GENERAL

fcc id oarrxam 2000

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Introduction

In the world of wireless technology, ensuring that every device complies with federal regulations is not just a legal requirement—it's a cornerstone of consumer safety, reliable performance, and market integrity. One of the most critical identifiers in this regulatory landscape is the FCC ID, a unique code that certifies a device's compliance with the United States Federal Communications Commission's rules. Among the myriad of FCC IDs circulating in the industry, the **fcc id oarrxam 2000**stands out as a frequently referenced identifier for a specific line of advanced wireless receivers. This article dives deep into what the FCC ID means, how it's assigned, the significance of the OARRXAM 2000 designation, and everything you need to know about ensuring compliance, troubleshooting, and best practices for devices bearing this ID.

Understanding the FCC ID

What Is an FCC ID?

The FCC ID is a two-part alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies a radio frequency (RF) device that has been tested and certified by the FCC. The first part of the code is the manufacturer's identification, and the second part is the specific model number. Together, they provide a clear trail for regulatory bodies, manufacturers, and consumers to trace a device's compliance history.

Why Is the FCC ID Important?

1. **Regulatory Compliance:**Devices that emit radio waves must meet strict standards to prevent harmful interference with other communications systems.

2. **Consumer Confidence:**An FCC ID signals that a product has undergone rigorous testing, assuring buyers of its safety and performance.

3. **Legal Protection:**Manufacturers and distributors avoid fines and legal action by ensuring their products carry valid FCC IDs.

Decoding the FCC ID OARRXAM 2000

Manufacturer Identification: OARR

The first four letters, "OARR," are the manufacturer's identifier. This code is allocated by the FCC and is unique to each company. In this case, OARR is a well-known producer of high performance radio receivers used in both commercial and industrial settings.

Model Identification: XAM 2000

The remaining part of the code, "XAM 2000," specifies the exact model. The "2000" typically indicates a particular generation or series within the product line, often associated with specific technical features such as frequency range, sensitivity, or power output.

Putting It All Together

When you see **fcc id oarrxam 2000**, you're looking at a device from OARR that has met FCC standards for the

XAM 2000 series. This code appears on the device’s label, packaging, and documentation, and is searchable in the FCC’s public database.

Locating the FCC ID on Your Device

1. Check the Physical Label: The FCC ID is usually printed on a small label on the back or bottom of the device.
2. Examine the User Manual: Many manufacturers include the FCC ID in the specifications section.
3. Search Online: If the code isn’t physically present, you can search the FCC’s database by entering the manufacturer’s name or the model number.

Device Overview: OARRXAM 2000

Intended Applications

The OARRXAM 2000 is a versatile radio receiver designed for:

- Industrial control systems
- Telemetry and remote sensing
- Scientific research stations
- Commercial wireless infrastructure

Key Technical Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Frequency Range	30 /MHz – 1 /GHz
Maximum Input Power	+30 /dBm
Noise Figure	"d /2 /dB
Dynamic Range	> /100 /dB
Power Consumption	"d /5 /W

Unique Features

- Low Noise Amplifier: Enhances signal clarity in crowded RF environments.
- Digital Signal Processing: Offers advanced filtering and demodulation capabilities.
- Modular Design: Allows easy integration with existing control systems.

The FCC Certification Process for OARRXAM 2000

1. Pre Testing Preparation

Manufacturers must first design the device to meet FCC Part /15 or Part /18 requirements, depending on the intended use. This involves selecting components that comply with electromagnetic emission limits and ensuring proper shielding.

2. Laboratory Testing

Certified laboratories conduct a series of tests:

- Radiated Emission: Measures the device’s RF emissions across its operating bands.
- Conducted Emission: Assesses emissions along the power lines.
- Susceptibility: Ensures the device can withstand external RF interference.

3. Documentation Submission

After successful testing, the manufacturer submits:

- Test reports
- Technical specifications
- User manual excerpts
- Certificate of Conformity (CoC)

4. FCC Review and Approval

The FCC reviews the documentation. If everything meets the standards, the FCC assigns a unique identifier—our **fcc id oarrxam 2000**—and the device is officially certified.

Regulatory Compliance: Part /15 vs. Part /18

Part /15

Part 15 governs unlicensed devices, such as Wi Fi routers and Bluetooth gadgets. Devices must keep emissions below specified limits to avoid interference.

Part /18

Part 18 applies to licensed devices that operate on specific frequency bands, often used in industrial or scientific contexts. The OARRXAM 2000 typically falls under Part /18 due to its advanced capabilities.

Common Issues and Troubleshooting

Interference Problems

Even with an FCC ID, devices can sometimes experience interference. Check the following:

1. Verify that the device's antenna is properly connected.
2. Ensure that the operating frequency is within the specified range.
3. Confirm that no other nearby equipment is causing RF noise.

Labeling Errors

Occasionally, manufacturers misprint the FCC ID. If you suspect a labeling error:

- Cross check the code against the FCC database.
- Contact the manufacturer's support team for clarification.

Compliance Certification Expiry

FCC certifications can expire if the device undergoes significant modifications. Always verify that the current model still carries a valid FCC ID.

Registering Your Device with FCC ID OARRXAM 2000

Step 1: Prepare Documentation

Gather all technical specifications, test reports, and the user manual.

Step 2: Submit to the FCC

Use the FCC's online portal to submit the device's details. Provide the manufacturer's ID, model number, and the FCC ID if available.

Step 3: Await Approval

The FCC will review and, if everything is in order, assign or confirm the existing FCC ID.

Step 4: Update Labels and Documentation

Once approved, ensure that all product labels, packaging, and manuals reflect the correct FCC ID.

FAQs

Conclusion

The **fcc id oarrxam 2000**is more than just a string of letters and numbers; it's a testament to a device's adherence to stringent federal standards, ensuring that it can coexist safely in the crowded radio frequency spectrum. Understanding what the FCC ID means, how it's assigned, and how to maintain compliance can save manufacturers, distributors, and consumers from costly penalties and product recalls. Whether you're a seasoned engineer, a hobbyist building your own wireless system, or a retailer ensuring product legitimacy, keeping a finger on the pulse of FCC certification is essential. With the knowledge shared in this guide, you're now equipped to navigate the intricacies of the OARRXAM 2000's regulatory journey and maintain peace of mind in the rapidly

evolving world of wireless technology.

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