

EXHIBIT B

(FCC Ref. 2.1033(b)(4))

"Description of Circuit Functions"

26700C Circuit Description :

The following circuit description for model 26700C is based on the circuit diagram and block diagram of 26700C.

26700C Handset :

1. Receiving Path

The receiving path is established by below sections.

Low Noise Amplifier (LNA)

FM signal filtering by the duplexer, and input to tuning amplifier Q9. Then filtering once more by band pass filter L10 & C49, C53, then output to mixer.

Mixer

Mixer is built in IC1, and local oscillator built in IC1, which is controlled by the PLL diode VD1 & VD2. The IF (10.7MHz) is filtering by a ceramic filter CF1, the filtered IF will input to IF amplifier IC1 pin 33.

IF amplifier

IF amplifier is built in U1. Amplified IF is filtering again by a ceramic filter CF3 (450KHz), the filtered IF will input to FM demodulator IC1 pin 31.

FM demodulator and expander

The IF is demodulated by active filter (built in IC1), then the recovered audio is input to the expander for de-emphasis, before output to the handset speaker through audio amplifier.

2. Transmitting Path

The transmitting path is established by below sections.

Mic amplifier and compressor

Audio picked up by handset microphone is amplified by internal mic amplifier of IC1, then input to compressor for pre-emphasis, before input to the modulator (Tx VCO).

Modulator and Tx VCO

The transmit VCO is constructed by VD1 & VD2 , which is controlled by PLL of IC1 . Both audio and data signal input to the transmit VCO will cause a frequency modulation progress.

RF power amplifier

FM signal is amplified by Q2 and fit to the antenna through duplexer .

26700C Base Unit :

1. Receiving Path

The receiving path is established by below section .

Low Noise Amplifier (LNA)

FM signal filtering by the duplexer , and input to tuning amplifier Q1. Then filtering once more by band pass filter L14 & C42,C51 ,then output to mixer .

Mixer

Mixer is built in IC1 , and local oscillator built in IC1 , which is controlled by the PLL diode VD1 & VD2 . The IF (10.7MHz) is filtering by a ceramic filter CF2 , the filtered IF will input to IF amplifier IC1 pin 33.

IF amplifier

IF amplifier is built in U1. Amplified IF is filtering again by a ceramic filter CF1 (450KHz) , the filtered IF will input to FM demodulator IC1 pin 31.

FM demodulator and expander

The IF is demodulate by active filter (built in IC1) , then the recovered audio is input to the expander for de-emphasis , before output to the handset speaker through audio amplifier .

2. Transmitting Path

The transmitting path is established by below sections.

Mic amplifier and compressor

Audio pick up by handset microphone is amplified by internal mic amplifier of IC1 , then input to compressor for pre-emphasis , before input to the modulator (Tx VCO).

Modulator and Tx VCO

The transmit VCO is constructed by VD1 & VD2 , which is controlled by PLL of IC1 . Both audio and data signal input to the transmit VCO will cause a frequency modulation progress.

RF power amplifier

FM signal is amplified by Q8 and fit to the antenna though duplexer .

3. Telephone line interface

The telephone line interface circuit is established by below sections.

Audio power amplifier

IC2 a & IC2b are built as a power amplifier , according to high current output requirement for line interface.

Line relay & isolation transformer

T4 is the line isolation transformer , both audio input and output is though this transformer . RL1 is the reed relay for line seize , which is controlled Q3.

Ring detect circuit

IC2c and IC2d is used as a differential amplifier for pick up the ring signal , which is input though two 20M ohm resistor (R13 and R52) as an isolation from the line.

26700C digital security coding system :

The handset and base unit of 26700C will exchange a random generated 16 bits digital security code , when every time the handset put on the charging cradle of base unit . This is to FCC Part 15.214(d) requirement.