TIA/EIA/TSB168

Telecommunications

Telephone Terminal Equipment

Labeling Requirements

Formulated under the cognizance of TIA Subcommittee TR-41.11
Administrative Regulatory Considerations

With the approval of TIA Engineering Committee TR-41
User Premises Equipment Division

18-Jun-2001

Contents

1. SCOPE 1

2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES 1

3. LABEL CONTENT AND FORMAT 1

4. LABEL PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS 2

5. LABELING CONTINUITY AND CHANGES 2

6. OTHER LABEL REQUIREMENTS 2

ANNEX A - EQUIPMENT CLASSIFICATIONS (INFORMATIVE) 3

A.1. TERMINAL DEVICES 3
A.2. FULLY PROTECTED SYSTEMS 4
A.3. UNPROTECTED SYSTEMS 4
A.4. TOTALLY PROTECTED SYSTEMS 4
A.5. SYSTEMS DESIGNED FOR INSTALLATION BY THE UNTRAINED 5
A.6. SYSTEM ADJUNCTS 5
A.7. DIGITAL EQUIPMENT 5
A.8. PROTECTIVE CIRCUITS 6

ANNEX B - INFORMATIVE REFERENCES 6

Foreword

This Technical Services Bulletin (TSB) contains criteria for terminal equipment labeling and is intended for submittal to the Administrative Council for Terminal Attachments (ACTA) as a recommendation. This TSB was developed by the TR-41.11 Administrative Regulatory Considerations subcommittee of the TR-41 User Premises Telecommunications Equipment Requirements standards formulating group that is sponsored by the Telecommunications Industry Association, an ANSI-accredited Standards Development Organization. The latest ACTA requirements can be found at www.part68.org.

1. Scope

This TSB specifies the labeling requirements for terminal equipment approved by a Telecommunications Certification Body or a Supplier's Declaration of Conformity for connection to the telephone network in accordance with 47 CFR 68. Other labeling requirements may be applicable to terminal equipment for other reasons (e.g., U.S. Customs Service, safety, EMC); however such requirements do not fall under the scope of this TSB. The definition of terminal equipment may be found in 47 CFR 68.3. In this TSB the word "shall" denotes a mandatory requirement.

2. Normative References

47 CFR 68, Connection of Terminal Equipment to the Telephone Network.

3. Label Content and Format

Approved terminal equipment and approved protective circuitry shall prominently display the following information using the format shown below:

- Responsible party.
- Product identification.
- Equipment Code.
- Ringer Equivalence
- Ringer Type
- Indication that the product meets the requirements of 47 CFR Part 68.

The information required by the first five items shall correspond to the records in the ACTA database of approved equipment.

The required information shall be encoded in the following format:

US: AAAEQ##TXXX

Where:

US: Is a fixed field that indicates the equipment meets all requirements of 47 CFR Part 68 (including the requirements published by ACTA).

AAA Is the responsible party's Grantee Code obtained previously from the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau or currently from ACTA.

EQ Is an Equipment Code indicating to the Service Provider any special signal handling or billing requirements. The Equipment codes are listed in Annex A (normative).

Is the Ringer Equivalence Number without a decimal point (e.g. REN of 1.0 = 10, REN of 0.3 = 03). In the case of a "Z" ringer, ZZ shall appear. In the case of approved equipment without a network interface and equipment not connecting to circuits with analog ringing supplied then "NA" shall appear.

T is the ringer type letter associated with the Ringer Equivalence Number, in accordance with the technical requirements. In the case of approved equipment without a network interface and equipment not connecting to circuits with analog ringing supplied, the letter "N" shall appear.

XXX Is a product identifier, unique when combined with the responsible party's Grantee Code, of at least one and up to nine alphanumeric characters (including one or more dashes

(-) if desired. A dash shall not appear as the first or last character nor shall the identifier consist entirely of dashes). The responsible party shall define this identifier.

4. Label Physical Characteristics

The information required above shall be permanently affixed and legible without magnification. It may be 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 or with a permanent adhesive. Such a nameplate shall be able to last for the expected lifetime of the equipment and shall not be readily detachable.

5. Labeling Continuity and Changes

The labeling content and format requirements in effect when a product was approved shall be effective for the life of the product. The labeling content and format requirements in effect at approval shall also continue to be effective for modified products. However, the responsible party shall have the option of conforming a product's labeling to current content and format requirements at any time.

6. Other Label Requirements

The label shall be placed in one of the following locations in a location where it can be found after installation:

- on an outside surface;
- inside a readily available access door or panel;
- on another readily accessible surface.

For example, the label should not be placed on the rear of a permanently wall-mounted device in a manner such that it is not readily accessible.

Note:

1. For imported proprietary telephones, consoles, modems and other separate adjuncts listed in the approval “envelope” of a specified system, importers must provide U. S. Customs inspectors with a copy of the Telecommunication Certification Body certificate or Supplier’s Declaration of Conformity that lists these items.
2. The FCC has additional marking requirements for telephones as specified in 47 CFR § 68.300(b). These requirements apply both to hearing-aid compatible and non-hearing aid-compatible telephones.

Annex A - Equipment Classifications (normative)

A.1. Terminal Devices

AD AD Specialty adapters such as those using relays and/or active circuitry. (Electrically transparent adapters and extension cords do not require approval).
AL Alarm dialing systems, fire, intrusion, equipment failure and the like.
AN Answering machines or cards.
BR Conferencing bridges.
CC Credit card terminals for placing calls. (Phones, FAXs, etc). Credit card verification devices are classified as specialized data terminals
u
sing the DT category.
CD Small call distributors. This category is used for systems having no more than 10 CO lines. Larger than 10-line systems will take KF, MF or PF classifications. Any call distributor using ground-start facilities will be classified as MF or PF in keeping with state tariff requirements.
CE PC-based cards using MVIP, SSCA or H.110 bus protocols and connected to CN network interface cards. Does not provide network interface circuitry.
CI Call diverters (call forwarders).
CN PC-based cards using MVIP, SSCA or H.110 bus protocols and providing network interface circuitry (LS, GS, DID, etc.).
CO Central-Office implemented coin telephones.
CX Coin operated devices such as instrument-implemented coin phones.
CZ Coin phones connected to telephone company coin service lines
DI Repertory dialers. Telemarketing devices are usually given the MA classification because they often make use of answering machine adjuncts.
DL xDSL modems.
DM Non-dialing modems. Dialing types are in the MD category.
DT Data terminals that have a unique one-of-a-kind data modem.
FA Facsimile machines.
FB Fax modem cards used in PCs or in printers.
FC Fax with cordless telephone.
HN Home networking equipment.
LA Local area data channel modems.
NI Private Network to Telco Facilities Interface (Analog and/or Digital).
MA Multifunction ancillary devices. Including but not limited to telemarketing devices with answering machine adjuncts.
MD Multifunction data devices including dialing type modems.
MO Monitoring equipment, typically cut-line monitors.
MM Multimedia modem devices that provide any combination of data/fax/video.
MR Utility meter reading devices that operate in the off-hook mode.
MS Multimedia server.
MT Multifunction telephones. Single and two-line phones with additional features, such as clock radios, speakerphones, repertory dialers, but not intercoms. See TF category.
MU Music-on-hold adjuncts.
M5 56 kbps PCM analog modem.
ND Number display devices, call identifiers. Note: These were previously approved as KX devices.
OT “Other”miscellaneous types of terminal equipment not classified elsewhere.
PT Single or two-line PC-based telephony cards that permit dialing, speakerphone, and similar functions. They can include fax and data modem functions. (See also the CE, CN codes for PC-based operations that make use of SCSA and MVIP bus facilities.).
RC Conversation recorders.
RG Standalone ringers, chimes, bells, ring relays, visual indicators.

RT Traffic recorders.
SP Non-dialing speakerphones.
TD Telephones with digital throughput.
TE Simple single or two-line telephones (includes those with last number redial).
TF Single or two-line phones with “system” features, intercom, hold, conferencing, line status indicators, etc.
TM Telephone with modem for connecting to the Internet.
TQ Test equipment for on-going maintenance capable of inserting tones into the network or for receiving tones. Includes portable traffic recorders.
TR Toll restrictors.
TX Adjuncts used with one and two line telephones.
VT Video telephones.
WC Cordless phone equipment used with CT2 facilities.
WD Digital modulated cordless phones operating in ISM bands.
WI Spreadspectrum cordless phones operating in ISM frequency bands.
WN Cordless phone with 900 MHz I/F For Voice/Data Equipment Connection to Digital Networks
WS Wireless spreadspectrum data modems that connect to the network.
WT Conventional 43/49 MHz cordless phones.
W4 43-49MHz 25-channel, channel-seeking cordless phones.
W9 902-928 MHz non-spreadspectrum (modulation) cordless phones.
XF Limited use terminal devices
XT Special use devices

A.2. Fully Protected Systems

CF Switches, line monitoring/answering consoles used with Centrex service.
KD Key systems for analog data applications.
KF Fully protected key systems. Note - A key system provides manual access (i.e. direct selection) to the PSTN for outgoing calls. May include call distributors having more than 10 CO lines.
KG Refurbished key telephone systems.
MF Fully protected hybrid systems. (Typically KTS/PBX hybrids). Note - Hybrid systems provide both manual and pooled access to the PSTN for outgoing calls. May include call distributors having more than 10 CO lines.
MH Modular hybrid telephone systems.
PA Paging equipment directly connected to the network. Pagers connecting to the station side of host equipment are approved as KX.
PF Fully protected PBXs. Note - A PBX provides pooled access to the PSTN for outgoing calls. May include call distributors having more than 10 CO lines.
PG Refurbished PBX
PH Modular PBX

A.3. Unprotected Systems

KN Unprotected key systems.
PN Unprotected PBX.

A.4. Totally Protected Systems

KY Totally protected key systems.
MY Totally protect hybrid systems.
PY Totally protected PBXs.

A.5. Systems Designed For Installation By The Untrained

KH User installed key systems. Systems using one or two lines are approved under the TF code.

A.6. System Adjuncts

CT Analog concentrators as typically used by answering services.
DV On-premises data-over-voice equipment. A low-pass filter is generally used to prevent out-of-band data signals from entering the network.
KX Adjuncts and components used with host systems[1]. Caller ID displays not associated with host systems that were given KX shall on re-approval take the ND classification.
LR Least cost routing equipment (typically "trunk-side" dialers).
PX Adjuncts used with specified hybrid and PBX systems.
VM Voicemail systems that connect directly to the network or behind host systems.
XP External surge protectors.

A.7. Digital Equipment

DD Equipment providing CSU functions. Encoded analog and billing protection provided.
DE Equipment providing CSU functions but not encoded analog content and billing protection.
DF Multiline digital equipment (T1, PR ISDN, BR ISDN, subrate), with different types of digital interfaces, which would include T1-DSX PR S/T, BR S/T, T-CSU), subrate DSU, PR U, BR U, etc., coexisting in the same chassis, with switching capabilities to approved analog ports. Encoded analog and billing protection provided.
DS Crossconnect switches for digital transmission media (no analog involvement).
DW Multiline digital equipment (T1, PR ISDN, BR ISDN, subrate, with different types of digital interfaces that would include T1-DSX, PR S/T, BR S/T, T1-CSU, subrate DSU, Pr U, BR U, etc., coexisting in the same chassis, with switching capabilities to approved analog ports. No encoded analog content or billing protection provided.
DX Adjunct devices for digital service applications such as remote diagnostics.
DY Multiline digital equipment (T1, PR ISDN, BR ISDN, subrate) with different types of digital interfaces that would include Tl-DSX,PR S/T, BR S/T, T 1 -CSU, subrate DSU,PR U, BR U, etc., coexisting in the same chassis, with switching capabilities to approved analog ports. Total Part 68 protection (signal power protection through limiter or AGC circuitry) from any audio.
IP VoIP phones and VoIP devices with handset or headset capable of providing access and telecommunication via front-end gateways with the PSTN.
IS VoIP systems (e.g. VoIP PBX) with gateways to PSTN.
IT VoIP terminal adapters (e.g. terminal adapters for the connection of analog or digital telephones to IP networks) capable of providing access and telecommunication via front-end gateways with the PSTN.
XD Multiplexers, channel banks and similar devices connecting to approved CSUs. System ports connecting to CSUs. ISDN terminal equipment connected to the S/T interface.

---

[1] Typically, these include multiline key sets, line cards only for 1A2 type systems, phones with Z-ringer equivalence rated message waiting lights, pagers used behind host systems; modems, conversation recorders, special handsets that connect through the handset connection of a telephone; and fax, telephone, modem line switches that connect ahead of host equipment. Some caller ID devices were given the KX code. New caller ID devices require the ND code.

A.8. Protective Circuits

DP Data protective circuits used on analog networks provides total protection including signal power and billing protection[2].

VP Provides total protection for analog voiceband applications. COCOTS, Key Systems, PBXs, and other systems using VP couplers must be separately approved using the appropriate code to comply with tariff requirements.

WP Wiring protector.

Annex B - Informative References

TIA/EIA-IS-968, Telecommunications – Telephone Terminal Equipment – Technical Criteria to Prevent Harms to the Telephone Network (the ACTA technical criteria).

[2] The DP classification is for equipment with both analog voice and data applications.