

The following regulatory information will be added to the final version of the Installation Guide.

Regulatory Addendum

Radio Frequency Interference Requirements

This device has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device pursuant to Part 15 of the Federal Communications Rules and Regulation. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If the equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try and correct the interference by one of the following measures:

- Re-orient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This device complies with FCC Part 15. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.”

Radio Frequency Interference Requirements- Canada

This device complies with RSS 210 of Industry & Science Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.”

This Class A digital apparatus meets the requirements of the Industry Canada Standard ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la Classe A est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

CE Marking and European Union Compliance



Products intended for sale within the European Union are marked with the CE Mark which indicates compliance to applicable Directives and European Normes (EN), as follows, Amendments to these Directives or ENs are included:

Applicable Directives

- Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 89/336/EEC
- Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC

Applicable Standards

- EN 55022-Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interference Characteristics of Information technology Equipment
- EN 55024:1998; Information technology equipment-Immunity characteristics-Limits and methods of measurement.
- IEC 1000-4-2(1995-01)-Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques-Section 2: Electrostatic Discharge immunity test.
- IEC 1000-4-3(1995-03)-Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) –Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques-Section 3: Radiated, radio-frequency electromagnetic field immunity test.
- IEC 1000-4-4(1995-01)-Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) –Part 4: Testing and measurement techniques-Section 4: Electrical Fast transient /burst immunity test.
- EN 60 950+Amd1 + Amd @-Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment
- EN 60 825-1 (EN 60 825)- Safety of Devices Containing Lasers

Laser Devices

Symbol products using lasers comply with US 21 CFR1040.10, Subchapter J and IEC 825/EN 60 825 (or IEC 825-1/EN 60 825-1, depending on the date of manufacture). The laser classification is marked on one of the labels on the product.

Class 1 Laser devices are not considered hazardous when used for their intended purpose. The following statement is required to comply with US and international regulations:

Caution: Use of controls, adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous laser light exposure.

Class 2 laser scanners use a low power visible light diode. As with any very bright light source such as the sun, the user should avoid staring directly into the light beam. Momentary exposure to a Class 2 laser is not known to be harmful.

RF Devices

Symbol's RF products are designed to be compliant with the rules and regulations in the locations into which they are sold and will be labeled as required. The majority of Symbol's RF devices are type approved and do not require the user to obtain license or authorization before using the equipment. Any changes or modifications to Symbol Technologies equipment not expressly approved by Symbol Technologies could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

“Important Note: To comply with FCC and Industry Canada RF exposure requirements, this mobile device is approved for operation when there is 20 cm or more between the antenna and the user's body.”

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