

June 24, 2010

AmericanTCB  
6731 Whittier Avenue  
McLean VA 22101

Attn: Director of Certification

RE: FCC ID: YGHGNTNODERFV2190 submittal as modular device

1. The modular transmitter must have its own RF shielding. This is intended to ensure that the module does not have to rely upon the shielding provided by the device into which it is installed in order for all modular transmitter emissions to comply with FCC Part 15 and Industry Canada limits. It is also intended to prevent coupling between the RF circuitry of the module and any wires or circuits in the device into which the module is installed. Such coupling may result in non-compliant operation.

*Whole module is RF protected with 4-Layer FR4 PCB and proper grounding. RF IC CC2420 used in NODERFV2.1.90 provides its own RF Shielding and coupling protection.*

2. The modular transmitter must have buffered modulation/data inputs (if such inputs are provided) to ensure that the module will comply with Part 15 and Industry Canada requirements under conditions of excessive data rates or over-modulation.

*RF IC CC2420 used in NODERFV2.1.90 provides RX and TX Buffers each 128 bytes long.*

3. The modular transmitter must have its own power supply regulation. This is intended to ensure that the module will comply with Part 15 and Industry Canada requirements regardless of the design of the power supplying circuitry in the device into which the module is installed.

*RF IC CC2420 Has its own 1.8V DC Regulator for RF Circuitry. NODERFV2.1.90 can be power supplied through any 2.7V-3.6V batteries.*

4. The modular transmitter must comply with the antenna requirements of FCC Sections 15.203 and 15.204(c) and Industry Canada requirements. The antenna must either be permanently attached or employ a "unique" antenna coupler (at all connections between the module and the antenna, including the cable). Any antenna used with the module must be approved with the module, either at the time of initial authorization or through a Class II permissive change. The "professional installation" provision of FCC Section 15.203 may not be applied to modules.

*Module uses "Single Ended Inverted-F Type PCB Antenna" with 50ohm Impedance matching and 2dBI gain.*

5. The modular transmitter must be tested in a stand-alone configuration, i.e., the module must not be inside another device during testing. This is intended to demonstrate that the module is capable of complying with FCC Part 15 and Industry Canada emission limits regardless of the device into which it is eventually installed. Unless the transmitter module will be battery powered, it must comply with the AC line conducted requirements found in FCC Section 15.207. AC or DC power lines and data input/output lines connected to the module must not contain ferrites, unless they will be marketed with the module (see FCC Section 15.27(a)). The length of these lines shall be length typical of actual use or, if that length is unknown, at least 10 centimeters to insure that there is no coupling between the case of the module and supporting equipment. Any accessories, peripherals, or support equipment connected to the module during testing shall be unmodified or commercially available (see FCC Section 15.31(i)).

*NODERFV2.1.90 tested as a single stand-alone unit under all circumstances.*

6. The modular transmitter must be labeled with its own FCC ID / IC number, and, if the FCC ID / IC number is not visible when the module is installed inside another device, then the outside of the device into which the module is installed must also display a label referring to the enclosed module. This exterior label can use wording such as the following: "Contains Transmitter Module FCC ID: XYZMODEL1 / IC: XXX-YYYY" or "Contains FCC ID: XYZMODEL1 / IC: XXX-YYYY." Any similar wording that expresses the same meaning may be used. The Applicant may either provide such a label, an example of which must be included in the application for equipment authorization, or, must provide adequate instructions along with the module which explain this requirement. In the latter case, a copy of these instructions must be included in the application for equipment authorization.

*Example labels are provided separately.*

7. The modular transmitter must comply with any specific rule or operating requirements applicable to the transmitter and the manufacturer must provide adequate instructions along with the module to explain any such requirements. A copy of these instructions must be included in the application for equipment authorization. For example, there are very strict operational and timing requirements that must be met before a transmitter is authorized for operation under FCC Section 15.231 and Industry Canada specifications. For instance, data transmission is prohibited, except for operation under FCC Section 15.231(e), in which case there are separate field strength level and timing requirements. Compliance with these requirements must be assured.

*User manual for the end products which will include the radio module is provided separately.*

8. The modular transmitter must comply with any applicable RF exposure requirements. For example, FCC Rules in Sections 2.1091, 2.1093 and specific Sections of Part 15, including 15.319(i), 15.407(f), 15.253(f) and 15.255(g), require that Unlicensed PCS, UNII and millimeter wave devices perform routine environmental evaluation for RF Exposure to demonstrate compliance. In addition, spread spectrum transmitters operating under Section 15.247 are required to address RF Exposure compliance in accordance with Section 15.247(b)(4). Modular transmitters approved under other Sections of FCC Part 15, when necessary, may also need to address certain RF Exposure concerns, typically by providing specific installation and operating instructions for users, installers and other interested parties to ensure compliance. Refer to Industry Canada RSS-GEN Section 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 for Industry Canada requirements.

*The choice and placement of antenna type, transceiver circuitry and its accompanying components are carefully designed to meet the FCC regulations. The module, as a whole, has undergone all the indicated FCC tests to prove its compliance with the regulations. As a result bare module independent from all mounting and host packaging types complies with RF exposure/immunity requirements.*