

FCC 新規定 說明會 開催

— 빠르면 오는 11月23日 이후 公告될 듯 —

本會에서는 最近 우리나라 電子業界에서 빠른 速度로 輸出量이 增加하고 있어 가장 Hit 商品으로 脚光받고 있는 Cordless Phone 및 通信業界의 重要 關心事인 美國 FCC 規定 및 新規定 改正內容등에 關하여 業界의 궁금한 問題를 解説하고자 FCC 新規定 說明會를 지난 11월 1일 14時부터 貿易會館 7層 中會議室에서 關聯業界人士 約2百名이 參석한 가운데 개최하였다. 同說明會에 초청된 演士는 FCC 규정의 전문가인 辯護士인 Mr. Harvey J. Schulman이었다. 同氏는 美國 Oregon 法律大學校의 通信法 教授등을 역임한 同分野의 권위를 인정받고 있는 전문가이다. 따라서 同說明會 要旨를 소개하면 다음과 같은 바 우리가 주목할 문제는 신규정내용과 현재 對美 수출이 커지고 있는 Personal Computer 및 주변기기가 모두 FCC승인 대상 품목이라는 점일 것이다.

다 음

FCC는 美國의회에 의하여 50여년전에 創設된 美國聯邦通信委員會(Federal Communication Committee)로서 현재 Common Carrier Breau등 다섯개의 個別局으로 構成되어 5명의 委員長이 있으며 이 委員會의 법적근거는 議會의 Communication Act와 FCC 자체가 제정한 두가지 카테고리 가 있다.

따라서 FCC가 허가서를 발급하는 데에는 두가지 형태가 있는데 그 하나는 對人許可로서 예를 들면 Transmitter 作動者들에게 發給하는 것이 있고 또 하나는 對物許可로서 예를 들면 Cordless Telephone등 製造商品이 FCC 性能규정에 合當한지에 따라 發給하는 것이 있다. 그

러나 우리가 關心을 두어야 할 分野가 주로 對物許可이므로 이에 局限하여 설명한다면 Security Alarm System, Microven, 의로기기, 無線Control 장난감, 컴퓨터등이 모두 다음 4가지 理由로서 License를 發給하게 된다.

첫째, Quality Standard유지 : 두가지 다른 시스템間의 互換性 維持와 品質維持

둘째, 다른 시스템間에 相互交信可能

세째, 電波干涉 防止를 規定하며

네째, 電波帶域을 効果的으로 규정하는데 목적이 있다. 또한 FCC가 허가하는 세가지 규정을 보면,

1) 性能(Performance) 關한 규정 : Cordless Phone 등이 얼마나 성능을 잘할 것인가? (대개 제조업체가 스스로 결정)

2) 圖案(Design)에 關한 규정 : FCC가 規정한.

3) 실제로 성능과 도안에 關한 규정이 어떻게 실현될 것인가? 를 규정하고 있다. 그리고 FCC Part No. 15에 規정된 다섯가지 確認 要件을 보면,

1) 檢證(validation) : 예를 들면 Video game joystick, 산업용 Computer등은 電波 발사와 關係없어 확인을 하지 않으나 기타 품목은 비교적 간단한 확인을 거친다.

2) 製造者가 테스트하고 그 결과를 製造者가 FCC에 通報하는 方法 : TV, 방송송신기등 현재는 規정이 없으나 앞으로 規정될 것으로 보는 것으로 提案段階에 있음.

3) 證明行爲(Certification) : Personal Computer 및 周邊機器, Video tape Recorder 등

이 여기에 속하며 허가를 발급하면 Certification NO. 를 부여하게 된다.

4) 형태의 수용 : 예를 들면 放送局의 Transmitter 등 주로 큰 機械類등이 여기에 屬한다.

5) 형태의 타이프(Type of Approval) : 예를 들면 TV Receiver, FM 방송 Receiver 등이 여기에 屬한다.

따라서 Cordlessphone 등은 FCC에 part NO. 15 및 Part NO. 68 그리고 Waiver 免除願書의 3 가지 申請願書를 제출하게 되는데 FCC가 추천한 LAB. 에서 檢査結果를 승인한다고 하여도 보통 8週에서 12週까지 기간이 소요된다. 또한 Part No. 15에 의하여 發給하면 Certification No. 를 부여하며 Part No. 68에 의하여 發給하면 Registration No를 부여하게 된다.

따라서 Personal Computer 및 周邊機器, Modem, Printer, disc drive unit 등은 모두 Part No. 15에 따라 申請하게 되며 거의 Cordless phone과 같은 절차와 규정을 따르게 된다. 그런데 앞으로 2~3個月 안에 몇개 품목의 FCC 규정을 바꿀 予定인 바 우리의 關心事는 사실상 이 분야에 쏠려 있다. 그러면 FCC의 新規定은 어떠한 것인가? 아직 정식으로 公告되지 않아 정확한 內容은 누구도 現段階에서 말할 수 없으나 改正案으로 提案된 것이 지난 1월과 3월 두차례에 걸쳐 있으므로 현재는 대개 이 가운데에서 改正案이 公告될 것으로 보는 것이 支配的인 의견이다. 따라서 지난 3월의 광범위한 改正提案을 關聯業界의 業務에 參考하게 하기 위하여 다음과 같이 全文揭載하니 많은 檢討와 대비책이 강구되어야 할 것이다. 그러므로 改正案을 다시 要約하면 현재 1.7MHz 帶와 49MHz帶에서 각각 5Channel씩 쓰고 있는 것을 1.7MHz帶는 없어지고 그대신 46.610~46.970MHz帶까지 10CH가 新設되고 49MHz 帶에서는 기존 5CH에다가 다시 5CH를 新設해서 Handset에서 Base間에 10CH씩 新設하는 것으로 되어 있다, 그리고, 改正時期는 지금으로서

는 빨라야 83年 11月23日 이후에야 改正案이 公告될 것이며 경우에 따라서는 來年 2~3月頃이 될지도 모르며 2週내지 2個月의 公告期間



강연중인 Mr. Harvey J. Schulman

을 거치게 될 것이며 이 公告期間中에 國內業界의 意見이 강력히 提示된다면 보다 효과적일 것이다. 그리고 이 新規定이 採擇된다면 84年 10月까지는 현재의 Cordless phone이 製造 販賣가 허용될 것이나 그 이후는 販賣가 허용되지 않을 것으로 본다.

그리고 또하나 중요한 新提案에는 900MHz 이상의 Private Radio Service에 대하여는 현재 미국 업계에서도 이것이 어떠한 용도에 쓰여질 것인가? 에 대하여 상당히 무성한 이론이 일어나고 있는데 어떤 회사는 이것은 20마일 이상 長距離에 쓰는 cellura system으로 볼 것이나 또는 10km정도의 단거리에만 쓰여져야 한다. 혹은 49KHz帶까지만 쓰여져야 한다는등으로 나뉘어져 있다. 그러나, 이 提案에 대한 公告도 84. 3月 이전에는 發表하기가 어렵고 때로는 내년 여름이후에나 公告될것으로 FCC 當務者도 매우 여러날이 걸릴 것을 암시하고 있었다. 그리고, 漸次 급속히 進出하고 있는 韓國 通信機 業界가 굳건한 바탕을 다지기 위하여도 언어의 장벽, FCC의 判료성등에 굴복하거나 좌절되지 말고 FCC 제반 규정을 능동적으로 活用하여 나가야 할 것이다.

다 음

In the Matter of)
)
Amendment of Part 15 to add new interim) General Docket No. 83 - 325
provisions for cordless telephones) RM - 4062
) RM - 4075
Adopted: March 31, 1983
Released: April 12, 1983

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

By the Commission:

1. Notice is hereby given of the Commission's intention to amend Part 15 of its rules to provide additional interim frequencies and technical standards for the operation of cordless telephones. If this proposal is adopted, cordless telephones operating on frequencies in the low VHF band would be made available to consumers, while the Commission considers a permanent frequency allocation for these devices.
2. A cordless telephone is a two-way low power communication system designed to eliminate the connecting handset cord of the standard telephone, thus allowing the user the freedom of movement without being confined by a connecting wire. It operates in a full duplex mode, i.e., it is capable of simultaneously transmitting and receiving radio signals, allowing a continuous conversation between both parties of the conversation. This method of operation requires the use of two frequencies for each cordless telephone system. The system includes a base station lower power transmitter and receiver connected to the telephone network and a portable handset that also incorporates a low power transmitter and receiver.
3. Most of the cordless telephones marketed today operate in the duplex mode on no more than five channels at 49 MHz for the handset transmitter and 1.7 MHz for the base station transmitter, the latter using carrier current techniques. Under the present Commission rules, both base station and portable transmitters may be operated without an individual license, provided each transmitter complies with the technical and administrative requirements contained in Part 15 of the Commission's rules. The 49 MHz transmitter and receiver are subject to the technical and certification requirements in Subparts C and D of Part 15, respectively. Absent a waiver from the Commission the transmitter portion of the base station is subject to §15.7 of the rules, which limits the level of RF energy radiated from any part of the system ^{1/}. These rules effectively limit the range of cordless telephones to less than 500 feet.
4. In early 1982, the Commission received two petitions requesting the allocation of frequencies to provide twenty-five to thirty channels for cordless telephones and requesting adoption of rules for these devices. The Mura Corporation (Mura) asked the Commission to permit the operation of cordless telephones in the frequency bands 46.6-47.0 MHz and 49.6-50.0 MHz and proposed technical specifications essentially the same as those in Part 15 of the Commission's rules for low power communications

^{1/} A more complete description of the operation of cordless telephones and the present rules under which they operate is given in the Order Granting Conditional Waiver, adopted September 29, 1982, released October 4, 1982, 48 FR 4788. The Order was in response to Petitions filed by the American Telecommunications Corporation and the Electronics Industries Association concerning the application of §15.7 of FCC Rules to cordless telephones.

devices operating at 49 MHz. 2/. The Personal Communications Section of the Communication Division of the Electronics Industries Association (EIA) requested use of the same frequency bands and also requested the bands 74.6-74.8 MHz and 75.2-75.4 MHz for cordless telephones. 3/ The petitioners gave three overriding reasons to justify their requests. First, there has been an enormous escalation of consumer demand for cordless telephones. This growth is expected to continue. An industry survey estimates ten million cordless telephones will be on the market by 1987. Because of this expected growth, the small number of channels permitted under the present rules are considered to be inadequate to avoid over-congestion and mutual interference, which the petitioners claim is already beginning to occur. Second, the contemplated reallocation to broadcasting of the band 1.6-1.7 MHz now used for base station operation will render existing cordless telephone frequencies inadequate and obsolete. 4/ Third, the 1.7 MHz band is technically not the best band for cordless telephone.

5. The following parties filed comments supporting the request for additional frequencies: Uniden Corporation of America; Mura Corporation; The Personal Communications Section of the Communications Division of the Electronics Industries Association; GTE Service Corporation; American Radio Relay League, Inc.; American Telephone and Telegraph Company; and The Electra Company.

6. Various parties, however, took exceptions to parts of the petitions filed by Mura and EIA. GTE, for example, recommended 30 KHz channel spacing instead of the 15 KHz spacing recommended by Mura. GTE also recommended the adoption of a requirement for security coding to reduce the possibility of network harm and to avoid unauthorized use. The Association of Maximum Service Telecasters (MST), representing 250 television broadcast stations, opposed that portion of EIA's petition proposing use of the two 75 MHz bands for cordless telephones on the grounds that such an allocation would disrupt the reception of TV channels 4 and 5. Mura also raised the same concern.

7. The Commission agrees with the petitioners that additional frequencies are necessary to accommodate the anticipated growth of cordless telephones. In General Docket 83-26, the Commission has proposed creation of an additional personal radio service at 900 MHz which could accommodate cordless telephones as well as other personal communications devices or systems. 5/ However, cordless telephone manufacturers have indicated that they will need five to ten years to develop viable affordable equipment for the 900 MHz band. Thus, even if the Commission concludes in General Docket 83-26 that 900 MHz is the appropriate location for cordless telephones on a permanent basis, interim relief is necessary to accommodate the growing demand now.

8. We are proposing to amend Part 15 of our rules and regulations to allow manufacturing or importing or cordless telephones for 5 years using ten duplex channels in the bands 46.6-47.0 MHz and 49.6-50.0 MHz. We are further proposing to allow marketing of cordless telephones for an additional year after manufacturing and importing ceases. 6/ These devices would be subject to technical requirements like those contained in Subpart D of Part 15 of our rules and regulations for low-power communications de-

2/ Petition filed by the Mura Corporation on February 26, 1982, designated RM-4062, requesting amendment of Part 15 re use of 46.6-47.0 MHz and 49.6-50.0 MHz bands for cordless telephones.

3/ Petition filed by the Personal Communications Section of the Communication Division of the Electronics Industry Association (EIA) on March 10, 1982, designated RM-4075, requesting the allocation of new frequencies for cordless telephones.

4/ At the World Administrative Radio Conference in 1979, the band 1.605-1.705 MHz was reallocated internationally for broadcasting after 1988. Transmissions from high power broadcasting in the reallocated portion of the AM broadcast band are likely to cause interference to cordless telephones operating in the same band.

5/ Notice of Proposed Rule Making, General Docket 83-26, FCC 83-19 (Released March 4, 1983), at paragraph 76. It is also noted that the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations (CEPT) is considering a proposal for the operation of cordless telephones in the bands 914-915 MHz and 959-960 MHz subject to certain technical specifications.

6/ Consumers could continue to use cordless telephones they may have purchased beyond the interim period we are proposing for manufacturing, importing and marketing. Government users of the spectrum have acknowledged that cordless phones will be operating in these bands after marketing ceases.

vices operating at 49 MHz. 7/ The out-of-band emission requirements are modified as suggested by Mura. These devices would be required to employ some minimal means to protect against the telephone line being engaged unintentionally. One possibility would be to employ coding schemes similar to those used by garage door opener controls. This would minimize the risk that the cordless phone base unit might be engaged by an outside party for illicit billing of calls. At the same time it reduces the chance that the cordless phone will respond to spurious signals by going off hook and tying up telephone company equipment. The text of the proposed rules is set forth in the Appendix to this Notice.

9. Our decision to propose frequencies in the 46 and 49 MHz bands has been coordinated with and is concurred in by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), United States Department of Commerce, the organization responsible for managing United States Government use of the spectrum. This coordination was necessary because the radio frequency bands requested by the petitioners either are allocated for exclusive Government use or are shared by Government and private users. The NTIA, through the IRAC, set up an Ad Hoc Group (Ad Hoc 184), to study the cordless telephone allocation issue. Through Ad Hoc 184, IRAC analyzed the Government bands 46.6-47.0 MHz and 49.6-50.0 MHz, the shared bands 74.6-74.8 MHz, 75.2-75.4 MHz and 216-200 MHz, and the non-Government bands 30-50 MHz and 806-947 MHz 8/ This analysis included calculating the number of transmitters on each channel. 9/ identifying those channels with the lowest number of assignments, and, for channels in the Government bands, identifying those with a minimum of air-ground communications, fire control, or emergency functions. On the basis of this analysis, NTIA has agreed to allow use of the 46 and 49 MHz band frequencies we are proposing provided that manufacturing or importing of equipment using these frequencies is terminated after five years and marketing after six years from the date any interim Commission rules become effective. 10/

10. We are proposing separate termination dates for manufacturing/importing and for marketing of cordless telephones using the interim frequencies to make clear the need for cordless telephone manufacturers and importers to plan for the conversion to new frequencies in a few years. The Government frequencies proposed in this Notice will not be available indefinitely for cordless telephone use.

11. Finally, while IRAC has identified some lightly loaded channels in the non-government portion of the 30-50 MHz band, 11/ we are not proposing their use for cordless telephones. Most frequencies in the band are heavily used for long range land mobile systems, and we anticipate demand for the remaining frequencies will increase. We also note that the lighter loaded frequencies are spread throughout this band, which we believe may create problems for cordless telephone manufacturers. However, we would like comments on the feasibility of using non-Government frequencies in the 30-50 MHz band on either an interim or on a permanent basis. In addition, we solicit comments on the selection of the proposed interim frequencies at 46 MHz with respect to the potential interference to the 45 MHz IF of TV receivers.

7/ Under §15.3 of the Commission's rules these devices may not cause harmful interference to authorized radio services and must accept any interference received. Proposed §15.234 contains a labelling and identification requirement to this effect.

8/ The Commission actively participated in Ad Hoc 184's work.

9/ This analysis included both transmitters centered tuned on the channel and transmitters center tuned on other channels whose emissions overlapped the channel being studied.

10/ A detailed discussion of the committee's analysis, conclusions and recommendations is given in the "Report of Ad Hoc 184," which was approved by IRAC on March 8, 1983. A copy of this Report has been placed into the official file of this proceeding and is available through the Downtown Copy center, 1114 21 st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, Telephone (202) 452-1422.

11/ Report of Ad Hoc 184, supra, at pp. 11-12. The frequencies (in MHz) identified as having fewer than 100 transmitters are: 31.00, 31.10, 31.12, 31.18, 31.50, 31.58, 31.62, 31.70, 31.74, 31.78, 31.86, 31.94, 31.98, 35.62, 35.68, 37.60, 42.06, 42.86, 42.90, 42.92, 43.68, 43.74, 43.80, 43.84, 44.32, 44.38, 44.50, 44.52, 44.56, 44.60 MHz.

Procedural Matters

12. Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 USC §601 et seq, the Commission issues the following initial regulatory flexibility analysis:

I. Reason for action

This proceeding is in response to two petitions for rule making requesting frequencies for the operation of cordless telephones.

II. The objective

The Commission is proposing to allow manufacturing and importing of cordless telephones to operate in the bands 46.6-47.0 MHz and 49.6-50.0 MHz for a period of time not to exceed five years and to further allow marketing of such devices for an additional period of one year.

III. Legal basis

The action proposed is in furtherance of Sections 4(i), 302(a), 303(g) and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which permit the Commission to make reasonable regulations governing the interference potential of RF equipment and to promote the larger and more effective use of radio in the public interest.

IV. Entities affected; nature of economic impact; significant alternatives

The proposal expands Part 15 of the FCC rules by providing for interim operation of cordless telephones on new frequencies. All manufacturers can benefit from this expansion. The alternative to this action is to continue with the existing provisions for cordless telephones at 1.7 MHz and 49 MHz until a permanent new home can be located.

V. Recording, record-keeping and other compliance requirements

We are proposing the equipment authorization procedure of certification for cordless telephones operating in the bands 46.6-47.0 MHz and 49.6-50.0 MHz. Since certification is currently required for all other low power communications devices under Part 15, no new requirements would be imposed if proposed rule changes are adopted.

13. For the purposes of this nonrestricted notice and comment rule making proceeding, members of the public are advised that ex parte contacts are permitted from the time the Commission adopts a Notice of Proposed Rule Making until the time that a Public Notice is issued stating that a substantive disposition of the matter is to be considered at a forth-coming meeting or until a final Order disposing of the matter is issued by the Commission, whichever is earlier. In general, an ex parte presentation is any written or oral communication (other than formal written comments/pleadings and formal oral arguments) between a person outside the Commission and a Commissioner or a member of the Commission's staff which addresses the merits of the proceeding. Any person who submits an oral ex parte presentation, addressing matters not fully covered in any previously filed written comments for the proceeding must prepare a written summary of that presentation. On the day of oral presentation, that written summary must be served on the Commission's Secretary for inclusion in the public file, with a copy to the Commission official receiving the oral presentation. Each ex parte presentation described above must state on its face that the Secretary has been served and must also state by docket number the proceeding to which it relates. See §1.1231 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR §1.1231.

14. As required by Section 603 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the FCC has prepared an initial regulatory flexibility analysis of the expected impact of these proposed policies and rules on small entities. The initial analysis is set forth in paragraph 12. Written public comments are requested on the initial analysis. These comments must be filed in accordance with the same filing deadlines as comments on the rest of the Notice, but they must have a separate and distinct heading designating them as

responses to the regulatory flexibility analysis. The Secretary shall cause a copy of this Notice, including the initial regulatory flexibility analysis, to be sent to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration in accordance with Section 603(a) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (P. L. 96 - 354, 94 Stat. 1164, 5 USC §601, et seq.).

15. Authority for issuance of this Notice is contained in Sections 4(i), 302, 303(g) and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. In accordance with the applicable procedures set forth in §1.415 of the regulations, interested persons may file Comments on or before May 19, 1983 and Reply Comments on or before June 3, 1983. */ All relevant and timely comments will be considered. In reaching its decision, the Commission may, take into consideration information and ideas not contained in the comments, provided that such information is placed in the public file, and provided that the fact of the Commission's reliance on such information is noted in the Report and Order. A summary of these Commission procedures governing ex parte presentations in informal rule making is available from the Commission's Consumer Assistance Office, Washington, D. C. 20554.

16. In accordance with the provisions of §1.419 of the regulations, an original and five copies of all comments, reply comments, briefs and other documents shall be furnished the Commission. To obtain the widest possible response in this proceeding, informal comments (without extra copies) will be accepted, but these comments should make specific reference to this proceeding. Responses will be available for public inspection during regular working hours in the Commission's Public Reference Room located at its headquarters at 1919 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20554. For further information regarding this proceeding, contact Julius P. Knapp at (202) 653-8247 or Kenneth Nichols at (202) 632-7075.

APPENDIX

It is proposed that Part 15 of the FCC Rules be amended by adding a new undesignated heading immediately following §15.228 followed by new §§15.230-15.235 to read as follows:

Cordless Telephones

§15.230 Interim provisions for a Cordless telephone

A cordless telephone which complies with the provisions of §§15.231-15.235, inclusive, may be manufactured or imported until (5 years after effective date of the rules) and marketed until (6 years after effective date of the rules).

§15.231 Interim frequencies for cordless telephones

A cordless telephone may be operated on one or more of the following frequencies, provided it complies with the provisions in §§15.230-15.235, inclusive.

46.610 MHz	49.830 MHz
46.630 MHz	49.845 MHz
46.670 MHz	49.860 MHz
46.710 MHz	49.875 MHz
46.730 MHz	49.890 MHz
46.770 MHz	49.670 MHz
46.830 MHz	49.770 MHz
46.870 MHz	49.930 MHz
46.930 MHz	49.970 MHz
46.970 MHz	49.990 MHz

§15.232 Technical specifications for cordless telephones.

A cordless telephone must comply with all the technical specifications in this section.

*/ [See Table of Dates for Filing Comments and Reply Comments (RR Finding Aids volume) for any subsequent changes in these dates. -ED.].

(a) Frequency tolerance of carrier: $\pm 0.01\%$. The tolerance shall be maintained for a temperature variation of -20°C to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ a normal supply voltage, and for variation in the primary voltage from 85% to 115% of the rated supply voltage at a temperature of 20°C .

(b) Emission shall be confined within a 20kHz band centered on the carrier frequency.

(c) The field strength of the carrier frequency shall not exceed 10,000 $\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ at 3 meters.

(d) The out-of-band emissions, including harmonics, on any frequency more than 10 kHz removed from the carrier shall not exceed the field strength limitations in the following table:

Frequency (MHz)	Filed Strength ($\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ at 3m)
25 to 85	100
85 to 216	150
216 to 1000	200

The spectrum shall be scanned from 25 to 1000 MHz and all signals exceeding $20\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ at 3 meters shall be reported.

(e) The cordless telephone shall be completely self-contained with the antenna permanently attached to the enclosure containing the phone.

(f) A cordless telephone which receives electrical power from the public utility power lines shall limit the radio frequency energy coupled back into the power lines to less than 100 μV on any frequency below 30 MHz.

(g) A cordless telephone system shall provide some minimum means of preventing the base station from either being engaged by an outside party or unintentionally going off-hook and seizing local telephone network loops.

§15.233 Certification requirement

Both the base station and portable handset of a cordless telephone shall be certificated by the Commission pursuant to the procedures in Subpart B of this Part. The transmitter portion of a cordless telephone shall be certificated to show compliance with the requirements in §§ 15.230-15.235, inclusive. The receiver portion shall be certificated to show compliance with the requirements in Subpart C of this Part. A single application for certification (FCC Form 731) may be filed for a cordless telephone provided it clearly identifies all parts of the device and provides adequate data to show compliance with the appropriate rule parts.

NOTE: A cordless telephone which is intended to be connected to a public telephone network, shall also comply with regulations in Part 68 of this Chapter.

§15.234 Labelling and identification requirements for a cordless telephone.

Both the base station and portable handset of a cordless telephone system shall be identified and labelled pursuant to §§ 2.925, 2.926 and 2.1045 of Part 2 of this Chapter. In addition, the label attached to the handset portion shall contain the following statement:

“This cordless phone is a low power communications device operating pursuant to the provisions of Part 15 of FCC rules. Privacy of communications may not be ensured when using this phone. Operation is subject to two conditions:

(1) it may not cause harmful interference; and, (2) it must accept any interference received, including that which may cause undesirable operation.”

§15.235 Non-Interference requirement.

Notwithstanding compliance with the technical specifications herein, a cordless telephone is subject to general conditions of §15.3 of this part. The operator of a cordless telephone may be required to stop operating his device upon a finding that the device is causing harmful interference and it is in the public interest to stop operation until the interference problem has been corrected.