

A. INTRODUCTION

The following data are submitted in connection with this request for type certification of the FRS 300 transceiver in accordance with Part 2, Subpart J of the FCC Rules.

The FRS 300 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: BBOFRS300
 - 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 300 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 300 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

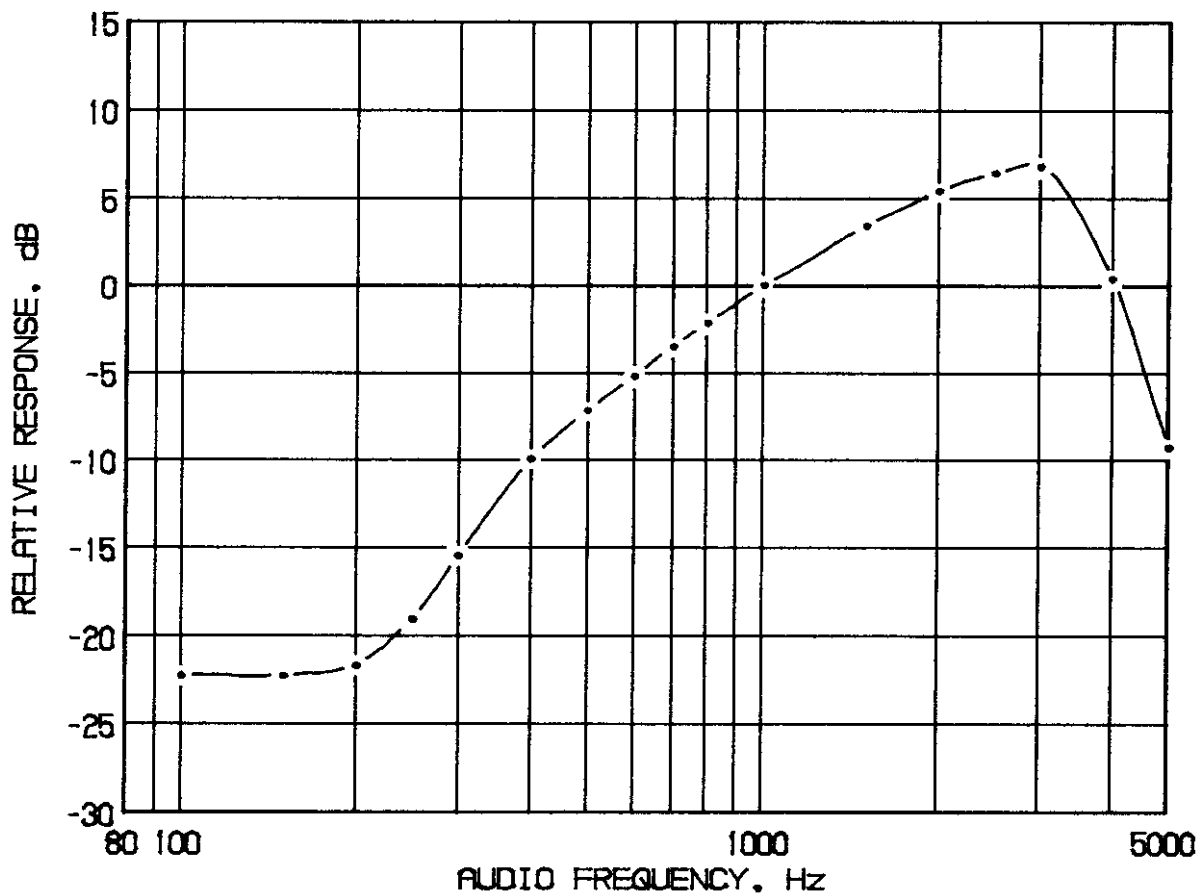
1. A curve showing frequency response of the transmitter is shown in Figure 1. Reference level was audio signal output from a Boonton 8220 modulation meter with one kHz deviation. Audio output was measured with a Audio Precision System One integrated test system.
2. Modulation limiting curves are shown 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 $60\text{Log}f/3$ 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 2996 Hz, the frequency of maximum response. Measured modulation under these conditions was 2.3 kHz.

Emission designator:

$$(2M + 2D) (2 \times 3 \text{ kHz}) + (2 \times 2.5 \text{ kHz}) = 11k0F3E$$

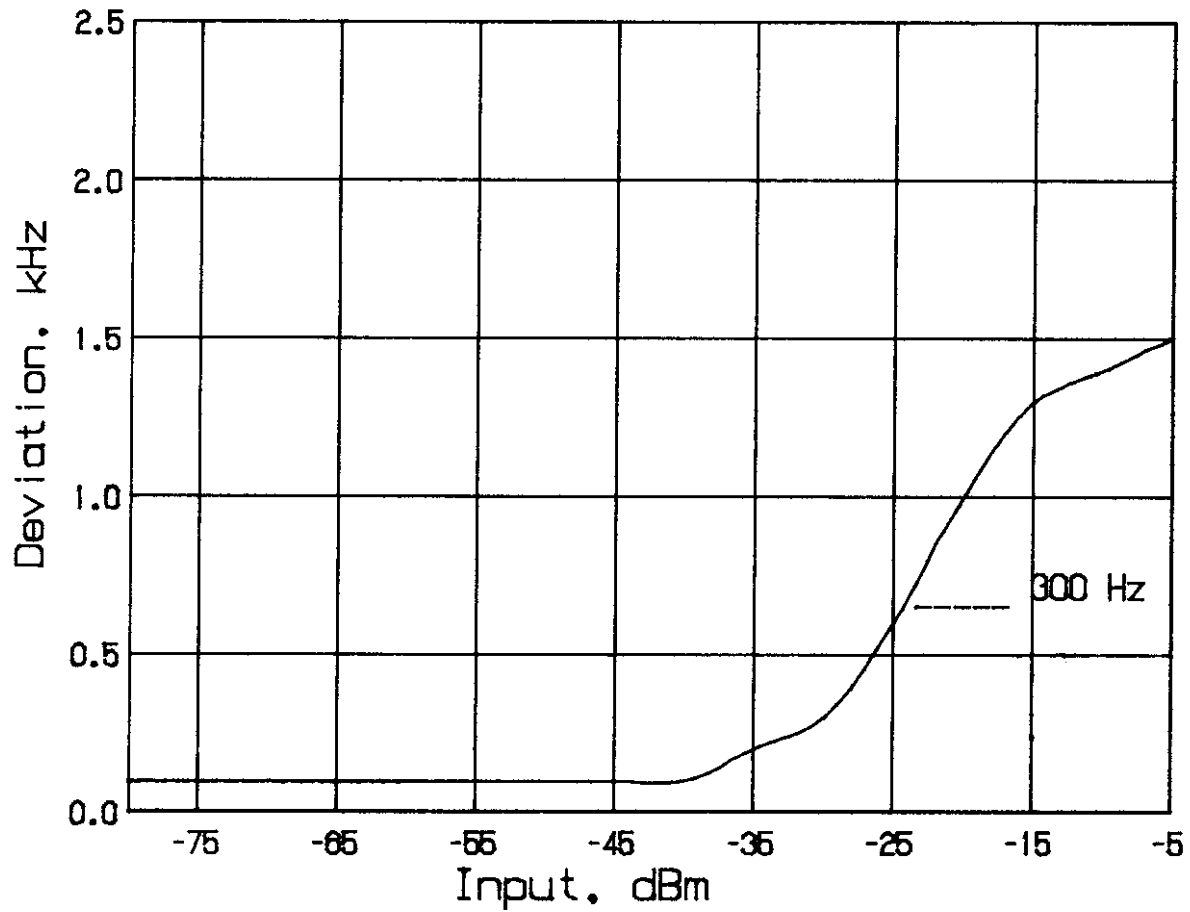
FIGURE 1
MODULATION FREQUENCY RESPONSE



MODULATION FREQUENCY RESPONSE
FCC ID: BBOFRS300

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2
 AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS

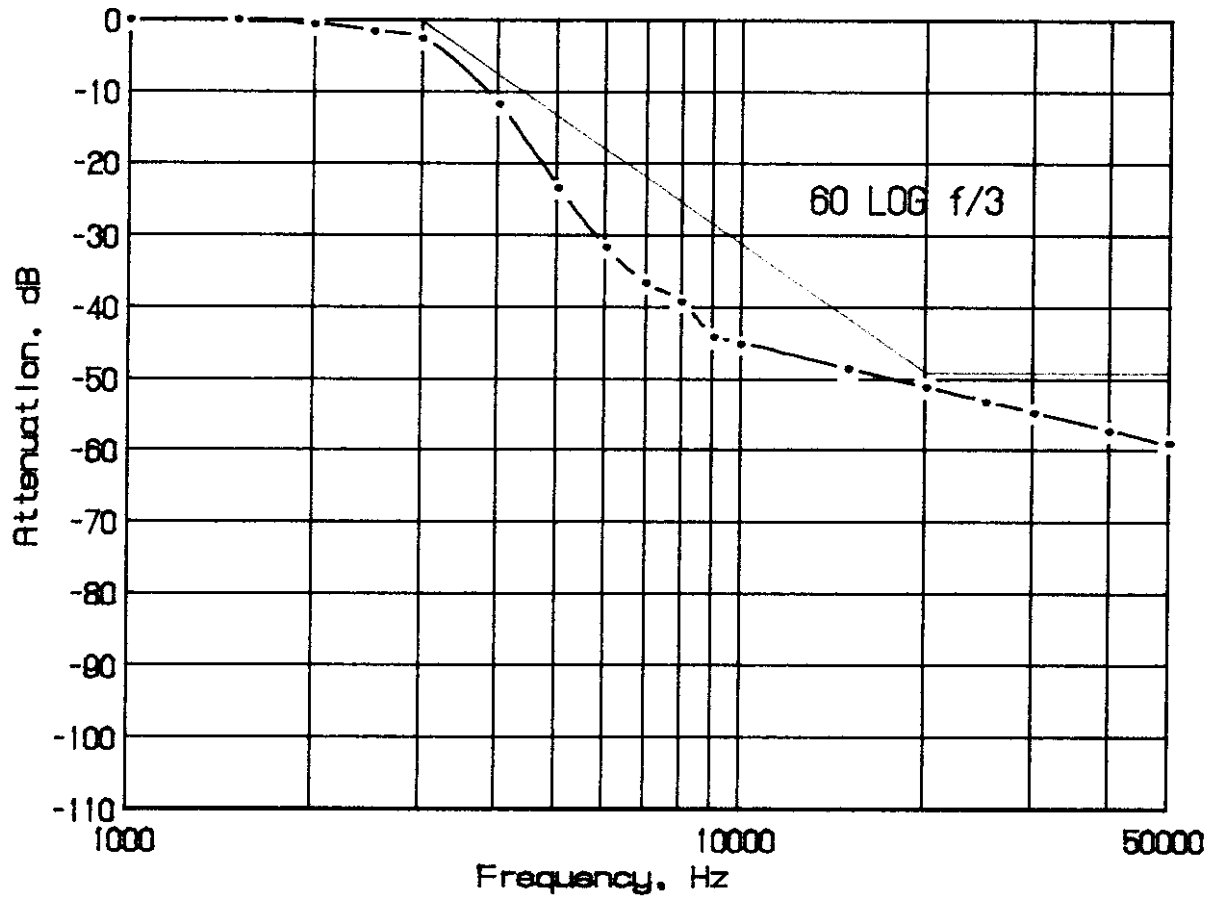


NOTE: Deviation at 1500 Hz did not exceed 2.5 kHz.

AUDIO LIMITER CHARACTERISTICS
 FCC ID: BBOFRS300

FIGURE 2

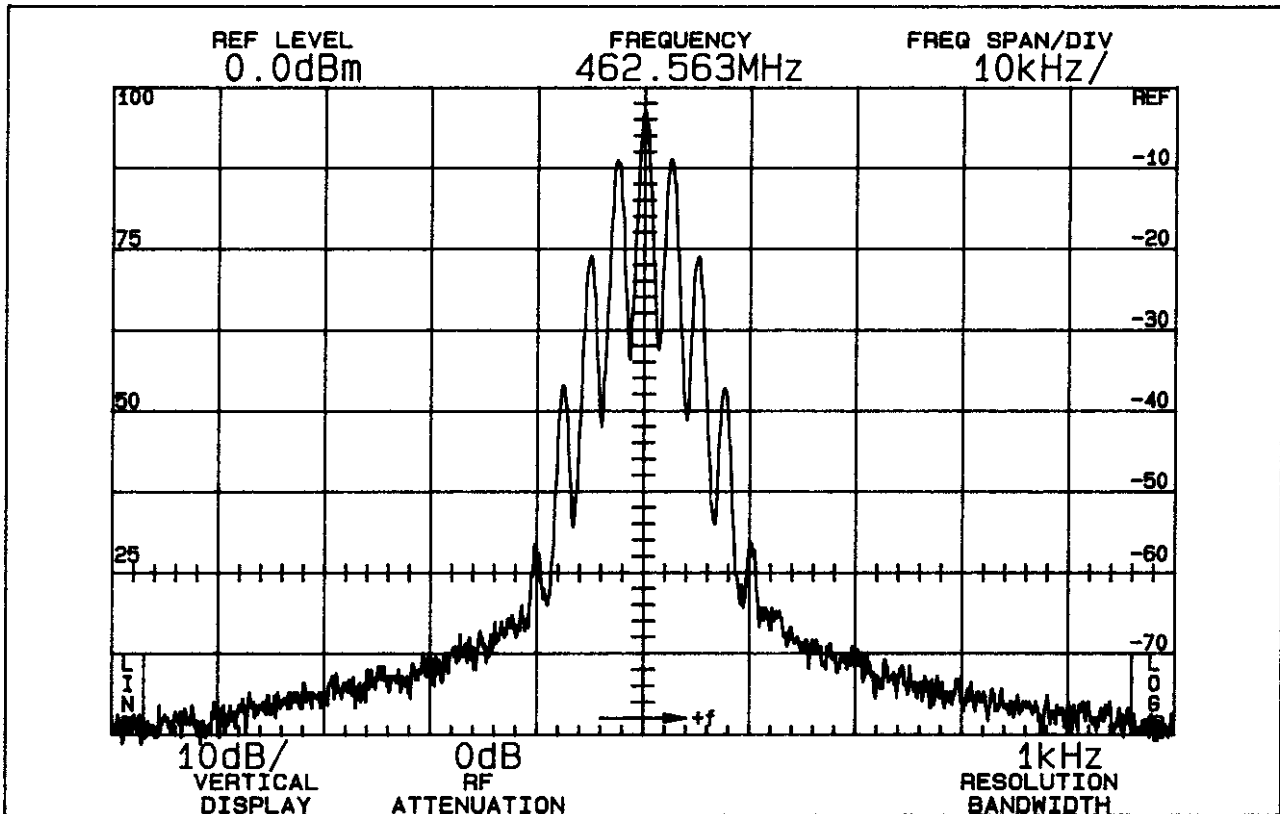
FIGURE 3
AUDIO LOW PASS FILTER RESPONSE



AUDIO LOW PASS FILTER
RESPONSE
FCC ID: BBOFRS300

FIGURE 3

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)

$$43 + 10 \log P = 40$$

$$(P = 0.461)$$

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH
FCC ID: BBOFRS300

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 300 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, 0.461 watts

<u>Spurious Frequency MHz</u>	<u>Radiated Field uV/m @ 3M</u>	<u>dB Below Carrier Reference</u> 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: $43+10 \text{ Log}(P) = 40$ ¹Worst-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:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= (F \cdot 1.58)^2 / 49.2 \\
 &= (1.58 \times 3)^2 / 49.2 \\
 &= 0.461 \text{ W} \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

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 $\pm 15\%$ 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; 0.461W

<u>Supply Voltage</u>		<u>Output Frequency, MHz</u>	<u>p.p.m.</u>
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	-0.2
Maximum frequency error:		462.562500	
		<u>462.582309</u>	
		- .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 6
TRANSMITTER ALIGNMENT

ONE (1) PAGE ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWS THIS SHEET

TRANSMITTER TUNE-UP PROCEDURE
FCC ID: BBOFRS300

APPENDIX 6

8. Alignment instructions

WARNING

Any repairs or adjustments should be made under the supervision of a qualified radio-telephone technician.

TRANSMITTER

1. Power Supply Voltage

The Power supply voltage should be set for 6.0 VDC measured at the radio during transmit. Periodically check the power supply voltage during the alignment procedure.

2. Frequency Setting

- A. Connect a frequency counter or Communications Service Monitor to the antenna connector through an RF power attenuator (10 watt minimum rating, 20 dB minimum attenuation).
- B. Depress the PTT switch.
- C. Adjust the RV403 trimmer capacitor such that the output frequency is equal to the channel frequency with a maximum error of ± 200 Hz.
- D. Release the PTT switch.

3. Output Power Alignment.

- A. Set the power supply voltage for 6.0 VDC.
- B. Connect a Communications Service Monitor or a wattmeter and dummy load to the antenna connector.
- C. Depress the PTT switch.
- D. To be convinced for 0.45 Watt output power with a maximum error of ± 0.05 Watt.
- E. Release the PTT switch.

4. Deviation Adjustment.

- A. Connect an audio generator to the microphone jack JIG. The audio frequency should be set at 1 KHz.
- B. Connect an FM deviation meter or Communications Service Monitor to the antenna connector through an RF power attenuator (10 watt minimum rating, 20 dB minimum attenuation). Set the monitor to read peak deviation.
- C. Depress the PTT switch.
- D. Adjust the audio generator level 100 mV rms.
- E. Adjust RV401 for ± 2.4 KHz maximum deviation.(with ctcss tone)
- F. To be convinced ± 1.8 KHz without ctcss tone.(1.2KHz dev. 20dB up)
- g. Release the ptt switch.

APPENDIX 7

CIRCUITS AND DEVICES TO STABILIZE FREQUENCY

SYNTHESIZER

A phase locked loop (PLL) circuit establishes and stabilizes operating frequency.

The data for producing necessary frequencies is established by the CPU on the digital board.

The frequency stability of the Tx/Rx is maintained by the TCXO, which generates a stable frequency of 12.8 MHz.

CIRCUITS AND DEVICES TO
STABILIZE FREQUENCY
FCC ID: BBOFRS300

APPENDIX 7

APPENDIX 8

CIRCUITS TO SUPPRESS SPURIOUS RADIATION
AND LIMIT MODULATIONCircuitry to Suppress Spurious Emissions

Output from the final RF power amplifier, Q501, and presented to a low-pass filter configured in a "pi" network consisting of C273, L217, C75, L219, C277, C279, L221, C280 and C281.

Circuitry to Limit Modulation and Audio Low Pass Filter

Microphone signal is amplified limited to prevent deviation over 2.5 kHz, and applied to a 3 kHz low-pass filter configured around IC308C.

CIRCUITS TO SUPPRESS SPURIOUS
RADIATION AND LIMIT MODULATIONFCC ID: BBOFRS300
APPENDIX 8