TEST REPORT FROM:

COMMUNICATION CERTIFICATION LABORATORY
1940 W. Alexander Street
Salt Lake City, Utah
84119-2039

Type of Report: Certification

TEST OF: 2WFMR

FCC ID: N99J2WFMR

To FCC PART 15, Subpart C
Section 15.231

Test Report Serial No: 73-7645

Applicant:

Firstech Inc.
801 E. 82nd Ave. Unit #1
Anchorage, AK 99518

Date of Test: November 27 - 28, 2001

Issue Date: November 28, 2001

CERTIFICATION OF ENGINEERING REPORT

This report has been prepared by Communication Certification Laboratory to determine compliance of the device described below with the certification requirements of FCC Part 15, Subpart C Section 15.231. This report may be reproduced in full, partial reproduction may only be made with the written consent of the laboratory. The results in this report apply only to the sample tested.

- Applicant: Firstech, Inc.
- Manufacturer: Youngshin Electronics Co., LTD
- Trade Name: CompuStar
- Model Number: 2WFMR
- FCC ID: N99J2WFMR

On this 28th day of November 2001, I, individually, and for Communication Certification Laboratory, certify that the statements made in this engineering report are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge, and are made in good faith.

Although NVLAP has recognized that the Communication Certification Laboratory EMC testing facilities are in good standing, NVLAP does not endorse the product described in this report.

COMMUNICATION CERTIFICATION LABORATORY

Checked by: Scott B. Earl
Vice President

Tested by: Kirk P. Thomas
Project Engineer

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SECTION 1.0 CLIENT INFORMATION

1.1 Client Information:

Company Name: Firstech Inc.
801 East 82nd Avenue Unit #1
Anchorage, AK 99518

Contact Name: Jason Lee
Title: President

1.2 Manufacturer:

Company Name: YOUNGSHIN ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.
4FL Hirun Town Bldg 536-3. Unhaeng-Dong.
Sihung, Kyungki-Do, KOREA 429-060

Contact Name: Young T1 Change
Title: President

SECTION 2.0 EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST (EUT)

2.1 Identification of EUT:

Trade Name:	CompuStar
Model Name or Number:	2WFMR
Serial Number:	N/A
Options Fitted:	N/A
Country of Manufacture:	Korea

2.2 Description of EUT:

The 2WFMR is a hand-held transceiver for an automobile alarm or an auto start system. The 2WFMR has 4 buttons and a LCD monitor. By pressing a button or a combination of buttons, this will transmit an RF signal to the other transceiver installed in a vehicle. Also, upon receipt of a signal from the other transceiver installed in the vehicle, this will demodulate the signal to a data that is displayed in the LCD with sounds.

SECTION 3.0 TEST SPECIFICATION, METHODS & PROCEDURES

3.1 Test Specification:

Title: FCC PART 15, Subpart C (47 CFR 15).
Section 15.231

Periodic operation in the band 40.66-40.70 MHz and above 70 MHz.

Purpose of Test: The tests were performed to demonstrate Initial compliance.

3.2 Methods & Procedures:

3.2.1 § 15.231

(a) The provision of this section are restricted to periodic operation within the band 40.66-40.70 MHz and above 70 MHz. Except as Shown in paragraph (e) of this section, the intentional radiator is restricted to the transmission of a control signal such as those used with alarm systems, door openers, remote switches, etc. Radio control of toys in not permitted. Continuous transmissions, such as voice or video, and data transmissions are not permitted. The prohibition against data transmissions does not preclude the use of recognition codes. Those codes are used to identify the sensor that is activated or to identify the particular component as being part of the system. The following conditions shall be met to comply with the provisions for this periodic operation:

(1) A manually operated transmitter shall employ a switch that will automatically deactivate the transmitter within not more than 5 seconds of being released.

(2) A transmitter activated automatically shall cease transmission within 5 seconds after activation.

(3) Periodic transmissions at regular predetermined intervals are not permitted. However, polling or supervision transmission to determine system integrity of transmitters used in security or safety applications are allowed if the periodic rate of transmission does not exceed one transmission of not more than one second duration per hour for each transmitter.

(4) Intentional radiators which are employed for radio control

purposes during emergencies involving fire, security, and safety of life, when activated to signal an alarm, may operated during the pendency of the alarm condition.

(b) In addition to the provisions of § 15.205, the field strength of emission from intentional radiators operated under this section shall not exceed the following:

Fundamental frequency (MHz)	Field strength of fundamental (microvolts/meter)	Field strength of spurious emissions (microvolts/meter)
40.66 - 40.70	2,250	225
70 -130	1,250	125
130 - 174	1,250 to 3,750 **	125 to 375 **
174 - 260	3,750	375
260 - 470	3,750 to 12,500 **	375 to 1,250 **
Above 470	12,500	1,250

** Linear interpolations

(1) the above field strength limits are specified at a distance of 3 meters. The tighter limits apply at the band edges.

(2) Intentional radiators operating under the provisions of this section shall demonstrate compliance with the limits on the field strength of emissions, as shown in the above table, based on the average value of the measured emissions. As an alternative, compliance with the limits in the above table may be based on the use of measurement instrumentation with a CISPR quasi-peak detector. The specific method of measurement employed shall be specified in the application for equipment authorization. If average emission measurements are employed, the provision in § 15.35 for averaging pulsed emission and for limiting peak emissions apply. Further, compliance with the provisions of § 15.205 shall be demonstrated using the measurement instrumentation specified in that section.

(3) The limits on the field strength of the spurious emission in the above table are based on the fundamental frequency of the intentional radiator. Spurious emission shall be attenuated to the average (or, alternatively, CISPR quasi-peak) limits shown in this table or to the general limits shown in § 15.209, whichever limit permits a higher field strength.

(c) The bandwidth of the emission shall be no wider than 0.25% of the center frequency for devices operating above 70 MHz and below 900 MHz. For devices operating above 900 MHz, the emission shall

be no wider than 0.5% of the center frequency. Bandwidth is determined at the points 20 dB down from the modulated carrier.

(d) For devices operation within the frequency band 40.66-40.70 MHz, the bandwidth of the emission shall be confined within the band edges and the frequency tolerance of the carrier shall be ±0.01%. This frequency tolerance shall be maintained for a temperature variation of -20 degrees to +50 degrees C at normal supply voltage, and for a variation on the primary supply voltage from 85% to 115% of the rated supply voltage at a temperature of 20 degrees C. For battery operated equipment, the equipment tests shall be performed using a new battery.

(e) Intentional radiators may operate at a periodic rate exceeding that specified in paragraph (a) of this section and may be employed for any type of operation, including operation prohibited in paragraph (a) of this section, provided that intentional radiator complies with the provisions of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section except the field strength table in paragraph (b) of this section is replaced by the following:

Fundamental frequency (MHz)	Field strength of fundamental (microvolts/meter)	Field strength of spurious emissions (microvolts/meter)
40.66 - 40.70	1,00	100
70 -130	500	50
130 - 174	500 to 1,500 **	50 to 150 **
174 - 260	1,500	150
260 - 470	1,500 to 5,000 **	150 to 500 **
Above 470	5,000	500

** Linear interpolations

In addition, devices operated under the provisions of this paragraph shall be provided with a means for automatically limiting operation so that the duration of each transmission shall not be greater than one second and the silent periods between transmissions shall be at least 30 times the duration of the transmission but in no case less than 10 seconds.

3.2.2 § 15.207 Conducted Limits

(a) For an intentional radiator which is designed to be connected to the public utility (AC) power line, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line

on any frequency or frequencies within the band 450 kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed 250 microvolts. Compliance with the provision shall be based on the measurement of the radio frequency voltage between each power line and ground at the power terminals.

3.3 Test Procedure

The line conducted and radiated emissions testing was performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4 (1992). Line conducted and radiated emissions testing was performed at CCL's anechoic chamber located at 1940 W. Alexander Street in Salt Lake City, Utah. This site has been fully described in a report submitted to the FCC, and was accepted in a letter dated March 1, 1999 (31040/SIT).

CCL participates in the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) and has been accepted under NVLAP Lab Code:100272-0, which is effective until September 30,2002.

For radiated emissions testing that is performed at distances closer than the specified distance, an inverse proportionality factor of 20 dB per decade is used to normalize the measured data for determining compliance.

SECTION 4.0 OPERATION OF EUT DURING TESTING

4.1 Operating Environment:

Power Supply: AAA 1.5 volt batteries.
AC Mains Frequency: N/A

4.2 Operating Modes:

Each mode of operation was exercised to produce worst case emissions. The worst case emissions were with the 2WFMR powered up in the transmit mode.

4.3 EUT Exercise Software:

The 2WFMR used internal firmware to produce the worst case emissions.

SECTION 5.0 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

5.1 FCC PART 15, Subpart C Section 15.231

5.1.1 Summary of Tests:

Section	Test Performed	Frequency Range (MHz)	Result
15.231 (a)	Periodic Operation	434.0	Complied
15.231 (b)	Radiated Emissions	30 to 10,000	Complied
15.231 (c)	Bandwidth	434.0	Complied
15.231 (d)	Frequency Stability	40.66 to 40.70	Not Applicable
15.231 (e)	Radiated Emissions	30 to 5,000	Not Applicable
15.207	Line Conducted Emissions (Hot Lead to Ground)	0.45 to 30	Not Applicable
15.207	Line Conducted Emissions (Neutral Lead to Ground)	0.45 to 30	Not Applicable

5.2 Result

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the requirements of the specification.

SECTION 6.0 MEASUREMENTS, EXAMINATIONS AND DERIVED RESUTLS

6.1 General Comments:

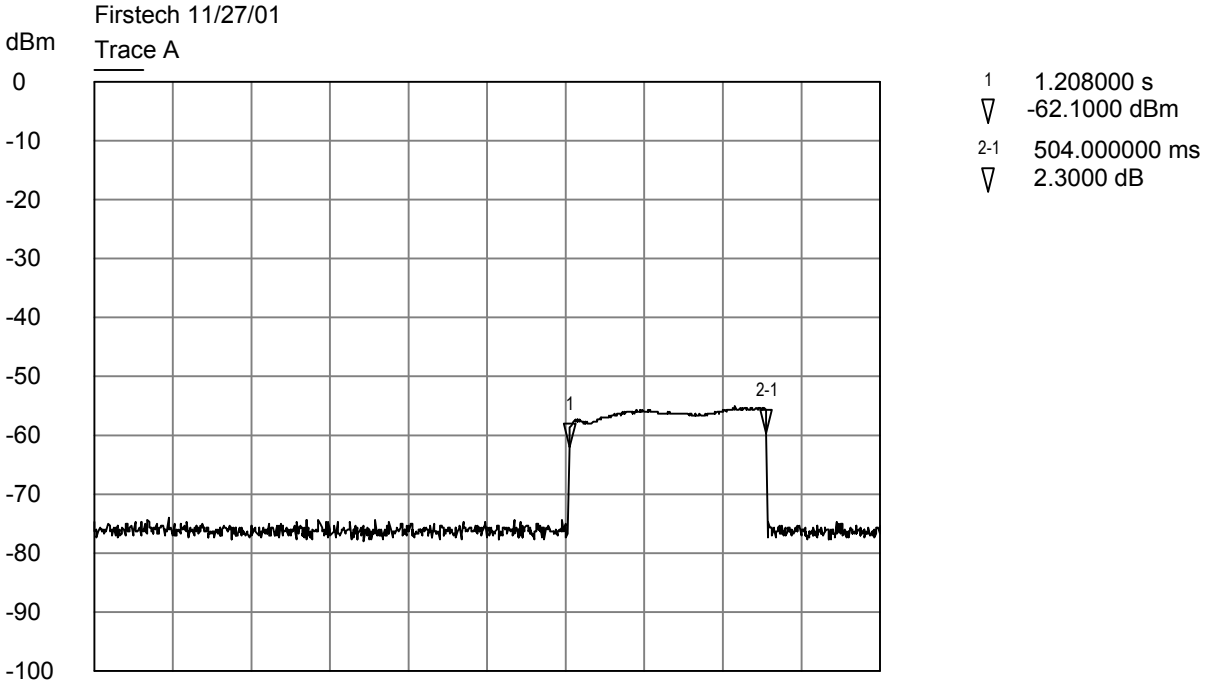
This section contains the test results only. Details of the test methods used and a list of the test equipment used during the measurements can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

6.2 Test Results:

6.2.1 □ 15.231 (a)

Demonstration of Compliance:

1. When manually activated the 2WFMR automatically deactivates the transmitter after 504 milli seconds. See plot below.



Time of Transmission (2WFMR)

2. The 2WFMR cannot be automatically activated. The 2WFMR only transmits if manually activated.

3. The 2WFMR does not transmit at regular predetermined intervals. The 2WFMR only transmits if manually activated.

RESULT

In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the requirements of this section.

6.2.2 § 15.231 (b) Radiated Emissions

Demonstration of Compliance:

The 2WFMR operates at 434.0 MHz, therefore; the field strength of the fundamental must be less than 11,000 μV/m (80.8 dBμV/m) at 3 meters and the field strength of the harmonics must be less than 1,096 μV/m (60.8 dBμV/m) at 3 meters.

Measurement Data Fundamental and Harmonic Emissions:

The frequency range from 30 MHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency was investigated to measure any radiated emissions.

A diagram of the test configuration and test equipment used is enclosed in Appendix 1.

Radiated Interference Level Data – (Vertical Polarity)

Frequency MHz	Detector	Receiver Reading $dB\mu V$	Average Factor dB	Correction Factor dB	Field Strength $dB\mu V/m$	Limit $dB\mu V/m$
434.0	Peak	80.2	0.0	-1.5	78.7	80.8
868.0	Peak	42.5**	0.0	7.0	49.6	60.8
1302.0*	Peak	48.3**	0.0	-9.2	39.0	60.8
1736.0	Peak	48.2**	0.0	-6.8	41.4	60.8
2171.0	Peak	47.0**	0.0	-4.5	42.5	60.8
2605.0	Peak	46.5**	0.0	-3.5	43.1	60.8
3039.0	Peak	46.2**	0.0	-2.4	43.8	60.8
3473.0	Peak	44.1**	0.0	-1.4	42.6	60.8
3907.0*	Peak	43.8**	0.0	0.4	44.2	60.8
4342.0*	Peak	44.2**	0.0	0.6	44.8	60.8

Note 1: * Emissions within restricted bands

Note 2: ** No emission detected, noise floor reading from spectrum analyzer

Radiated Interference Level Data - (Horizontal Polarity)

Frequency MHz	Detector	Receiver Reading $dB\mu V$	Average Factor dB	Correction Factor dB	Field Strength $dB\mu V/m$	Limit $dB\mu V/m$
434.0	Peak	68.5	0.0	-1.5	67.0	80.8
868.0	Peak	42.5**	0.0	7.0	49.6	60.8
1302.0*	Peak	48.3**	0.0	-9.2	39.0	60.8
1736.0	Peak	48.2**	0.0	-6.8	41.4	60.8
2171.0	Peak	47.0**	0.0	-4.5	42.5	60.8
2605.0	Peak	46.5**	0.0	-3.5	43.1	60.8
3039.0	Peak	46.2**	0.0	-2.4	43.8	60.8
3473.0	Peak	44.1**	0.0	-1.4	42.6	60.8
3907.0*	Peak	43.8**	0.0	0.4	44.2	60.8
4342.0*	Peak	44.2**	0.0	0.6	44.8	60.8

Note 1: * Emissions within restricted bands

Note 2: ** No emission detected, noise floor reading from spectrum analyzer

Sample Field Strength Calculation:

The field strength is calculated by adding the Correction Factor (Antenna Factor + Cable Factor), to the measured level from the receiver. The receiver amplitude reading is compensated for any amplifier gain. The basic equation with a sample calculation is shown below:

FS = RA + CF Where

FS = Field Strength
RA = Receiver Amplitude Reading (Receiver Reading - Amplifier Gain)
CF = Correction Factor (Antenna Factor + Cable Factor)

Assume a receiver reading of 42.5 $dB\mu V$ is obtained from the receiver, an amplifier gain of 26.5 dB and a correction factor of 8.5 dB. The field strength is calculated by subtracting the amplifier gain and adding the correction factor, giving a field strength of 24.5 $dB\mu V/m$, FS = (42.5 - 26.5) + 8.5 = 24.5 $dB\mu V/m$

RESULT

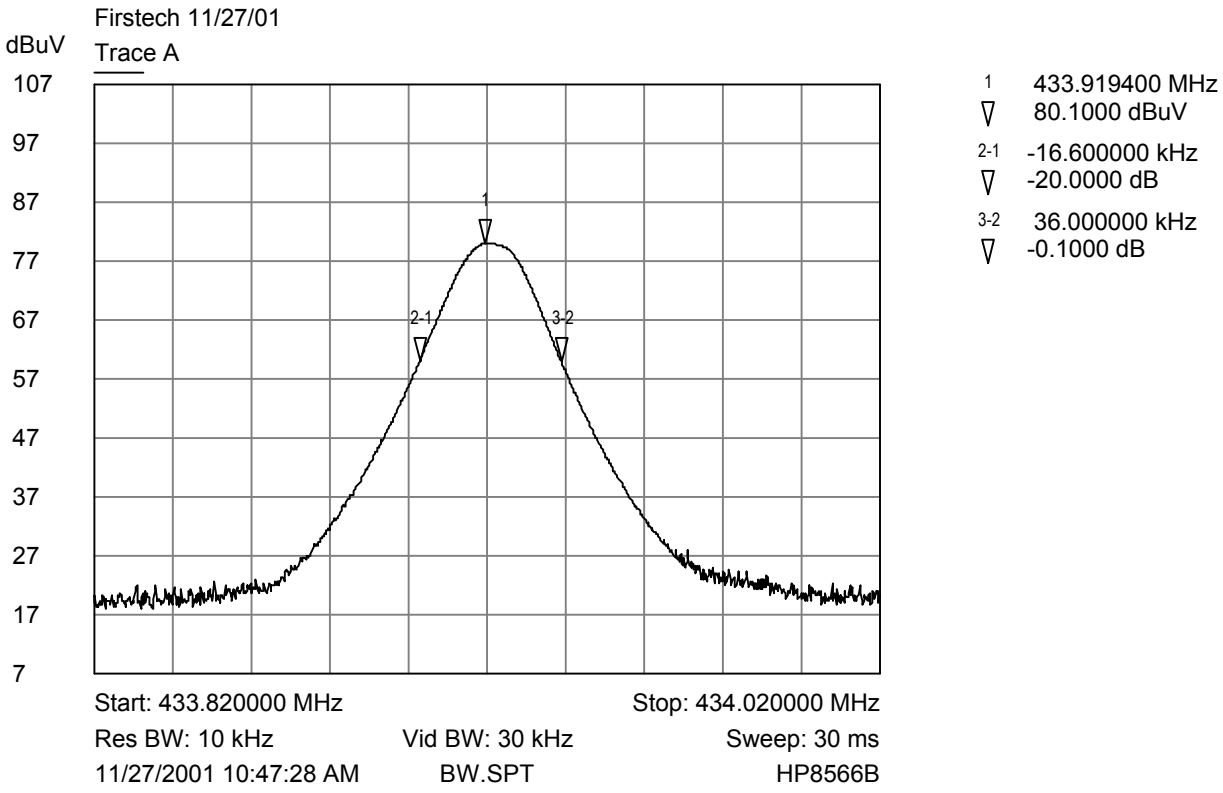
In the configuration tested, the EUT complied with the requirements of this section.

6.2.3 § 15.231 (c) Bandwidth

Demonstration of Compliance:

The bandwidth of the emission must not be wider than 0.25% of the center frequency. The center frequency is 434.0 MHz, therefore the bandwidth must not be wider than 108.5 MHz. The 2WFMR bandwidth was 36 KHz, therefore it meets the bandwidth requirements. See spectrum analyzer plot below.

2WFMR Bandwidth Plot



Bandwidth Plot (2WFMR)

6.2.4 □ 15.207 Line Conducted Emissions

The 2WFMR is powered from a AAA 1.5 VDC battery, Therefore the line conducted emission tests are not applicable.

APPENDIX 1 TEST PROCEDURES AND TEST EQUIPMENT

Radiated Interference Emissions:

The radiated emission from the intentional radiator was measured using a spectrum analyzer with a quasi-peak adapter for peak and quasi-peak readings. A preamplifier with a fixed gain of 26 dB and a power amplifier with a fixed gain of 22 dB were used to increase the sensitivity of the measuring instrumentation. The quasi-peak adapter uses a bandwidth of 120 kHz, with the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth set at 1 MHz, for readings in the 30 to 1000 MHz frequency range. For peak emissions above 1000 MHz the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth was set to 1 MHz and the video bandwidth was set to 3 MHz. For average emissions above 1000 MHz the spectrum analyzer's resolution bandwidth was set to 1 MHz and the video bandwidth was set to 1 Hz.

A biconilog antenna was used to measure the frequency range of 30 to 1000 MHz and a Double Ridge Guide Horn antenna was used to measure the frequency range 1 GHz to 10 GHz, at a distance of 3 meters from the EUT. The readings obtained by these antennas are correlated to the levels obtained with a tuned dipole antenna by adding antenna factors.

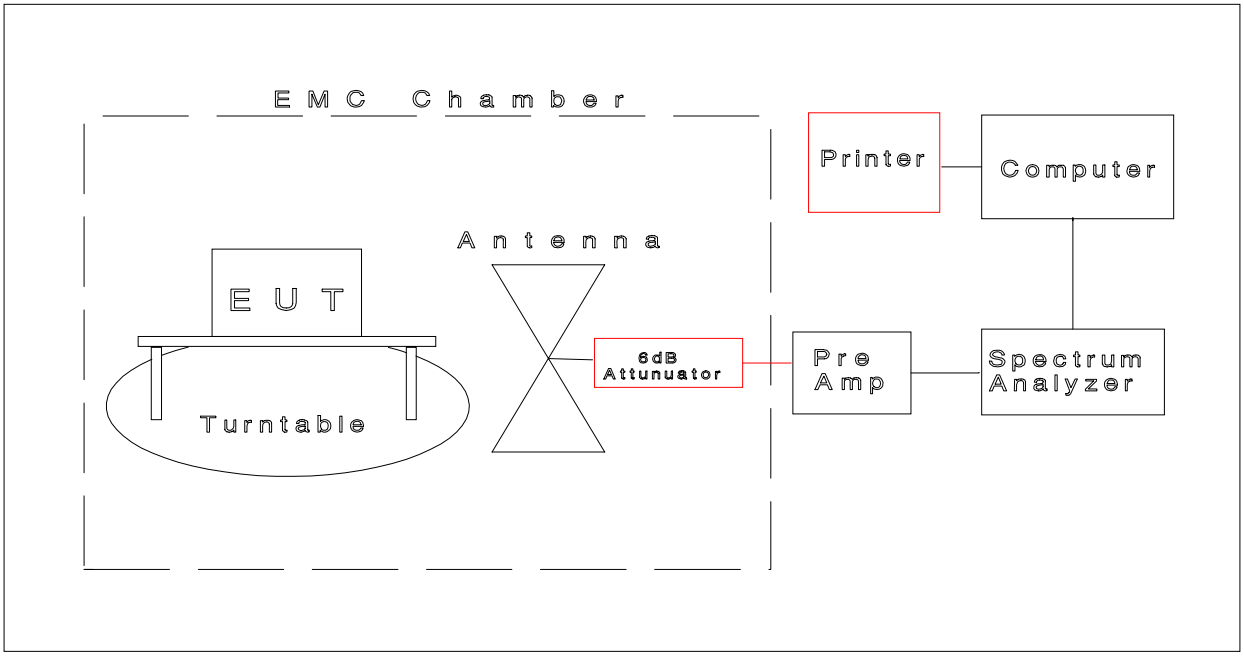
The configuration of the intentional radiator was varied to find the maximum radiated emission. The intentional radiator was rotated 360 degrees, and the antenna height was varied from 1 to 4 meters to find the maximum radiated emission. Where there were multiple interface ports all of the same type, cables are either placed on all of the ports or cables added to these ports until the emissions do not increase by more than 2 dB.

Desktop intentional radiator is measured on a non-conducting table one meter above the ground plane. The table is placed on a turntable which is level with the ground plane. The turntable has slip rings, which supply AC power to the intentional radiator. For equipment normally placed on floors, the equipment shall be placed directly on the turntable.

Type of Equipment	Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number
Anechoic Chamber	CCL	N/A	N/A
Test Software	CCL	Radiated Emissions	Revision 1.3
Spectrum Analyzer	Hewlett Packard	8566B	2230A01711
Quasi-Peak Detector	Hewlett Packard	8565A	3107A01582
Biconilog Antenna	EMCO	3141	1045
Double Ridged Guide Antenna	EMCO	3115	9409-4355
Radiated Emissions Cable Anechoic Chamber	CCL	Cable B	N/A
Pre-Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	8447D	1937A03151
Power-Amplifier	Hewlett Packard	8447E	2434A01975
6 dB Attenuator	Hewlett Packard	8491A	32835

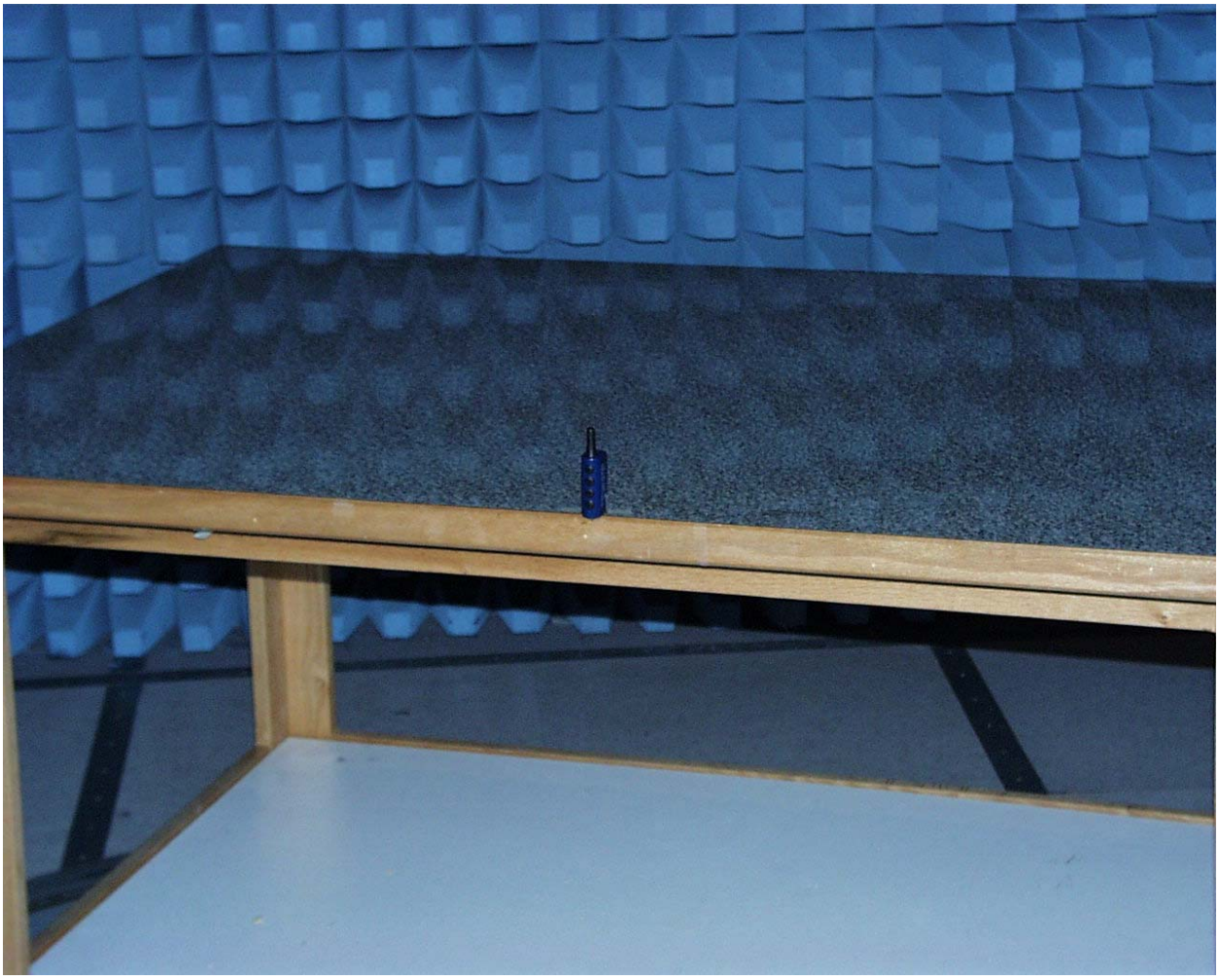
All the equipment listed above is calibrated every 12 months by an independent calibration laboratory or by CCL personal following outlined calibration procedures.

Radiated Emissions Test

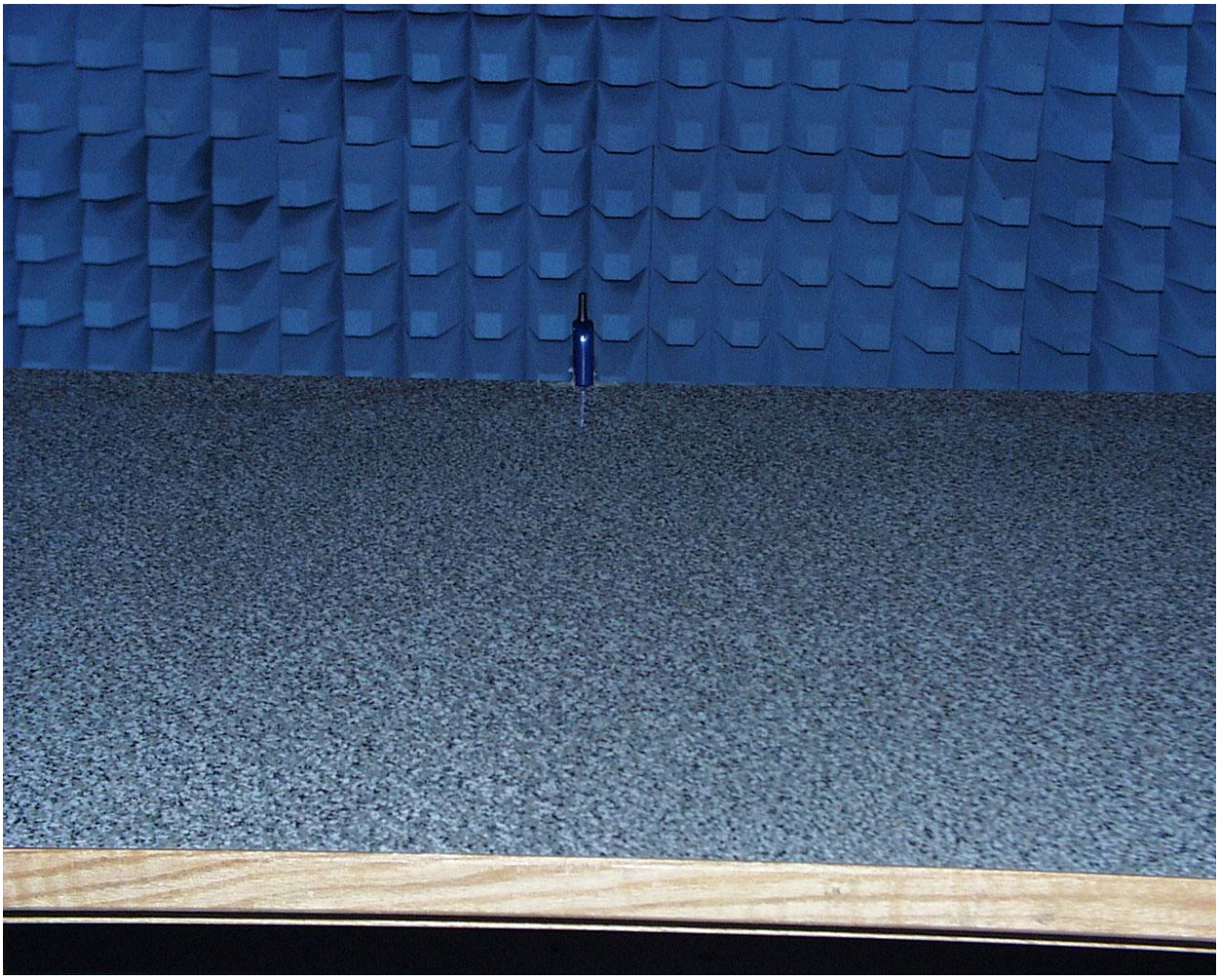


APPENDIX 2 Photographs:

Front View Of The Radiated Test Setup



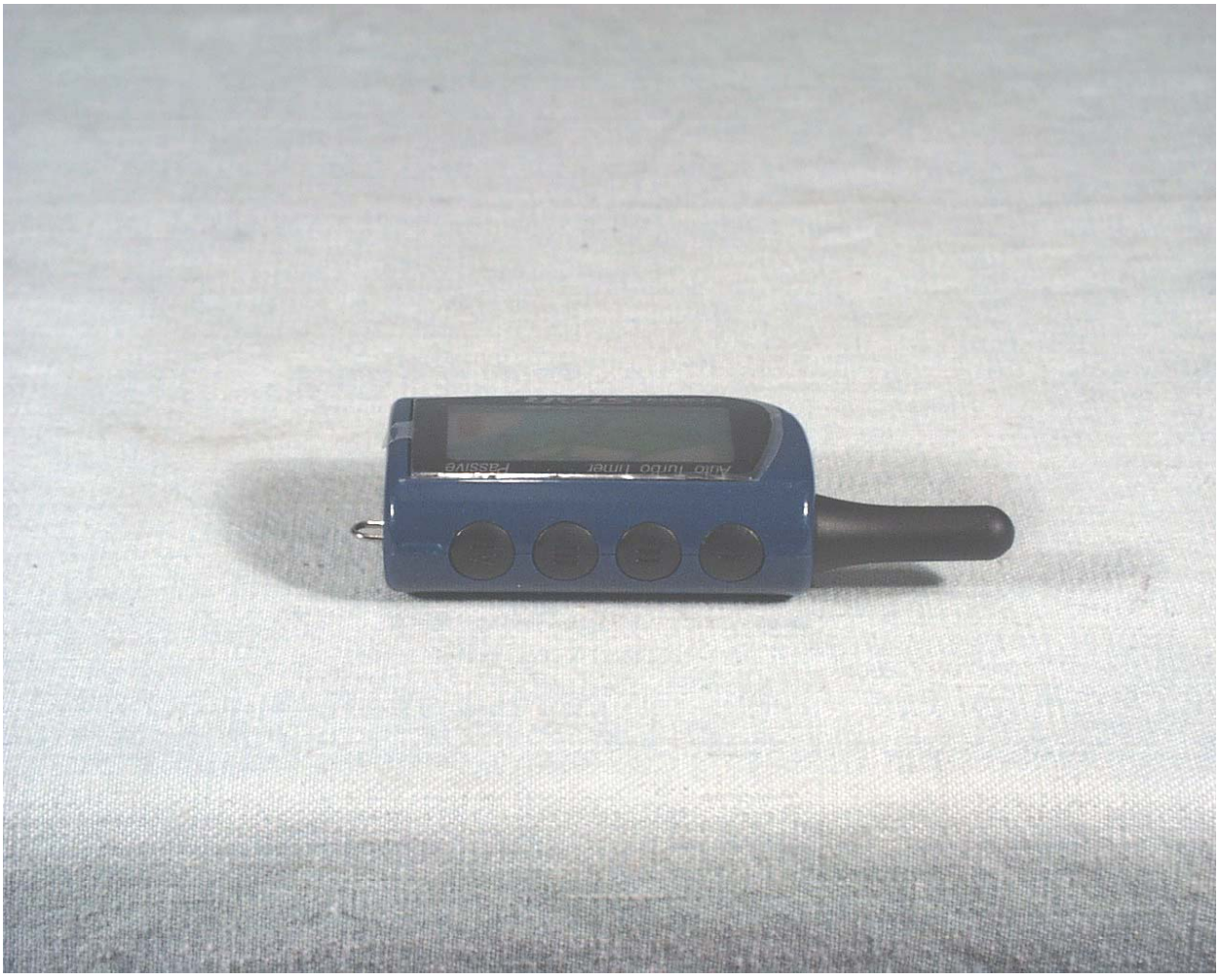
Back View Of The Radiated Test Setup



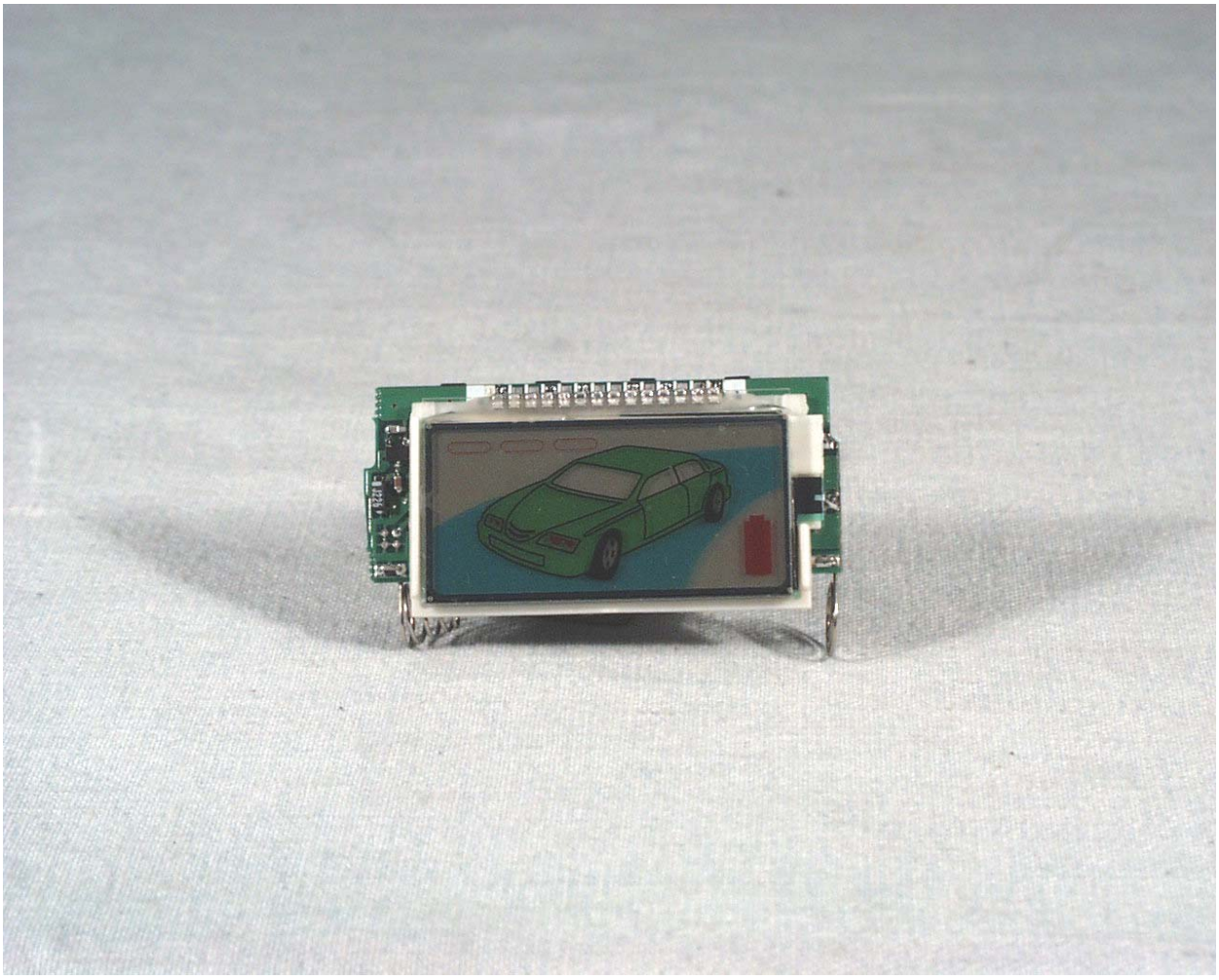
Front View Of The EUT

Back View Of The EUT

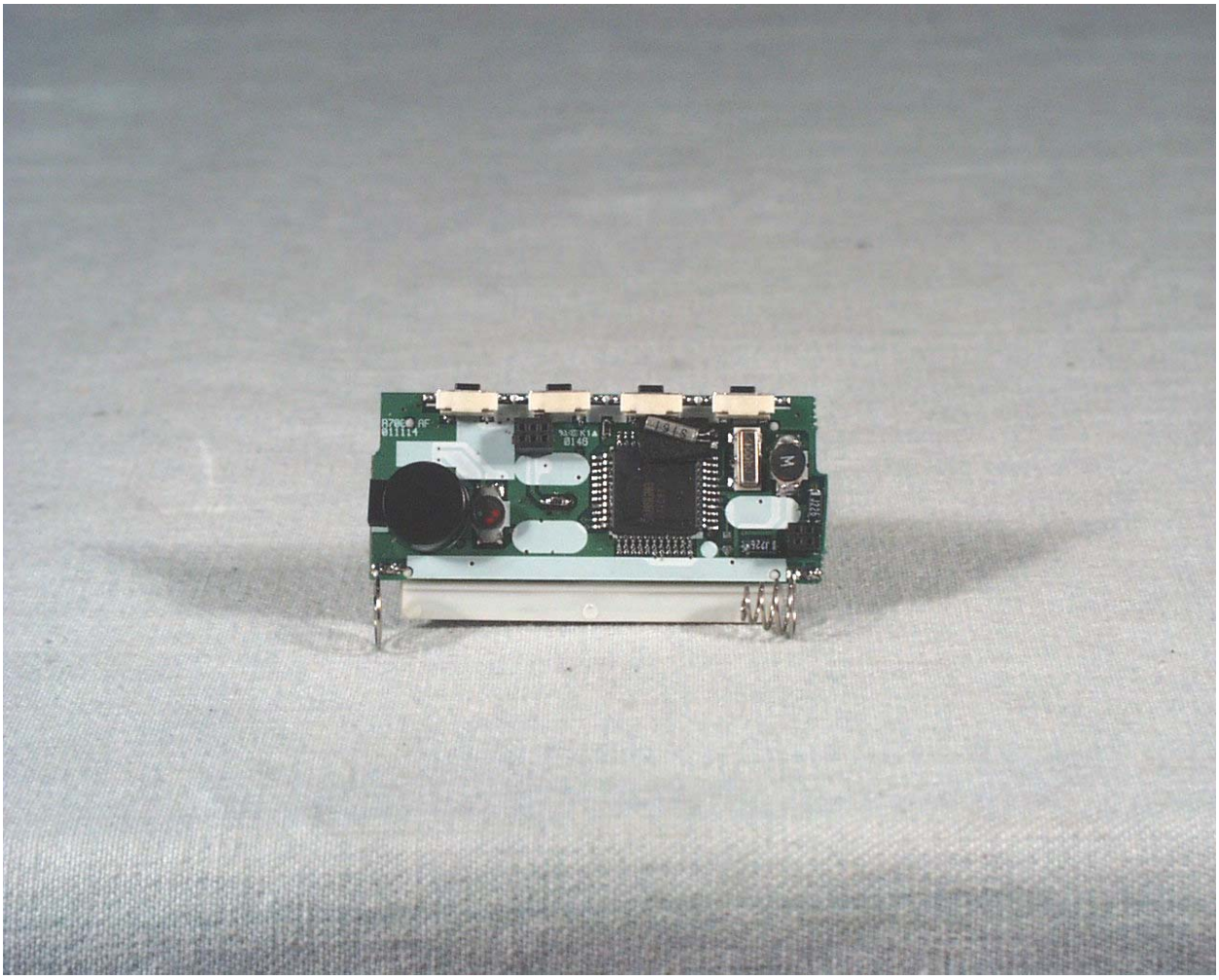
Side View Of The EUT Showing The Buttons



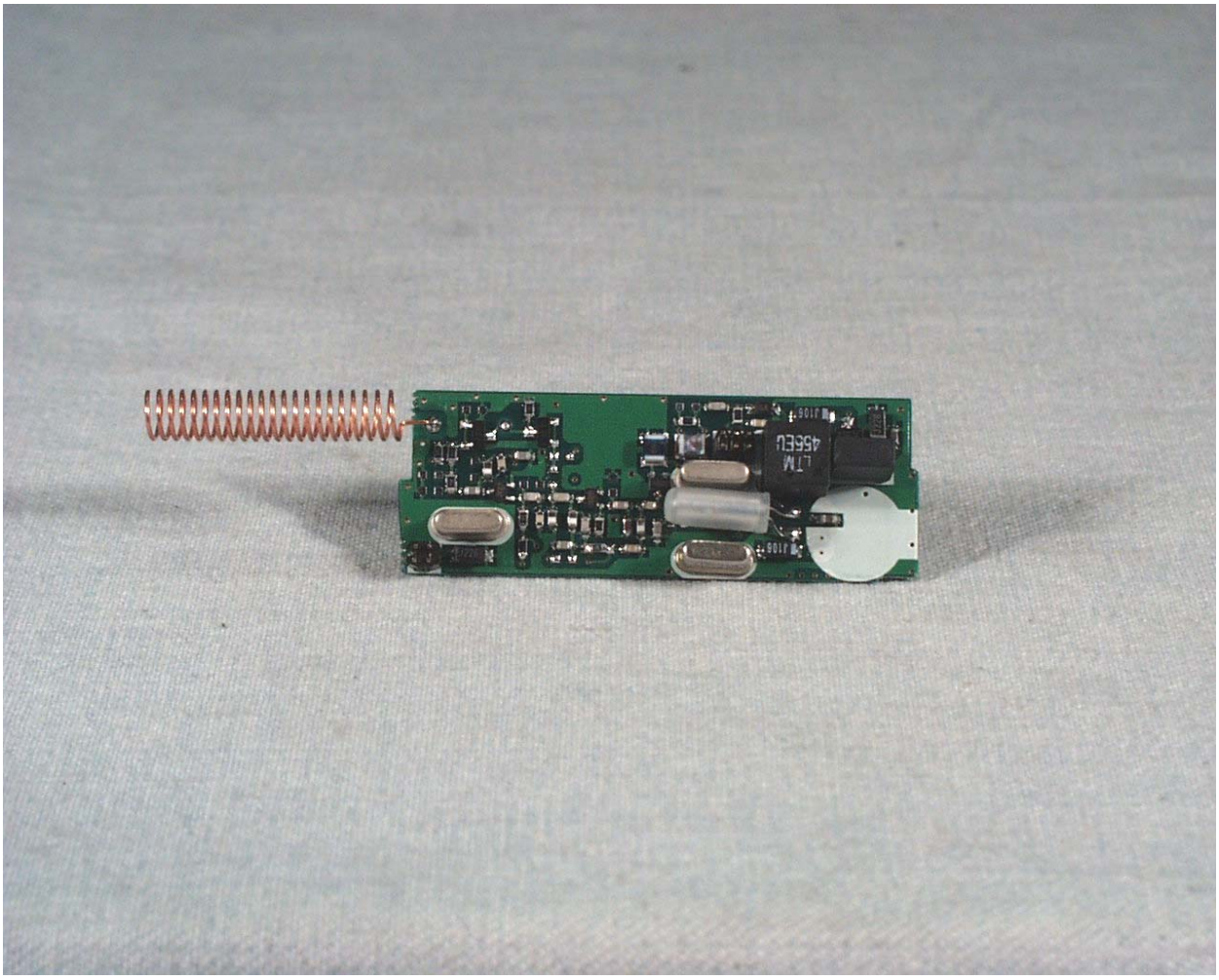
Front View Of the LCD PCB



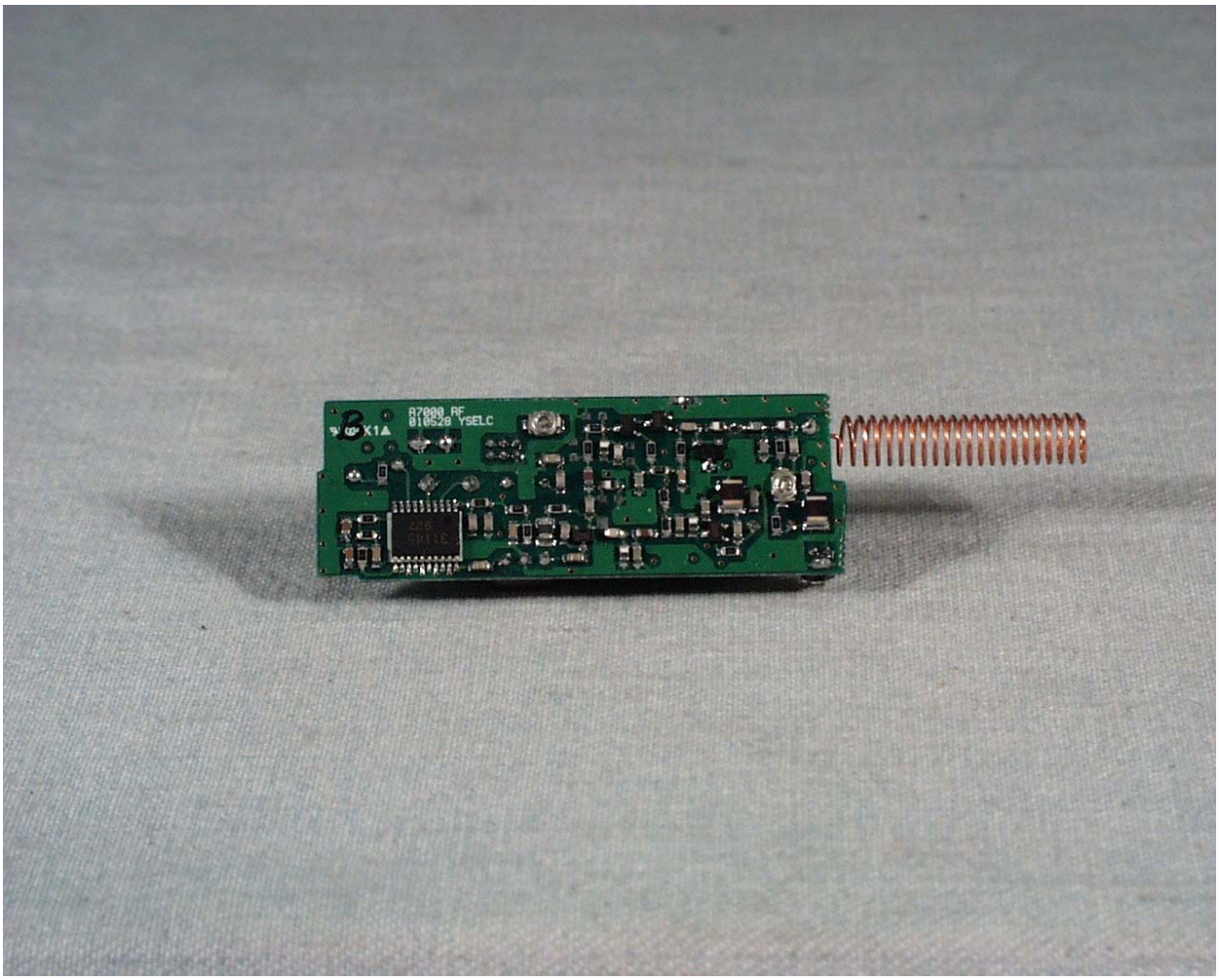
Back View Of The LCD PCB



Front View Of The Antenna Daughter Board



Back View Of The Antenna Daughter Board



APPENDIX 3 PART 15, Subpart B:

Radiated Disturbance Data (Vertical Polarity)

Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Receiver Reading ($dB\mu V$)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Field Strength ($dB\mu V/m$)	Class B 3 m Limit ($dB\mu V/m$)	Margin (dB)
30.9	Peak (Note 1)	6.4	14.9	21.3	40.0	-18.7
46.2	Peak (Note 1)	8.4	12.2	20.6	40.0	-19.4
78.8	Peak (Note 1)	7.7	15.4	23.1	40.0	-16.9
160.2	Peak (Note 1)	6.2	18.6	24.8	43.5	-18.7
473.6	Peak (Note 1)	6.7	27.4	34.1	46.0	-11.9
668.8	Peak (Note 1)	7.0	31.0	38.0	46.0	-8.0
714.4	Peak (Note 1)	6.6	32.1	38.7	46.0	-7.3

Note 1: The reference detector used for the measurements was peak or quasi-peak and the data was compared to the quasi-peak limit.

Note 2: For radiated emissions above 1000 MHz, the reference detector used for the measurements was average and peak and the data was compared to the respective limits.

Radiated Disturbance Data (Horizontal Polarity)

Frequency (MHz)	Detector	Receiver Reading ($dB\mu V$)	Correction Factor (dB/m)	Field Strength ($dB\mu V/m$)	Class B 3 m Limit ($dB\mu V/m$)	Margin (dB)
30.5	Peak (Note 1)	6.1	15.2	21.3	40.0	-18.7
74.0	Peak (Note 1)	7.5	14.8	22.3	40.0	-17.7
97.8	Peak (Note 1)	7.3	17.2	24.5	43.5	-19.0
168.0	Peak (Note 1)	7.1	18.1	25.2	43.5	-18.3
316.8	Peak (Note 1)	6.8	23.2	30.0	46.0	-16.0
398.4	Peak (Note 1)	7.1	25.5	32.6	46.0	-13.4
483.2	Peak (Note 1)	7.0	27.6	34.6	46.0	-11.4
684.8	Peak (Note 1)	6.8	31.5	38.3	46.0	-7.7

Note 1: The reference detector used for the measurements was peak or quasi-peak and the data was compared to the quasi-peak limit.

Note 2: For radiated emissions above 1000 MHz, the reference detector used for the measurements was average and peak and the data was compared to the respective limits.