

FCC TEST REPORT

Report No.: AB26080439FW01

FCC ID.....: **2BXDK-DWT01**

Applicant.....: **Hangzhou Nuotedai Education Technology Co., Ltd.**

Address: Room 102, No. 128-3, Cangxing Street, Cangqian Subdistrict,
Yuhang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

Manufacturer.....: **Hangzhouchengmeihudongwenhuachuanbo Co., Ltd.**

Address.....: Zhejiang Province Hangzhou City Yuhang District Room 502-1,
Building 8, Saiyin International Business Center, Wuchang Street

Product Name: WALKIE-TALKIE KIT

Trade Mark: nautydaddy

Test Model: DWT01

Additional Model(s).....: N/A

Standard: FCC Part 95 Subpart B
ANSI C63.26-2015
ANSI/TIA-603-D 2010

Date of Receipt.....: 2026-07-27

Date of Test Date.....: 2026-07-28-2026-08-20

Date of Issue: 2026-08-21

Test Result.....: Pass

Compiled by:
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Approved by:
(Printed Name + Signature) Jay Liu *Jay Liu*

Testing Laboratory Name: Aibo Standard Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

Address: 101, Building B, Tuori New Energy Industrial Park, High-tech Park,
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City, Guangdong Province, China

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FCC TEST REPORT

EUT.....	: WALKIE-TALKIE KIT
Test Model.....	: DWT01
Applicant.....	: Hangzhou Nuotedai Education Technology Co., Ltd.
Address.....	: Room 102, No. 128-3, Cangxing Street, Cangqian Subdistrict, Yuhang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China
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Test Result	Positive
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The test report merely corresponds to the test sample.
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REPORT VERSION

Version No.	Issue Date	Description
01	2026-08-21	Initial Issue

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EUT

Product Name:	WALKIE-TALKIE KIT
Trade Mark:	nautydaddy
Test Model:	DWT01
Additional Model(s):	N/A
Model Difference:	N/A
Hardware Version:	1.0
Software Version:	1.0
Power Supply:	DC 1.5V by AA*3 battery

Wireless Specification	
Wireless type:	Family Radio Service
Operating Frequency:	462.5625MHz
Effective Radiated Power (ERP):	2.53dBm(1.79mW)
Modulation:	FM
Antenna Gain:	2dBi
Type of Antenna:	Integral Antenna

1.2. DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Number	Supplied by
/	/	/	/	/

1.3. DESCRIPTION OF EXTERNAL I/O

I/O Port Description	Quantity	Cable
/	/	/

1.4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF APPLIED STANDARDS

The tests were performed according to following standards:

[FCC Part 95 Subpart B-](#) FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, Personal Radio Services, Family Radio Service

[ANSI C63.26-2015 -](#) American National Standard for Compliance Testing of Transmitters Used in Licensed Radio Services

[ANSI/TIA-603-D 2010-](#) Land Mobile FM or PM Communications Equipment Measurement and Performance Standards

1.5. DESCRIPTION OF TEST FACILITY

Test Lab: Aibo Standard Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.

Address: 101, Building B, Tuori New Energy Industrial Park, High-tech Park, Tianliao Community, Yutang Street, Guangming District, Shenzhen City, Guangdong Province, China

Tel.: +86 755 85250797

E-mail: aibo@aibonorm.com

Website: www.aibonorm.com

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

A2LA-Lab Certificate No.: 7514.01

Aibo Standard Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. has been accredited by A2LA for technical competence in the field of electrical testing, and proved to be in compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories and any additional program requirements in the identified field of testing.

FCC Accredited Lab.

Designation Number: CN1411

Test Firm Registration Number: 567066

ISED Wireless Device Testing Laboratories

CAB identifier: CN0185

1.6. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The measurement data show herein meets or exceeds the CISPR measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and can be compared directly to specified limit to determine compliance.

Items	Measurement Uncertainty
Radiated Spurious Emissions(9KHz~30MHz)	±2.70dB
Radiated Spurious Emissions(25MHz~1000MHz)	±1.60dB
Radiated Spurious Emissions(1GHz~20GHz)	±2.29dB
Radiated Spurious Emissions(20GHz~40GHz)	±5.32dB
RF Conducted Power	±0.57dB
Conducted Spurious Emissions	±1.60dB
RF Frequency	±6.0 x 10 ⁻⁷

Note: All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of k = 2 to indicate a 95 % level of confidence.

1.7. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

During the measurement the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Normal Temperature:	+15°C ~ +35°C
Lative Humidity	20 % ~ 75 %
Air Pressure	98KPa ~ 101KPa

Normal or Extreme Test Conditions

Environment Parameter	Selected Values During Tests		
Test Condition	Ambient		
	Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)	Relative Humidity (%)
NVNT	+15 to +35	4.50	20 to 75
NVLT	-20	4.50	20 to 75
NVHT	+50	4.50	20 to 75
LVLT	-20	4.05	20 to 75
HVHT	+50	4.95	20 to 75

Remark:

1) The EUT just work in such extreme temperature of -20 °C to +50 °C, so here the EUT is tested in the temperature of -20 °C to +50 °C.

2) NV: Normal Voltage; NT: Normal Temperature

LV: Low Extreme Test Voltage; HV: High Extreme Test Voltage.

3) LT: Low Extreme Test Temperature; HT: High Extreme Test Temperature.

1.8. DESCRIPTION OF TEST MODES

System Test Configuration:

For emissions testing, the equipment under test (EUT) setup to transmit continuously to simplify the measurement methodology. Care was taken to ensure proper power supply voltages during testing. During testing, radiated emission were performed with the EUT set to transmit at the channel with highest output power as worst-case scenario. It was powered by a 3.00Vdc battery. Only the worst case data were recorded in this test report.

Pre-Scan has been conducted to determine the worst-case mode from all possible combinations between available modulations, data rates, X/Y/Z axis, and antenna ports.

All readings are extrapolated back to the equivalent three meter reading using inverse scaling with distance. Analyzer resolution is 100 kHz or greater for frequencies below 1000MHz. The resolution is 1 MHz or greater for frequencies above 1000MHz. The spurious emissions more than 20 dB below the permissible value are not reported.

Radiated emission measurement were performed 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 to 40 GHz, whichever is lower.

1.9. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULT

FCC Rule	Description of Test Item	Result
FCC Part 95.587	Antenna Requirements	Passed
FCC Part 95.567	Effective Radiated Power (ERP)	Passed
FCC Part 95.575	Modulation Characteristics	Passed
FCC Part 95.565	Frequency Stability	Passed
FCC Part 95.573	Occupied Bandwidth	Passed
FCC Part 95.579	Radiated Spurious Emissions	Passed
Passed: The EUT complies with the essential requirements in the standard Failed: The EUT does not comply with the essential requirements in the standard N/A: Not applicable		

1.10. MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS LIST

Item	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Cal. Date	Cal. Until
1	Loop Antenna	Schwarzbeck	FMZB 1519	1519-025	01/18/2026	01/17/2028
2	Power Amplifier	HZEMC	HPA-9K0133	HYP A23029	01/20/2026	01/19/2027
3	Broadband Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB 9168	01763	01/29/2026	01/28/2027
4	Broadband Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB 9168	02786	01/29/2026	01/28/2027
5	Attenuator	PRM	ATT50-6-3	ATT50-6-3	01/20/2026	01/19/2027
6	Spectrum Analyzer	R&S	FSV40-N	101365	01/20/2026	01/19/2027
7	Horn Antenna	Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120 D	02786	02/19/2026	02/19/2028
8	Horn Antenna	Schwarzbeck	ZLB7-18-40G-77	072410839	02/19/2026	02/19/2028
9	Power Amplifier	HZEMC	PA0118-43	HYP A23030	01/20/2026	01/19/2027
10	Power Amplifier	HZEMC	PA01840-45	HYP A23031	01/20/2026	01/19/2027
11	EMI Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI	101196	01/20/2026	01/19/2027
12	MXA Signal Analyzer	Keysight	N9020A	MY52091389	01/20/2026	01/19/2027
13	DC POWER SUPPLY	MAISHENG	MT-305DS	2021040016	02/28/2026	02/27/2027
14	Const Temp. & Humidity Chamber	GRT	GR-HWX-150L	GR25010601	01/20/2026	01/19/2027
15	Cell Site Test Set	HP	8921A	3524A02414	2026-07-24	2027-07-23

4. Antenna Requirement

4.1 Standard and Limit

According to FCC Part 95.587, The antenna of each FRS transmitter type must meet the following requirements.

- (1) The antenna must be a non-removable integral part of the FRS transmitter type.
- (2) The gain of the antenna must not exceed that of a half-wave dipole antenna.
- (3) The antenna must be designed such that the electric field of the emitted waves is vertically polarized when the unit is operated in the normal orientation.

4.2 Test Results

This product has an Integral antenna, and the antenna gain is 2dBi, meet the requirements of this section.

Effective Radiated Power (ERP)

5.1 Standard and Limit

According to FCC Part 95.567, Each FRS transmitter type must be designed such that the effective radiated power (ERP) on channels 8 through 14 does not exceed 0.5 Watts and the ERP on channels 1 through 7 and 15 through 22 does not exceed 2.0 Watts.

5.2 Test Procedure

According to the TIA-603-D, the following method of measurement shall be used:

1. The transmitter was placed on a turntable, and it was transmitting into a non-radiating load, which was also placed on the turntable.
2. The measurement antenna was placed at a distance of 3 meters from the EUT. During the tests, the antenna height and polarization as well as EUT azimuth were varied in order to identify the maximum level of emissions from the EUT. The test was performed by placing the EUT on 3-orthogonal axis.
3. Remove the EUT and replace it with substitution antenna. A signal generator was connected to the substitution antenna by a non-radiating cable. The absolute levels of the ERP were measured by the substitution.
4. $\text{Measured Value} = \text{substituted level} + \text{Antenna gain} - \text{Cable Loss}$
5. This value is EIRP since the measurement is calibrated using an antenna of known gain (2.15 dBi) and known input power.
6. ERP can be calculated from EIRP by subtracting the gain of the dipole, $\text{ERP} = \text{EIRP} - 2.15\text{dBi}$.

5.3 Test Data and Results

Test Frequency (MHz)	Substituted level (dBm)	Antenna gain (dBi)	Cable Loss (dB)	Correction (dB)	Measured Value (dBm)	ERP (mW)	Limit (W)	Antenna Polar. (H/V)	Result
462.5625	3.64	2	1.25	2.15	2.24	1.67	2	V	Pass
462.5625	3.93	2	1.25	2.15	2.53	1.79	2	H	Pass

Remark:

$\text{EIRP} = \text{Substituted level} + \text{Antenna gain} - \text{Cable Loss}$

$\text{ERP} = \text{EIRP} - 2.15\text{dBi}$ as EIRP by subtracting the gain of the dipole.

5. Modulation Characteristics

6.1 Standard and Limit

According to FCC Part 2.1047 (a), for Voice Modulated Communication Equipment, the frequency response of the audio modulating circuit over a range of 100Hz to 5000Hz shall be measured. For equipment required to have an audio low-pass filter, the frequency response of the filter or of all circuitry installed between the modulation limiter and the modulated stage shall be measured.

According to FCC Part 2.1047(b), equipment which employs modulation limiting, a curve or family of curves showing the percentage of modulation versus the modulation input voltage shall be supplied. The information submitted shall be sufficient to show modulation limiting capability throughout the range of modulating frequencies and input modulating signal levels employed.

According to FCC Part 95.575, Each FRS transmitter type must be designed such that the peak frequency deviation does not exceed 2.5 kHz, and the highest audio frequency contributing substantially to modulation must not exceed 3.125 kHz.

6.2 Test Procedure

According to the TIA-603-D and ANSI C63.26, the following method of measurement shall be used:

Modulation limiting test methodology:

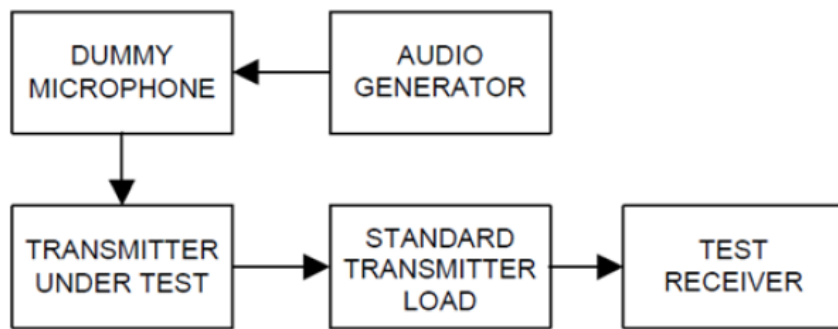
- a) Connect the equipment as illustrated in Figure 1.
- b) Adjust the transmitter per the manufacturer's procedure for full rated system deviation.
- c) Set the test receiver to measure peak positive deviation. Set the audio bandwidth for ≤ 0.25 Hz to ≥ 15 000 Hz. Turn the de-emphasis function off.
- d) Apply a 1000 Hz modulating signal to the transmitter from the audio frequency generator, and adjust the level to obtain 60% of full rated system deviation.
- e) Increase the level from the audio generator by 20 dB in one step and record the deviation.
- f) With the level from the audio frequency generator held constant at the level obtained in step e), slowly vary the audio frequency from 100 Hz to 5000 Hz and observe the steady-state deviation. Record the maximum deviation.
- g) Set the test receiver to measure peak negative deviation and repeat step d) through step f).
- h) The values recorded in step f) and step g) are the modulation limiting.

Audio frequency response test methodology—Constant Input:

- a) Connect the equipment as illustrated in Figure 3.
- b) Set the test receiver to measure peak positive deviation. Set the audio bandwidth for ≤ 50 Hz to $\geq 15\,000$ Hz. Turn the de-emphasis function off.
- c) Adjust the transmitter per the manufacturer's procedure for full rated system deviation.
- d) Apply a 1000 Hz tone and adjust the audio frequency generator to produce 20% of the rated system deviation.
- e) Set the test receiver to measure rms deviation and record the deviation reading as DEVREF.
- f) Set the audio frequency generator to the desired test frequency between 300 Hz and 3000 Hz.
- g) Record the test receiver deviation reading as DEVFREQ.
- h) Calculate the audio frequency response at the present frequency as follows in Equation:

$$\text{audio frequency response} = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\text{DEV}_{\text{FREQ}}}{\text{DEV}_{\text{REF}}} \right)$$

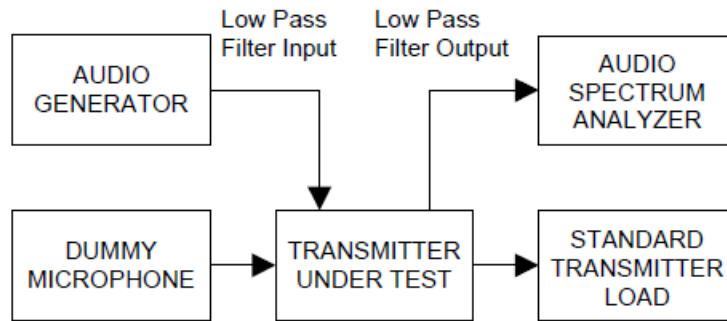
- i) Repeat step f) through step h) for all the desired test frequencies.



Test Setup Block Diagram

Audio Low Pass Filter Response

- a) Connect the equipment as illustrated.
- b) Connect the audio frequency generator as close as possible the input of the post limiter low pass filter within the transmitter under test.
- c) Connect the audio spectrum analyzer to the output of the post limiter low pass filter within the transmitter under test.
- d) Apply a 1000 Hz tone from the audio frequency generator and adjust the level per manufacturer's specifications.
- e) Record the dB level of the 1000 Hz spectral line on the audio spectrum analyzer as LEV_{REF} .
- f) Set the audio frequency generator to the desired test frequency between 3000 Hz and the upper low pass filter limit.
- g) Record audio spectrum analyzer levels, at the test frequency in step f).
- h) Record the dB level on the audio spectrum analyzer as LEV_{FREQ} .
- i) Calculate the audio frequency response at the test frequency as:
low pass frequency response = $LEV_{FREQ} - LEV_{REF}$
- j) Repeat steps f) through i) for all the desired test frequencies.



Test Setup Block Diagram

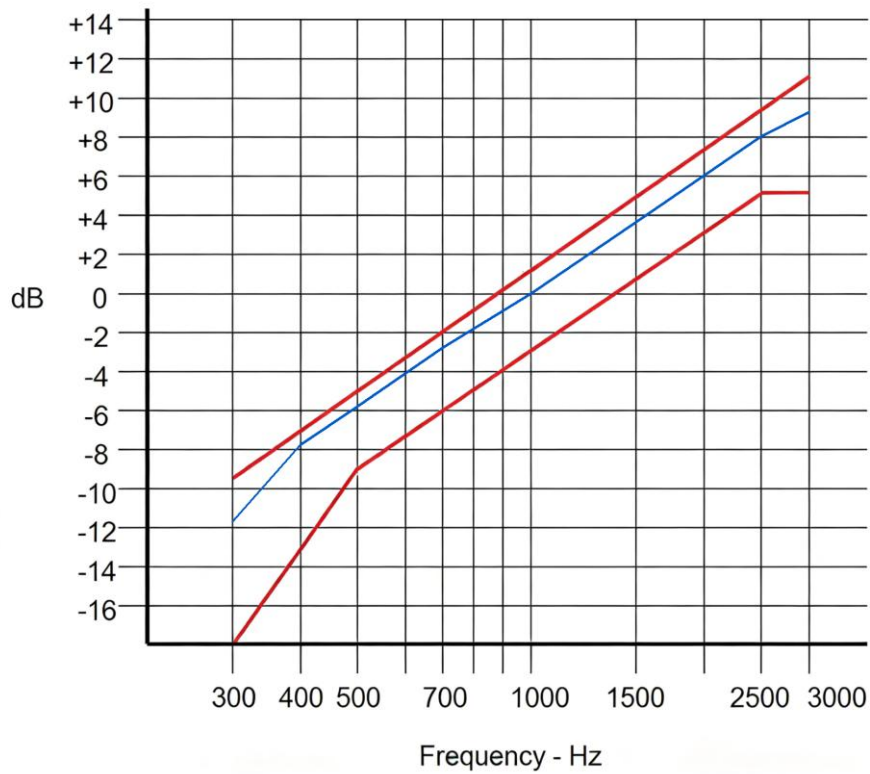
6.3 Test Data and Results

Modulation Limiting

Audio Frequency (Hz)	Positive Deviation (kHz)	Negative Deviation (kHz)	Limit (kHz)
100	2.122	2.114	±2.5
200	2.099	2.107	±2.5
300	2.102	2.102	±2.5
500	2.032	2.040	±2.5
1000	2.028	1.977	±2.5
1500	1.946	1.955	±2.5
2000	2.074	2.076	±2.5
2500	2.175	2.169	±2.5
3000	2.121	2.188	±2.5
3500	1.960	1.950	±2.5
4000	1.894	1.893	±2.5
4500	1.884	1.891	±2.5
5000	1.890	1.887	±2.5

Audio Frequency Response

Audio Frequency (Hz)	Deviation (kHz)	Audio Frequency Response (dB)	Limit (kHz)
300	0.089	-11.80	3.125
400	0.128	-7.82	3.125
500	0.161	-5.83	3.125
700	0.228	-2.81	3.125
1000	0.315	0	3.125
1500	0.482	3.69	3.125
2500	0.802	8.12	3.125
3000	0.926	9.37	3.125



7. Frequency Stability

7.1 Standard and Limit

According to FCC Part 2.1055(a)(2), the frequency stability shall be measure with variation of ambient temperature from -20°C to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$, and according to FCC Part 2.1055(d)(2), the frequency stability shall be measured with reducing primary supply voltage to the battery operating end point which is specified by the manufacturer.

According to FCC Part 95.565, Each FRS transmitter type must be designed such that the carrier frequencies remain within ± 2.5 parts-per-million of the channel center frequencies specified in § 95.563 during normal operating conditions.

7.2 Test Procedure

According to Standard TIA-603-D, the method of measurement for frequency stability as follows:

- Connect the equipment as illustrated.
- Operate the equipment in standby conditions for 15 minutes before proceeding.
- Record the carrier frequency of the transmitter as MCF_{MHz} .
- Calculate the percent frequency error by the following:

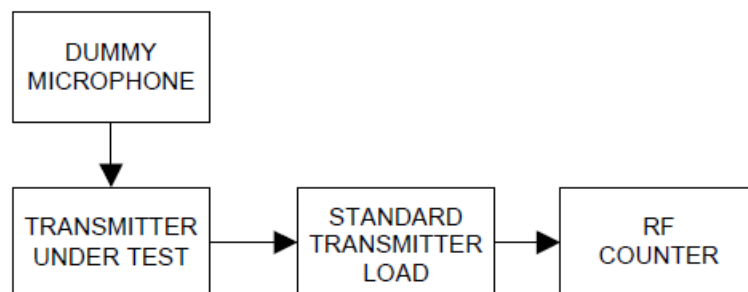
$$\% \text{ error} = \left(\frac{\text{MCF}_{\text{MHz}}}{\text{ACF}_{\text{MHz}}} - 1 \right) * 100$$

where

MCF_{MHz} is the Measured Carrier Frequency in MHz

ACF_{MHz} is the Assigned Carrier Frequency in MHz

- The value recorded in step d) is the carrier frequency stability.



Test Setup Block Diagram

7.3 Test Data and Results

Test Channel: 462.5625MHz

Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (VDC)	Measured Value (MHz)	Frequency Error		Limit (ppm)
			Error (kHz)	Error (ppm)	
50	4.05	462.5627	0.20	0.43	±2.5
	4.95	462.5628	0.30	0.6	±2.5
40	4.5	462.5629	0.40	0.9	±2.5
30	4.5	462.5629	0.40	0.9	±2.5
20	4.5	462.5629	0.40	0.9	±2.5
10	4.5	462.5628	0.30	0.6	±2.5
0	4.5	462.5627	0.20	0.4	±2.5
-10	4.5	462.5631	0.60	1.3	±2.5
-20	4.05	462.5629	0.40	0.9	±2.5
	4.95	462.5632	0.70	1.51	±2.5

8. Occupied Bandwidth

8.1 Standard and Limit

According to FCC Part 2.1049 (c) (1), for radiotelephone transmitter, other than single sideband or independent sideband transmitter, when modulated by a 2.5 kHz tone at an input level 16 dB greater than that necessary to produce 50 percent modulation.

According to FCC Part 95.573, Each FRS transmitter type must be designed such that the occupied bandwidth does not exceed 12.5 kHz.

According to FCC Part 95.579, Each FRS transmitter type must be designed to satisfy the applicable unwanted emissions limits in this paragraph.

(a) Attenuation requirements. The power of unwanted emissions must be attenuated below the carrier power output in Watts (P) by at least:

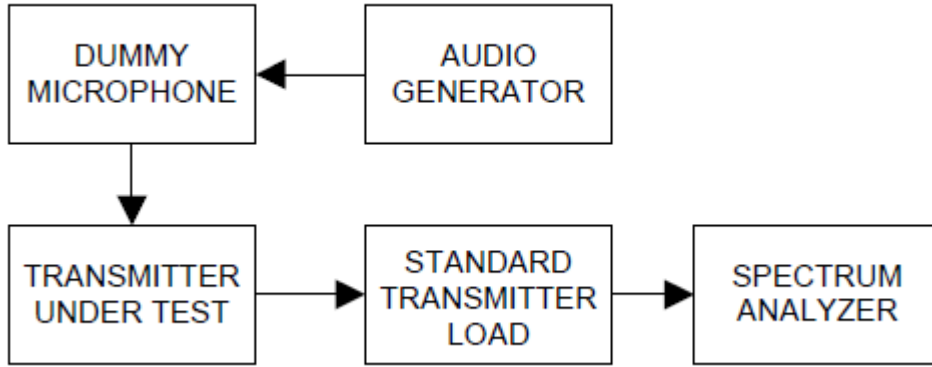
- (1) 25 dB (decibels) in the frequency band 6.25 kHz to 12.5 kHz removed from the channel center frequency.
- (2) 35 dB in the frequency band 12.5 kHz to 31.25 kHz removed from the channel center frequency.
- (3) $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB in any frequency band removed from the channel center frequency by more than 31.25 kHz.

(b) Measurement bandwidths. The power of unwanted emissions in the frequency bands specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section is measured with a reference bandwidth of 300 Hz. The power of unwanted emissions in the frequency range specified in paragraph (a)(3) is measured with a reference bandwidth of at least 30 kHz.

8.2 Test Procedure

According to Standard TIA-603-D, the method of measurement for frequency stability as follows:

- a) Connect the equipment as illustrated.
- b) Adjust the spectrum analyzer for the following settings:
 - 1) Resolution Bandwidth per the above table.
 - 2) Video Bandwidth at least 10 times the resolution bandwidth.
 - 3) Sweep Speed slow enough to maintain measurement calibration.
 - 4) Detector Mode = Positive Peak.
 - 5) Span that will allow proper viewing of the test bandwidth (see 1.3.4.4).
- c) Set the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer to the assigned transmitter frequency. Key the transmitter, and set the level of the unmodulated carrier to a full scale reference line. This is the 0 dB reference for the measurement.
- d) Modulate the transmitter with a 2500 Hz sine wave at an input level 16 dB greater than that necessary to produce 50% of rated system deviation. The input level shall be established at the frequency of maximum response of the audio modulating circuit. Transmitters employing digital modulation techniques that bypass the limiter and the audio low-pass filter shall be modulated as specified by the manufacturer.



Test Setup Block Diagram

8.3 Test Data and Results

The occupied Bandwidth Emission of all fall in the Mask, full fit the requirements of the standards.
Necessary Bandwidth For FRS Channel Separation 12.5 kHz:

$K = 1$

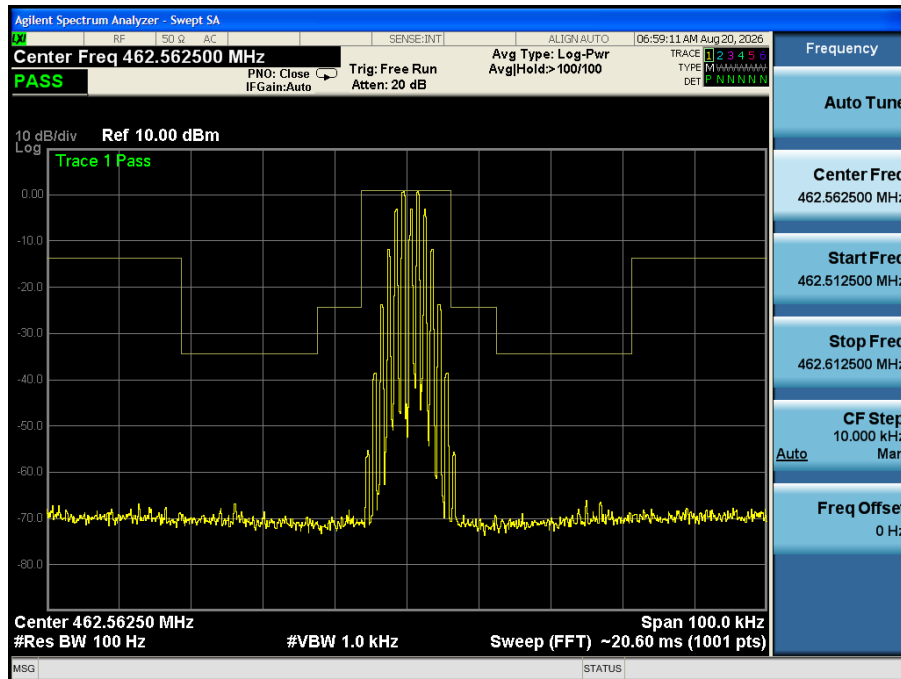
$M = 3 \text{ kHz}$

$D = 2.5 \text{ kHz}$

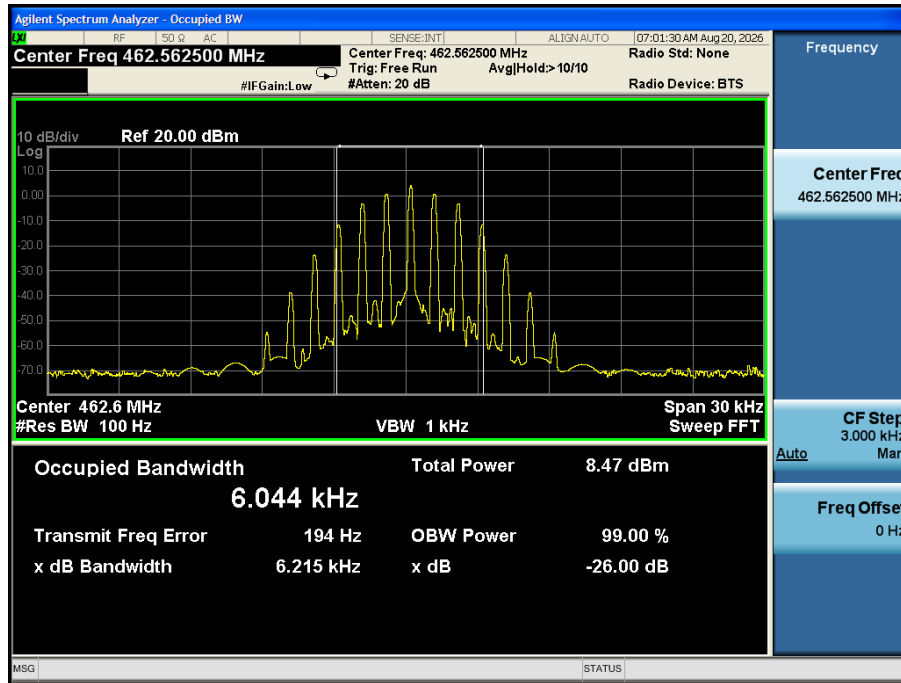
$B_n = 2M + 2DK = 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 2.5 \times 1 = 11 \text{ kHz}$

Emission Designation=11K0F3E

Please refer to the following test plots:



Test Channel	Occupied Bandwidth (kHz)	Emission Bandwidth (KHz)	Limits(KHz)	Result
462.5625 MHz	6.044	6.215	12.5	Pass



9. Radiated Spurious Emissions

9.1 Standard and Limit

According to FCC 2.1053, measurements shall be made to detect spurious emission that may be radiated directly from the cabinet, control circuits, power leads, or intermediated circuit elements under normal condition of installation and operation. Information submitted shall include the relative radiated power of spurious emission with reference to the rated power output of the transmitter, assuming all emissions are radiated from a halfwave dipole antenna.

According to FCC Part 95.579, Each FRS transmitter type must be designed to satisfy the applicable unwanted emissions limits in this paragraph.

(a) Attenuation requirements. The power of unwanted emissions must be attenuated below the carrier power output in Watts (P) by at least:

- (1) 25 dB (decibels) in the frequency band 6.25 kHz to 12.5 kHz removed from the channel center frequency.
- (2) 35 dB in the frequency band 12.5 kHz to 31.25 kHz removed from the channel center frequency.
- (3) $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB in any frequency band removed from the channel center frequency by more than 31.25 kHz.

(b) Measurement bandwidths. The power of unwanted emissions in the frequency bands specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section is measured with a reference bandwidth of 300 Hz. The power of unwanted emissions in the frequency range specified in paragraph (a)(3) is measured with a reference bandwidth of at least 30 kHz.

9.2 Test Procedure

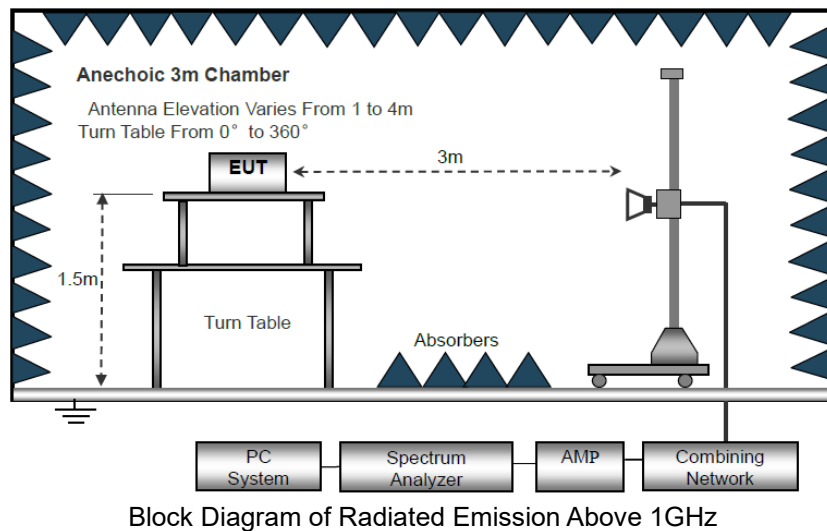
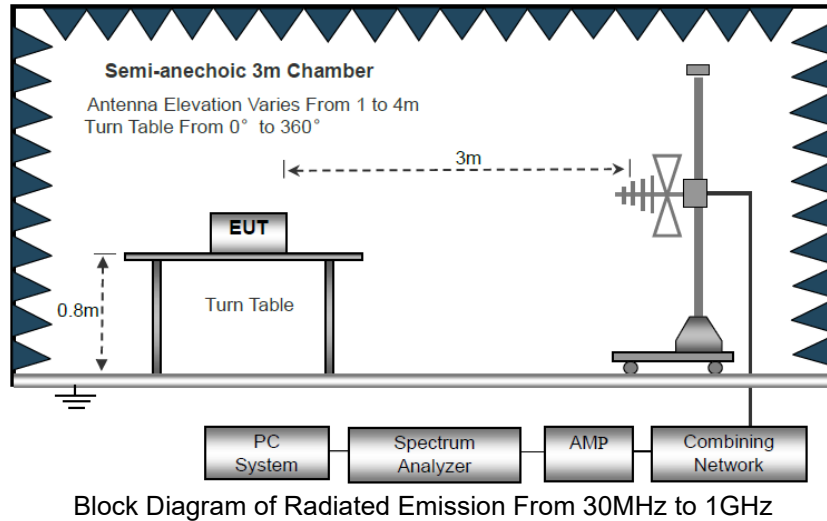
The setup of EUT is according with per TIA-603-D and ANSI C63.26 measurement procedure.

The measurement antenna was placed at a distance of 3 meters from the EUT. During the tests, the antenna height and polarization as well as EUT azimuth were varied in order to identify the maximum level of emissions from the EUT. The test was performed by placing the EUT on 3-orthogonal axis.

The frequency range up to tenth harmonic of the fundamental frequency was investigated.

Remove the EUT and replace it with substitution antenna. A signal generator was connected to the substitution antenna by a non-radiating cable. The absolute levels of the spurious emissions were measured by the substitution.

Spurious attenuation limit in dB = $43 + 10 \log_{10} (\text{power in Watts})$



9.3 Test Data and Results

Based on all tested data, the EUT complied with the FCC Part 95.579 standard limit for a FRS device, and with the worst case as below:

Remark: Result = Reading + Factor, Margin = Result - Limit

Test Data of Radiated Spurious Emission						
Frequency	Reading	Correct	Result	Limit	Margin	Polar
(MHz)	(dBm)	dB	(dBm)	(dBm)	(dB)	H/V
Test Channel: 462.5625MHz						
925.1250	-60.98	11.65	-49.33	-13	-36.33	H
1387.6875	-19.95	-12.98	-32.93	-13	-19.93	H
2312.8125	-8.21	-9.36	-17.57	-13	-4.57	H
3237.9375	-23.32	-5.90	-29.22	-13	-16.22	H
925.1250	-49.12	11.65	-37.47	-13	-24.47	V
1387.6875	-13.81	-12.98	-26.79	-13	-13.79	V
2312.8125	-4.91	-9.36	-14.27	-13	-1.27	V
3237.9375	-22.69	-5.90	-28.59	-13	-15.59	V

Note 1: this EUT was tested in 3 orthogonal positions and the worst case position data was reported.

Note 2: Testing is carried out with frequency rang 30MHz to the tenth harmonics. Emissions undetected below the base noise are not reported.

*****THE END*****