Jay Electronique
ZAC la Bâtie
Rue Champrond
38334 Saint-Ismier Cedex
FRANCE

Attn: TIMCO Engineering Inc.
849 N.W. State Road 45
P.O. Box 370
Newberry, Florida 32669

Jay Electronique would like to apply for Limited Modular FCC Approval. This letter is our application for such according to FCC Part 15.212:
This modular is used exclusively by Jay Electronique.

| **Modular transmitter requirements** | **Manufacturer clarification** |
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| A- In order to be considered a transmitter module, the device must be a complete RF transmitter, i.e. it must have its own reference oscillator (e.g. VCO), antenna, etc. The only connectors to the module, if any, may be the power supply and modulation/data inputs. | The CC1120 radio chip (TI) is implemented. There are two kinds of RF modules: the first one has a printed antenna and the second one an external antenna.<br>The only connector enables to provide the power supply and the modulation/data inputs. |
| B- Compliance with FCC RF exposure requirements may, in some instances, limit the output power of a module and/or the final applications in which the approved module may be employed. | The RF output power is adjustable. |
| C- While the applicant for a device into which an authorized module is installed is not required to obtain a new authorization for the module, this does not preclude the possibility that some other form of authorization or testing may be required for the device (e.g. a WLAN into which an authorized module is installed must still be authorized as a PC peripheral, subject to the appropriate equipment authorization). | The TX part will be certified; the RX part will be checked. |
| D- In the case of a modular transceiver, the modular approval policy only applies to the transmitter portion of such devices.<br>Pursuant to Section 15.101(b), the receiver portion will either be subject to Verification, or it will not be subject to any authorization requirements (unless it is a Scanning Receiver, in which case it is also subject to Certification, pursuant to Section 15.101(a)). | The TX part will be certified; the RX part will be checked. |
| E- The holder of the grant of equipment authorization (Grantee) of the module is responsible for the compliance of the module in its final configuration, provided that the OEM, integrator and/or end user has complied with all of the instructions provided by the Grantee which indicate installation and/or operating conditions necessary for compliance. | User and installation manual |
| 1- The modular transmitter must have its own RF shielding. This is intended to ensure that the module | A RF shielding is installed on the radio module |

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| does not have to rely upon the shielding provided by the device into which it is installed in order for all modular transmitter emissions to comply with Part 15 limits. Such coupling may result in non-compliant operation. | |
| 2- The modular transmitter must have buffered modulation/data inputs (if such inputs are provided) to ensure that the module will comply with Part 15 requirements under conditions of excessive data rates or over modulation. | The function button state and all input state are buffered, in order to "absorb" all the fast transitions. |
| 3- The modular transmitter must have its own power supply regulation. This is intended to ensure that the module will comply with Part 15 requirements regardless of the design of the power supplying circuitry in the device into which the module is installed. | The modular transmitter consists of three low-dropout regulators. |
| 4- The modular transmitter must comply with the antenna requirements of Section 15.203 and 15.204(c). The antenna must either be permanently attached or employ a "unique" antenna coupler (at all connections between the module and the antenna, including the cable). Any antenna used with the module must be approved with the module; either at the time of initial authorization or through a class II permissive change. The "professional installation" provision of Section 15.203 may not be employed for modules. | There are two kinds of RF modules: the first one has a printed antenna and the second one an external antenna.<br><br>Specific BNC connector |
| 5- The modular transmitter must be tested in a stand-alone configuration, i.e. the module must not be inside another device during testing. This is intended to demonstrate that the module is capable of complying with Part 15 emission limits regardless of the device into which it is eventually installed. | The modular transmitter is autonomous, it can work inside any device. It has a microcontroller. |
| 6- The modular transmitter must be labeled with its own FCC ID number, and, if the FCC ID is not visible when the module is installed inside another device, then the outside of the device into which the module is installed must also display a label referring to the enclosed module. | The outside of our remote control devices will display a label referring to the enclosed module.<br><br>Radio Module FCCID number : *OQMSA* |
| 7- The modular transmitter must comply with any specific rule or operating requirements applicable to the transmitter and the manufacturer must provide adequate instructions along with the module to explain any such requirements. | User and installation manual |
| 8- The modular transmitter must comply with any applicable RF exposure requirements. | The modular transmitter complies with any applicable RF exposure requirements intrinsically. |

*16/04/2014*

By *Mr Mathieu Dumesnil (Radio Technical manager) on behalf of Mr Olivier Normand (CEO Jay Electronique)*

**Signature**