Wow Wee International Ltd.

Application
For
Certification
(FCC ID: OKP1938B)

Superregenerative Receiver

WO# 0003691
WN/at
May 23, 2000

LIST OF EXHIBITS

MEASUREMENT/TECHNICAL REPORT

Wow Wee International Ltd. - MODEL: 1938
FCC ID: OKP1938B

This report concerns (check one:) Original Grant__X__ Class II Change _____

Equipment Type: Superregenerative Receiver (example: computer, printer, modem, etc.)

Deferred grant requested per 47 CFR 0.457(d)(1)(ii)? Yes___ No__X__

If yes, defer until: ___________ date

Company Name agrees to notify the Commission by: _________________ date

of the intended date of announcement of the product so that the grant can be issued on that date.

Transition Rules Request per 15.37? Yes___ No__X__

If no, assumed Part 15, Subpart B for unintentional radiator - the new 47 CFR [10-1-96 Edition] provision.

Report prepared by:

Wilbur Ng
Intertek Testing Services
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Exhibit type	File Description	filename
Cover Letter	Letter of Agency	letter.pdf
Test Report	Test Report	report.doc
Test Setup Photo	Radiated Emission	radiated1.jpg, radiated2.jpg
Test Report	Bandwidth Plot	bw.pdf
External Photo	External Photo	ophoto1.jpg to ophoto2.jpg
Internal Photo	Internal Photo	iphoto1.jpg to iphoto2.jpg
Block Diagram	Block Diagram	block.pdf
Schematics	Circuit Diagram	circuit.pdf
ID Label/Location	Label Artwork and Location	label.pdf
User Manual	User Manual	manual.pdf

EXHIBIT 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.0 **General Description**

1.1 Product Description

The equipment under test (EUT) is receiver for Remote Control Toy operating at 49.860 MHz which is controlled by a crystal LC network. The EUT is powered by 4 AAA batteries.

a) When there is no transmission, the RX unit stops.
b) When control bars are pushed forward, the RX unit will go forward.
c) When control bars are pull back, the RX unit will go backward.
d) When one control bar is pushed forward and the other one pull backward; the RX unit will turn around.
e) When top-left knob is pressed, the unit will go forward.
f) When top-right knob is pressed, the unit will go backward.
g) When front leftmost knob is pressed, the unit turns right.
h) When front rightmost knob is pressed, the unit turns left.
i) When front middle knobs are pressed, the unit shaking.

The brief circuit description is listed as follows:

- L_2, R_1, C_4 and associated circuit act as local oscillator.
- Q_1 and associated circuit act as mixer.
- U_1 and associated circuit act as Amplifier.
- A_1 and associated circuit act as demodulator.

1.2 Related Submittal(s) Grants

This is a single application for certification of a transmitter. The transmitter for this receiver is authorized by Certification procedure.

1.3 Test Methodology

Both AC mains line-conducted and radiated emission measurements were performed according to the procedures in ANSI C63.4 (1992). All radiated measurements were performed in an Open Area Test Site. Preliminary scans were performed in the Open Area Test Site only to determine worst case modes. For each scan, the procedure for maximizing emissions in Appendices D and E were followed. All radiated tests were performed at an antenna to EUT distance of 3 meters, unless stated otherwise in the "**Justification Section**" of this Application.

1.4 Test Facility

The open area test site and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data is located at Garment Centre, 576 Castle Peak Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. This test facility and site measurement data have been placed on file with the FCC.

EXHIBIT 2

SYSTEM TEST CONFIGURATION

2.0 **System Test Configuration**

2.1 Justification

The system was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it), and in the confines as outlined in ANSIC63.4 (1992).

The device was powered by 4 AAA batteries.

For maximizing emissions, the EUT was rotated through 360°, the antenna height was varied from 1 meter to 4 meters above the ground plane, and the antenna polarization was changed. The step by step procedure for maximizing emissions led to the data reported in Exhibit 3.0.

The unit was operated standalone and placed in the center of the turntable.

The equipment under test (EUT) was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT was placed on a turn table, which enabled the engineer to maximize emissions through its placement in the three orthogonal axes.

2.2 EUT Exercising Software

There was no special software to exercise the device. Once the unit is powered up, it received continuously.

2.3 Special Accessories

There are no special accessories necessary for compliance of this product.

2.4 Equipment Modification

Any modifications installed previous to testing by Wow Wee International Ltd. will be incorporated in each production model sold/leased in the United States.

No modifications were installed by Intertek Testing Services.

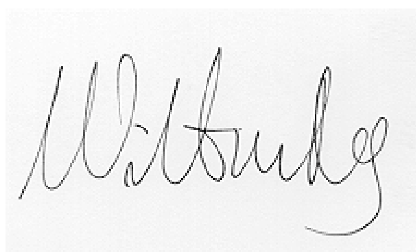
2.5 Support Equipment List and Description

This product was tested in standalone configuration.

All the items listed under section 2.0 of this report are

Confirmed by:

Wilbur Ng
Assistant Manager
Intertek Testing Services Hong Kong Ltd.
Agent for Wow Wee International Ltd.



________________________________Signature

May 23, 2000
______________________________________Date

EXHIBIT 3

EMISSION RESULTS

3.0 **Emission Results**

Data is included of the worst case configuration (the configuration which resulted in the highest emission levels). A sample calculation, configuration photographs and data tables of the emissions are included.

3.1 Field Strength Calculation

The field strength is calculated by adding the Antenna Factor and Cable Factor, and subtracting the Amplifier Gain (if any) from the measured reading. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as follows:

FS = RA + AF + CF - AG

where FS = Field Strength in dBμV/m
RA = Receiver Amplitude (including preamplifier) in dBμV
CF = Cable Attenuation Factor in dB
AF = Antenna Factor in dB
AG = Amplifier Gain in dB

In the following table(s), the reading shown on the data table reflects the preamplifier gain. An example for the calculations in the following table is as follows:

FS = RR + LF

where FS = Field Strength in dBμV/m
RR = RA - AG in dBμV
LF = CF + AF in dB

Assume a receiver reading of 52.0 dBμV is obtained. The antenna factor of 7.4 dB and cable factor of 1.6 dB are added. The amplifier gain of 29 dB is subtracted, giving a field strength of 32 dBμV/m. This value in dBμV/m was converted to its corresponding level in μV/m.

RA = 52.0 dBμV/m
AF = 7.4 dB RR = 23.0 dBμV
CF = 1.6 dB LF = 9.0 dB
AG = 29.0 dB
FS = RR + LF
FS = 23 + 9 = 32 dBμV/m

Level in mV/m = Common Antilogarithm [(32 dBμV/m)/20] = 39.8 μV/m

3.2 Radiated Emission Configuration Photograph

Worst Case Radiated Emission
at
50.346 MHz

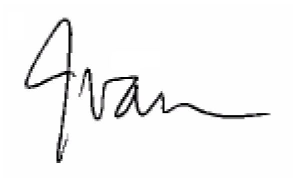
For electronic filing, the front view and back view of the test configuration photographs are saved with filename: radiated1.jpg and radiated2.jpg respectively.

3.3 Radiated Emission Data

The data on the following page lists the significant emission frequencies, the limit and the margin of compliance. Numbers with a minus sign are below the limit.

Judgement: Passed by 10.3 dB

TEST PERSONNEL:



____
Signature

Ivan Y. M. Wong, Compliance Engineer
Typed/Printed Name

May 23, 2000
____
Date

Company: Wow Wee International Ltd. Date of Test: April 17, 2000
Model: 1938

Table 1

FCC Class B Radiated Emissions

Polarity	Frequency (MHz)	Reading (dBµV)	Antenna Factor (dB)	Pre-Amp Gain (dB)	Net at 3m (dBµV/m)	Limit at 3m (dBµV/m)	Margin (dB)
V	44.298	35.6	10	16	29.6	40	-10.4
V	46.154	33.5	11	16	28.5	40	-11.5
V	47.641	33.4	11	16	28.4	40	-11.6
V	49.916	34.5	11	16	29.5	40	-10.5
V	50.346	34.7	11	16	29.7	40	-10.3
V	51.496	33.5	11	16	28.5	40	-11.5
V	52.298	33.3	11	16	28.3	40	-11.7

NOTES:

1. Peak Detector Data unless otherwise stated.
2. All measurements were made at 3 meters. Harmonic emissions not detected at the 3-meter distances were measured at 0.3-meter and an inverse proportional extrapolation was performed to compare the signal level to the 3-meter limit. No other harmonic emissions than those reported were detected at a test distance of 0.3-meter.
3. Negative sign in the column shows value below limit.
4. Horn antenna and average detector are used for the emission over 1000MHz.

* Emission within the restricted band meets the requirement of part 15.205. The corresponding limit as per 15.209 is based on Quasi peak detector data for frequencies below 1000 MHz and average detector data for frequencies over 1000 MHz.

Test Engineer: Ivan Y. M. Wong

EXHIBIT 4

EQUIPMENT PHOTOGRAPHS

4.0 Equipment Photographs

For electronic filing, photographs of the tested EUT are saved with filename: ophoto1.jpg, ophoto2.jpg for external photo, and iphoto1.jpg, iphoto2.jpg for internal photo.

EXHIBIT 5

PRODUCT LABELLING

5.0 Product Labelling

For electronics filing, the FCC ID label artwork and the label location are saved with filename: label.pdf.

EXHIBIT 6

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

6.0 **Technical Specifications**

For electronic filing, the block diagram and schematic of the tested EUT are saved with filename: block.pdf and circuit.pdf respectively.

EXHIBIT 7

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

7.0 **Instruction Manual**

For electronic filing, a preliminary copy of the Instruction Manual is saved with filename: manual.pdf.

This manual will be provided to the end-user with each unit sold/leased in the United States.

EXHIBIT 8

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

8.0 Miscellaneous Information

This miscellaneous information includes details of the stabilizing process (including a plot of the stabilized waveform), the test procedure and calculation of factors such as pulse desensitization and averaging factor.

8.1 Stabilization Waveform

Previous to the testing, the superregenerative receiver was stabilized as outlined in the test procedure. The plot saved on the filename : bw.jpg shows the fundamental emission when a signal generator was used to stabilize the receiver. Please note that the antenna was placed as close as possible to the EUT for clear demonstration of the waveform and that accurate readings are not possible from this plot.

8.2 Discussion of Pulse Desensitization

The determination of pulse desensitivity was made in accordance with Hewlett Packard Application Note 150-2, *Spectrum Analysis ... Pulsed RF*.

This device is a superregenerative receiver. The stabilized signals are continuous, and no desensitization of the measurement equipment occurs.

8.3 Calculation of Average Factor

The emission limits are specified using spectrum analyzers or receivers which incorporate quasi-peak detectors. Typical measurements are made using peak detectors, however, emissions which approach the respective emission limit are measured using a quasi-peak detector.

For measurements above 1 GHz, spectrum analyzers or receivers using average detectors are employed, or the appropriate average factor can be applied.

Measurements using spectrum analyzers with filters other than peak detectors are recorded in the data table section of this report.

This device is a superregenerative receiver.

It is not necessary to apply average factor to the measurement results.

8.4 Emissions Test Procedures

The following is a description of the test procedure used by Intertek Testing Services Hong Kong Ltd. in the measurements of superregenerative receivers operating under the Part 15, Subpart B rules.

The test set-up and procedures described below are designed to meet the requirements of ANSI C63.4 - 1992. Superregenerative receivers are stabilized prior to measurement by generating a signal well above the receiver threshold whose frequency is tuned until the emissions stabilize into a line spectrum. The signal is usually generated as CW with a Marconi 2022D signal generator and a short whip antenna and is at a level of several hundred to several thousand mV/m. Plots of the stabilized signal will be shown. If a modulated signal is used, it will be noted.

The equipment under test (EUT) is placed on a wooden turntable which is four feet in diameter and approximately one meter in height above the groundplane. During the radiated emissions test, the turntable is rotated and any cables leaving the EUT are manipulated to find the configuration resulting in maximum emissions. The antenna height and polarization are also varied during the testing to search for maximum signal levels. The height of the antenna is varied from one to four meters.

Detector function for radiated emissions is in peak mode. Average readings, when required, are taken by measuring the duty cycle of the equipment under test and subtracting the corresponding amount in dB from the measured peak readings. A detailed description for the calculation of the average factor can be found in Exhibit 8.3.

The frequency range scanned is from the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the device which is greater than 9 kHz to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or 40 GHz, whichever is lower. For line conducted emissions, the range scanned is 450 kHz to 30 MHz.

8.4 Emissions Test Procedures (cont)

The EUT is warmed up for 15 minutes prior to the test.

AC power to the unit is varied from 85% to 115% nominal and variation in the fundamental emission field strength is recorded. If battery powered, a new, fully charged battery is used.

Conducted measurements were made as described in ANSI C63.4 - 1992.

The IF bandwidth used for measurement of radiated signal strength was 100 kHz or greater below 1000 MHz. Where pulsed transmissions of short enough pulse duration warrant, a greater bandwidth is selected according to the recommendations of Hewlett Packard Application Note 150-2. A discussion of whether pulse desensitivity is applicable to this unit is included in this report (See Exhibit 8.2). Above 1000 MHz, a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz is used.

Measurements are normally conducted at a measurement distance of three meters. All measurements are extrapolated to three meters using inverse scaling, unless otherwise reported. Measurements taken at a closer distance are so marked.