

D I A D I V T e r m i n a l R e g u l a t o r y I n f o r m a t i o n



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Symbol and UPS' rights and obligations with relation to the DIAD IV product, including without limitation product liability and license grants, will be in accordance with Purchase Agreements number: 2001 - 11204 - 01, 2001 - 11204 - 02 and 2001 - 11204 - 03, dated February 13, 2003.

Symbol reserves the right to make changes to any product to improve reliability, function, or design.

Symbol and the Symbol logo are registered trademarks of Symbol Technologies, Inc. Other product names mentioned in this manual may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies and are hereby acknowledged.

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Regulatory Information

All Symbol devices are designed to be compliant with rules and regulations in the countries listed in sections 4.5 of Exhibit 2 of the Agreement and will be labeled as required.

Any changes or modifications to Symbol Technologies equipment, not expressly approved by Symbol Technologies, could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Antennas, use only the supplied or an approved replacement antenna. Unauthorized antennas, modifications, or attachments could cause damage and may violate regulations.

Radio Modules

This device contains approved radio modules. These modules are identified below.

- Symbol Compact Flash RLAN (11Mbps DSSS) radio card, Type: LA-4137
- Motorola TriBand GSM GPRS G18 module, or Motorola CDMA C18 module
- Symbol Bluetooth Module, Type: 21-58466

This device incorporates the International Roaming feature (IEEE802.11d) which will ensure the product operates on the correct channels for the particular country of use. This device contains a Bluetooth qualified module, Bluetooth ID: B01039

Health and Safety Recommendations

Caution: Even the best-designed products can be a potential source of injury/illness if used incorrectly. In order to avoid or minimize risk of ergonomic injury, follow the general recommendations below. Consult with your local Health & Safety Manager to ensure that you are meeting your company's safety programs to prevent employee injury.

Ergonomic Recommendations

- Reduce or eliminate repetitive motion
- Maintain a neutral posture and avoid awkward positions
- Reduce or eliminate excessive force
- Keep objects that are used frequently within easy reach
- Perform tasks at correct heights
- Reduce or eliminate vibration
- Reduce or eliminate direct pressure
- Provide adjustable workstations
- Avoid static exertions
- Provide adequate clearance
- Provide a suitable working environment
- Improve work procedures
- Take periodic rest breaks.

For Vehicle Installations and use

1. An air bag inflates with great force. DO NOT place objects, including either installed or portable wireless equipment, in the area over the air bag deployment area. If in-vehicle wireless equipment is improperly installed and the air bag inflates, serious injury could result.
2. Position your device within easy reach. Be able to access your device without removing your eyes from the road.
3. Do not take notes or use the device while driving to the point of distracting from driving. Reading or jolting down text takes attention away from your primary responsibility, driving safely.

Effect on Vehicles

RF signals may affect improperly installed or inadequately shielded electronic systems in motor vehicles (including safety systems). Check with the manufacturer or its representative regarding your vehicle. You should also consult the manufacturer of any equipment that has been added to your vehicle.

You are required to switch OFF mobile phones when on board an aircraft as operation may be dangerous and illegal.

Pacemakers

It is recommended by pacemaker manufacturers that a minimum of 15cm (6 inches) be maintained between a handheld wireless phone and a pacemaker to avoid any possible interference with the pacemaker. These recommendations are consistent with independent research and recommendations by Wireless Technology Research.

Persons with Pacemakers:

- Should ALWAYS keep the device more than 15cm (6 inches) from their pacemaker when turned ON
- Should not carry the device in a breast pocket
- Should use the ear furthest from the pacemaker to minimize the potential for interference.
- If you have any reason to suspect that interference is taking place, turn OFF your device.

Patents

This product is covered by one or more of the following U.S. and foreign Patents:
 U.S. Patent No. 4,593,186; 4,603,262; 4,607,156; 4,652,750; 4,673,805; 4,736,095;
 4,758,717; 4,760,248; 4,806,742; 4,816,660; 4,845,350; 4,896,026; 4,897,532; 4,923,281; 4,933,538;
 4,992,717; 5,015,833; 5,017,765; 5,021,641; 5,029,183; 5,047,617; 5,103,461; 5,113,445; 5,130,520;
 5,140,144; 5,142,550; 5,149,950; 5,157,687; 5,168,148; 5,168,149; 5,180,904; 5,216,232; 5,229,591;
 5,230,088; 5,235,167; 5,243,655; 5,247,162; 5,250,791; 5,250,792; 5,260,553; 5,262,627; 5,262,628;
 5,266,787; 5,278,398; 5,280,162; 5,280,163; 5,280,164; 5,280,498; 5,304,786; 5,304,788; 5,306,900;
 5,324,924; 5,337,361; 5,367,151; 5,373,148; 5,378,882; 5,396,053; 5,396,055; 5,399,846; 5,408,081;
 5,410,139; 5,410,140; 5,412,198; 5,418,812; 5,420,411; 5,436,440; 5,444,231; 5,449,891; 5,449,893;
 5,468,949; 5,471,042; 5,478,998; 5,479,000; 5,479,002; 5,479,441; 5,504,322; 5,519,577; 5,528,621;
 5,532,469; 5,543,610; 5,545,889; 5,552,592; 5,557,093; 5,578,810; 5,581,070; 5,589,679; 5,589,680;
 5,608,202; 5,612,531; 5,619,028; 5,627,359; 5,637,852; 5,664,229; 5,668,803; 5,675,139; 5,693,929;
 5,698,835; 5,705,800; 5,714,746; 5,723,851; 5,734,152; 5,734,153; 5,742,043; 5,745,794; 5,754,587;
 5,762,516; 5,763,863; 5,767,500; 5,789,728; 5,789,731; 5,808,287; 5,811,785; 5,811,787; 5,815,811;
 5,821,519; 5,821,520; 5,823,812; 5,828,050; 5,848,064; 5,850,078; 5,861,615; 5,874,720; 5,875,415;
 5,900,617; 5,902,989; 5,907,146; 5,912,450; 5,914,478; 5,917,173; 5,920,059; 5,923,025; 5,929,420;
 5,945,658; 5,945,659; 5,946,194; 5,959,285; 6,002,918; 6,021,947; 6,029,894; 6,031,830; 6,036,098;
 6,047,892; 6,050,491; 6,053,413; 6,056,200; 6,065,678; 6,067,297; 6,082,621; 6,084,528; 6,088,482;
 6,092,725; 6,101,483; 6,102,293; 6,104,620; 6,114,712; 6,115,678; 6,119,944; 6,123,265; 6,131,814;
 6,138,180; 6,142,379; 6,172,478; 6,176,428; 6,178,426; 6,186,400; 6,188,681; 6,209,788; 6,209,789;
 6,216,951; 6,220,514; 6,243,447; 6,244,513; 6,247,647; 6,308,061; 6,250,551; 6,295,031; 6,308,061;
 6,308,892; 6,321,990; 6,328,213; 6,330,244; 6,336,587; 6,340,114; 6,340,115; 6,340,119; 6,348,773;
 6,380,949; 6,394,355; D305,885; D341,584; D344,501; D359,483; D362,453; D363,700; D363,918;
 D370,478; D383,124; D391,250;
 D405,077; D406,581; D414,171; D414,172; D418,500; D419,548; D423,468; D424,035;
 D430,158; D430,159; D431,562; D436,104.
 Invention No. 55,358; 62,539; 69,060; 69,187; NI-068564 (Taiwan); No. 1,601,796; 1,907,875; 1,955,269
 (Japan); European Patent 367,299; 414,281; 367,300; 367,298; UK 2,072,832; France 81/03938; Italy
 1,138,713
 rev. 06/02



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Radio Frequency Interference Requirements - FCC



Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Radio Transmitters (Part 15)

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Radio Frequency Interference Requirements - Canada

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

Radio Transmitters

This device complies with RSS 210 of Industry & Science Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Label Marking: The Term "IC:" before the radio certification only signifies that Industry Canada technical specifications were met.



Marking and European Economic Area (EEA)

The use of 2.4GHz WLAN's, for use through the EEA, have the following restrictions:

- Maximum radiated transmit power of 100 mW EIRP in the frequency range 2.400 -2.4835 GHz
- France, equipment is restricted to 2.4465 -2.4835 GHz frequency range
- Belgium outside usage, the equipment is restricted to 2.460 -2.4835 GHz frequency range
- Italy requires a user license for outside usage.

Bluetooth for use through the EEA have the following restrictions:

- Maximum radiated transmit power of 10mW EIRP in the frequency range 2.400 -2.4835 GHz
- Belgium outside usage, the equipment is restricted to 2.460 -2.4835 GHz frequency range
- Italy requires a user license for outside usage

In accordance with Clause 5, IEC 825 and EN60825, the following information is provided to the user:



ENGLISH		מוצר לייזר רמה 1	1' מוה
HEBREW		אור לייזר	2' מוה
CLASS 1	CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT	אין להביט אל תוך החרם	
CLASS 2	LASER LIGHT DO NOT STARE INTO BEAM CLASS 2 LASER PRODUCT	מוצר לייזר רמה 2	

DANISH / DANSK	KLASSE 1 LASERPRODUKT
KLASSE 2	LASERLYF SE IKKE IND I STRÅLEN KLASSE 2 LASERPRODUKT

ITALIAN / ITALIANO	PRODOTTO AL LASER DI CLASSE 1
CLASSE 2	LUCE LASER NON FISSARE IL RAGGIO/PRODOTTO AL LASER DI CLASSE 2

DUTCH / NEDERLANDS	KLASSE 1 LASERPRODUKT
KLASSE 2	LASERLICHT NIET IN STRAAL STAREN KLASSE 2 LASERPRODUKT

NORWEGIAN / NORSK	LASERPRODUKT, KLASSE 1
KLASSE 2	LASERLYS IKKE STIRR INN I LYSSTRÅLEN LASERPRODUKT, KLASSE 2

FINNISH / SUOMI	LUOKKA 1 LASERTUOTE
LUOKKA 2	LASERVALO
LUMINOSO	ÄLÄ TUJOTA SÄDETTÄ LUOKKA 2 LASERTUOTE

PORTUGUESE / PORTUGUÊS	PRODUTO LASER DA CLASSE 1
CLASSE 2	LUZ DE LASER NÃO FIXAR O RAI O PRODUTO LASER DA CLASSE 2

FRENCH / FRANÇAIS	PRODUIT LASER DE CLASSE 1
CLASSE 2	LUMIERE LASER NE PAS REGARDER LE RAYON FIXEMENT PRODUIT LASER DE CLASSE 2

SPANISH / ESPAÑOL	PRODUCTO LASER DE LA CLASE 1
CLASE 2	LUZ LASER NO MIRE FJAJEMENTE EL HAZ PRODUCTO LASER DE LA CLASE 2

GERMAN / DEUTSCH	LASERPRODUKT DER KLASSE 1
KLASSE 2	LASERSTRAHLEN NICHT DIREKT IN DEN LASERSTRAHL SCHAUEN LASERPRODUKT DER KLASSE 2

SWEDISH / SVENSKA	LASERPRODUKT KLASSE 1
KLASS 2	LASERLJUS STIRRA INTE MOT STRÅLEN LASERPRODUKT KLASS 2

Scanner Labeling



Statement of Compliance

Symbol Technologies, Inc., hereby, declares that this device is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directives 1999/5/EC, 89/336/EEC and 73/23/EEC. Declaration of Conformities may be obtained from <http://www2.symbol.com/doc/>

Other Countries:

- Mexico - Restrict Frequency Range to: 2.450 - 2.4835 GHz.
- Israel - Restrict Frequency Range to: 2.418 - 2.457 GHz.
- Sri Lanka - Restrict Frequency Range to: 2.400 - 2.430 GHz.

Hearing Aids

The device may interfere with some hearing aids. In the event of interference you may want to consult your hearing aid supplier to discuss solutions.

Other Medical Devices

The device transmits radio frequency energy and has the potential to interfere with inadequately protected medical devices. Consult your physician or the manufacturer of the device to see if the particular device has sufficient protection.

It is good practice to turn OFF the device within a hospital or other medical facility where sensitive medical equipment is in use. In some countries, this is a legal requirement applying to all mobile phones and related equipment.

Warning Notices

Please observe all warning notices with regard to the usage of mobile phones and/or terminals.

Potentially Hazardous Atmospheres

You are advised not to use this device at a refuelling point. You are reminded of the need to observe restrictions on the use of radio devices in fuel depots, chemical plants etc. and areas where the air contains chemicals or particles (such as grain, dust, or metal powders) and any other area where you would normally be advised to turn off your vehicle engine.



FCC RF Exposure Guidelines

Safety Information

The device complies with Internationally recognised standards covering Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields from radio devices.

Reducing RF Influence - Use Properly

It is advisable to use the device only in the normal operating position.

Handheld Devices:

This device was tested for typical body-worn operation. The use of third-party belt-clips, holsters, and similar accessories should not contain metallic components in its assembly. The use of these accessories that do not satisfy these requirements may not comply with FCC RF exposure compliance requirements, and should be avoided.



Laser Devices

Symbol devices using lasers comply with US 21CFR1040.10, and IEC825-1:1993, EN60825-1:1994+A11:1996. The laser classification is marked on one of the labels on the device.

Class 1 Laser devices are not considered to be hazardous when used for their intended purpose. The following statement is required to comply with US and international regulations:

Caution: Use of controls, adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous laser light exposure.

Class 2 laser scanners use a low power, visible light diode. As with any very bright light source, such as the sun, the user should avoid staring directly into the light beam. Momentary exposure to a Class 2 laser is not known to be