

Radio Frequency Interference Requirements - FCC

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this 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 to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient 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 to which the receiver is connected
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Radio Transmitters (Part 15)

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. 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 that may cause undesired operation.

Radio Frequency Interference Requirements - Canada

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003. Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

Radio Transmitters

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.

Label Marking: The Term "IC" before the radio certification only signifies that Industry Canada technical specifications were met.

Marking and European Economic Area (EEA)

The use of 2.4GHz RLAN's, for use through the EEA, have the following restrictions:

- Maximum radiated transmit power of 100 mW EIRP in the frequency range 2.400 -2.4835 GHz
 - France, equipment is restricted to 2.4465 -2.4835 GHz frequency range
 - Belgium outside usage, the equipment is restricted to 2.460 -2.4835 GHz frequency range
 - Italy requires a user license for outside usage.
- Bluetooth for use through the EEA have the following restrictions:
- Maximum radiated transmit power of 10mW EIRP in the frequency range 2.400 -2.4835 GHz
 - Belgium outside usage, the equipment is restricted to 2.460 -2.4835 GHz frequency range
 - Italy requires a user license for outside usage

In accordance with Clause 5, IEC 825 and EN60825, the following information is provided to the user:



ENGLISH	HEBREW	CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT	CLASS 2 LASER PRODUCT
CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT	לְאִשְׁרָיִם לְאִשְׁרָיִם לְאִשְׁרָיִם	1 מְרָם	2 מְרָם
CLASS 2 LASER PRODUCT	לְאִשְׁרָיִם לְאִשְׁרָיִם לְאִשְׁרָיִם	1 מְרָם	2 מְרָם

DANISH / DANSK	ITALIAN / ITALIANO	CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT	CLASS 2 LASER PRODUCT
CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT	LASER LIGHT	1	2
CLASS 2 LASER PRODUCT	DO NOT STARE INTO BEAM	1	2

Scanner Labeling



LASER LIGHT-DO NOT STARE INTO BEAM
 CLASS 2 LASER PRODUCT
 LASER LIGHT - NIGHT IN DEN STRÅHL BLOKKE
 LASER KLASSE 2
 APPAREIL A LASER DE CLASSE 2
 630-880nm, 1mW



Statement of Compliance

Symbol Technologies, Inc., hereby declares that this device is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directives 1999/5/EC, 89/336/EEC and 73/23/EEC. Declaration of Conformities may be obtained from <http://www.symbol.com/doc/>

Hearing Aids

The device may interfere with some hearing aids. In the event of interference you may want to consult your hearing aid supplier to discuss solutions.

Other Medical Devices

The device transmits radio frequency energy and has the potential to interfere with inadequately protected medical devices. Consult your physician or the manufacturer of the device to see if the particular device has sufficient protection. It is good practice to turn OFF the device within a hospital or other medical facility where sensitive medical equipment is in use. In some countries, this is a legal requirement applying to all mobile phones and related equipment.

Warning Notices

Please observe all warning notices with regard to the usage of mobile phones and/or terminals.

Potentially Hazardous Atmospheres

You are advised not to use this device at a refuelling point. You are reminded of the need to observe restrictions on the use of radio devices in fuel depots, chemical plants etc. and areas where the air contains chemicals or particles (such as grain, dust, or metal powders) and any other area where you would normally be advised to turn off your vehicle engine.

FCC RF Exposure Guidelines

The device complies with internationally recognised standards covering Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from radio devices.

Reducing RF Influence - Use Properly

It is advisable to use the device only in the normal operating position.

Handheld Devices:

This device was tested for typical body-worn operation. The use of third-party belt-clips, holsters, and similar accessories should not contain metallic components in its assembly. The use of these accessories that do not satisfy these requirements may not comply with FCC RF exposure compliance requirements, and should be avoided.

Laser Devices

Symbol devices using lasers comply with US 21CFR1040.10, and IEC825-1:1993, EN60825-1:1994+A11:1996. The laser classification is marked on one of the labels on the device.

Class 1 Laser devices are not considered to be 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 beam. Momentary exposure to a Class 2 laser is not known to be harmful.