REPORT ON
Radio testing of the STANDARD HORIZON HX290
In accordance with ANSI/TIA/EIA-603, RSS-182

Report number TA000948 December 2010

GENERAL INFORMATION

MODEL NAME:	HX290	
FCC ID:	K6630453X20	
IC ID:	511B-30453X20	
MANUFACTURER:	Vertex Standard Co., Ltd.	
TRADE NAME:	STANDARD HORIZON	
EUT DESCRIPTION:	FM Transceiver	
SERIAL NUMBER:	0M000010	
VOLTAGE RQUIREMENTS:	7.4 DC	[V]
NUMBER OF CHANNELS:	65	
SPECIFICATION ARE REFERENCED:	ANSI/TIA/EIA-603 RSS-182	

TRANSMITTERS

TYPE OF EMISSION:	16K0G3E	
FREQUENCY RANGE:	156 to 157.425	[MHz]
POWER OUTPUT RATING:	1 to 5 x Switchable __ Variable __ N/A	[W]
MAXIMUM POWER RATING:	10	[W]
INPUT IMPEDANCE (MIC):	2000	[Ω]
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE (RF):	50	[Ω]
Collector Voltage:	7.4	[V]
Collector Current:	1.6	[A]

RECEIVERS

FREQUENCY RANGE:	156 to 163.275	[MHz]
INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCIES:	1st 21.7 2nd 450	[MHz] [kHz]
INPUT IMPEDANCE (RF):	50	[Ω]
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE (SP):	16	[Ω]
AUDIO OUTPUT POWER:	0.7	[W]

This report was prepared by Vertex Standard Co., Ltd.

Test performed by Shigemitu Takahashi

Shigemitu Takahashi
Chief Test Engineer
Engineering Division T/A Section
Vertex Standard Co., Ltd.

Date 03 / December /2010

HX290 Channel Settings

CH No.	Shown on LCD	Transmit Frequency [MHz]	Receive Frequency [MHz]	CH Spacing	Power	
					HI	LOW
1	CH16	156.800	156.800	25k	5W	1W
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

NAME OF TEST: R.F. Power Output (Conducted)
SPECIFICATION: 47 CFR 2.1046 (a)
GUIDE: ANSI/TIA/EIA-603, Paragraph 2.2.1
TEST EQUIPMENT: As per attached page

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

1. The EUT was connected to a resistive coaxial attenuator of normal load impedance, and the modulated output powerwas measured by means of an R.F. power meter.

2. Measurement accuracy is ± 4%

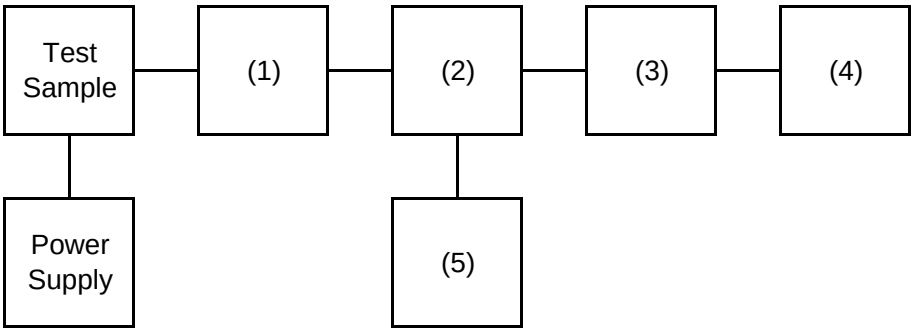
MEASUREMENT RESULTS

NOMINAL, MHz	CHANNEL	R.F. POWER, WATTS	
		LOW	HIGH
156.800	16	0.88	4.55

156.800	16	24.2 dBm (ERP)

TRANSMITTER POWER CONDUCTED MEASUREMENTS

TEST 1: R.F. POWER OUTPUT
TEST 2: FREQUENCY STABILITY



Instruments	Description	Calibration Date	Next Calibration
(1) COAXUAL ATTENUATOR	WEINSCHELL 49-10-43	2010.1.10	One year after
(2) RF COUPLER	ADVANTEST TR4153	-	-
(3) POWER SENSOR	Agilent 8482B	2010.1.6	One year after
(4) POWER METER	Agilent 8901B POWER MODE	2010.1.6	One year after
(5) FREQUENCY COUNTER	Agilent 8901B FREQUENCY MODE	2010.1.6	One year after

NAME OF TEST:	Unwanted Emissions (Conducted)
SPECIFICATION:	47 CFR 2.1051
GUIDE:	ANSI/TIA/EIA-603, Paragraph 2.2.13
TEST EQUIPMENT:	As per attached page

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

1. The emissions were measured for the worst case as follows:
   (a): within a band of frequencies defined by the carrier frequency plus and minus one channel.
   (b): from the lowest frequency generated in the EUT and to at least the 10th harmonic of the carrier frequency, or 40GHz, whichever is lower.

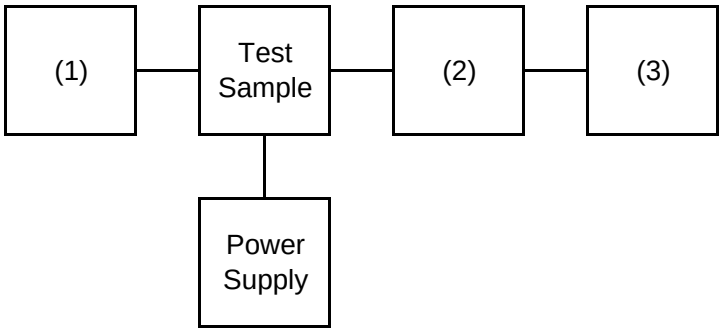
2. The magnitude of spurious emissions that are attenuated more than 20dB below the permissible value need not be specified.

3. MEASUREMENT RESULTS:

FREQUENCY OF CARRIER, MHz	=	156.8 , 0 , 0
SPECTRUM SEARCHED, GHz	=	0 to 10 x Fc
MAXIMUM RESPONSE, Hz	=	2700
ALL OTHER EMISSIONS	=	>= 20dB BELOW LIMIT

TRANSMITTER SPURIOUS EMISSION

TEST 1: OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (IN-BAND SPURIOUS)
TEST 2: OUT-OF-BAND SPURIOUS



Instruments	Description	Calibration Date	Next Calibration
(1) AUDIO GENERATOR	Agilent 8903B	2010.1.6	One year after
(2) COAXUAL ATTENUATOR	WEINSCHELL 49-10-43	2010.1.10	One year after
(2) COAXUAL ATTENUATOR	Agilent 8498A	2009.12.21	One year after
(3) SPECTRUM ANALYZER	ADVANTEST TR4173	2009.12.14	One year after

NAME OF TEST: Unwanted Emissions (Conducted)

LIMIT'S), dBc: -(43+10xLOG(P)) = -50 (5 Watts)
-(43+10xLOG(P)) = -43 (1 Watts)

High Power

FREQUENCY TUNED, MHz	FREQUENCY EMISSION, MHz	LEVEL, dBm	LEVEL, dBc	MARGIN, dB

measurements exceed the requirements by more than 20 dB

NAME OF TEST: Unwanted Emissions (Conducted)

LIMIT'S), dBc: -(43+10xLOG(P)) = -50 (5 Watts)
-(43+10xLOG(P)) = -43 (1 Watts)

Low Power

FREQUENCY TUNED, MHz	FREQUENCY EMISSION, MHz	LEVEL, dBm	LEVEL, dBc	MARGIN, dB

measurements exceed the requirements by more than 20 dB

NAME OF TEST: Field Strength of Spurious Radiation
SPECIFICATION: 47 CFR 2.1053 (a)
GUIDE: ANSI/TIA/EIA-603, Paragraph 1.2.12

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

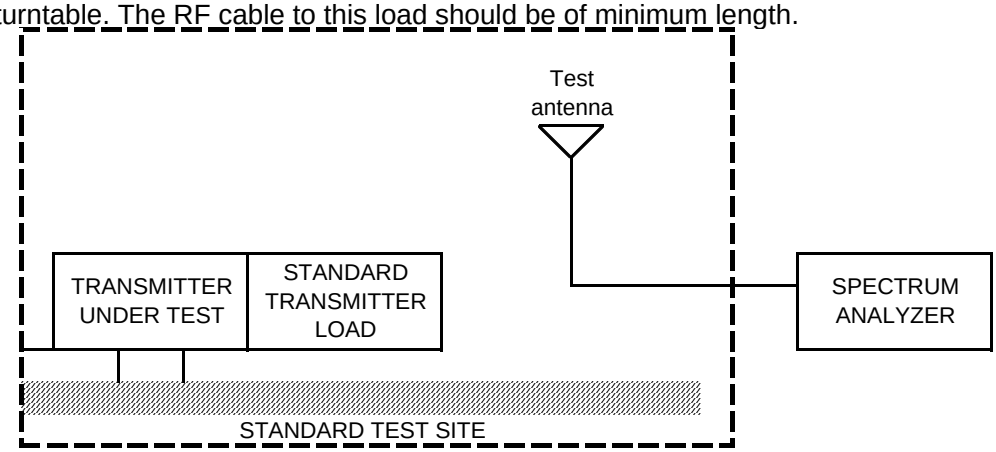
1.2.12.1 Definition: Radiated spurious emissions are emissions from the equipment when transmitting load on a frequency or frequencies which are outside an occupied banc sufficient to ensure transmission of information of required quality for the class of communications desired.

1.2.12.2 Method of measurement

A) Connect the equipment as illustrated.

B) Adjust the spectrum analyzer for the following settings:
1) Resolution Bandwidth <= 3kHz
2) Video Bandwidth >= 10kHz
3) Sweep Speed <= 2000Hz/second
4) Detector Mode = Positive Peak

C) Place the transmitter to be tested on the turntable in the standard test site. The transmitter is transmitting into a non-radiating load which is placed on the turntable. The RF cable to this load should be of minimum length.

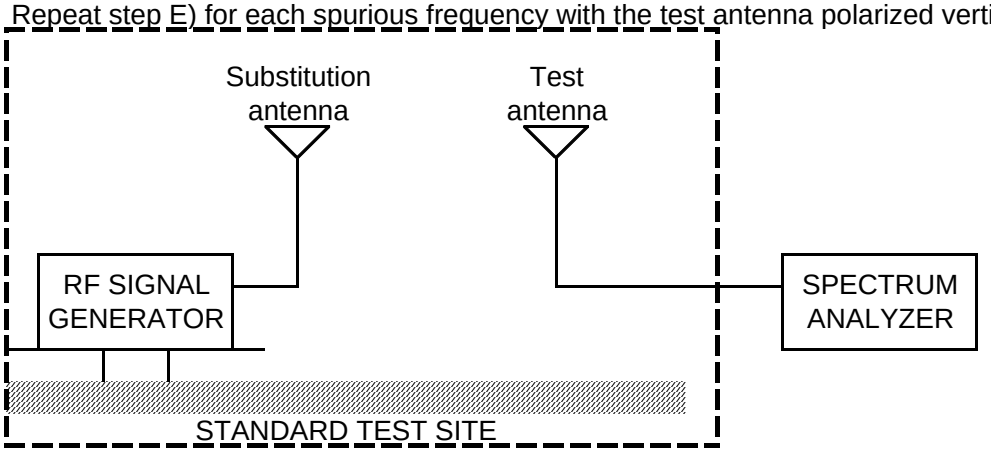


D) For each spurious measurment the test antenna should be adjusted to the correct length for the frequency involved. This length maybe determined from a calibration ruler supplied with the equipment. Measurements shall be made from the lowest radio frequency generated in the equipment to the tenth harmonic of the carrier, except for the region close to the carrier qeual to ± the test bandwidth (see section 1.3.4.4).

E) For each spurious frequency, raise and lower the test antenna from 1 m to 4 m to obtain a maximum reading on the spectrum analyzer with the test antenna at horizontal polarity.

NAME OF TEST: Field Strength of Spurious Radiation

F) Repeat step E) for each spurious frequency with the test antenna polarized vertically



G) Reconnect the equipment as illustrated.

H) Keep the spectrum analyzer adjusted as in step B).

I) Remove the transmitter and replace it with a substitution antenna (the antenna should be half-wavelength for each frequency involved).
The center of the substitutuion antenna should be approximately at the same location as the center of the transmitter. At lower frequencies, where the substitution antenna is very long, this will be impossible to achieve when the antenna is plarized vertically In such case the lower end of the antenna should be 0.3m above the ground

J) Feed the substitution antenna at the transmitter end with a signal generator connected to the antenna by means of a non-radiating cable. With the antennas at both ends horizontally polarized and with the signal generator tuned to a particular spurious frequency, raise and lower the test antenna to obtain a maximum reading at the spectrum analyzer. Adjust the level of the signal generator output untill the previusl recorded maximum reading for the set of conditions is obtained. This should be done carefully repeating the adjustment of the test antenna and generator output

K) Repeat step J) with both antennas vertically polarized for each spurious frequency

L) Calculate power in dBm into a reference ideal half-wave dipole antenna by reducing the readings obtained in step J) and K) by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna and futher corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna

M) The levels recorded in step L) are absolute levels of radiated spurious emissions in dBm. The radiated spurious emissions in dB can be calculated by the following:

Radiated spurious emissions dB = 10log10(TX power in watts/0.001) - the levels in step L)

NAME OF TEST: Field Strength of Spurious Radiation

Note: It is permissible that other antennas provided can be referenced to a dipole.

Instruments	Description	Calibration Date	Next Calibration
TRANSDUCER	Schaffner-Chase CBL6143	-	-
TRANSDUCER	EMCO 3115	-	-
AMPLIFIER	Agilent 8447D	2010.2.1	One year after
AMPLIFIER	Agilent 8449B	2010.2.1	One year after
SPECTRUM ANALYZER	Agilent 8561B	2009.12.6	One year after

NAME OF TEST: Field Strength of Spurious Radiation

LIMIT'S), dBc: -(43+10xLOG(P)) = -50 (5 Watts)
-(43+10xLOG(P)) = -43 (1 Watts)

High Power

FREQUENCY TUNED, MHz	FREQUENCY EMISSION, MHz	METER, dBuV	C.F., dB	ERP, dBm	ERP, dBc

measurements exceed the requirements by more than 20 dB

NAME OF TEST: Field Strength of Spurious Radiation

LIMIT'S), dBc: -(43+10xLOG(P)) = -50 (5 Watts)
-(43+10xLOG(P)) = -43 (1 Watts)

Low Power

FREQUENCY TUNED, MHz	FREQUENCY EMISSION, MHz	METER, dBuV	C.F., dB	ERP, dBm	ERP, dBc

measurements exceed the requirements by more than 20 dB

NAME OF TEST:	Emission Masks (Occupied Bandwidth)
SPECIFICATION:	47 CFR 2.1049 (c) (1)
GUIDE:	ANSI/TIA/EIA-603, Paragraph 2.2.11
TEST EQUIPMENT:	As per previous page

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

1. The EUT and test equipment ware set up as shown on the following page, with the spectrum analyzer connected.

2. For EUT's supporting audio modulation, the audio signal generator was adjusted to the frequency of maxmum response and with output level set for ±2.5/±1.5kHz deviation (or 50% modulation). With level constant, the signal level was increased 16dB.

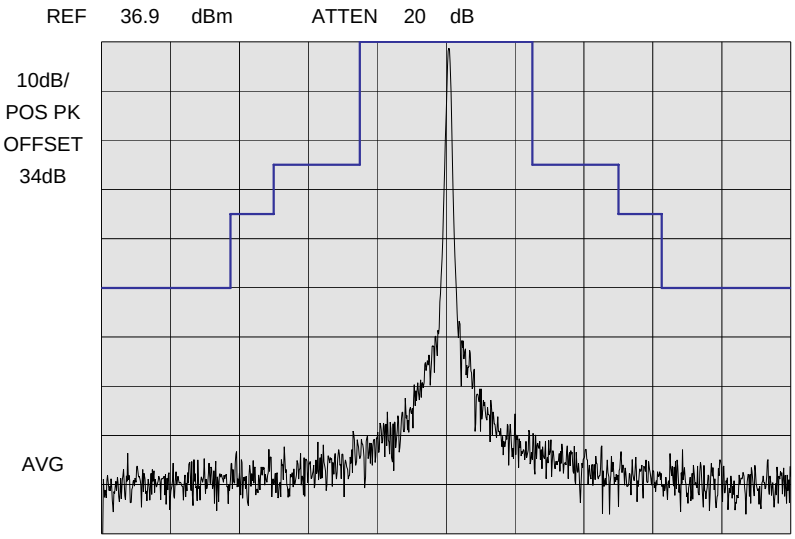
3. For EUT's supporting digital modulation, the digital modulation mode was operated to its maximum extent.

4. The occupied bandwidth was measured with the spectrum analyzer controls set as shown on the test results.

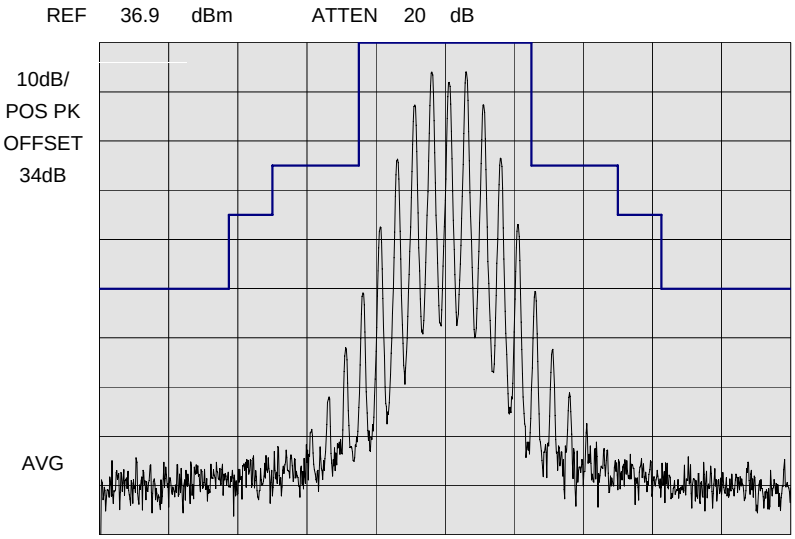
5. MEASUREMENT RESULTS: ATTACHED

NAME OF TEST: Emission Masks (Occupied Bandwidth)

STATE: 1 : High Power



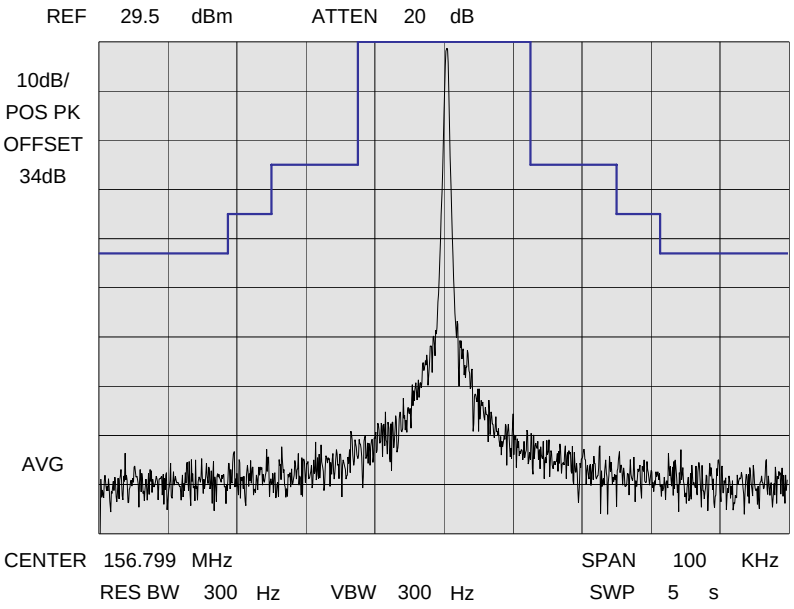
Power: High
Modulation: None
25 kHz, MASK B



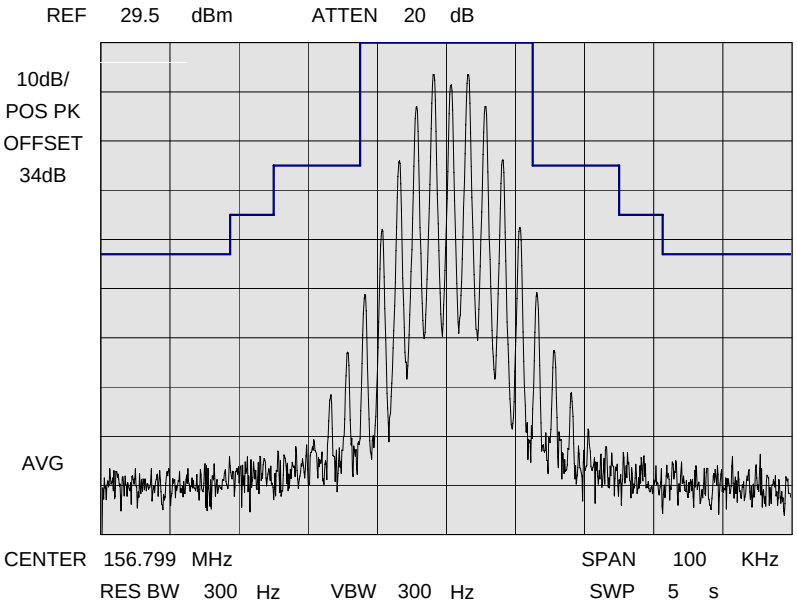
Power: High
Modulation: Voice
25 kHz, MASK B

NAME OF TEST: Emission Masks (Occupied Bandwidth)

STATE: 2 : Low Power



Power: Low
Modulation: None
25 kHz, MASK B



Power: Low
Modulation: Voice
25 kHz, MASK B

NAME OF TEST: Audio Low Pass Filter (Voice Input)
SPECIFICATION: 47 CFR 2.1047 (a)
GUIDE: ANSI/TIA/EIA-603, Paragraph 2.2.15
TEST EQUIPMENT: As per attached page

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

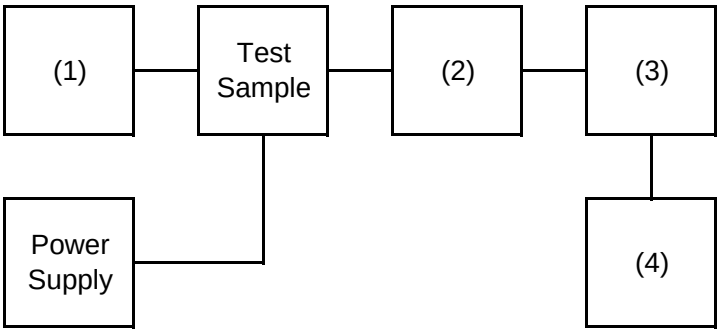
1. The EUT and test equipment ware set up such that the audio input was connected at the input of the modulation limiter, and the modulated stage.

2. The audio output was connected at the output to the modulated stage.

3. MEASUREMENT RESULTS: ATTACHED

TRANSMITTER TEST SET-UP

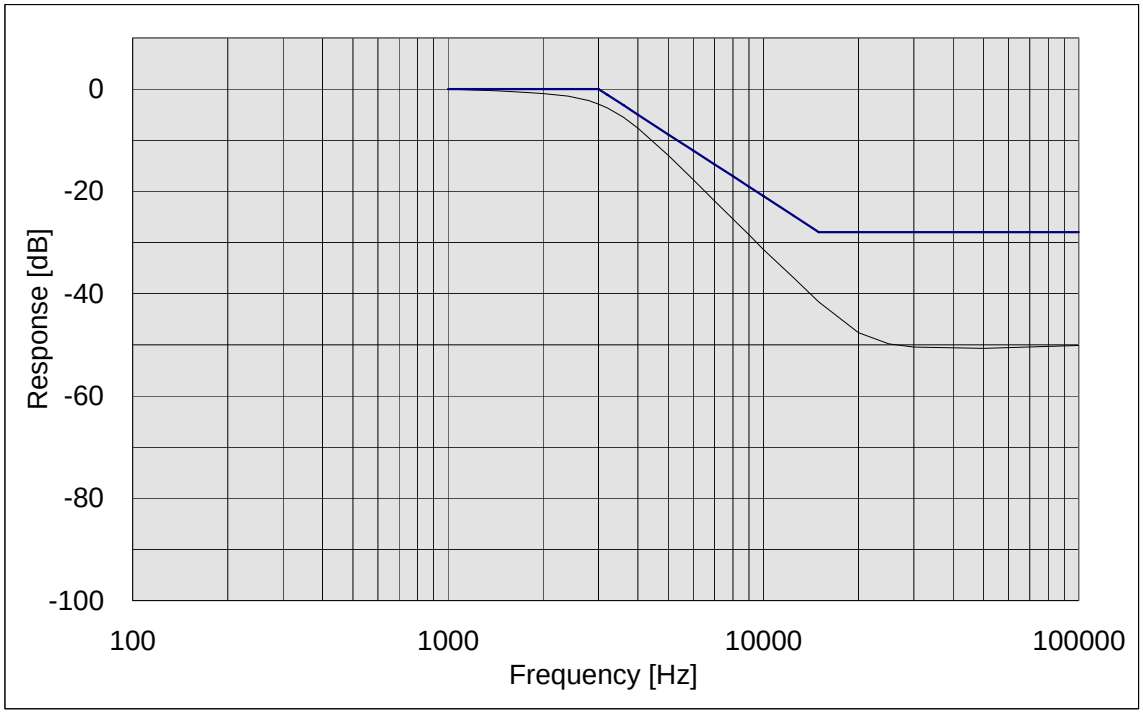
TEST A: MODULATION CAPABILITY / DISTORTION
TEST B: AUDIO FREQUENCY RESPONSE
TEST C: HUM AND NOISE LEVEL
TEST D: RESPONSE OF LOW PASS FILTER
TEST E: MODULATION KIMITING



Instruments	Description	Calibration Date	Next Calibration
(1) AUDIO GENERATOR	Agilent 8903B	2010.1.10	One year after
(2) COAXIAL ATTENUATOR	Agilent 8498A	2010.1.10	One year after
(2) COAXIAL ATTENUATOR	Weinschel 53-30-33	2010.1.10	One year after
(3) MODULATION ANALYZER	Agilent 8901B	2010.1.16	One year after
(4) AUDIO ANALYZER	Agilent 8903B	2010.1.6	One year after

NAME OF TEST: Audio Low Pass Filter (Voice Input)

STATE: 0 : General



NAME OF TEST:	Audio Frequency Response
SPECIFICATION:	47 CFR 2.1047 (a)
GUIDE:	ANSI/TIA/EIA-603, Paragraph 2.2.6
TEST EQUIPMENT:	As per previous page

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

1. The EUT and test equipment ware set up as shown on the following page

2. The audio signal generator was connected to the audio input circuit/microphone of the EUT.

3. The audio signal input was adjusted to obtain 20% modulation at 1kHz, and this point was taken as the 0dB reference level.

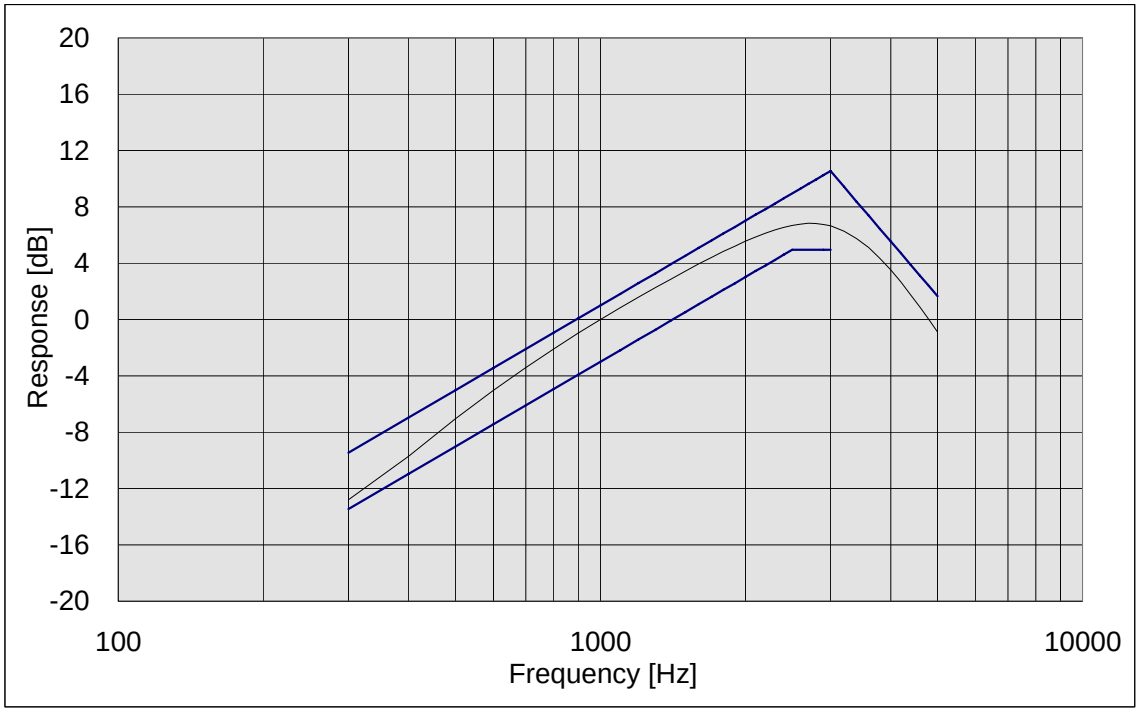
4. Which input levels hold constant and below limiting at all frequencies, the audio signal generator was varied from 100Hz to 5kHz.

5. The response in dB relative to 1kHz was then measured, using the Agilent 8901B modulation analyzer.

6. MEASUREMENT RESULTS: ATTACHED

NAME OF TEST: Audio Frequency Response

STATE: 0 : General



PEAK AUDIO FREQUENCY : 2700 [Hz]

NAME OF TEST:	Modulation Limiting
SPECIFICATION:	47 CFR 2.1047 (b)
GUIDE:	ANSI/TIA/EIA-603, Paragraph 2.2.3
TEST EQUIPMENT:	As per previous page

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

1. The signal generator was connected to the input of the EUT as for "Frequency Response of the Modulating Circuit".

2. The modulation response was measured for each of three frequencies (one of which was the frequency of maximum response), and the input voltage was varied and was observed on an Agilent 8901B modulation analyzer

3. The input level was varied from 30% modulation (± 1.5kHz deviation) to at least 20dB higher than the saturation point.

4. Measurements ware performed for both negative and positive modulation and the respective results ware recorded.

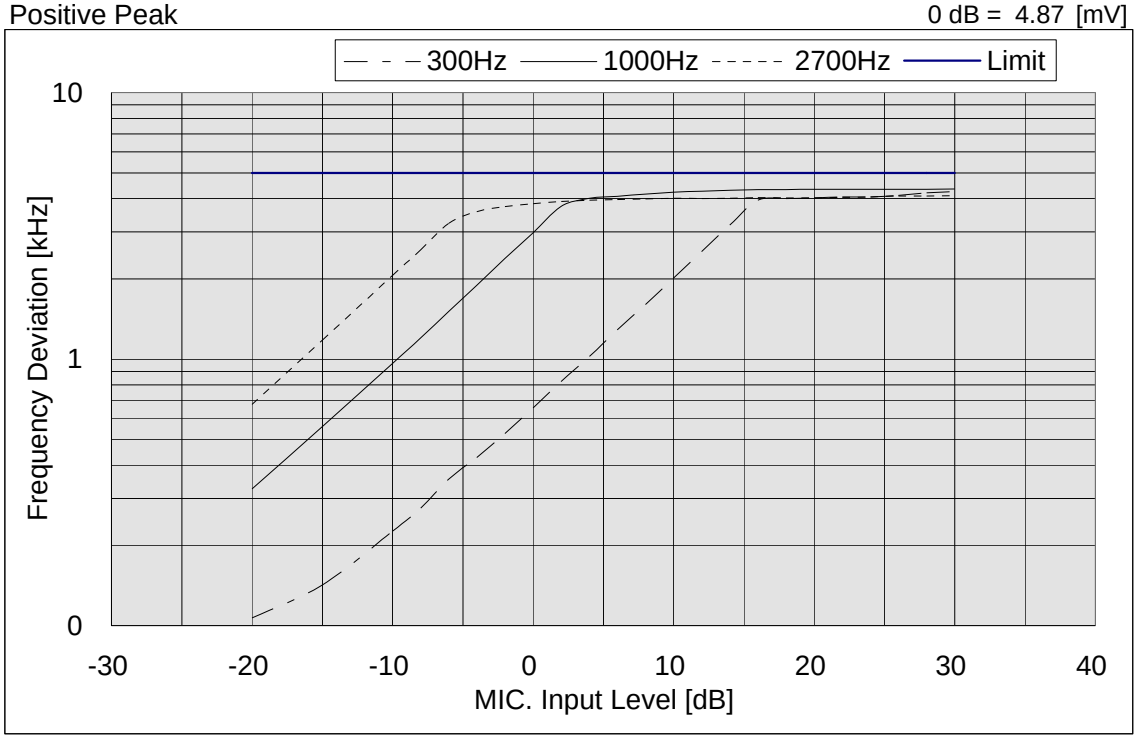
5. MEASUREMENT RESULTS: ATTACHED

NAME OF TEST: Modulation Limiting

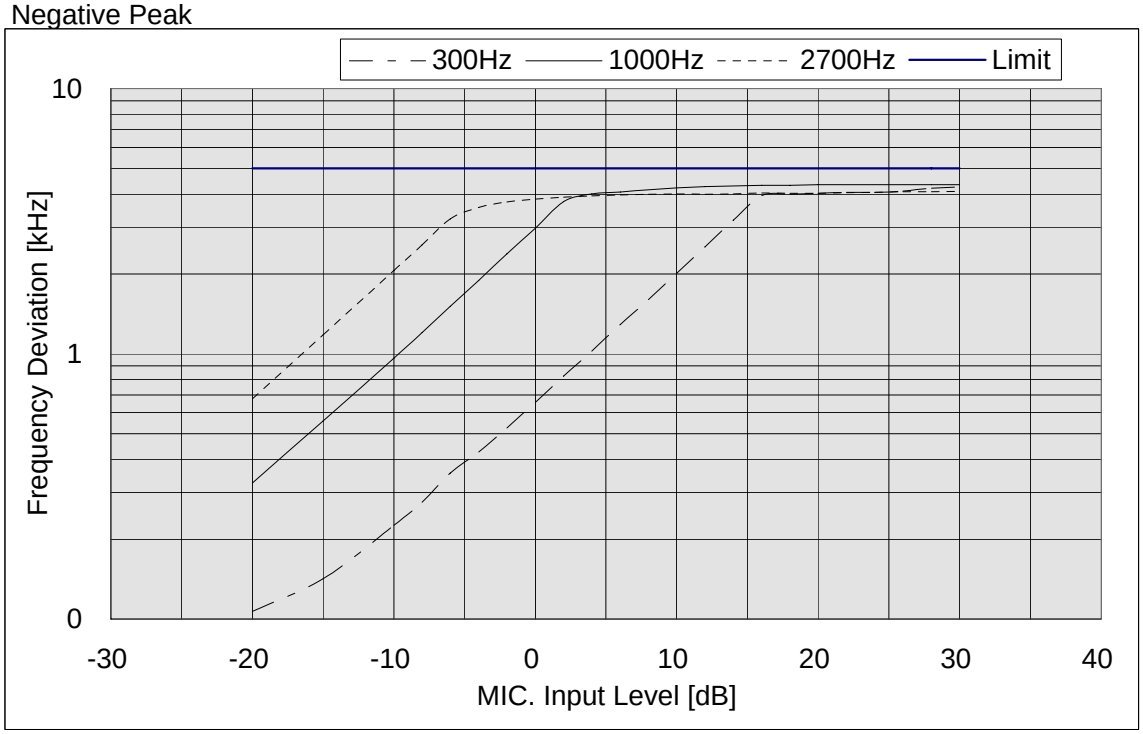
STATE: 0 : General

Positive Peak

0 dB = 4.87 [mV]



Negative Peak



NAME OF TEST:	Frequency Stability (Temperature Variation)
SPECIFICATION:	47 CFR 2.1055 (a) (1)
GUIDE:	ANSI/TIA/EIA-603, Paragraph 2.2.2
TEST CONDITIONS:	As indicated
TEST EQUIPMENT:	As per previous page

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

1. The EUT and test equipment ware set up as shown on the following page

2. With all power removed, the temperature was decreased to -30℃ and permitted to stabilize for three hours. Power was applied and themaximum change ir frequency was noted within one minute.

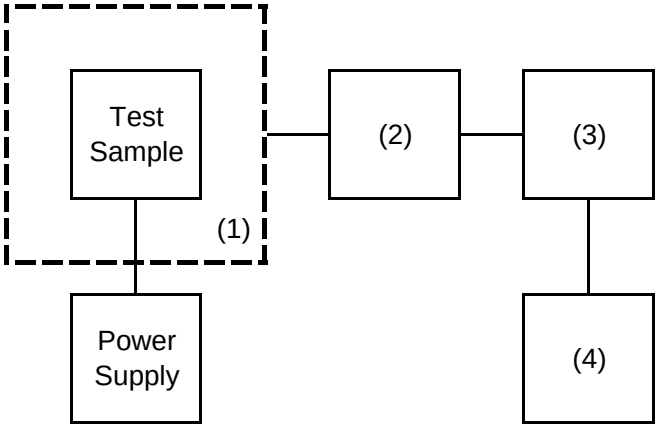
3. With power OFF, the temperature was raised in 10℃ steps. The sample was permitted to stabilize at each step for at least one-half hour. Power was applied and the maximum frequency change was noted within one minute.

4. The temperature tests ware performed for the worst case.

5. MEASUREMENT RESULTS: ATTACHED

TRANSMITTER TEST SET-UP

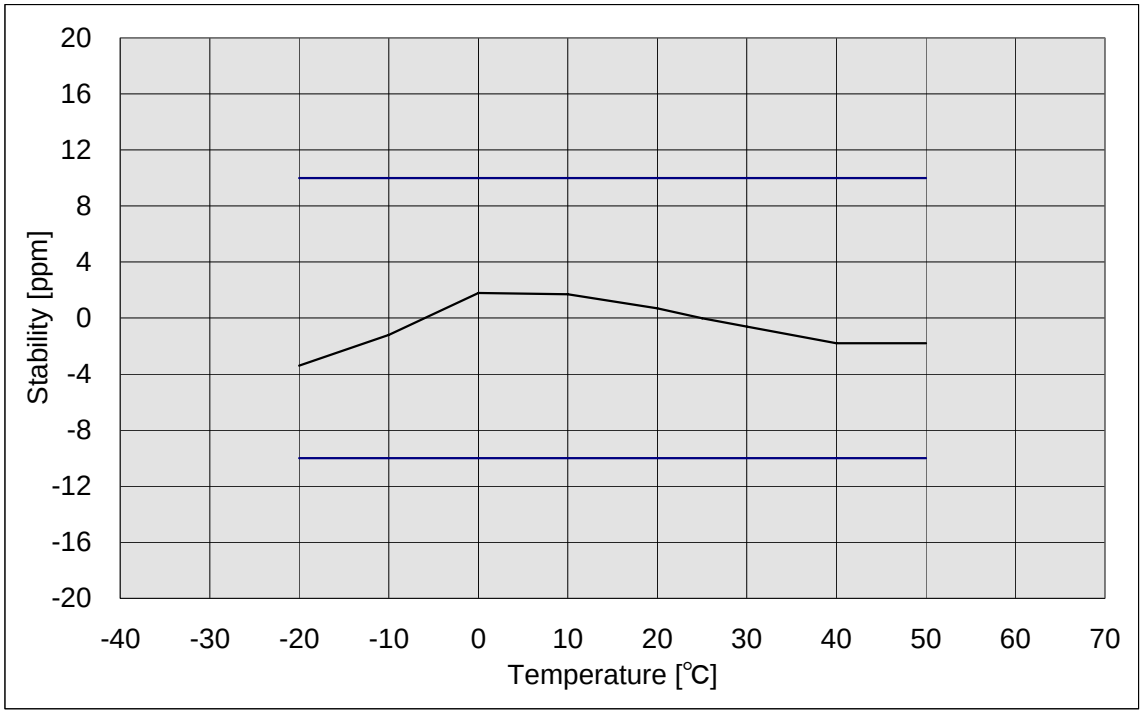
TEST A: OPERATIONAL STABILITY
TEST B: CARRIER FREQUENCY STABILITY
TEST C: OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE STABILITY
TEST D: HUMIDITY
TEST E: VIBRATION
TEST F: ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE
TEST G: FREQUENCY STABILITY, TEMPERATURE VARIATION
TEST H: FREQUENCY STABILITY, VOLTAGE VARIATION



Instruments	Description	Calibration Date	Next Calibration
(1) TEMPERATURE CHAMBER	ETAC FX4100	-	-
(2) COAXIAL ATTENUATOR	Weinschel 53-30-33	2009.12.26	One year after
(3) POWER METER	Agilent 436A	2009.12.22	One year after
(4) FREQUENCY COUNTER	Agilent 8901B FREQUENCY MODE	2010.1.6	One year after

NAME OF TEST: Frequency Stability (Temperature Variation)

STATE: 0 : General



NAME OF TEST: Frequency Stability (Voltage Variation)
SPECIFICATION: 47 CFR 2.1055 (b)
GUIDE: ANSI/TIA/EIA-603, Paragraph 2.2.2
TEST EQUIPMENT: As per previous page

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

1. The EUT was placed in a temperature chamber at 25±5℃ and connected as for "Frequency Stability - Temperature Variation" test.

2. The power supply voltage to the EUT was varied from 85% to 115% of the nomina value measured at the input to the EUT.

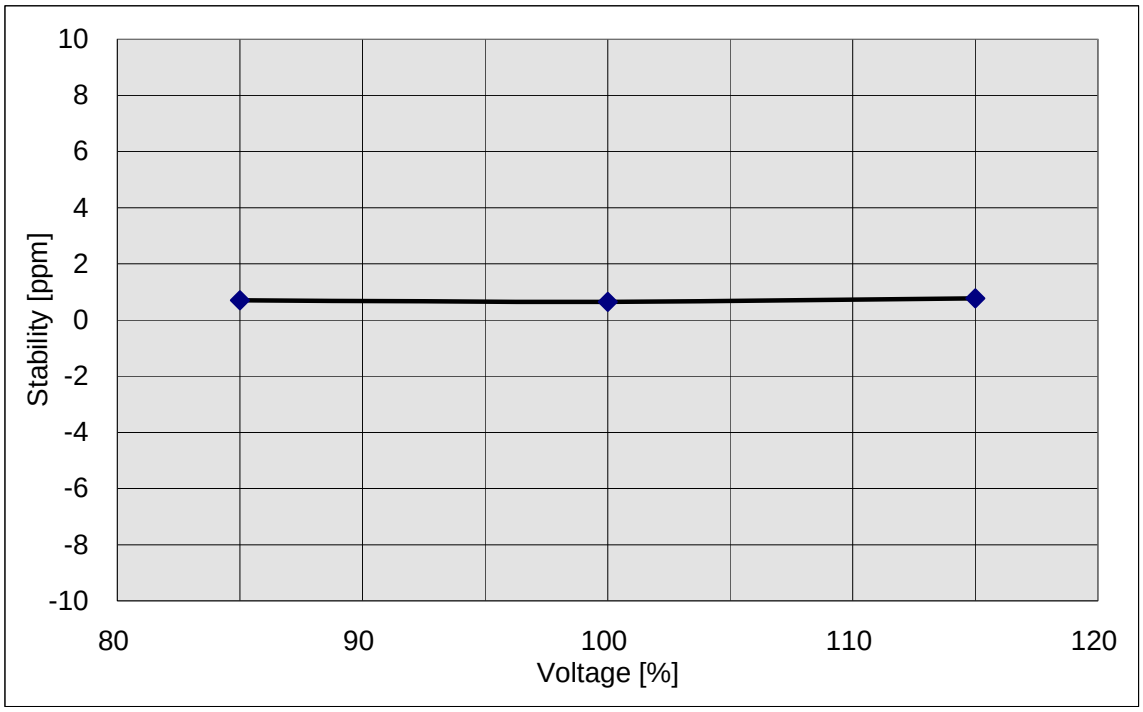
3. The variation in frequency was measured for the worst case.

RESULTS: Frequency Stability (Voltage Variation)

STATE: 0 : General

LIMIT', ppm = 10.0
LIMIT', Hz = 1568

% of STV	Voltage	Frequency, MHz	Change, Hz	Change, ppm
85	6.29	156.800110	110	0.70
100	7.40	156.800100	100	0.64
115	8.51	156.800120	120	0.77



NAME OF TEST: Necessary Bandwidth and Emission Bandwidth
SPECIFICATION: 47 CFR 2.202 (g)

MODULATION = 16K0F3E

NECESSARY BANDWIDTH CALUCULATION:

MAXIMUM MODULATION (M), kHz	=	3
MAXIMUM DEVIATION (D), kHz	=	5
CONSTANT FACTOR (K)	=	1
NECESSARY BANDWIDTH (B_N), kHz	=	(2xM) + (2xDxK)
	=	16.0

NAME OF TEST: Receiver Spurious Emissions (Conducted)
STATE: 0 : General
All other emissions in the required measurement range ware mora than 20dB below the required limits.

MEASUREMENT RESULTS

FREQUENCY TUNED, MHz	FREQUENCY EMISSION, MHz	LEVEL, dBm	LEVEL, nW

measurements exceed the requirements by more than 20 dB

NAME OF TEST: Receiver Spurious Emissions (Radiated)
STATE: 0 : General
All other emissions in the required measurement range ware mora than 20dB below the required limits.

MEASUREMENT RESULTS

FREQUENCY TUNED, MHz	FREQUENCY EMISSION, MHz	LEVEL, dBuV	@m	CF, dB	uV/m

measurements exceed the requirements by more than 20 dB

NAME OF TEST: Subpart T G3E Emissions
SPECIFICATION: 47 CFR 80.961 (a) & (b)

MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

(a) The receiver is capable of reception of G3E Emissions on the required frequencires.

(b) The sensitivity of the receiver at 20dB SINAD is better than:

Sensitivity, dBm = -118.6
Sensitivity, uV = 0.263