ROGERS LABS, INC.

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Louisburg, KS 66053
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TEST REPORT

For

APPLICATION of CERTIFICATION

For

TRV Motorsport, Inc.

300 North Westwood
Toledo, Ohio 43607

Tom Volk

MODEL: X100 (xx)
UHF TRANSCEIVER
FREQUENCY: 450-470 MHz

FCC ID: QOR X100

Test Date: September 18, 2002

Certifying Engineer: Scot D Rogers

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORWARD:

In accordance with the Federal Communications Code of Federal Regulations, dated October 1, 2001, Part 2 Subpart J, Paragraphs 2.907, 2.911, 2.913, 2.915, 2.925, 2.926, 2.1031 through 2.1057, applicable paragraphs of Parts 15, and 90, the following is submitted:

List of Test Equipment

A Hewlett Packard 8591EM and or 8562A Spectrum Analyzer was used as the measuring device for the emissions testing. The analyzer settings used are described in the following table. Refer to the Appendix for a complete list of Test Equipment.

HP 8591EM SPECTRUM ANALYZER SETTINGS		
CONDUCTED EMISSIONS:		
RBW	AVG. BW	DETECTOR FUNCTION
9 kHz	30 kHz	Peak/Quasi Peak
RADIATED EMISSIONS (30 – 1000 MHz):		
RBW	AVG. BW	DETECTOR FUNCTION
120 kHz	300 kHz	Peak/Quasi Peak
HP 8562A SPECTRUM ANALYZER SETTINGS		
RADIATED EMISSIONS (1 – 40 GHz):		
RBW	AVG. BW	DETECTOR FUNCTION
1 MHz	1 MHz	Peak/Average
ANTENNA CONDUCTED EMISSIONS:		
RBW	AVG. BW	DETECTOR FUNCTION
120 kHz	300 kHz	Peak

2.1033(c) Application for Certification

(1) Manufacturer:
Marketer/Vendor:
TRV Motorsport, Inc.
300 North Westwood
Toledo, Ohio 43607

(2) Identification: Model: X100 (xx)
S/N: 1
FCC I.D.: QOR X100

(3) Instruction Book:

Refer to exhibit for Draft Instruction Manual.

(4) Emission Type: 8K80F3E

(5) Frequency Range: 450 to 470 MHz,

(6) Operating Power Level: 0.5 watt low power on all units
2 Watts with 7.2 Volt battery supply
3 Watts with 9.6 Volt battery supply
4 Watts with 12 Volt battery supply

(7) Max P_o: 4 Watts

(8) Power into final amplifier:
4 Watt Unit: 17.8 Watts (12.0V @ 1.48A)
3 Watt Unit: 13.2 Watts (9.6V @ 1.38A)
2 Watt Unit: 8.5 Watts (7.2V @ 1.18A)
0.5 Watt low power: 1.8 Watts

(9) Tune Up Procedure for Output Power:

Refer to Exhibit for Transceiver Alignment Procedure.

(10) Circuit Diagrams; description of circuits, frequency stability, spurious suppression, and power and modulation limiting:
Refer to Exhibit for Circuit Diagrams.
Refer to Exhibit for Theory of Operation.

(11) Photograph or drawing of the Identification Plate:

Refer to Exhibit for Photograph or Drawing.

(12) Drawings of Construction and Layout:

Refer to Exhibit for Drawings of Components Layout and Chassis Drawings.

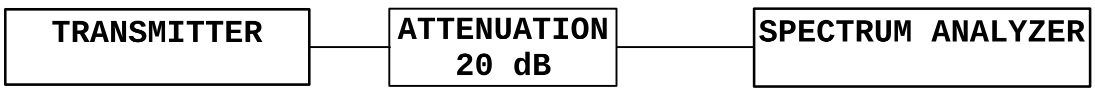
(13) Detail Description of Digital Modulation:
Not applicable.

2.1046 RF Power Output

Measurements Required:

Measurements shall be made to establish the radio frequency power delivered by the transmitter into the standard output termination. The power output shall be monitored and recorded and no adjustment shall be made to the transmitter after the test has begun, except as noted below:
If the power output is adjustable, measurements shall be made for the highest and lowest power levels.

Test Arrangement:



The radio frequency power output was measured at the antenna terminal by replacing the antenna with a spectrum analyzer, 20-dB attenuation (for high power output and 3 dB for low power) and cable. The spectrum analyzer had an impedance of 50W to match the impedance of the standard antenna. A HP 8591EM Spectrum Analyzer was used to measure the radio frequency power at the antenna port. The data was taken in dBm and converted to watts as shown in the following Table. Refer to Figures 3 through 8 showing the output power and occupied band width of the transmitter. Data taken per Paragraph 2.1046(a) and applicable Paragraphs of part 90.

P_{dBm} = power in dB above 1 milliwatt.
Milliwatts = $10^{(PdBm/10)}$
Watts = (Milliwatts)(0.001)(W/mW)

35.90dBm = $10^{(35.90)}$
= 3,890.4 mW
= 4.0 Watts

26.96dBm = $10^{(26.96)}$
= 496.6 mW
= 0.5 Watts

Results:

REQUENCY	P_{dBm}	P_{mw}	P_w
450.025	35.90	3,890.4	4.0
460.025	36.00	3,981.1	4.0
469.975	35.94	3,926.5	4.0
450.025	26.96	496.6	0.5
460.025	26.81	479.7	0.5
469.975	26.95	495.5	0.5
460.025	32.80	1,905.5	2.0
460.025	34.71	2,958.0	3.0

The specifications of Paragraph 2.1046(a) and applicable Parts of 90 are met. There are no deviations to the specifications.

The following data was taken per TIA/EIA-603. The testing procedures used conform to the procedures stated in the TIA/EIA-603 document.

High and low power radiated emission of fundamental.

Frequency	Power	FSM horizontal	FSM vertical	antenna factor	CFS horizontal	CFS vertical
450.025	0.5	88.7	102.2	18.3	107.0	120.5
460.025	0.5	88.0	102.1	18.3	106.3	120.4
469.975	0.5	88.5	102.2	18.1	106.6	120.3
460.025	2.0	93.3	107.5	18.3	11.6	125.8
460.025	3.0	94.0	109.2	18.3	112.3	127.5
460.025	4.0	96.2	111.3	18.3	114.5	129.6

Using the substitution method the following data was taken.

Power output using substitution method.

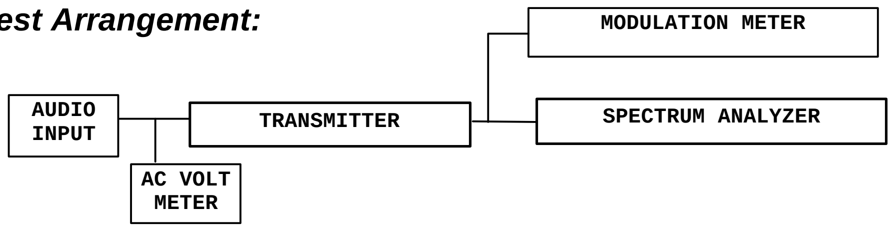
Frequency of Emission	Output Power	Amplitude of emission		Signal level to dipole required to reproduce	
		Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical
(MHz)	Watts	dBμV	dBμV	dBm	dBm
450.025	0.5	88.7	102.2	14.0	27.0
460.025	0.5	88.0	102.1	13.5	26.8
469.975	0.5	88.5	102.2	13.8	26.9
460.025	2.0	93.3	107.5	19.3	32.8
460.025	3.0	94.0	109.2	19.5	34.5
460.025	4.0	96.2	111.3	21.8	35.8

2.1047 Modulation Characteristics

Measurements Required:

A curve or equivalent data, which shows that the equipment will meet the modulation requirements of the rules, under which the equipment is to be licensed, shall be submitted.

Test Arrangement:



The radio frequency output was coupled to a HP Spectrum Analyzer and a modulation meter. The spectrum analyzer was used to observe the radio frequency spectrum with the transmitter operating in its various modes. The modulation meter was used to measure the frequency deviation.

Results:

Figure 1 displays the graph made showing the audio frequency response of the modulator. The frequency generator was set to 1 kHz and injected into the audio input port of the EUT. The amplitude was adjusted to obtain 50% modulation at 1000 Hz. This level was then taken as the 0-dB reference. The frequency of the generator was then varied and the output level recorded while holding the input levels constant.

Audio Frequency (Hz)	Response normalized to 1KHz (12.5)
100	-20.00
300	-15.00
400	-13.00
500	-10.00
600	-5.50
700	-3.00
800	-2.00
900	-0.50
1000	0.00
1100	1.00
1200	2.00
1400	5.00
1500	6.00
1600	7.00
1800	9.00
2000	10.00
2200	11.00
2400	12.00
2600	14.00
3000	14.00
3200	14.00
3400	14.00
3600	14.00
3800	12.00
4000	12.00
4200	10.00
4400	-40.00
4800	-50.00
5000	-50.00

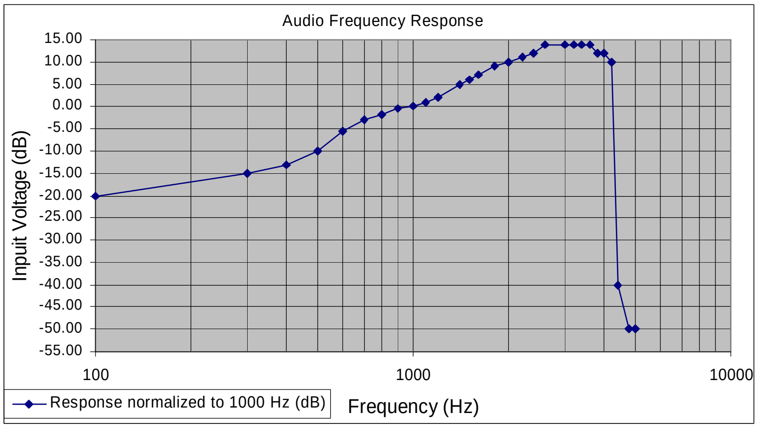


Figure 1: Audio Frequency Response Characteristics.

Figure 2 shows the deviation response for each of four frequencies while the input voltage was varied. The frequency is held constant and the frequency deviation is read from the deviation meter. The specifications of Paragraph 2.1047 and applicable parts of 90 are met.

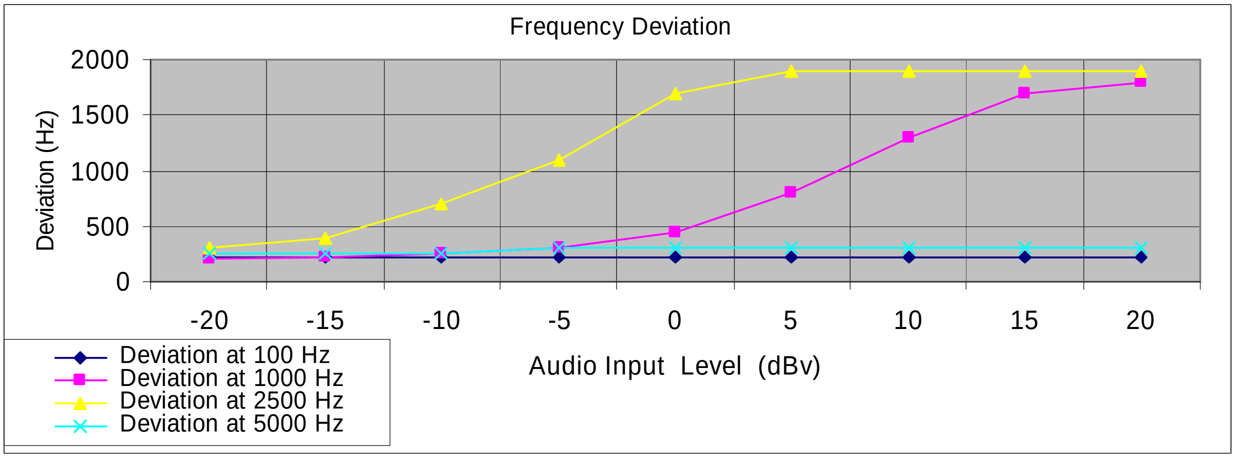


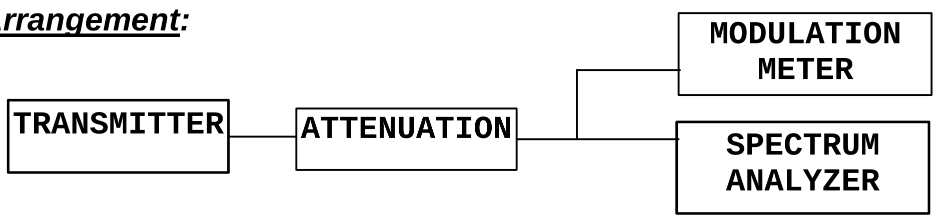
Figure 2 Deviation Characteristics.

2.1049 Occupied Bandwidth

Measurements Required:

The occupied bandwidth, that is the frequency bandwidth such that below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power radiated by a given emission.

Test Arrangement:



Results:

Channel Width	f_c (MHz)	O.B.(kHz)
(0.5W)	460.025	5.7
(0.5W)DCS	460.025	7.1
(0.5W)CTCSS	460.025	7.1
(4W)	460.025	5.8
4W)DCS	460.025	7.3
(4W)CTCSS	460.025	7.2

A spectrum analyzer was used to observe the radio frequency spectrum with the transmitter operating in a normal mode, modulated by a frequency of 2500 Hz at a level 16 dB above 50% modulation. The power ratio in dB representing 99.5% of the total mean power was recorded from the spectrum analyzer. Refer to figures 10 through 13 for plots of 99.5% power. The necessary bandwidth calculation for this unit is as follows:

B_N = 2M + 2Dk (k=1), M=2500, and D=1900

B_N = 2(2500) + 2(1900)(1)

B_N = 8,800

Then B_N equates to 8k80.

Requirements of 2.1049(c)(1) and applicable paragraphs of Part 90 are met. There are no deviations to the specifications.

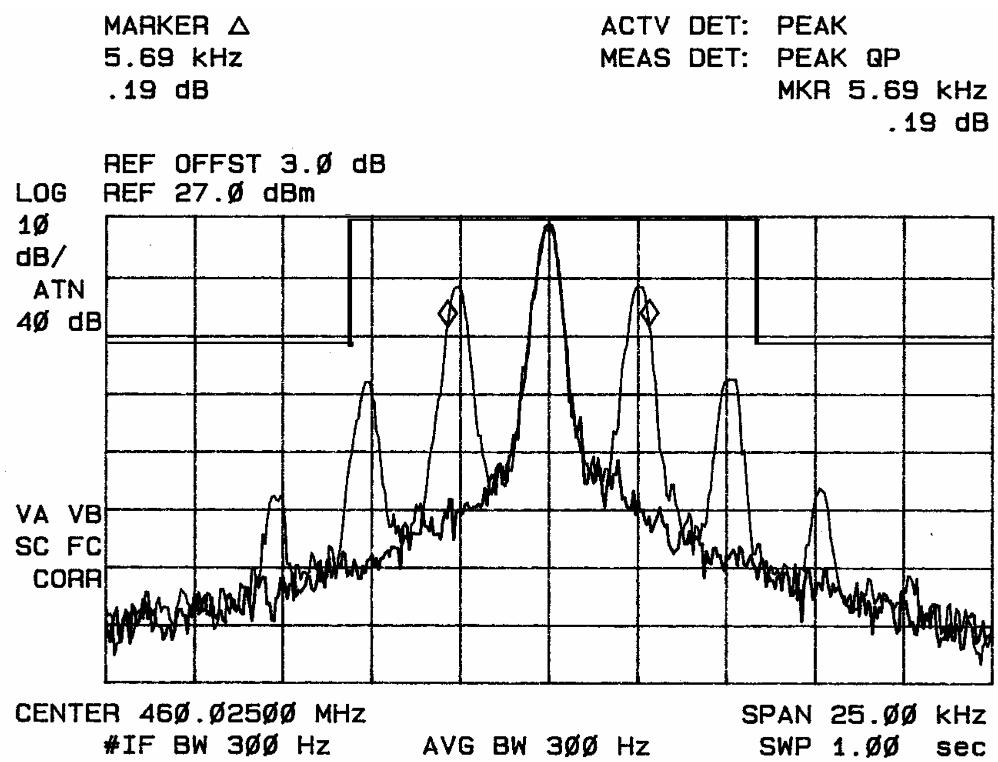


Figure 3: Occupied Band Width, with no tone squelch (0.5W)

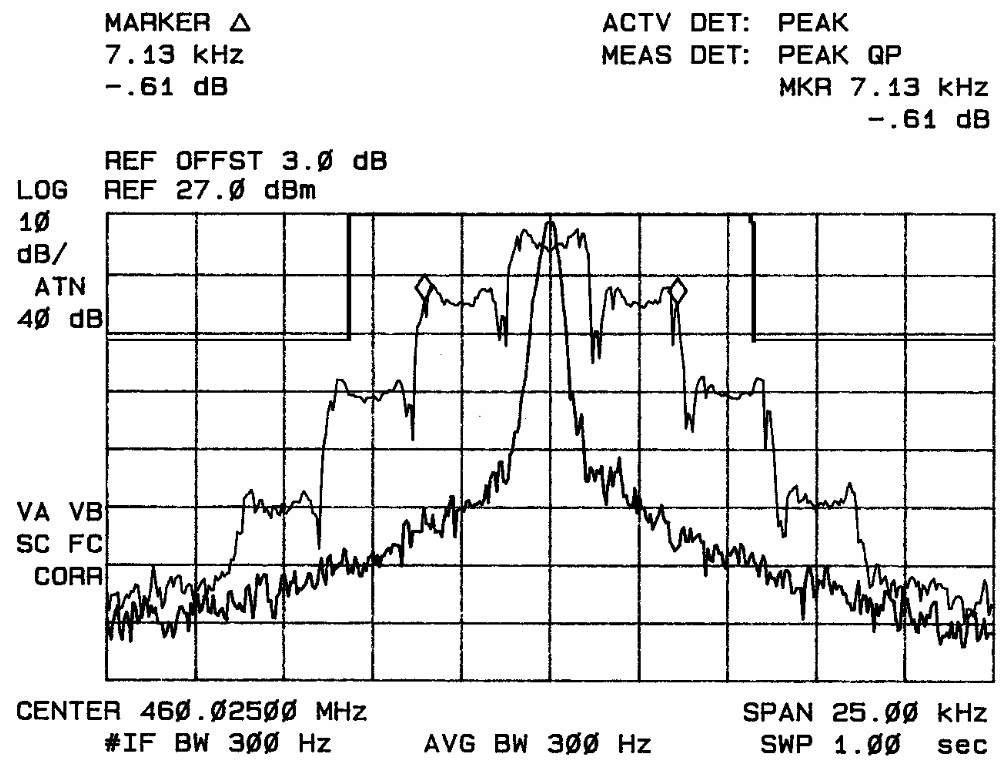


Figure 4: Occupied Band Width, with DCS tone squelch (0.5W)

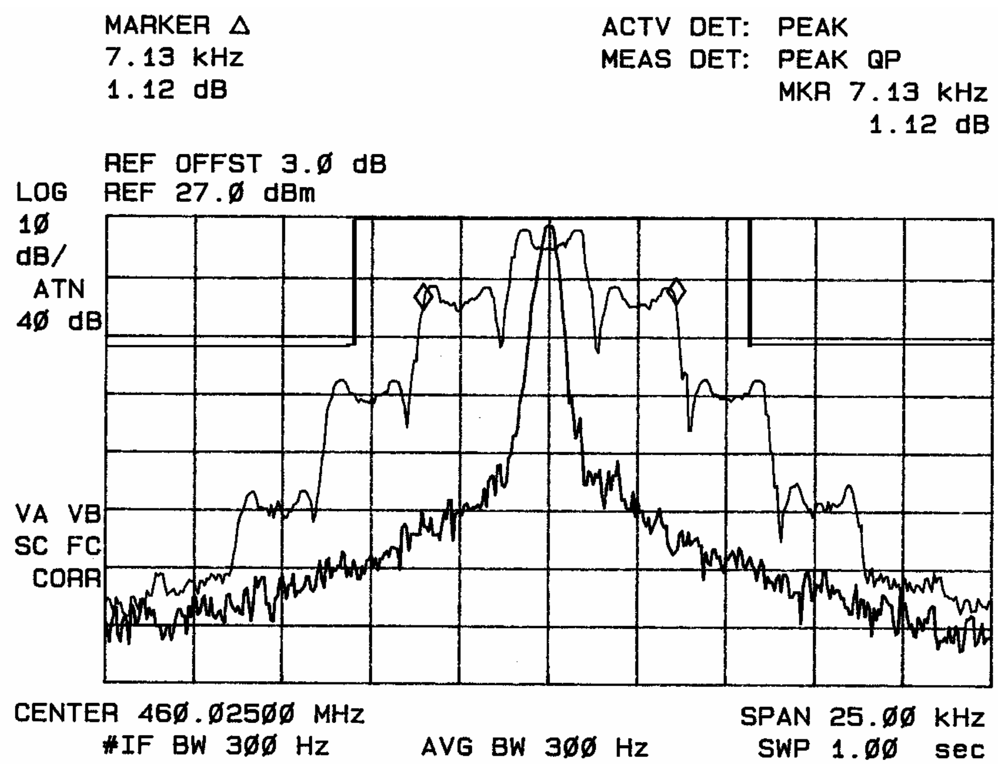


Figure 5: Occupied Band Width, with CTCSS tone Squelch (0.5W)

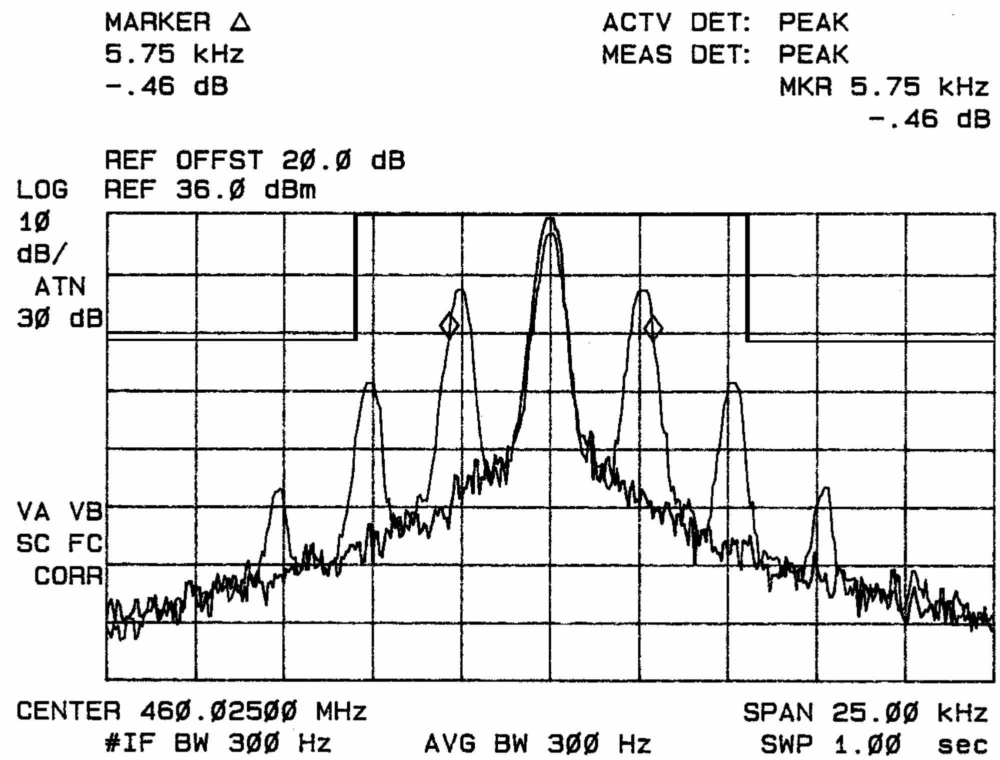


Figure 6: Occupied Band Width, with no tone squelch (4W)

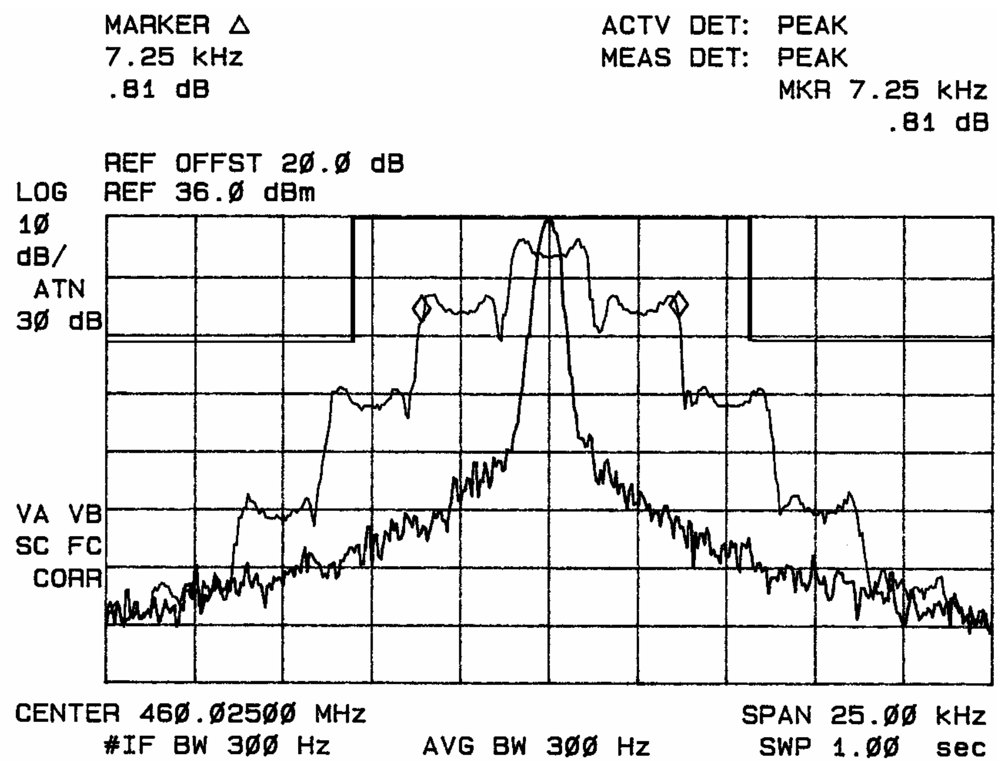


Figure 7: Occupied Band Width, with DCS tone squelch (4W)

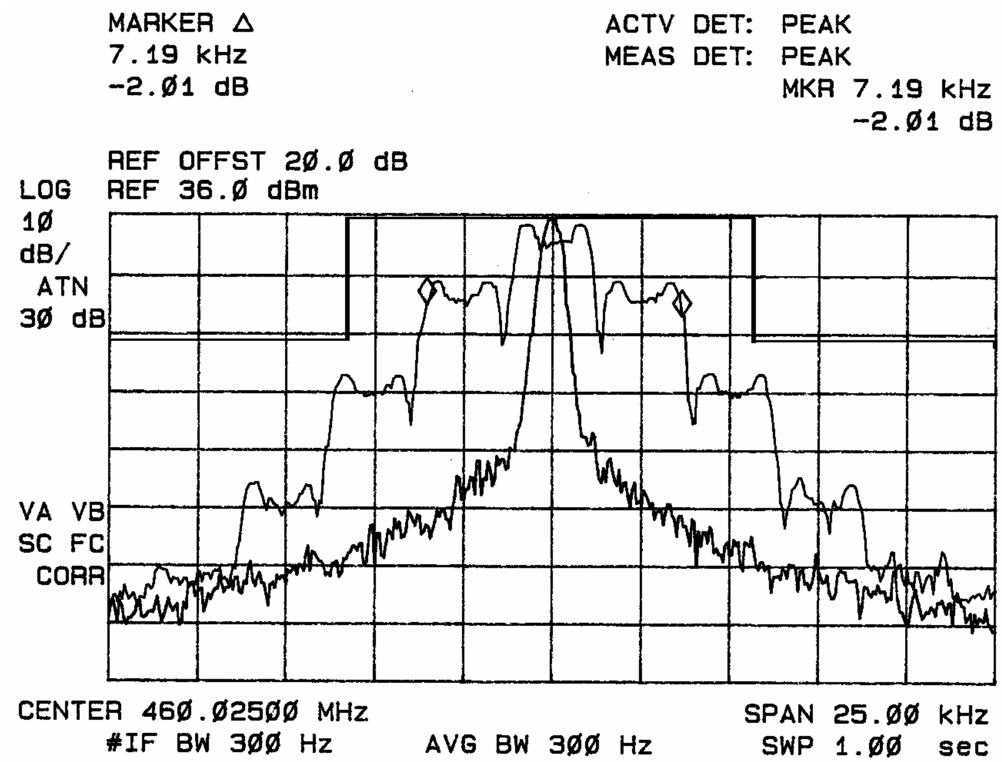


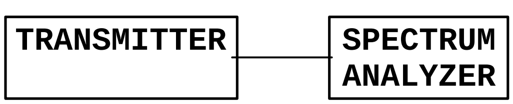
Figure 8: Occupied Band Width, with CTCSS tone Squelch (4W)

2.1051 Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals

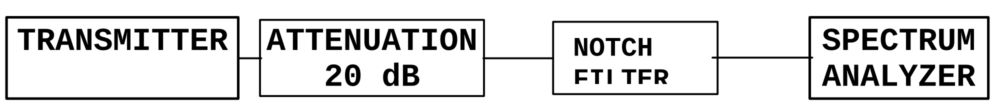
Measurements Required:

The radio frequency voltage or power generated within the equipment and appearing on a spurious frequency shall be checked at the equipment output terminals when properly loaded with a suitable artificial antenna.

Test Arrangement:



Or for high power unit



The radio frequency output was coupled to a HP 8562 Spectrum Analyzer. The spectrum analyzer was used to observe the radio frequency spectrum with the transmitter operated in a normal mode. The frequency spectrum from 100 MHz to 5.0 GHz was observed and plots produced of the frequency spectrum. Figures 14 through 16 represent data for the X100 (xx). Data was taken per 2.1051, 2.1057, and applicable paragraphs of Part 90.

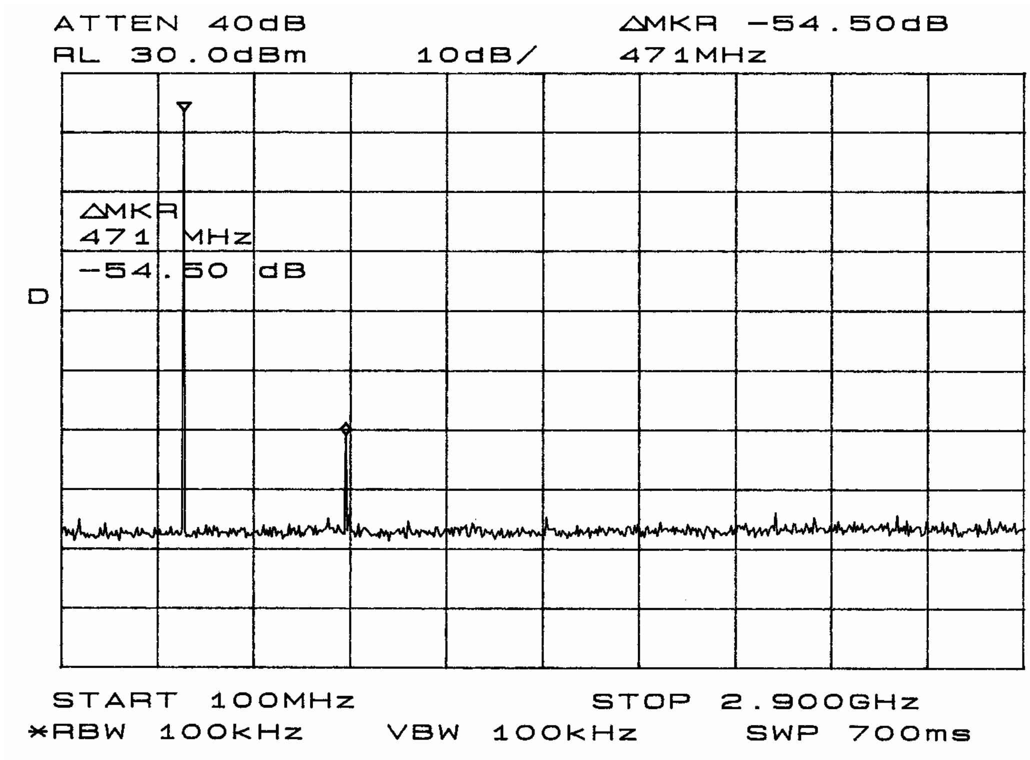


Figure 9: Emissions at Antenna Terminal (0.5W)

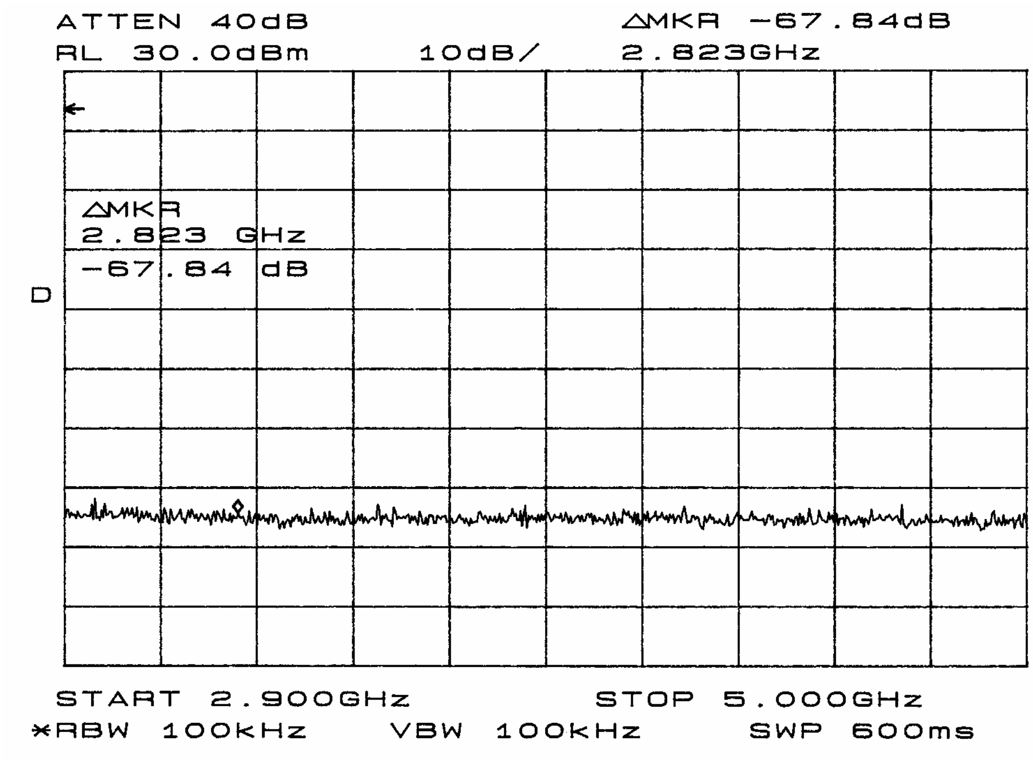


Figure 10: Emissions at Antenna Terminal (0.5W)

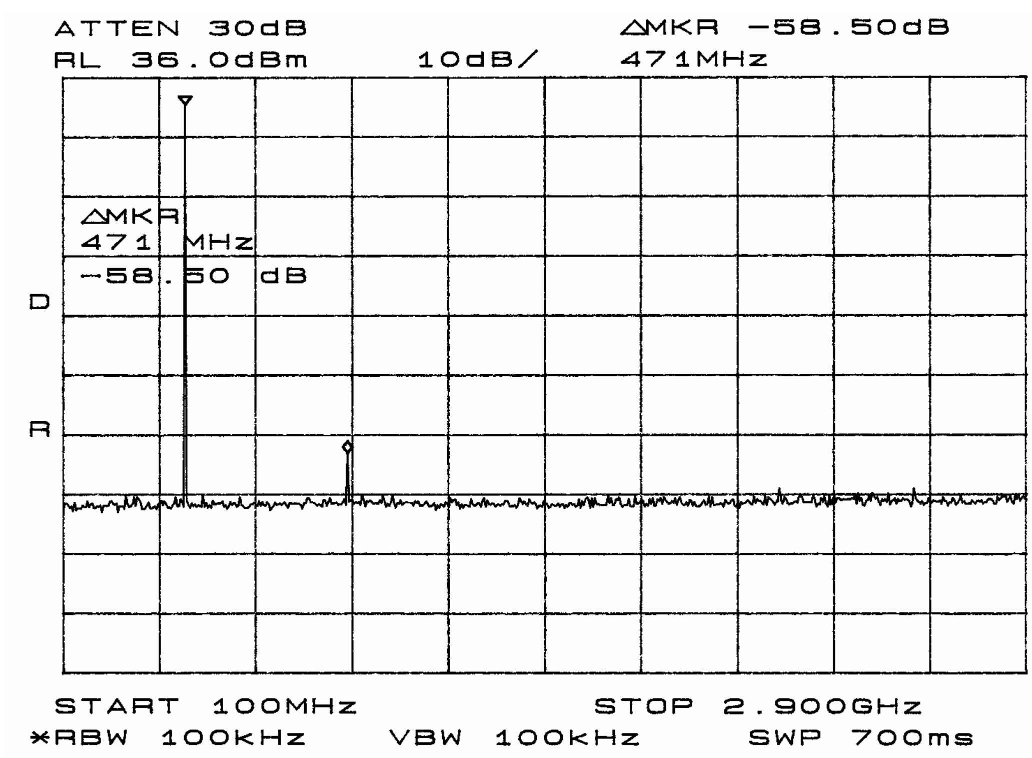


Figure 11: Emissions at Antenna Terminal (4W)

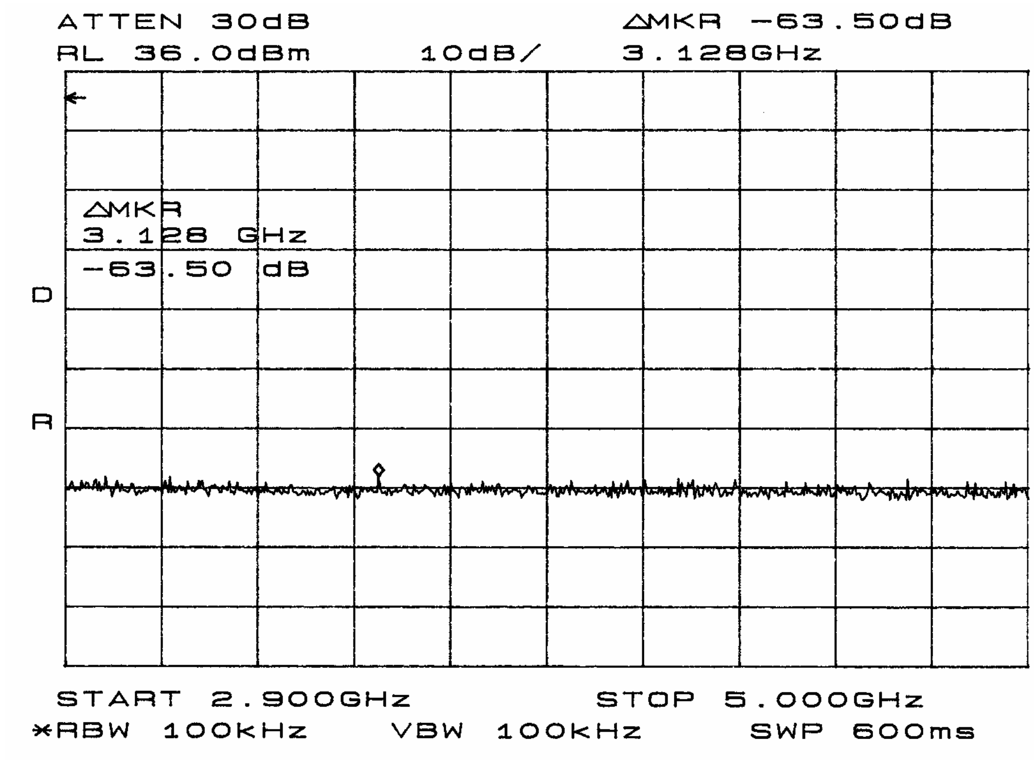


Figure 12: Emissions at Antenna Terminal (4W)

Results:

The output of the unit was coupled to a HP Spectrum Analyzer and the frequency emissions were measured. Data was taken as per 2.1051 and applicable paragraphs of Parts 22, 74, 90 and 97. Specifications of Paragraphs 2.1051, 2.1057 and applicable paragraphs of parts of 22, 74, 90 and 97 are met. There are no deviations to the specifications.

FCC Limit:

4 Watt = 43 + 10 LOG(P_o) = 43 + 10 LOG(4) = 49.0

0.5 Watt = 43 + 10 LOG(P_o) = 43 + 10 LOG(0.5) = 40.0

0.5 Watt Output

CHANNEL MHz	SPURIOUS FREQ. (MHz)	LEVEL BELOW CARRIER (dB)
469.975	939.9	-54.5
	1409.9	-86.3
	1879.9	-85.8
	2349.9	-86.3
	2819.9	-86.1
	3289.8	-81.8

4 Watt Output

CHANNEL MHz	SPURIOUS FREQ. (MHz)	LEVEL BELOW CARRIER (dB)
469.975	939.9	-58.5
	1409.9	-84.0
	1879.9	-83.5
	2349.9	-86.8
	2819.9	-86.5
	3289.8	-88.0

2.1053 Field Strength of Spurious Radiation

Measurements Required:

Measurements shall be made to detect spurious emissions that may be radiated directly from the cabinet, control circuits, power leads, or intermediate circuit elements under normal conditions of installation and operation.

Test Arrangement:

The transmitter was placed on a wooden turntable 0.8 meters above the ground plane and at a distance of 3 meters from the FSM antenna. With the EUT radiating into a dummy load, the receiving antenna was raised and lowered from 1m to 4m to obtain the maximum reading of spurious radiation from the EUT on the spectrum analyzer. The turntable was rotated though 360 degrees to locate the position registering the highest amplitude of emission. The frequency spectrum was then searched for spurious emissions generated from the transmitter. The amplitude of each spurious emission was maximized by raising and lowering the FSM antenna, and rotating the turntable before final data was recorded. A Biconilog antenna was used for frequency measurements of 30 to 1000 MHz. A log periodic antenna was used for frequencies of 1000 MHz to 5 GHz and pyramidal horn antennas were used for frequencies of 5 GHz to 40 GHz. Emission levels were measured and recorded from the spectrum analyzer in dBm. The transmitter was then removed and replaced with a substitution antenna and signal generator. The signal from the generator was then adjusted such that the amplitude received was the same as that previously recorded for each frequency. This step was repeated for both horizontal and

vertical polarizations. The power in dBm required to produce the desired signal level was then recorded from the signal generator. The power in dBm was then calculated by reducing the previous readings by the power loss in the cable and further corrected for the gain in the substitution antenna. Data was taken at the ROGERS LABS, INC. 3 meters open area test site (OATS). A description of the test facility is on file with the FCC, Reference 90910, and dated December 8, 2000. The testing procedures used conform to the procedures stated in the TIA/EIA-603 document.
The limits for the spurious radiated emissions are defined by the following equation.
Limit = Amplitude of the spurious emission must be attenuated by this amount below the level of the fundamental. On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250% of the authorized bandwidth: at least 43 + 10 Log (P_o) dB.

0.5-watt low power transmitter.
Attenuation = 43 + 10 $Log_{10}(P_w)$
= 43 + 10 $Log_{10}(0.5)$
= 40.0 dB
4 watt high power transmitter.
Attenuation = 43 + 10 $Log_{10}(P_w)$
= 43 + 10 $Log_{10}(4)$
= 49.0 dB

Results:
The EUT was connected to the standard transmitting antenna and set to transmit at the desired frequency. The amplitude of each spurious emission was then maximized and recorded. The transmitter produces 4, 3, 2, or 0.5 watts of output power (36, 34.7, 33, or 27 dBm). Then the radiated spurious emission in dB is calculated from the following equation:
Radiated spurious emission (dB) = RSE
Radiated spurious emission (dB) =
10 Log_{10}[Tx power(W)/0.001] – signal level required to reproduce
example:
RSE = 10 Log_{10}[.5/0.001]-(-28.5) = 55.5 dBc

Channel frequency 450.025 MHz (0.5-Watt power)

Frequency of Emission	Amplitude of Spurious emission		Signal level to dipole required to reproduce		Emission level below carrier		Limit
	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	
(MHz)	dBµV	dBµV	dBm	dBm	dBc	dBc	dBc
900.05	41.0	49.8	-28.5	-27.0	55.5	54.0	40.0

Channel frequency 460.025 MHz (0.5-Watt power)

Frequency of Emission	Amplitude of Spurious emission		Signal level to dipole required to reproduce		Emission level below carrier		Limit
	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	
(MHz)	dBµV	dBµV	dBm	dBm	dBc	dBc	dBc
920.05	41.0	49.3	-28.5	-27.5	55.5	54.5	40.0

Channel frequency 469.975 MHz (0.5-Watt power)

Frequency of Emission	Amplitude of Spurious emission		Signal level to dipole required to reproduce		Emission level below carrier		Limit
	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	
(MHz)	dBµV	dBµV	dBm	dBm	dBc	dBc	dBc
939.95	40.0	50.2	-29.5	-26.8	56.5	53.8	40.0

Channel frequency 460.025 MHz (2-Watt power)

Frequency of Emission	Amplitude of Spurious emission		Signal level to dipole required to reproduce		Emission level below carrier		Limit
	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	
(MHz)	dBµV	dBµV	dBm	dBm	dBc	dBc	dBc
920.05	45.5	60.5	-24.2	-16.8	57.2	49.8	46.0

Channel frequency 460.025 MHz (3-Watt power)

Frequency of Emission	Amplitude of Spurious emission		Signal level to dipole required to reproduce		Emission level below carrier		Limit
	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	
(MHz)	dBµV	dBµV	dBm	dBm	dBc	dBc	dBc
920.05	46.5	61.6	-23.8	-16.1	58.5	50.8	47.8

Channel frequency 460.025 MHz (4-Watt power)

Frequency of Emission	Amplitude of Spurious emission		Signal level to dipole required to reproduce		Emission level below carrier		Limit
	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Vertical	
(MHz)	dBµV	dBµV	dBm	dBm	dBc	dBc	dBc
920.05	47.0	62.2	-23.0	-16.0	59.0	52.0	49

All other spurious emissions where 20 db or more below the limit. The worst-case data is represented in the report. Specifications of Paragraph 2.1053, 2.1057, applicable paragraphs of parts 2 and 90 are met. There are no deviations to the specifications.

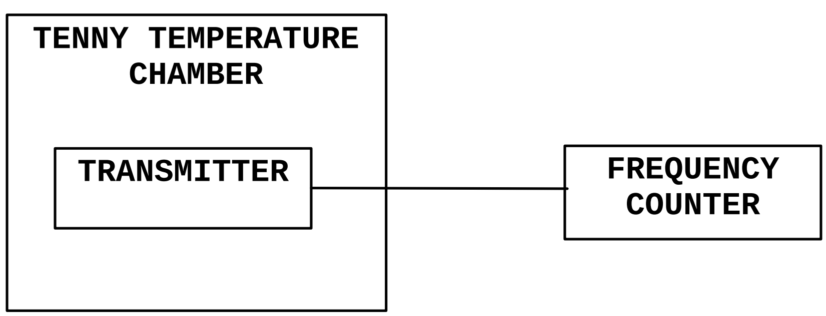
2.1055 Frequency Stability

Measurements Required:

The frequency stability shall be measured with variations of ambient temperature from -30° to +50° centigrade. Measurements shall be made at the extremes of the temperature range and at intervals of not more than 10° centigrade through the range. A period of time sufficient to stabilize all of the components of the oscillator circuit at each temperature level shall be allowed prior to frequency measurement. In addition to temperature stability the frequency stability shall be measured with variation of primary supply voltage as follows:

(1) Vary primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment.
(2) For hand carried, batteries powered equipment, reduce primary supply voltage to the battery operating end point which shall be specified by the manufacturer.
(3) The supply voltage shall be measured at the input to the cable normally provided with the equipment, or at the power supply terminals if cables are not normally provided.

Test Arrangement:



The measurement procedure outlined below shall be followed:

Steps 1: The transmitter shall be installed in an environmental test chamber whose temperature is controllable. Provision shall be made to measure the frequency of the transmitter.

Step 2: With the transmitter inoperative (power switched "OFF"), the temperature of the test chamber shall be adjusted to +25°C. After a temperature stabilization period of one hour at +25°C, the transmitter shall be switched "ON" with standard test voltage applied.
Step 3: The carrier shall be keyed "ON", and the transmitter shall be operated unmodulated at full radio frequency power output at the duty cycle, for which it is rated, for a duration of at least 5 minutes. The radio frequency carrier frequency shall be monitored and measurements shall be recorded.
Step 4: The test procedures outlined in Steps 2 and 3, shall be repeated after stabilizing the transmitter at the environmental temperatures specified, -30°C to 50°C in 10 degree increments.

The frequency stability was measured with variations in the power supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value. A Topward 6303A DC Power Supply was used to vary the dc voltage for the power input from 6.12 Vdc to 8.74 Vdc. The frequency was measured and the variation in parts per million was calculated. Data was taken per Paragraphs 2.1055 and applicable paragraphs of part 90.

Results:

FREQ. (MHz) 460.0250	FREQUENCY STABILITY VS TEMPERATURE IN PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)								
	Temperature in °C								
	-30	-20	-10	0	+10	+20	+30	+40	+50
Change (Hz)	-190	-310	-280	-130	-110	-20	0	0	-10
PPM	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.04	0	0	-0.02

FREQUENCY IN MHz	**FREQUENCY STABILITY VS VOLTAGE VARIATION 7.6 volts nominal; RESULTS IN PPM**		
	INPUT VOLTAGE		
	6.12 V_{dc}	**7.50 V_{dc}**	**8.74 V_{dc}**
460.025	0.0	0.0	0.0

FREQUENCY IN MHz	FREQUENCY STABILITY VS VOLTAGE VARIATION 7.5 volts nominal; RESULTS IN PPM BATTERY ENDPOINT VOLTAGE 6.60 V_{dc}
460.025	0.0

Specifications of Paragraphs 2.1055 and applicable paragraphs of part 90 are met. There are no deviations to the specifications.

Transient Frequency Behavior, Per 90.214

PRODUCT NAME: 4 WATT HAND-HELD RADIO,
Model: X100 (xx).

***REQUIREMENTS*:**

When a transmitter is turned on, the radio frequency may take some time to stabilize. During this initial period, the frequency error must not exceed the limits specified in 90.214.

Minimum Standard

Transient Behavior for Equipment Designed to Operate on 25 kHz Channels			
Time Intervals	Maximum Frequency Difference (kHz)	Frequency Range	
		138-174 MHz	406.1-470 MHz
t_1	± 25	5 mS	10 mS
t_2	± 12.5	20 mS	25 mS
t_3	± 25	5 mS	10 mS

Transient Behavior for Equipment Designed to Operate on 12.5 kHz Channels			
Time Intervals	Maximum Frequency Difference (kHz)	Frequency Range	
		138-174 MHz	406.1-470 MHz
t_1	± 12.5	5 mS	10 mS
t_2	± 6.25	20 mS	25 mS
t_3	± 12.5	5 mS	10 mS

POWER INPUT:

12.0 Vdc Battery

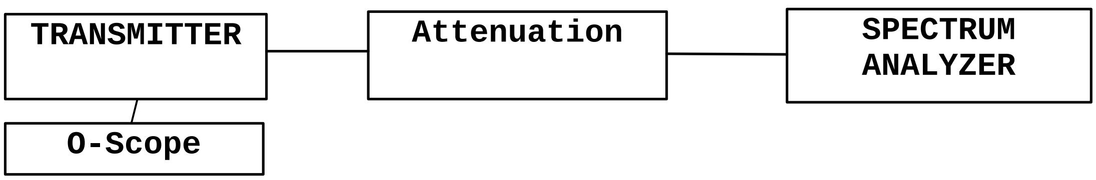
TEST EQUIPMENT:

- Tektronix Digital Storage Oscilloscope, Model 2230, S/N: 2230 B012508.
- Hewlett Packard Spectrum Analyzer, Model 8591EM, S/N: 3628A00871, Frequency Range 9 kHz to 1.8 GHz.
- EMCO 20 dB Attenuator, 50 Ohm IN/OUT.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENTS:

As recommended, the method given in ETA/TIA standard 603, was used. Refer to figures 13 and 14 for plots showing the transient behavior of the transmitter.

Test Arrangement:



Measurement Data:

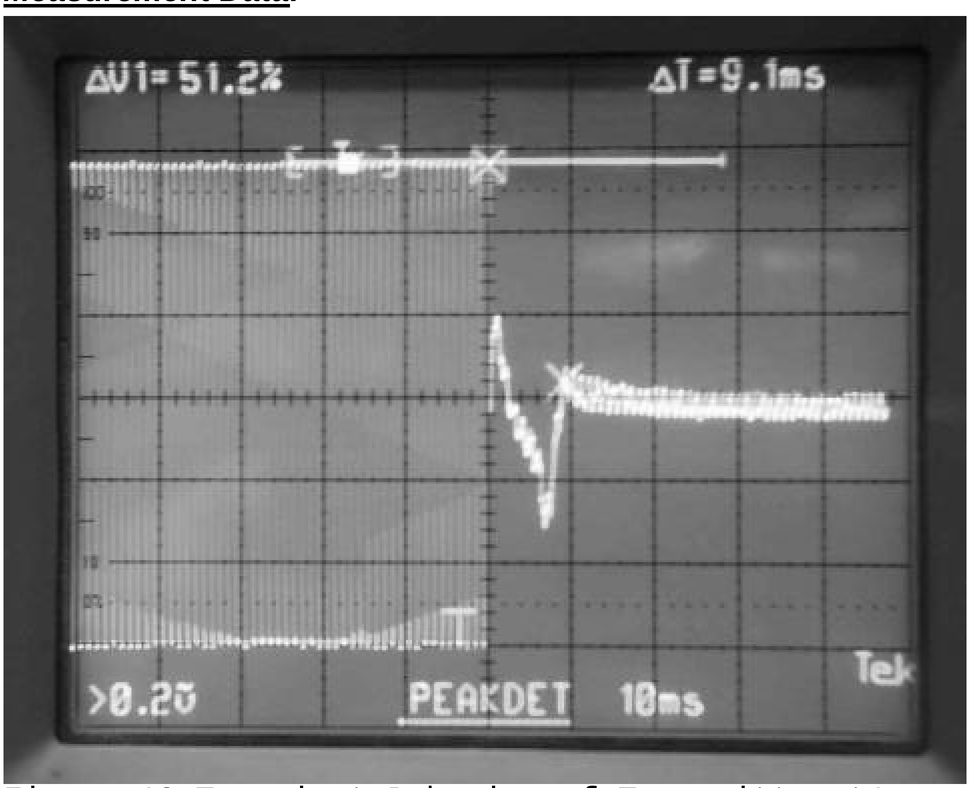


Figure 13 Transient Behavior of Transmitter t1

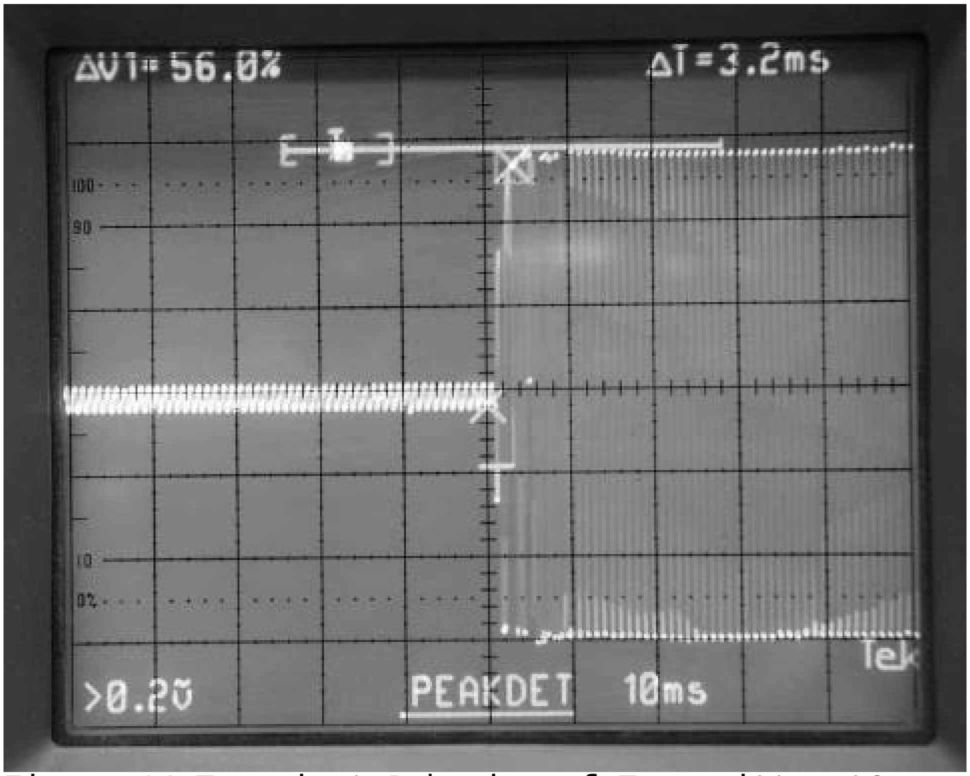


Figure 14 Transient Behavior of Transmitter t3

Specifications of Paragraph 90.214 are met. There are no deviations to the specifications.

APPENDIX

Model: X100 (xx)

1. Test Equipment List.
2. Rogers Qualifications.
3. FCC Site Approval Letter.

TEST EQUIPMENT LIST FOR ROGERS LABS, INC.

The test equipment used is maintained in calibration and good operating condition. Use of this calibrated equipment ensures measurements are traceable to national standards.

List of Test Equipment:	Calibration Date:
Scope: Tektronix 2230	2/02
Wattmeter: Bird 43 with Load Bird 8085	2/02
Power Supplies: Sorensen SRL 20-25, SRL 40-25, DCR 150, DCR 140	2/02
H/V Power Supply: Fluke Model: 408B (SN: 573)	2/02
R.F. Generator: HP 606A	2/02
R.F. Generator: HP 8614A	2/02
R.F. Generator: HP 8640B	2/02
Spectrum Analyzer: HP 8562A,	7/02
Mixers: 11517A, 11970A, 11970K, 11970U, 11970V, 11970W	
HP Adapters: 11518, 11519, 11520	
Spectrum Analyzer: HP 8591 EM	7/02
Frequency Counter: Leader LDC 825	2/02
Antenna: EMCO Biconilog Model: 3143	5/02
Antenna: EMCO Log Periodic Model: 3147	10/01
Antenna: Antenna Research Biconical Model: BCD 235	7/02
Antenna: EMCO Dipole Set 3121C	2/02
Antenna: C.D. B-101	2/02
Antenna: Solar 9229-1 & 9230-1	2/02
Antenna: EMCO 6509	2/02
Audio Oscillator: H.P. 201CD	2/02
R.F. Power Amp 65W Model: 470-A-1010	2/02
R.F. Power Amp 50W M185- 10-501	2/02
R.F. PreAmp CPPA-102	2/02
Shielded Room 5 M x 3 M x 3.0 M (101 dB Integrity)	
LISN 50 µHy/50 ohm/0.1 µf	10/01
LISN Compliance Eng. 240/20	2/02
Peavey Power Amp Model: IPS 801	2/02
Power Amp A.R. Model: 10W 1010M7	2/02
Power Amp EIN Model: A301	2/02
ELGAR Model: 1751	2/02
ELGAR Model: TG 704A-3D	2/02
ESD Test Set 2010i	2/02
Fast Transient Burst Generator Model: EFT/B-101	2/02
Current Probe: Singer CP-105	2/02
Current Probe: Solar 9108-1N	2/02
Field Intensity Meter: EFM-018	2/02
KEYTEK Ecat Surge Generator	2/02

07/20/2002

QUALIFICATIONS

Of

SCOT D. ROGERS, ENGINEER

ROGERS LABS, INC.

Mr. Rogers has approximately 13 years experience in the field of electronics. Six years working in the automated controls industry and 6 years working with the design, development and testing of radio communications and electronic equipment.

POSITIONS HELD:

Systems Engineer:	A/C Controls Mfg. Co., Inc. 6 Years
Electrical Engineer:	Rogers Consulting Labs, Inc. 5 Years
Electrical Engineer:	Rogers Labs, Inc. Current

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

1) Bachelor of Science Degree in Electrical Engineering from Kansas State University.

2) Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration Kansas State University.

3) Several Specialized Training courses and seminars pertaining to Microprocessors and Software programming.

Scot D. Rogers

September 18, 2002
Date

1/11/00

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Laboratory Division
7435 Oakland Mills Road
Columbia, MD. 21046

December 08, 2000

Registration Number: 90910

Rogers Labs, Inc.
4405 West 259th Terrace
Louisburg, KS 66053

Attention: Scot D. Rogers

Re: Measurement facility located at Louisburg
3 & 10 meter site
Date of Listing: December 08, 2000

Gentlemen:

Your submission of the description of the subject measurement facility has been reviewed and found to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 2.948 of the FCC Rules. The description has, therefore, been placed on file and the name of your organization added to the Commission's list of facilities whose measurement data will be accepted in conjunction with applications for Certification under Parts 15 or 18 of the Commission's Rules. Please note that this filing must be updated for any changes made to the facility, and at least every three years from the date of listing the data on file must be certified as current.

If requested, the above mentioned facility has been added to our list of those who perform these measurement services for the public on a fee basis. An up-to-date list of such public test facilities is available on the Internet on the FCC Website at WWW.FCC.GOV, E-Filing, OET Equipment Authorization Electronic Filing.

Sincerely,

Thomas W Phillips

Thomas W Phillips
Electronics Engineer