SOFTWARE & TECH

Fcc Id Oarrxam 2000

PUBLISHED
November 25, 2026

REFERENCE
#1795581372749511

Understanding the FCC ID OARRXAM 2000: What It Is and Why It Matters

When you purchase a wireless device in the United States, you might notice a small label or digital screen displaying a series of letters and numbers. This is the FCC ID, a unique identifier assigned by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to certify that the device complies with the agency's regulations regarding radio frequency (RF) emissions and interference. One such identifier that has drawn attention is the **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**. While it may look like a simple alphanumeric code, it holds significant information about the manufacturer, the product type, and the rigorous testing the device underwent before reaching the market. In this article, we will explore what the FCC ID OARRXAM 2000 represents, how to decode it, and why this certification is crucial for both consumers and manufacturers.

Every electronic device capable of emitting radio waves—ranging from smartphones and Wi-Fi routers to Bluetooth headphones and medical telemetry equipment—must have an FCC ID. This system ensures that products do not cause harmful interference to other devices and that they operate safely within the electromagnetic spectrum. The **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**is a specific instance of this regulatory framework. It is more than just a bureaucratic stamp; it is a guarantee that the product meets stringent U.S. standards for performance, safety, and compatibility. For consumers, understanding this ID can help verify the authenticity of a product, check for recalls, or even find detailed technical specifications.

The FCC ID is a two-part code. The first part, known as the Grantee Code, identifies the manufacturer. In **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**, the Grantee Code is "OARRXAM." The second part, the Product Code, is "2000," which is assigned by the manufacturer to distinguish the specific model or product line. By searching this ID in the FCC's online database, anyone can access test reports, user manuals, internal and external photos, and RF exposure evaluations. This transparency empowers consumers to make informed decisions and gives researchers and competitors a way to analyze the technical details of the device.

Decoding the Structure of the FCC ID OARRXAM 2000

The Grantee Code: OARRXAM

The Grantee Code is a unique, three- to five-character alphanumeric string assigned to a company that has demonstrated compliance with FCC rules. For **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**, the Grantee Code "OARRXAM" is five characters, which suggests it was issued more recently. The first character of the Grantee Code often indicates the type of applicant. A letter in the range A–Z typically represents a manufacturer or importer based in the United States, while other ranges may denote foreign entities. However, since the FCC does not release a public lookup mapping Grantee Codes to company names in bulk, you would need to search the FCC database to identify the specific entity behind "OARRXAM."

To decode the Grant Code fully, you can visit the FCC's Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) website. The database allows you to search by the full FCC ID, by Grantee Code, or by product code. When you enter

FCC ID OARRXAM 2000

The system retrieves the original grant of equipment authorization, which includes the date of certification, the test laboratory that performed the evaluation, and the specific test results. This information is invaluable for engineers, compliance officers, and curious consumers who want to know exactly how a device performs under controlled conditions.

The Product Code: 2000

The Product Code "2000" is designated by the applicant and can be up to 14 characters long. Unlike the Grantee Code, the Product Code is not regulated by the FCC beyond being unique within the grantee's product line. For **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**, the Product Code "2000" might indicate a model number, a version number, or a year of release. Many manufacturers use their own internal naming conventions here. For instance, "2000" could refer to a specific router model, a wireless camera, or any other wireless device. The combination of the Grantee Code and Product Code must be unique, so no other device from the same manufacturer can have the exact same FCC ID.

When you search **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**in the database, the Product Code helps narrow down the exact model. The FCC database will return photographs of the device, the user manual, and the test report. These documents reveal the device's dimensions, operating frequencies, output power, modulation type, and antenna specifications. For example, if the device is a Wi-Fi access point, the test report will show its compliance with IEEE 802.11 standards and its maximum permissible exposure (MPE) limits for RF safety. This level of detail supports both regulatory compliance and product development.

The Certification Process Behind FCC ID OARRXAM 2000

Testing and Compliance

Before a device can be granted an FCC ID, it must undergo rigorous testing in an accredited laboratory. For **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**, the testing would have covered several areas: conducted and radiated emissions, harmonic emissions, and receiver spurious emissions. The device must also pass an RF exposure evaluation to ensure that it does not exceed the FCC's Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) or Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits. These tests simulate real-world usage scenarios, including when the device is held near the body or used in close proximity to other electronic equipment.

The test report for **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**would include detailed graphs and tables showing the emission levels across the frequency spectrum. If the device operates in the 2.4 GHz or 5 GHz bands, the report would confirm that it meets the FCC's rules for unlicensed spread spectrum devices under Part 15.247 or Part 15.407. The report also lists the type of antenna used, the gain, and whether the antenna is detachable or permanently integrated. This information helps engineers understand the device's propagation characteristics and potential for interference with other nearby devices.

Responsible Party and Labeling Requirements

Once the testing is complete and the application is approved, the manufacturer or importer must place the FCC ID on the product in a visible location. For **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**, this labeling could be on the back of the device, inside the battery compartment, or on the packaging. The label must be legible and permanent. Additionally, the responsible party (the manufacturer or importer) must ensure that any modifications to the product—whether hardware or software—do not invalidate the original certification. If changes are made that affect RF characteristics, a new FCC ID or a permissive change application may be required.

This responsibility extends to aftermarket accessories such as external antennas or power adapters. If you own a device with **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**and you replace the antenna with a non-approved type, the device may no longer comply with FCC rules. That could result in increased interference and potential legal liability. Therefore, consumers should always use approved accessories and be cautious when modifying their devices.

Finding Technical Specifications

One of the most practical uses of an FCC ID is to locate detailed technical specifications for a product you already own or are considering purchasing. Suppose you have a device labeled with **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**. By visiting the FCC OET website and entering that ID, you can download the user manual, which often contains operating instructions, safety warnings, and installation guides. You can also view internal and external photographs that reveal the device's design, component placement, and antenna location. These photographs are particularly useful for repair technicians or hobbyists who want to understand the device's internal construction.

The test report for **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**will also list the exact frequencies the device uses. For example, if it is a Bluetooth device, the test report will show its compliance with the Bluetooth SIG specifications and the FCC's rules for frequency hopping spread spectrum systems. This data can help you determine the device's channel bandwidth, output power, and modulation schemes. For network engineers planning a deployment with multiple wireless devices, this information is crucial for avoiding interference and optimizing performance.

Checking for Recalls or Safety Issues

FCC IDs are also used by consumer safety agencies to track products that have been recalled or have known defects. If you search **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**and notice that the certification date is recent, that might indicate a newer product. However, if the device is older, you can check the FCC archives for any permissive change applications or letters of withdrawal. While the FCC does not maintain a public recall database linked directly to FCC IDs, you can cross-reference the manufacturer name from the database with consumer product safety sites. This is a proactive way to ensure that your device does not pose a fire, shock, or RF safety hazard.

Moreover, if you encounter interference issues with a device, the FCC ID is the first identifier you should note when filing a complaint. For instance, if your Wi-Fi network experiences persistent interference from a neighbor's device, you can note the **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**and contact the manufacturer or the FCC for guidance. The FCC can initiate an investigation based on the unique ID, which helps pinpoint the offending device and enforce compliance.

The Broader Context: Why FCC Certification Matters

Consumer Protection

The FCC ID system is a cornerstone of consumer protection in the wireless era. Without it, the market could be flooded with poorly designed devices that interfere with emergency services, aviation communications, or medical devices. The **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**represents a commitment to safety and reliability. For consumers, buying a product with a valid FCC ID means confidence that the device has been tested and meets federal standards. It also means that the manufacturer is responsible for the product's compliance, giving consumers a clear path for recourse if something goes wrong.

In an age where counterfeit electronics are increasingly common, verifying an FCC ID is a simple way to avoid buying knockoff products. Counterfeit devices often lack proper shielding, which can lead to RF emissions that interfere with other equipment. They may also operate on unauthorized frequencies, violating FCC rules and potentially attracting fines for the user. By checking **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**against the FCC database, you can confirm that the device you are about to purchase is genuine and legally authorized for sale in the United States.

Global Harmonization and Trade

While FCC certification is a U.S. requirement, it is often recognized by other countries as a mark of quality and

safety. Many manufacturers design their products to meet FCC standards first, then adapt them for other regions such as Europe (Ce marking) or Canada (ISED certification). The **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000** may also appear on a device that is also sold internationally, though it is critical to note that other regulatory bodies may require separate approvals. For example, a device with this FCC ID might also carry an IC (Industry Canada) number, which appears alongside it on the label. Understanding these relationships helps importers and exporters streamline their compliance efforts and avoid costly delays at customs.

The FCC also has mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) with other countries, which can reduce duplicate testing. If a device has already been tested by an accredited laboratory in a partner country, the FCC may accept some of that data. However, the final certification still requires a unique FCC ID. For the manufacturer of the device bearing **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**, this means they saved time and money by leveraging international test data while still meeting U.S. requirements. This global perspective underscores the importance of the FCC ID as a tool for international trade in electronics.

Practical Steps: How to Look Up FCC ID OARRXAM 2000

Using the FCC OET Database

The most reliable way to access information about **FCC ID OARRXAM 2000**is through the FCC's Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) Electronic Filing System, also known as EAS (Equipment Authorization System). Here is a step-by-step guide:

1. Visit the FCC OET website at https://apps.fcc.gov/oetcf/eas/reports/GenericSearch.cfm.

Related Articles

- **Are James Blunt And Emily Blunt Related**
  URL: https://signage.openstack.org/are-james-blunt-and-emily-blunt-related.pdf
- **Was Remember Me Based On A True Story**
  URL: https://signage.openstack.org/was-remember-me-based-on-a-true-story.pdf
- **Ess Employee Self Service Costco**
  URL: https://signage.openstack.org/ess-employee-self-service-costco.pdf
- **The Case For Christianity By Cs Lewis**
  URL: https://signage.openstack.org/the-case-for-christianity-by-cs-lewis.pdf

TOPIC INDEX

#fcc • #id • #oarrxam • #2000

DIGITAL EDITION

fcc-id-oarrxam-2000

DIGITAL EDITION

fcc-id-oarrxam-2000

DIGITAL EDITION

fcc-id-oarrxam-2000

DIGITAL EDITION

fcc-id-oarrxam-2000