

USER GUIDE

REMOTE MICROPHONE



ReSound

rediscover hearing

Intended use

Generic air-conduction hearing instruments are wearable sound-amplifying devices intended to compensate for impaired hearing. The fundamental operating principle of hearing instruments is to receive, amplify, and transfer sound to the ear drum of a hearing impaired person.

Introduction

Congratulations on the purchase of your new hearing instruments. ReSound's innovative sound technology and design, combined with the customized programming selected by your hearing care professional, will make hearing a more enjoyable experience. Hearing instruments will enable you to hear sounds that you may not have heard in years because of your hearing loss. Practice and a positive attitude are important in learning to use hearing instruments. Your ReSound instruments have been adjusted according to your individual hearing loss and needs. Some people adjust quickly to wearing hearing instruments in their ears and hearing new sounds; other people may need more time.

Please read this manual carefully in order to wholly benefit from the use of your hearing instruments. With proper care, maintenance, and usage, your hearing instruments will aid you in better communication for many years. Ask your hearing care professional if you have any questions.

Hearing instrument model: _____

Battery size 10

Tube size: _____

Dome size: _____

Left serial number: _____

Right serial number: _____

Contents

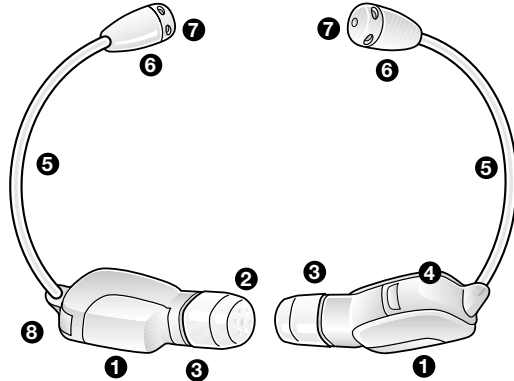
Intended use	2	Battery warning Information	17
Introduction	2	Important Notice for Prospective	
The parts of your hearing instrument	6	Hearing Aid Users (US only)	18
Switching on and off	7	Children with hearing loss (US only)	19
SmartStart	7	Warning to Hearing Aid Dispensers (US only) . .	19
Changing batteries.	8	Troubleshooting guide	20
Low battery indicator	9	Technical data	24
Inserting the hearing instrument	9	Warranty and repairs	24
Removing the hearing instrument	11	Temperature test, transport and	
Telephone use	11	storage information.	25
Listen to radio or TV	12		
Cellular phones	12		
Care and maintenance.	13		
Daily maintenance	14		
The microphone tube.	14		
Wax filter	14		
To replace the wax filter	14		
How to apply domes	16		
General precautions.	16		
General warnings.	16		

Instant fit remote mic hearing instrument models with size10A battery are available in following variants:

LX800-M and LX400-M

The parts of your hearing instrument

1. Body
2. Sound Outlet/Receiver (under wax filter)
3. Wax Filter
4. Battery Door
5. Microphone Tubing
6. Microphone
7. Microphone Outlets
8. Model and Serial Number



Switching on and off

Your instrument is equipped with an on/off switch integrated into the battery compartment. When the battery compartment is fully closed, the instrument is turned on.

To turn the instrument off grasp the battery compartment door with your fingernail and gently pull downwards. The power will switch off at the point where you can feel a small click.

At night, switch off your instrument and open the battery door completely. It allows moisture in your instrument to evaporate and will increase the instrument's life span.

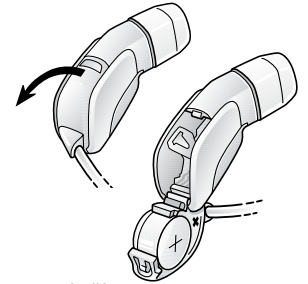


Switch your instrument off if you are not using it. This will increase the battery life.

After switching on the device, the volume will be as set by your hearing care practitioner. Read more on this subject on page 22.

SmartStart

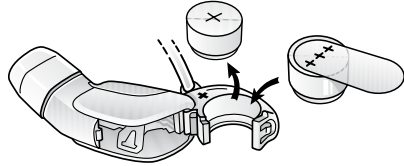
Hearing instruments can be turned on once you have placed them on your ears. If you prefer to turn them on just prior to placing them on your ear, your hearing care professional can activate a function called SmartStart. This function will delay the time in which the hearing instruments turn on by several seconds after the battery compartment is closed. With SmartStart, a beep will be heard for each second of the delay period.




Changing batteries


When the battery voltage/power decreases to a certain level, the instrument will emit a soft beeping signal. This signal will continue for about one minute, and the sequence will continue every five minutes until the instrument will be automatically switched off. It is therefore advisable to keep an extra battery at hand.

- Remove the protective seal from the fresh battery and insert it in the battery door, with the plus side facing up. You will recognize the plus side of the battery because marked with a +. Check whether the + symbols on the battery and on the battery door are on the same side.
- Always insert a battery in the opened door, never directly into the instrument.
- A new battery should be inserted into the battery compartment with the microphone tubing pointed up.



Close the battery door. This should go smoothly, so never force it as this could damage your instrument.

 Remove the batteries to prevent battery leakage or corrosion when the hearing instruments are not in use for an extended period of time.

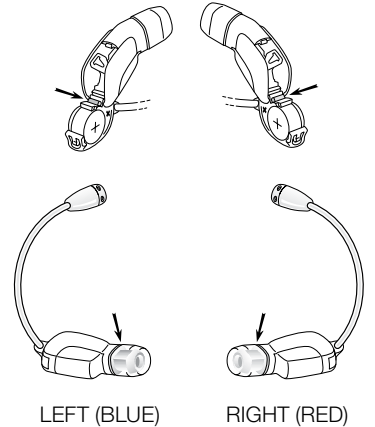
 Always use new Zinc-Air batteries that have a minimum remaining shelf-life of 1 year.

Low battery indicator

Your hearing care professional can activate a low battery indicator in your hearing instruments. The hearing instrument will reduce amplification and play a melody if battery power gets too low. This signal will recur every five minutes until the hearing instrument automatically switches off. The timing of the low battery indicator can vary slightly, depending on the type of battery used. It is recommended that you keep spare batteries on hand.

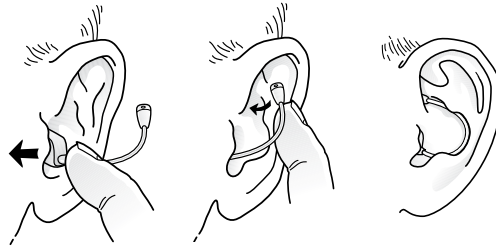
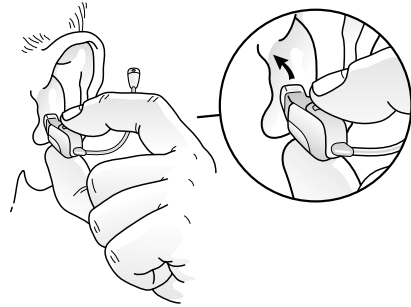
Inserting the hearing instrument

1. Determine if you have a left or right instrument in your hand. At the tip of the device, or with the battery compartment open, you will see either a RED or BLUE marker:
 - The hearing instrument with the RED marker is always for the RIGHT ear.
 - The hearing instrument with the BLUE marker is always for the LEFT ear.
2. Check that the body of the hearing instrument feels smooth before inserting into your ear canal. If the surface feels spiky or rough, contact your hearing care professional.
3. Grasp the instrument near the base, where the tubing connects to the battery compartment, with your index finger on top and your thumb on bottom.



Notice that the battery door is pointing up. This is the correct way to insert the instrument.

4. When properly lined up, gently push the hearing instrument into the ear canal until it is flush with the opening of the ear canal.
5. After the hearing instrument has been properly seated in the ear canal, locate microphone and tubing.
6. Gently push the microphone into the creased area of the ear that is located above the ear canal entrance.
7. After the microphone is in place, push the tubing into place.
8. This drawing shows how the hearing instrument should look when inserted properly into the ear canal. It is important that the microphone tube fits correctly in your ear. If the microphone tube irritates your ear, please contact your hearing care professional.



Removing the hearing instrument

1. Find the microphone and tubing in the crease of the ear that is located above the ear canal entrance.
2. Once you have located the tubing, GENTLY grasp and pull, and the hearing instrument should come out of the ear.
3. Each time the hearing instrument is removed from the ear canal, make sure that the wax filter is still attached to the instrument. If not, contact your hearing care professional immediately.



Telephone use

Should you experience any feedback or whistling while trying to talk on the telephone, you can avoid this by taking the following precautions:

- Hold your telephone handset close to the lower part of the ear, and firmly push it towards the outside of the ear canal.
- Listen to the dialing tone and move the handset a little to find the position that give the best reception.
- The best position to hold a telephone may be determined by the shape of telephone you are using.

By employing these techniques while using the instrument on the telephone, you will be able to minimize feedback and keep your listening experience enjoyable.



Listen to the radio or TV

When listening to the TV or the radio, start out by listening to news commentators since they usually speak clearly, then try other programmes.

If you find it difficult to listen to TV or radio, your hearing care professional will be able to give you advice on available accessories to enhance your listening capabilities for TV and radio.

Cellular phones

Your hearing instrument is designed to comply with the most stringent Standards of International Electromagnetic Compatibility. However, not all cell phones are hearing instrument compatible. The varying degree of disturbance can be due to the nature of your particular cellular phone or of your wireless telephone service provider.

If you find it difficult to obtain a good result while using your cellular phone, your hearing care professional will be able to give you advice on available accessories to enhance listening capabilities.



Care and maintenance

Proper handling

Your hearing instrument is protected by a layer of protective, hydrophobic nanocoat material. However, please follow these instructions to further prolong the durability of your hearing instruments.

1. Keep your hearing instrument clean and dry. Wipe the case with a soft cloth or tissue after use to remove grease or moisture. Do not use water or solvents, as these can damage the hearing instrument(s).
2. Never immerse hearing instruments in water or other liquids, as liquids may cause permanent damage to the hearing instruments.
3. Avoid rough handling of hearing instruments or dropping them on hard surfaces or floors.
4. Do not leave hearing instruments in or near direct heat or sunlight, such as in a hot, parked car, as excessive heat can cause damage or deform the casing.
5. Hair spray, make-up, etc. may damage hearing instruments. Remove the instruments prior to the application of cosmetics.
6. Never force the battery door closed, as this may damage the hearing instrument.
7. Do not leave hearing instruments in the sun, near an open fire, or in a hot, parked car.
8. Do not wear hearing instruments while showering, swimming, in heavy rain, or in a moist atmosphere such as a steam bath or sauna.
9. If your instrument does get wet, or if it has been exposed to high humidity or perspiration, it should be left to dry out overnight with the battery out and the battery compartment open.
10. It is also a good idea to put the instrument and battery in a sealed container together with a drying agent (desiccator) overnight. Do not use the instrument until it is completely dry. Consult your hearing care professional as to which drying agent to use.
11. Remove the hearing instruments when applying items such as cosmetics, perfume, after-shave, hair spray, and suntan lotion.

Daily maintenance

It is important to keep your hearing instrument clean and dry. On a daily basis, clean the hearing instruments using a soft cloth or tissue. In order to avoid damage due to humidity or excessive perspiration, the use of a drying kit is recommended.

The microphone tube

The microphone tip and tubing can be cleaned by gently wiping them with a soft dry cloth. This will help to ensure that the ports stay open and allow sound to get into the microphone.

Note that the tube may wear out or become discoloured over time with usage of the hearing instrument. Should the tubing become discoloured or should the hearing instrument fail to produce sound, contact your hearing care professional to have the tubing replaced.

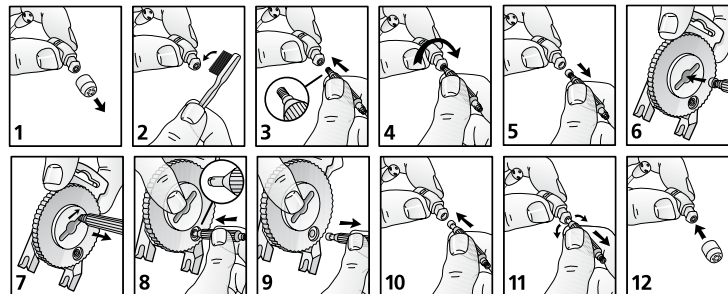
Wax filter

The wax filter is located at the receiver end of the hearing instrument. This filter is designed to decrease the likelihood that wax will get into the instrument's sound outlet and cause decreased performance or damage. It is recommended that these are changed as needed.

To replace the wax filter:

1. Remove the dome from the instrument.
2. Clean the device.
3. Use the skewer side of the wax removal tool to remove wax filter.
4. Screw the tool onto the wax filter.
5. Remove the old wax filter.

6. Place the old wax filter in the centre of the wax filter wheel.
7. Pull to the side and pull the tool to remove old wax filter.
8. Use the other end of the wax filter tool to get a new wax filter.
9. Remove the wax filter tool and ensure a new wax filter is attached to the tool.
10. Place the new wax filter on the device.
11. Turn the device back and forth and remove. Ensure the new wax filter sticks to the device.
12. Put on the dome.

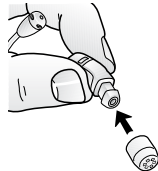


Note: It is not recommended that wax filters be reused, as wax filters may not reattach securely.

How to apply domes

It is recommended that your hearing care professional change domes, as incorrect dome replacement could result in the dome falling out in the ear.

1. Push the new dome over the tip of the instrument.
2. Make sure that the new dome is properly and securely mounted.



General precautions

1. You should never attempt to modify the shape of the microphone tube yourself.
2. Use only original GN ReSound consumables e.g. tubes and domes.



General warnings

1. Consult a hearing care professional if you think there may be a foreign object in your ear canal, if you experience skin irritation, or if excessive ear wax accumulates with the use of the hearing instrument.
2. Different types of radiation, from e.g. NMR, MRI, or CT scanners, may damage hearing instruments. It is recommended not to wear hearing instruments during these or other similar procedures. Other types of radiation, such as burglar alarms, room surveillance systems, radio equipment, mobile telephones, contain less energy and will not damage hearing instruments. However, they have the potential to momentarily affect the sound quality or temporarily create strange sounds from hearing instruments.
3. Do not wear hearing instruments in mines, oil fields, or other explosive areas unless those areas are certified for hearing instrument use.

4. Do not allow others to use your hearing instruments. This may cause damage to the hearing instruments or to the hearing of the other individual.
5. Hearing instruments should be used only as prescribed by your hearing care professional. Incorrect use may result in hearing loss.
6. Warning: If device is broken, DO NOT USE.
7. Instrument usage by children or mentally challenged persons should be supervised at all times to ensure their safety.”
8. The hearing instrument contains small parts that could be swallowed by children. Please be mindful not to leave children unsupervised with this hearing instrument.
9. External devices connected to the electrical input must be safe according to the requirements of IEC 60601-1-1, IEC 60065, or IEC 60950-1, as appropriate.



Battery warning information

Batteries, although very small, contain dangerous substances, and should be disposed of carefully. This is for the safety of you and the environment. Please note:

10. DO NOT attempt to recharge standard zinc air batteries. They may leak or explode.
11. DO NOT attempt to dispose of batteries by burning them.
12. DO NOT place batteries in your mouth. Consult a physician immediately if a battery has been swallowed, as they can be harmful to your health.
13. Keep batteries away from pets, children and individuals who are mentally challenged.
14. Used batteries are harmful to the environment. Please dispose of them according to local regulations or return them to your hearing care professional.

Important Notice for Prospective Hearing Aid Users (US only)

Good health practice requires that a person with a hearing loss have a medical evaluation by a licensed physician (preferably a physician who specializes in diseases of the ear) before purchasing a hearing aid. Licensed physicians who specialize in diseases of the ear are often referred to as otolaryngologists, otologists or otorhinolaryngologists. The purpose of the medical evaluation is to assure that all medically treatable conditions that may affect hearing are identified and treated before the hearing aid is purchased. Following the medical evaluation, the physician will give you a written statement that states that your hearing loss has been medically evaluated and that you may be considered a candidate for a hearing aid. The physician will refer you to an audiologist or a hearing aid dispenser, as appropriate, for a hearing aid evaluation. The audiologist or hearing aid dispenser will conduct a hearing aid evaluation to assess your ability to hear with and without a hearing aid. The hearing aid evaluation will enable the audiologist or dispenser to select and fit a hearing aid to your individual needs. If you have reservations about your ability to adapt to amplification, you should inquire about the availability of a trial-rental or purchase-option program. Many hearing aid dispensers now offer programs that permit you to wear a hearing aid for a period of time for a nominal fee after which you may decide if you want to purchase the hearing aid. Federal law restricts the sale of hearing aids to those individuals who have obtained a medical evaluation from a licensed physician. Federal law permits a fully informed adult to sign a waiver statement declining the medical evaluation for religious or personal beliefs that preclude consultation with a physician. The exercise of such a waiver is not in your best health interest and its use is strongly discouraged.

A hearing aid will not restore normal hearing and will not prevent or improve a hearing impairment resulting from organic conditions.

The use of a hearing aid is only part of hearing rehabilitation and may need to be supplemented by auditory training and instructions in lip-reading.

Consistent use of the aid is recommended. In most cases, infrequent use does not permit you to attain full benefit from it.

Children with hearing loss (US only)

In addition to seeing a physician for a medical evaluation, a child with a hearing loss should be directed to an audiologist for evaluation and rehabilitation because hearing loss may cause problems in language development and the educational and social growth of a child. An audiologist is qualified by training and experience to assist in the evaluation and rehabilitation of a child with hearing loss.



Warning to Hearing Aid Dispensers (US only)

A hearing aid dispenser should advise a prospective hearing aid user to consult promptly with a licensed physician (preferably an ear specialist) before dispensing a hearing aid, if the hearing aid dispenser determines through inquiry, actual observation, or review of any other available information concerning the prospective user, that the prospective user has any of the following conditions:

- (i) Visible congenital or traumatic deformity of the ear.
- (ii) History of active drainage from the ear within the previous 90 days.
- (iii) History of sudden or rapidly progressive hearing loss within the previous 90 days.
- (iv) Acute or chronic dizziness.
- (v) Unilateral hearing loss of sudden or recent onset within the previous 90 days.
- (vi) Audiometric air-bone gap equal to or greater than 15 decibels at 500 hertz (Hz), 1,000 Hz, and 2,000 Hz.
- (vii) Visible evidence of significant cerumen accumulation or a foreign body in the ear canal.
- (viii) Pain or discomfort in the ear.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	POSSIBLE REMEDY
Hearing instrument is dead	Not turned on	Turn on
	Battery is dead	Replace battery
	Battery improperly inserted	Reinsert battery properly
	Blocked wax filter	Consult your hearing care professional or, if you have been instructed to do so, change the wax filter
	Broken receiver	Consult your hearing care professional
	Broken microphone or microphone tube	Consult your hearing care professional
Not clear, distorted	Weak battery	Replace battery
	Poor fitting microphone tube	Consult your hearing care professional
	Hearing instrument is damaged	Consult your hearing care professional

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	POSSIBLE REMEDY
Excessive whistle from instrument	Hearing aid not properly inserted	Re-insert carefully
	Microphone not properly seated	Re-seat carefully
	With telephone use	Review "Telephone Use" section
	Instrument settings not at optimum	Consult your hearing care professional
Not loud enough	Hearing aid not properly inserted	Re-insert carefully
	Microphone not properly seated	Re-seat carefully
	Blocked wax filter	Consult your hearing care professional or, if you have been instructed to do so, change the wax filter
	Instrument settings not at optimum	Consult your hearing care professional
	Excessive ear wax	Consult your physician
	Change in hearing	Consult your hearing care professional

If there are any other problems not mentioned in this guide, or should questions arise, please contact your hearing care professional.

Technical data

Hearing Instrument Model	Maximum output 2cc Coupler / IEC 60118-7
LX800-M, LX400-M	106 dB SPL (typical)

Warranty and repairs

ReSound provides a warranty on hearing instruments in the event of defects in workmanship or materials, as described in applicable warranty documentation.

In its service policy, ReSound pledges to secure functionality at least equivalent to the original hearing instrument.

As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact initiative, ReSound is committed to doing this in line with environment-friendly best practices. Hearing instruments therefore, at ReSound's discretion, may be replaced by new products or products manufactured from new or serviceable used parts, or repaired using new or refurbished replacement parts.

The warranty period of hearing instruments is designated on your warranty card, which is provided by your hearing care professional.

For hearing instruments that require service, please contact your hearing care professional for assistance. If this is not possible, send the instrument to the manufacturer or distributor address on the back of the User Guide. Proof of purchase may be required.

ReSound hearing instruments that malfunction must be repaired by a qualified technician. Do not attempt to open the case of hearing instruments, as this will invalidate the warranty.

Temperature test, transport and storage information

GN ReSound Hearing Instruments are subjected to various tests in temperature and damp heating cycling between -25C (-13F) and +70C (+158F) according to internal and industry standards.

During transport or storage, the temperature should not exceed the limit values of -20C (-4F) to +60C (+140F) and relative humidity of 90% RH, non condensing (for limited time). The air pressure between 500 and 1100 hPa is appropriate.

Be aware of information marked with the warning symbol



WARNING points out a situation that could lead to serious injuries,
CAUTION indicates a situation that could lead to minor and moderate injuries.



Advice and tips on how to handle your hearing instrument better.



Please ask your local hearing care professional
concerning disposal of your hearing instrument

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Any issues relating to the EU Medical Device Directive
93/42/EEC, should be directed to ReSound A/S

ReSound

rediscover hearing