

§ 68.224 Notice of non-hearing aid compatibility.

Every non-hearing aid compatible telephone offered for sale to the public on or after August 17, 1989, whether previously-registered, newly registered or refurbished shall:

(a) Contain in a conspicuous location on the surface of its packaging a statement that the telephone is not hearing aid compatible, as is defined in §§ 68.4(a)(3) and 68.316, or if offered for sale without a surrounding package, shall be affixed with a written statement that the telephone is not hearing aid-compatible, as defined in §§ 68.4(a)(3) and 68.316; and

(b) Be accompanied by instructions in accordance with § 68.218(b)(5) of the rules.

[54 FR 21431, May 18, 1989, as amended at 61 FR 42187, Aug. 14, 1996]

§ 68.226 Registration of digital systems components.

Registered terminal equipment for connection to digital services may be registered as a component of a terminal equipment system. Such terminal equipment shall be connected to digital services only in a manner consistent with the registration code contained as part of the FCC registration number. Such codes shall be determined and assigned in the administration of the registration program.

[50 FR 48209, Nov. 22, 1985]

Subpart D—Conditions for Registration

AUTHORITY: Secs. 4, 5, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1068, 1082 (47 U.S.C. 154, 155, 303).

SOURCE: 45 FR 20853, Mar. 31, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 68.300 Labelling requirements.

(a) Registered terminal equipment and registered protective circuitry shall have prominently displayed on an outside surface the following information in the following format:

Complies With Part 68, FCC Rules
FCC Registration Number _____
Ringer Equivalence _____

(b) Registered terminal equipment and registered protective circuitry shall also have the following identifying information permanently affixed thereto:

- (1) Grantee's name
- (2) Model number, as specified in the registration application
- (3) Serial number or date of manufacture.

(4) Country of origin of the equipment: Made in _____. Required if the equipment is not manufactured in the United States. Country of origin shall be determined in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1304 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(5) As used herein, "permanently affixed" means that the required nameplate data is etched, engraved, stamped, indelibly printed or otherwise permanently marked. Alternatively, the required information may be permanently marked on a nameplate of metal, plastic, or other material fastened to the enclosure by welding, riveting, etc., or with a permanent adhesive. Such a nameplate must be able to last the expected lifetime of the equipment in the environment in which the equipment will be operated and must not be readily detachable.

(c) As of April 1, 1997, all registered telephones, including cordless telephones, as defined in § 15.3(j) of this chapter, manufactured in the United States (other than for export) or imported for use in the United States, that are hearing aid compatible, as defined in § 68.316, shall have the letters "HAC" permanently affixed thereto. "Permanently affixed" shall be defined as in § 68.300(b)(5). Telephones used with public mobile services or private radio services, and secure telephones, as defined by § 68.3, are exempt from this requirement.

(d) When the device is so small or for such use that it is not practical to place the labelling information specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the information required by these paragraphs shall be placed in a prominent place in user instructions. The FCC Registration Number and the device Model Number, however, must

be displayed on the device. All lettering on the label must be discernible without magnification.

[45 FR 20853, Mar. 31, 1980, as amended at 51 FR 944, Jan. 9, 1986; 61 FR 42187, Aug. 14, 1996; 61 FR 42392, Aug. 15, 1996; 61 FR 54953, Oct. 23, 1996]

§ 68.302 Environment simulation.

Registered terminal equipment and registered protective circuitry shall comply with all the criteria contained in the rules and regulations in this subpart, both prior to and after the application of each of the mechanical and electrical stresses specified in this section, notwithstanding that certain of these stresses may result in partial or total destruction of equipment.

(a) *Vibration.* The equipment shall be subjected to vibration while in the condition that it is normally shipped or transported. That is, during the following vibration test the equipment shall be vibrated while packaged if shipped packaged, or the equipment shall be vibrated while unpackaged if shipped unpackaged. The following sinusoidal vibration should be applied once in each of three orthogonal directions, however, for large equipments, the unit should rest on the base or side on which it is normally shipped: One sweep at a level of 0.5g peak from 5 to 100 Hz, and one sweep at a level of 1.5g peak from 100 to 500 Hz. The 5 to 100 Hz sweep should be conducted at a sweep rate of 0.1 octave/min. (approximately 45 minutes) and the 100 to 500 Hz sweep at a rate of 0.25 octave/min. (approximately 10 minutes).

(b) *Temperature and humidity.* Cycling at any convenient rate through the following temperature and humidity conditions three times: 30 minutes at 65° C (150° F) and 15 percent relative humidity, followed by 30 minutes at 32° C (90° F) and 90 percent relative humidity, followed by 30 minutes at –40° C (–40° F) and any convenient humidity.

(c) *Shock.* (1) Registered Terminal Equipment and Registered Protective Circuitry Equipment Unpackaged:

Hand-Held Items Normally Used at Head Height:

18 random drops from a height of 150 cm (60 in) onto concrete covered with 3 mm (1/8 in) asphalt tile or similar surface.

Normally Customer Carried Equipment:

6 random drops from a height of 75 cm (30 in) onto concrete covered with 3 mm (1/8 in) asphalt tile or similar surface.

Equipment Not Normally Customer Carried:

These tests are made onto concrete covered with 3 mm (1/8 in) asphalt tile or similar surface.

0–10 kg (0–20 lbs): One 15 cm (6 in) face drop on each normal or designated rest face, one 7 cm (3 in) drop on all other faces, and one 7 cm (3 in) corner drop on each corner.

10–20 kg (20–50 lbs): One 10 cm (4 in) face drop on each normal or designated rest face, one 5 cm (2 in) face drop on all other faces, and one 5 cm (2 in) corner drop on each corner.

20–50 kg (50–100 lbs): One 5 cm (2 in) face drop on each normal or designated rest face. One edgewise drop and one cornerwise drop from a height of 5 cm (2 in) on each edge and corner adjacent to the rest face.

50–500 kg (100–1000 lbs): One 2 cm (1 in) face drop on each normal or designated rest face. One edgewise drop and one cornerwise drop from a height of 2 cm (1 in) on each edge and corner adjacent to the rest face.

Over 500 kg (1,000 lbs): One 2 cm (1 in) face drop on each normal or designated rest face. One edgewise drop from a height of 2 cm (1 in) on each edge adjacent to this rest face.

(2) The drop tests specified in the mechanical shock conditioning stresses shall be performed as follows:

FACE DROP—The unit should be dropped such that the face to be struck is approximately parallel to the impact surface.

CORNER DROP—The unit should be dropped such that upon impact a line from the struck corner to the center of gravity of the packaged equipment is approximately perpendicular to the impact surface.

EDGEWISE DROP—The unit should be positioned on a flat test surface. One edge of the rest face should be supported with a block so that the rest face makes an angle of 20° with the horizontal. The opposite edge should be lifted the designated height above the test surface and dropped.

CORNERWISE DROP—The unit should be positioned on a flat test surface. One corner of the test face should be supported with a block so that the rest face makes an angle of 20° with the horizontal. The opposite corner should be lifted the designated height above the test surface and dropped.

RANDOM DROP—The unit should be positioned prior to release to ensure as nearly as possible that for every six drops there is one impact on each of the six major surfaces and that the surface to be struck is approximately parallel to the impact surface.

(d) *Metallic voltage surge.* Two 800-volt peak surges of a metallic voltage (one