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ENGINEERING STATEMENT

For Type Certification of

COBRA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

Model No: FRS 250
FCC ID: BBOFRS250

I am an Electronics Engineer, a principal in the firm of Hyak Laboratories, Inc., Springfield, Virginia. My education and experience are a matter of record with the Federal Communications Commission.

Hyak Laboratories, Inc. has been authorized by Cobra Electronics to make type certification measurements on the FRS 250 transceiver. These tests made by me or under my supervision in our Springfield laboratory.

Test data and documentation required by the FCC for Type Certification are included in this report. The data verifies that the above mentioned transceiver meets FCC requirements and Type Certification is requested.

Rowland S. Johnson

Dated: June 16, 1998

A. INTRODUCTION

The following data are submitted in connection with this request for type certification of the FRS 250 transceiver in accordance with Part 2, Subpart J of the FCC Rules.

The FRS 250 is a portable, battery operated, UHF, frequency modulated transceiver intended for 12.5 kHz channel family radio service applications in the 462.5625-467.7125 MHz band. It operates from a nominal 6.0 Vdc battery supply. Output power rating is 0.5 watts ERP.

B. GENERAL INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR TYPE ACCEPTANCE (Paragraph 2.983 of the Rules)

1. Name of applicant: Cobra Electronics Corporation

2. Identification of equipment: FCC ID: BBOFRS250

   a. The equipment identification label is shown in Appendix 1.
   b. Photographs of the equipment are included in Appendix 2.

3. Quantity production is planned.

4. Technical description:

   a. 11k0F3E emission
   b. Frequency range: 462.5625 - 467.7125 MHz.
   c. Operating power of transmitter is fixed at the factory at less than 0.5 W ERP.
   d. Maximum power permitted is 0.5 watts, and the FRS 250 fully complied with that power limitation.
   e. The dc voltage and dc currents at final amplifier:

      Collector voltage: 5.7 Vdc
      Collector current: 0.22 A

   f. Function of each active semiconductor device: See Appendix 3.
   g. Complete circuit diagram is included in Appendix 4.
   h. A draft instruction book is submitted as Appendix 5.
   i. The transmitter tune-up procedure is included in Appendix 6.
   j. A description of circuits for stabilizing frequency is included in Appendix 7.
   k. A description of circuits and devices employed for suppression of spurious radiation and for limiting modulation is included in Appendix 8.
   l. Not applicable.

5. Data for 2.985 through 2.997 follow this section.

C. RF Power Output (Paragraph 2.985(a) of the Rules)

The FRS 250 has a permanently attached built-in antenna without provisions for a coaxial connector.

Therefore RF power output was calculated, see Table 1. (The transmitter was tuned by the factory according to the procedure of Exhibit 4.)

TABLE 1

Operating Freq., MHz	Power watts into a dipole antenna
462.5625	0.461

D. MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1. A curve showing frequency response of the transmitter is shown in Figure 1. Reference level was audio signal output from a Boonton 8220 modulation meter with one kHz deviation. Audio output was measured with a Audio Precision System One integrated test system.

2. Modulation limiting curves are shown in Figure 2, using a Boonton 8220 modulation meter. Signal level was established with a Audio Precision System One integrated test system. The curves show compliance with paragraphs 2.987(b).

3. Figure 3 is a graph of the post-limiter low pass filter which provides a roll-off of 60Logf/3 dB where f is audio frequency in kHz. Measurements were made following EIA RS-152B with an Audio Precision System One integrated test system on the Boonton 8220 modulation meter audio output.

4. Occupied Bandwidth
(Paragraphs 2.989(c) of the Rules)

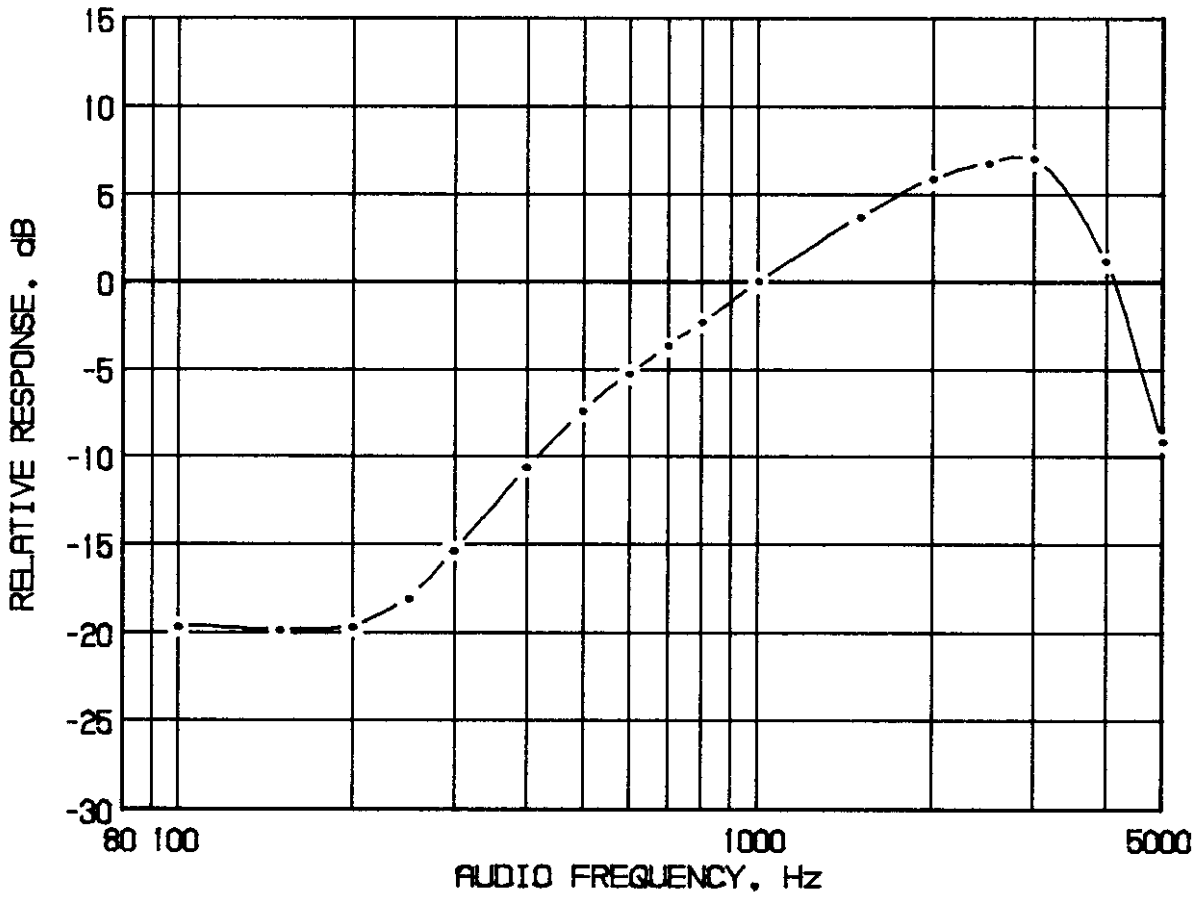
Figure 4 is a plot of the sideband envelope of the transmitter output taken with a Tektronix 494P spectrum analyzer. Modulation corresponded to conditions of 2.989(c)(1) and consisted of 2500 Hz tone at an input level 16 dB greater than that necessary to produce 50% modulation at 2969 Hz, the frequency of maximum response. Measured modulation under these conditions was 2.1 kHz.

Emission designator:

(2M + 2D) (2 x 3 kHz) + (2 x 2.5 kHz) = 11k0F3E

FIGURE 1

MODULATION FREQUENCY RESPONSE

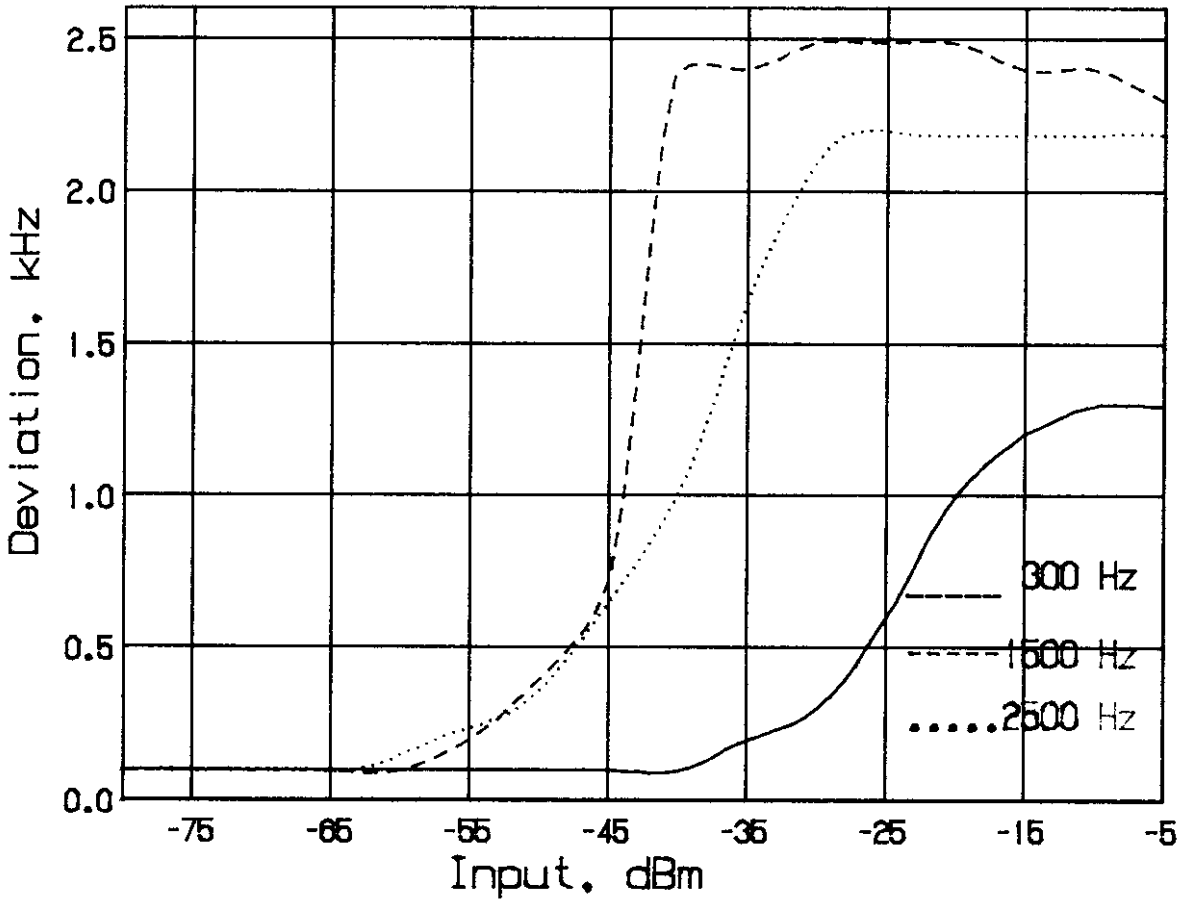


MODULATION FREQUENCY RESPONSE
FCC ID: BBOFRS250

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS

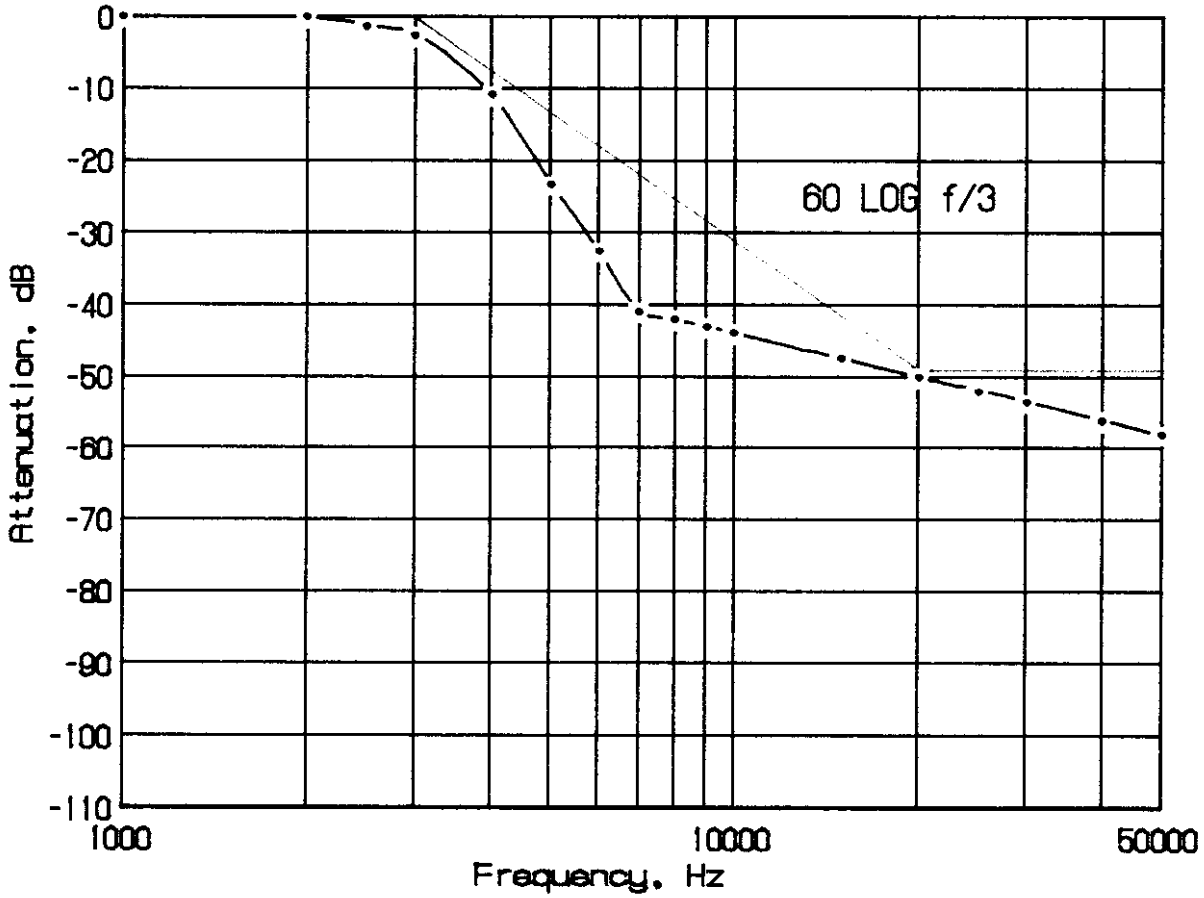


AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS
FCC ID: BBOFRS250

FIGURE 2

FIGURE 3

AUDIO LOW PASS FILTER RESPONSE



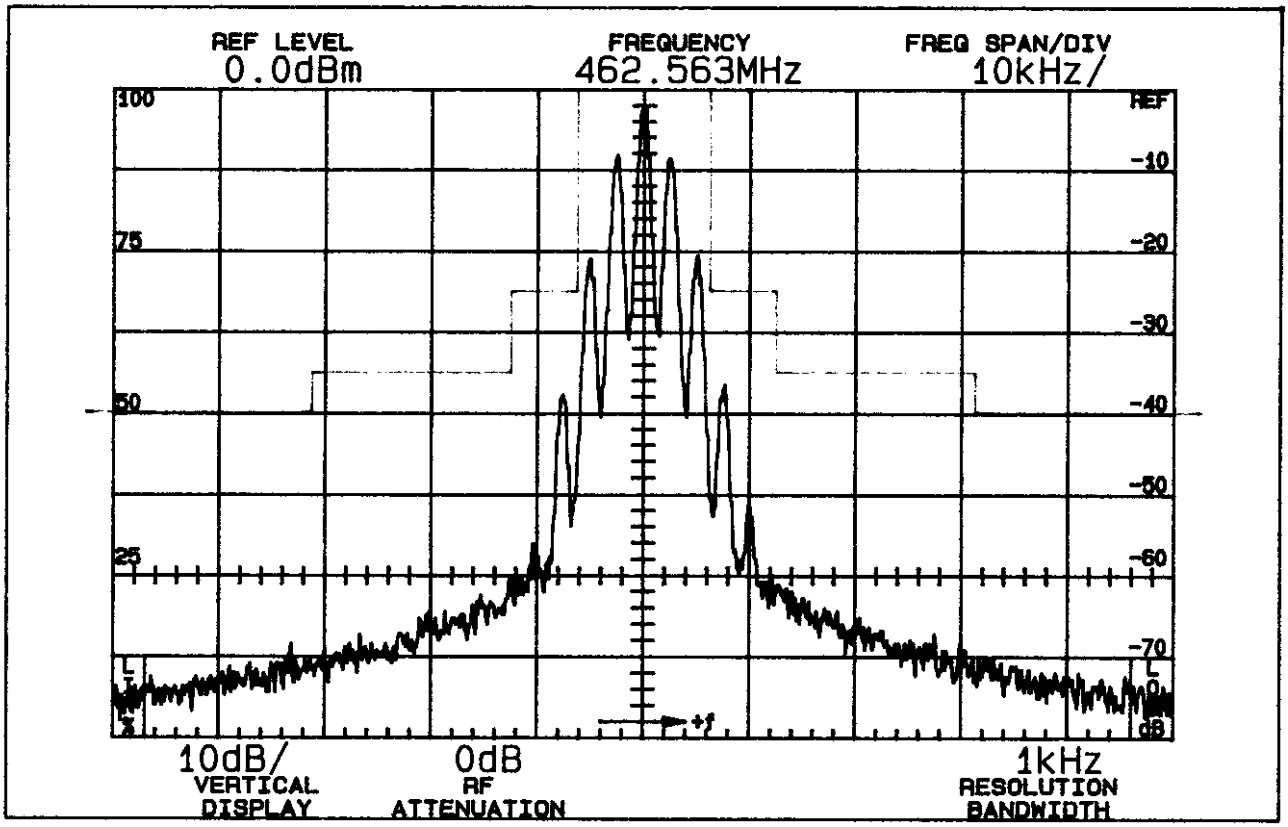
AUDIO LOW PASS FILTER
RESPONSE
FCC ID: BBOFRS250

FIGURE 3

A: \BBOOBH.OBW

FIGURE 4

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH



	ATTENUATION IN dB BELOW MEAN OUTPUT POWER Required
On any frequency more than 50% up to and including 100% of the authorized bandwidth, 12.5 kHz (6.25-12.5 kHz)	25
On any frequency more than 100%, up to and including 250% of the authorized bandwidth (12.5-31.25 kHz)	35
On any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250% of the authorized bandwidth (over 31.25 kHz)	43+10LogP = 40 (P = 0.461)

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH
FCC ID: BBOFRS250

FIGURE 4

D. MODULATION CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

The plots are within FCC limits. The horizontal scale (frequency) is 10 kHz per division and the vertical scale (amplitude) is a logarithmic presentation equal to 10 dB per division.

E. SPURIOUS EMISSIONS AT THE ANTENNA TERMINALS (Paragraph 2.991 of the Rules)

The FRS 250 has a permanently attached antenna. There is no connector for an external antenna. Therefore, no antenna terminal conducted measurements were made.

F. DESCRIPTION OF RADIATED SPURIOUS MEASUREMENT FACILITIES

A description of the Hyak Laboratories' radiation test facility is a matter of record with the FCC. The facility was accepted for radiation measurements from 25 to 1000 MHz on October 1, 1976 and is currently listed as an accepted site.

G. FIELD STRENGTH MEASUREMENTS OF SPURIOUS RADIATION

Field intensity measurements of radiated spurious emissions from the Maxon FRS-214 were made with a Tektronix 494P spectrum analyzer using Singer DM-105 for the measurements to 1 GHz, and EMCO 3115 horn to 4.8 GHz.

The transmitter was located in an open field 3 meters from the test antenna. Supply voltage was a power supply with a terminal voltage under load of 6.0 Vdc.

The transmitter and test antennae were arranged to maximize pickup. Both vertical and horizontal test antenna polarization were employed.

The measurement system was capable of detecting signals 100 dB or more below the reference level. Measurements were made from the lowest frequency generated within the unit (12 MHz), to 10 times operating frequency. Data after application of antenna factors and line loss corrections are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

TRANSMITTER CABINET RADIATED SPURIOUS

462.5625 MHz, 6.0 Vdc, 0.293 watts

Spurious Frequency MHz	Radiated Field uV/m @ 3M	dB Below Carrier Reference[1]
462.563	1586718.9	0.0V
925.126	577.4	68.8V*
1387.689	958.3	64.4V*
1850.252	2039.4	57.8H
2312.814	1304.7	61.7H*
2775.377	1012.7	63.9H*
3237.940	1153.5	62.8H*
3700.503	2328.1	56.7H*
4163.066	1883.6	58.5H*
4625.629	384.6	72.3V*

Required: 43+10 Log(P) = 40

[1]Worst-case polarization, H-Horizontal, V-Vertical.

*Reference data only, more than 20 dB below FCC limit.

All other spurious from 12 MHz to the tenth harmonic were 20 dB or more below FCC limit.

Power:

$P = (F.1.x3)^2/49.2$

$= (1.58x3)^2/49.2$

$= 0.461$ W

NOTE: Data based on FRS300 which has identical RF output circuit.

H. FREQUENCY STABILITY
(Paragraph 2.995(a)(2))

Measurement of frequency stability versus temperature was made at temperatures from -20°C to +50°C. At each temperature, the unit was exposed to test chamber ambient a minimum of 60 minutes after indicated chamber temperature ambient had stabilized to within ±2° of the desired test temperature. Following the 1 hour soak at each temperature, the unit was turned on, keyed and frequency measured within 2 minutes. Test temperature was sequenced in the order shown in Table 4, starting with -20°C.

A Thermotron S1.2 temperature chamber was used. Temperature was monitored with a Keithley 871 digital thermometer. The transmitter output stage was terminated in a dummy load. Primary supply was 6.0 volts. Frequency was measured with a HP 5385A frequency counter connected to the transmitter through a power attenuator. Measurements were made at 462.5625 MHz. No transient keying effects were observed.

TABLE 4

FREQUENCY STABILITY AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE

462.5625 MHz, 6.0 Vdc, 0.293W

Temperature, °C	Output Frequency, MHz	p.p.m.
-20.3	462.562560	0.1
- 9.9	462.562679	0.4
- 0.8	462.562551	0.1
10.1	462.562378	-0.3
20.4	462.562364	-0.3
30.1	462.562405	-0.2
40.3	462.562513	0.0
50.6	462.562642	0.3

Maximum frequency error: 462.562679
462.562500

+ .000179 MHz

FCC Rule 95.627(b) specifies .00025% (2.5 p.p.m.) or a maximum of ± 0.001156 MHz, which corresponds to:

High Limit	462.563656 MHz
Low Limit	462.561344 MHz

I. FREQUENCY STABILITY AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE
(Paragraph 2.995(d)(2) of the Rules)

Oscillator frequency as a function of power supply voltage was measured with a HP 5385A frequency counter as supply voltage provided by an HP 6264B variable dc power supply was varied from ±15% above the nominal 6.0 volt rating to below the battery end point. A Fluke 197 digital voltmeter was used to measure supply voltage at transmitter primary input terminals. Measurements were made at 20°C ambient.

TABLE 5

FREQUENCY STABILITY AS A FUNCTION OF SUPPLY VOLTAGE

462.5625 MHz, 6.0 Vdc Nominal; 0.293W

Supply Voltage		Output Frequency, MHz	p.p.m.
6.9	115%	462.562309	-0.4
6.6	110%	462.562324	-0.4
6.3	105%	462.562336	-0.4
6.0	100%	462.562364	-0.3
5.7	95%	462.562354	-0.3
5.4	90%	462.562369	-0.3
5.1	85%	462.562378	-0.3
4.9*	80%	462.562400	-0.6

Maximum frequency error: 462.562500
462.562309

- .000191 MHz

FCC Rule 95.627(b) specifies .00025% (2.5 p.p.m) or a maximum of ± 0.001156 MHz, corresponding to:

High Limit	462.563656 MHz
Low Limit	462.561344 MHz

*Battery end point.

APPENDIX 1

EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION LABEL

PHOTOGRAPH OF LABEL PLACEMENT, AS PROVIDED BY APPLICANT, FOLLOWS THIS SHEET