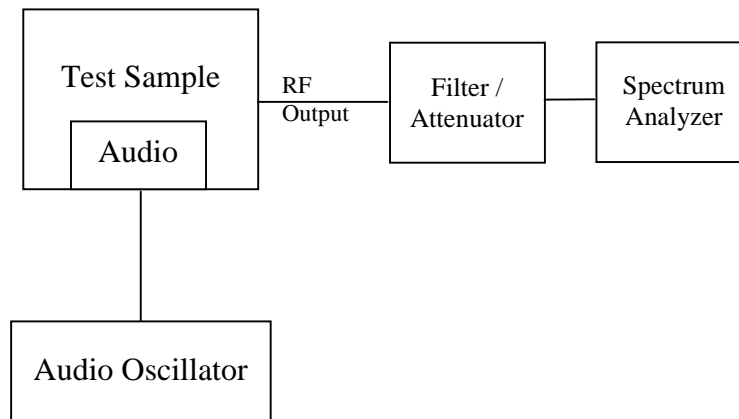
ANTENNA CONDUCTED EMISSIONS (PARA.2.991)

A. Measurement Procedure:

The RF output of the test sample was coupled to a spectrum analyzer. The test sample was then modulated as stated in the occupied bandwidth test. The frequency range was scanned from the lowest frequency generated by the test sample to its tenth harmonic. The limits for the spurious emissions are calculated utilizing the measured output power and the following equation:

$$\text{Limit} = \text{Level of Fundamental} - (43 + 10 \log P_T)$$

Setup of the test is shown below:



B. Test Results:

The results for the above test are shown on five (5) sheets that are submitted as a separate attachment named as antcedata.doc.

EXHIBIT H

Para. 2.993

Field Strength of Spurious Radiation

FIELD STRENGTH OF SPURIOUS RADIATION (PARA 2.993)

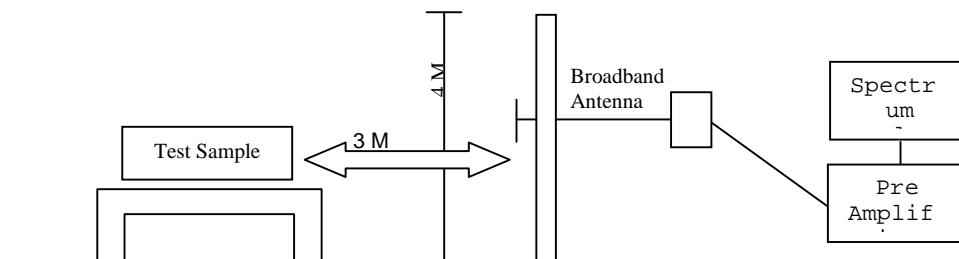
A. Measurement Procedure:

The test sample was then placed on an 80cm high wooden test stand which was located three meters from the test antenna on an FCC listed test site. The frequency range scanned was from the lowest frequency generated by the test sample to its tenth harmonic. In order to maximize the level of each emission observed from the test sample, the broadband antenna was tuned to the frequency of each emission and the test sample was rotated 360 degrees. To further maximize the each emission observed, the test antenna was both horizontally and vertically polarized, and then was raised and lowered from one to four meters from the ground plane. The limits for all of the spurious emissions was calculated utilizing the measured output power and the following equation:

$$\text{Limit } \langle \text{dB:V/M} \rangle = 20 \log \left[\left\{ (49.2 \times P_T)^{1/2} / 3 \right\} \times 10^6 \right] - (43 + 10 \log P_T)$$

The above procedure was performed at the lower, middle and upper frequencies of the device's range.

Setup of the test is shown below:



B. Test Results:

The results for the above test are shown on the following (1) data sheet.

[illegible]

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EXHIBIT H

Para. 2.995

Frequency Stability

FREQUENCY STABILITY MEASUREMENTS

A. Measurement Procedure (Frequency vs. Voltage):

The RF output of the test sample was coupled to a frequency counter through external attenuation. Using a Variable power supply and voltmeter, the input voltage was varied. Measurements were taken with the device being supplied with 85, 100, and 115 percent of its rated input voltage and set to transmit the unmodulated carrier frequency.

Setup of the test is shown below:



B. Test Results:

The results for the above test are shown on the following single data sheet.

[illegible]

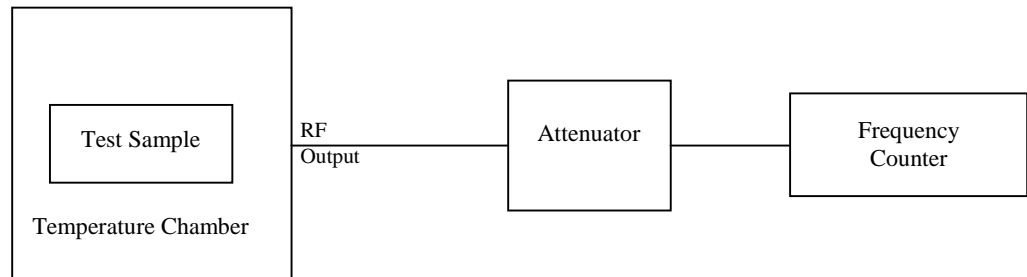
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FREQUENCY STABILITY MEASUREMENTS (PARA 2.995)

A. Measurement Procedure (Frequency vs. Temperature)

The RF output of the test sample was coupled to a frequency counter through external attenuators. With the counter connected, the test sample was activated and placed into a temperature chamber. The temperature was then programmed to start at -30 degrees Celsius and reach +50 degrees Celsius in 10 degrees increments. Each increment was held for 30 minutes in order to let the test sample stabilize at that temperature.

Setup of the test is shown below:



B. Test Results:

The results for the above test are shown on the following single data sheet.

This device contains a thermal switch, which shuts the transmitter off below - 10°C.

[illegible]

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EQUIPMENT LIST

EN	Type	Manufacturer	Frequency Range	Model No.	Cal Date	Due Date
067	Open Area Test Site	Retlif	3 Meter	RNY	8/30/97	8/30/99
141	Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	100 Hz - 40 GHz	8566B	9/19/98	3/19/99
141A	Graphics Plotter	Hewlett Packard	N/A	7470A	3/4/98	3/4/99
141B	Quasi-Peak Adaptor	Hewlett Packard	100 Hz - 1 GHz	85650A	9/19/98	3/19/99
332	Attenuator	Narda	DC - 11 GHz	768-10	6/17/98	6/17/99
338	Signal Generator	Hewlett Packard	500 kHz - 1 GHz	8640B	3/6/98	3/6/99
419	Modulation Meter	Boonton Electronics	.01 - 1.2 GHz	82AD	4/28/98	4/28/99
451B	Tuned Dipole Antenna	Empire Devices	140 - 400 MHz	DM-105-T2	8/1/97	8/1/00
512	Graphics Plotter	Hewlett Packard	N/A	7470A	10/27/98	10/27/99
523	Biconilog	Electro-Mechanics	26 - 2000 MHz	3142B	10/22/98	4/22/00
586	Synthesizer/Function	Hewlett Packard	.1 Hz - 20 MHz	3325A	7/30/98	7/30/99
R089	Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	30 Hz - 2.9 GHz	8560E	3/30/98	3/30/00

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