Instructions for use
Digital Behind-the-Ear Hearing Instruments
Legend and Ally
Hearing instrument type designations for models included in this user guide are: BE70, FCC ID X26BE70, IC number 6941C-BE70 and LO85, FCC ID: X26LO85, IC: 6941C-LO85, M7080 FCC ID X26M70-80, IC 6941-M7080, M60 FCC ID X26M60, IC6941C-M60. Please see page 5 for a list of models referring to these types.

Statement:
This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules and ICES-003 of the IC 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.

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 and ICES-003 of the IC 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 the one in which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Changes or modifications can void the user’s authority to operate the equipment.

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 eardrum of a hearing impaired person.
Behind-the-ear (BTE) hearing instruments of type BE70 with FCC ID X26BE70, IC number 6941C-BE70 and size 13 battery are available in the following variants: LND1776-DW, LND976-DW, LND676-DW.

Behind-The-Ear (BTE) hearing instruments type LO85 with FCC ID X26LO85, IC number 6941C-LO85 and size 13 battery are available in following variants: LND1786-DW, LND986-DW, LND686-DW.

Behind-The-Ear (BTE) hearing instruments type M7080 with FCC ID X26M70-80, IC number 6941-M7080 and size 13 battery are available in following variants: AY376-DW, AY276-DW, AY386-DW, AY286-DW.

Behind-The-Ear (BTE) hearing instruments type M60 with FCC ID X26M60, IC number 6941C-M60 and size 312 battery are available in following variants: AY366-DW.

Specification of restrictions:
The products are in compliance with the following regulatory requirements:

- The declaration of conformity may be consulted at www.beltone-hearing.com.
- In US: FCC CFR 47 Part 15, subpart C.
- Other identified applicable international regulatory requirements in countries outside EU and US. Please refer to local country requirements for these areas.
- In Canada: these hearing instruments are certified under the rules of IC.
- Japanese Radio Law and Japanese Telecommunications Business Law Compliance. This device is granted pursuant to the Japanese Radio Law (電波法) and the Japanese Telecommunications Business Law (電気通信事業法). This device should not be modified (otherwise the granted designation number will become invalid).
- Patents
  US 7,593,537  US 8,008,849
A new Beltone hearing instrument

Congratulations on your choice of a Beltone hearing instrument!

Your hearing instrument is a very advanced device. Your hearing care practitioner has tuned it to your individual needs. With a little devotion and patience, you will become familiar with it.

This booklet is a short guide to assist you in getting acquainted with your hearing instrument. Read it carefully and use it as a guideline.

We wish you happiness and pleasant listening with your new instrument.

Beltone

This booklet & your instrument

In this booklet you will find instructions for inserting and operating your new hearing instrument. You will find explanations for using your instrument and for daily handling. We will also give a few practical steps towards better hearing.

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Warning to hearing care professional

A hearing care professional should advise a prospective user to consult promptly with a licensed physician (preferably an ear specialist) before setting the instrument if the hearing care professional 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 15dB at 500 Hz (hertz), 1000 Hz, and 2000 Hz;
(vii) visible evidence of significant cerumen accumulation or a foreign body in the ear canal;
(viii) pain or discomfort in the ear.

Important notice to prospective users

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 using a hearing aid. Licensed physicians who specialize in diseases of the ear are often referred to as otolaryngologists, otologists, or otornolaryngologists. The purpose of a medical evaluation is to assure that all medically treatable conditions that may affect hearing are identified and treated before the hearing instrument is used.

Legend 76 and 86 Behind-the-Ear Hearing Instruments

Your Hearing Instrument

(Please see page 64 for your selected model)
Legend 76 Behind-the-Ear Hearing Instrument With Thin Tube

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Ally 76 and 86 Behind-the-Ear Hearing Instruments

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Ally 76 Behind-the-Ear Hearing Instrument With Thin Tube

- ThinTube
- Mini dome
- Battery door
- Microphone
- Program button
- Volume toggle
- Model, Serial Number, Manufacturer

Ally 66 mini Behind-the-Ear Hearing Instrument

- Tone tube
- Plastic tube
- Earmold
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.

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

After switching on the device, the volume will be at the level set by your hearing care practitioner. Read more on this subject on page 25.

Your instrument has a program button to switch programs. If you close the battery door your instrument will always start in program number 1. Read more on this subject on page 26.
Delayed Activation

Your hearing care professional may have activated the Delayed Activation function in your hearing instrument. The Delayed Activation function delays the turn-on time after closing the battery door. This is indicated by beeps in the receiver at one second intervals when the battery door is closed.

If you wish, this function can be deactivated by your hearing care professional.

Changing batteries

Low battery indication

Your hearing care professional can set your hearing instrument to give an acoustical indication when the battery is reaching its end of life. The hearing instrument will reduce amplification and emit a melody if battery power gets too low. This signal will recur every 15 minutes until the hearing instrument automatically switches off. It is recommended that you keep spare batteries on hand.

To change the battery, open the battery compartment completely by using your fingernail. Use the magnetic end of the cleaning brush for easy battery removal and insertion.

The 76 and 86 models use battery size 13. The 66 model uses battery size 312.

Always use new Zinc-Air batteries that have a minimum remaining shelf-life of 1 year. Whenever the hearing instruments are not in use, remember to turn them off to avoid unnecessary battery consumption.
Low battery indicator (when paired with Direct Line accessories)

Active usage of Beltone Direct Line accessories (for example: Remote Control, TV Link, Personal Audio Link and Phone Link) requires more battery power from the hearing instrument than when these are working on their own. When the battery in the hearing instrument has depleted to a level at which use of the Beltone TV Link and Phone Link cannot be supported, the hearing instrument will play two sets of descending tones. At some point the battery level will not support the Remote Control either and you will once again hear the descending tones. The hearing instrument will continue to work as usual. Once a new battery is inserted, full operation of the accessories will resume. Remove the protective seal from the fresh battery and insert it in the battery door. Check that 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.

Gently close the battery door. Do not force to close it. If the door can not be closed easily, remove the bat-
tery and try again.

Warnings

Batteries contain dangerous substances and should be disposed of carefully in the interest of your safety and for the environment.

- Keep batteries away from pets, children and mentally challenged persons.
- 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.
- In the event that a battery is swallowed call collect: The National Button Battery Ingestion Hotline (202) 625-3333 for counsel or treatment.
- Do not attempt to recharge batteries (Zinc Air) which are not specifically designated rechargeable as they may leak or explode.
- Do not attempt to dispose of batteries by burning them.
- Used batteries are harmful to the environment. Please dispose of them according to local regulations or return them to your hearing care practitioner.
- Remove the batteries to prevent leakage when the hearing instruments are not in use for an extended period of time.
Inserting and removing the instrument
(standard earmold)

Inserting the instrument
• With the battery door opened in the off position take the earmold between thumb and index finger and position its ‘point’ in your ear canal. Now, slide the earmold all the way into your ear with a gentle, twisting movement.
• Insertion can be easier if you gently pull your ear backwards with your other hand.
• Turn the top part of the earmold gently backwards and forwards so that it fits behind the fold of skin above your ear canal.
• Place the hearing instrument behind your ear. Move the earmold up and down and press gently to ensure it is positioned correctly in the ear. Opening and closing your mouth can ease insertion. You will feel when the earmold is positioned correctly.
• When correctly positioned switch on your instrument by closing the battery door.
• You can also insert the hearing instrument while in the on position. However, doing this might result in some feedback (whistling).

Removing your instrument
• Switch off the instrument by shifting the battery door to the ‘off’ position.
• Lift the hearing instrument from behind the ear. For a moment, let it hang beside your ear.
• Using your thumb and index finger, gently pull the earmold (not the instrument or the tubing) loose from the ear.
• Remove the earmold completely by gently twisting it.
Inserting and removing the instrument (ThinTube)

Inserting the instrument

- Hang the instrument over the top of the ear.
- Grasp the sound tube where it bends. The dome should be placed far enough into the ear that the sound tube lies flush with your head. When the dome is placed appropriately, you should not see the sound tube sticking out when you look directly into a mirror.
- If the device whistles, the most likely reason is that the dome is not placed correctly in the ear canal. Other reasons can be build-up of earwax in the ear canal, or that the sound tube connection to the instrument has become loose, in which case the sound tube must be changed. It is also possible that the instrument settings are not optimal. If you have ruled out other reasons for the instrument squealing, it is recommended to contact your hearing care professional.

⚠️ Never attempt to modify the shape of the hearing instrument, earmolds, or tubing yourself.

Recognizing left and right instrument

If you have two hearing instruments, they may be tuned differently. One for your left ear, the other for your right. Do not swap them. Please pay attention to this when cleaning, storing and inserting the instruments.
You might want to ask your hearing care practitioner to mark your instruments with a colored Left and Right indication: Left is blue and Right is red.

Setting the volume – BTE and Power BTE

Your instrument has a fully automatic volume control. Therefore, it should not be necessary to control the amplification (volume) manually.

However, if your hearing instrument has a volume control toggle, you have the ability to adjust the amplification to your liking.

Use your index finger to adjust the volume, pushing the top or bottom part of the toggle to increase or decrease the volume.

During the fitting of the instrument, your hearing care practitioner will have chosen an optimal volume setting for you. When switching the instrument on, the volume will have this optimal setting.

If you prefer not to use the volume toggle your hearing care practitioner can switch the volume control off.

Note: If you have two hearing instruments with the Ear to Ear Synchronization function enabled, volume control adjustments to one instrument will automatically repeat in the second instrument. When a volume control adjustment is made in one instrument, you will hear a confirmation beep. A beep in the second instrument will follow.
Program button

Your hearing instrument has a program button allowing you to use up to four different listening programs, each of them suitable for certain situations.

After pressing the program button, the instrument will switch programs. If it was in program 1 it will switch to program 2, if it was in program 2 it will switch to program 3, etc. If program 2, 3 or 4 are not activated, nothing will happen. Your instrument will give an audible signal after pressing the program button:

- one single beep if set in program 1
- two beeps if set in program 2
- three beeps if set in program 3
- four beeps if set in program 4

When you close the battery door and switch the instrument on it will start in program 1, confirmed by one single beep.

Press the program button if you want to move to a different listening program.

Note: If you have two hearing instruments with the Ear to Ear Synchronization function enabled, program changes to one instrument will automatically repeat in the second instrument. When a program change is made in one instrument, you will hear the same amount of confirmation beeps in the second instrument.

Let your hearing care professional fill out the following table:

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<th>Program number</th>
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Telephone use

Your hearing instrument allows you to use the telephone as you ordinarily do. Hold the phone up to your ear as you normally would. It is possible you will hear clearer if you hold the phone towards the top of your ear (closer to where the microphones are located).

If you experience discomfort from the earpiece pressing in your ear canal, you may need a different sized sound tube. In this case contact your hearing care professional.

Your hearing care professional can design a telephone program that you can switch to when using the phone. This program is designed to ease listening on a phone. If you have a hearing instrument with a program button, you can switch to this program manually. Your hearing care professional can also enable the Auto-phone function to switch to the telephone program automatically. Additionally, your hearing instrument contains a Telecoil program for telephone use.
Auto-Phone

The Auto-Phone function, allows your hearing instrument to automatically switch to your telephone program when a telephone receiver is raised to the ear. When the telephone receiver is removed from the ear, the hearing instrument automatically returns to the previous listening program.

Placement of Auto-Phone magnets

Place the Auto-Phone magnet on your telephone receiver to allow operation of the Auto-Phone function. In order to place the Auto-Phone magnet properly:

1. Clean the telephone receiver thoroughly.
2. Hold the telephone vertically, in a position similar to when making a telephone call.
3. Place the magnets just below the telephone receiver. Make sure not to cover the microphone openings. If necessary, move the magnet to another position to improve ease of use and comfort while speaking.
4. If you are not satisfied with the strength of Auto-Phone, you can reposition the Auto-Phone magnet or add additional Auto-Phone magnets.

Only use the recommended cleaning agent to clean the telephone prior to placing the magnet on the phone, in order to obtain the best possible adherence.

Auto-Phone usage

Telephones can be used in a normal manner. A short melody will indicate that the Auto-Phone feature has automatically switched to the program designed specifically for listening on the phone. Initially, you may need to move the telephone receiver slightly to find the best position for reliable Auto-Phone activation and good hearing on the telephone. If the switching mechanism is not reliable or consistent, additional magnets can be placed on the telephone.

Auto-Phone warnings

Keep magnets out of reach of pets, children and mentally challenged persons. If a magnet is swallowed, please seek advice from a medical practitioner.

The magnet may affect some medical devices or electronic systems. The manufacturer of any magnetically sensitive devices (e.g. pacemakers) should advise you regarding appropriate safety precautions when using your hearing instrument and magnet in close proximity to the medical device or electronic system in question.

If the manufacturer cannot issue a statement, we recommend keeping the magnet or a telephone equipped with the magnet 30 cm (12”) away from magnetically sensitive devices (e.g. pacemakers).

Auto-Phone precautions

High distortion during dialing or phoning may mean that the magnet is not in the optimal position relative to the telephone receiver. To avoid this issue, please move the magnet to another place on the telephone receiver.

Only use magnets supplied by Beltone.
Telecoil program
Your hearing instrument has a built-in function, enabling in many cases an improved use of the telephone and better hearing in churches or halls where an induction loop system is installed. In order to activate this function, the telecoil program has to be selected. In this program you will hear the tele-loop transmitted sounds through the telecoil and the environmental sounds through the hearing aid microphone. If you wish, your hearing care professional can change the settings in such a way that you will hear no sounds from the microphone, meaning that most environmental sounds will be lost.

Using the telephone
- Switch your instrument to the telecoil program.
- Hold your telephone handset behind your ear, close to the hearing instrument (2-3 cm.) and slightly tilt the receiver outwards.
- Listen to the dial tone and move the handset a little to find the position that gives the best reception.
- If needed, turn the volume up or down.
- After completing the phone call, switch your instrument back to the microphone program.

If the phone has a poor telecoil signal, use the microphone program. Do not hold the handset too tightly against your ear since this might cause ‘whistling’.

Hearing through an induction loop
More and more public places, churches, theatres and cinemas, have induction loop systems. In these particular rooms, they transmit, inductively, the sound of the presenter or show. At home, radio or television can be connected to an induction loop system. Sound quality through induction loop is often better because noises from the environment are not transmitted.

- Switch your instrument to the telecoil program.
- Choose a good spot. Reception is not clear in all locations; it depends on the position of the induction loop. Watch for signs or try a different seat yourself.
- If needed, adjust the volume up or down.
- After the service or show, switch your instrument back to the microphone program. You will now hear through the microphone again.
- If the sound of your hearing instrument in the telecoil program is very soft all the time, ask your hearing care practitioner to make an adjustment.
- Your hearing care practitioner will gladly provide you with advice regarding an induction loop system at home. Ask for it.
Audio input
Your hearing instrument is equipped with a direct audio input facility. Direct audio input allows direct connection of sound sources, a radio, television or even school equipment, to your hearing instrument. Often, this will improve sound quality.

- The sound source is connected to your instrument with a cable and an audio shoe.
- The instrument automatically detects the direct audio input source. The direct audio input supports the systems for wireless use as well.
- In this program you will hear no sounds from the microphone, therefore most environmental sounds will be lost. If you wish, your hearing care practitioner can change the setting in such a way that you hear the microphone and the direct audio input simultaneously.

Safety regulations
External equipment, connected to the mains and to the audio input must comply with these safety regulations: IEC 60601-1, IEC 60950, IEC 60065 or comparable.

Listening to 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 programs. 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.

Using Beltone Hearing Instruments with iPhone®, iPad®, and iPod touch® (Beltone Legend)
Beltone Legend® is a Made for iPhone instrument and allows for direct communication and control with an iPhone, iPad, or iPod touch. For assistance in pairing and using these products with your Beltone Legend™ wireless device, please contact your hearing care professional.

Using Beltone hearing instruments with smart phone apps
Intended use of smart phone apps:
Beltone smart phone apps are intended to be used with Beltone wireless hearing aids. Beltone smart phone apps send and receive signals from the Beltone wireless hearing aids via smart phones for which the apps have been developed.
Use with smart phone apps:
- Notifications of app updates should not be disabled, and it is recommended that the user installs all updates to ensure that the app will function correctly and will be kept up to date.
- The app must only be used with Beltone devices for which it is intended, and Beltone take no responsi-
  bility if the app is used with other devices.
- If you would like a printed version of the user guide for a smart phone app please consult customer sup-
  port or our website to obtain a printed user guide.

Cellular phones
Your hearing instrument is designed to comply with the most stringent Standards of International Electro-
 magnetic Compatibility. However, not all cell phones are hearing instrument compatible. The varying de-
 gree of disturbance can be due to the nature of your particular cellular phone or of your wireless telephony
 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.

Flight mode
When boarding a flight or entering an area where RF transmitters are prohibited, wireless functionality must
 be deactivated as it is not allowed to radiate radio signals during flights or in otherwise restricted areas.
 Follow these steps to enter and leave flight mode:

1. Close the battery door (Hearing instrument is turned on)
2. Open the battery door within 10 seconds of doing operation #1 (Hearing instrument is turned off)
3. Close the battery door (Hearing instrument is turned on 2nd time)
4. Open the battery door within 10 seconds after doing operation #3 (Wireless is turned off 2nd time)
5. Close the battery door (Hearing instrument is turned on 3rd time)

When disabled manually, it is possible to re-enable wireless operation by opening and closing the battery
door. 10 seconds after this operation is completed, wireless operation will begin again.

Note: It is important to wait an additional 15 seconds after wireless function resumes before opening
and closing the battery compartment again for any reason.
Daily maintenance

Please follow these instructions to prolong the durability of your hearing instruments:

- Never immerse the instrument in water or other liquids since this may cause permanent damage to the circuitry.
- 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).
- Do not wear your instrument while showering, swimming, in heavy rain or in a moist environment such as steam bath or sauna.
- If your instrument does get wet, or if it has been exposed to high humidity or perspiration, it should be left to out to dry overnight with the battery out and the battery compartment open. 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.
- Avoid rough handling of hearing instruments or dropping them on hard surfaces or floors.
- 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.
- Remove your hearing instrument when applying such things as cosmetics, perfume, aftershave, hair spray, and suntan lotion. These might get into the instrument and cause damage.

Storing your instrument

When you are not using your instrument, keep or transport it in the box supplied. Leave the battery door open. Keep your instrument in a dry place, not in a bathroom or other humid place. Alternatively, you could store the instrument in a desiccator available from your hearing care practitioner.

Cleaning the earmold

- First, remove the tubing and earmold from the hearing instrument. Keep left and right instrument separated.
- Remove earwax with the cleaning brush and a soft cloth. If needed, use a mild solution of soft soap and water or a special cleaning solution. Ask your hearing care practitioner for detailed instructions.
- Rinse the earmold with water.

Note: Do not use water or other liquid on the hearing instrument.
• Dry the earmold with a cloth.
• Blow possible water drops from tubing and earmold. A special device is available for this from your hearing care practitioner.
• Ensure that the earmold and tubing are completely dry before attaching them to the hearing instrument. Take care with left and right instruments, check the figures on page 19.

Replacing the tube
Ask your hearing care practitioner to replace the tubing from the instrument to the earmold if it turns stiff or changes color.

Cleaning the ThinTube and dome

The ThinTube
The ThinTube feeds the amplified sound from the hearing instrument into the ear. It is important that the ThinTube and dome fit correctly into your ear. If the ThinTube or the dome irritates your ear in any way and prevents you from wearing your hearing instrument, please contact your hearing care professional. You should never attempt to modify the shape of the ThinTube yourself.

The ThinTube and the dome should be cleaned regularly. Remove the ThinTube from the instrument before cleaning by unscrewing it. Use a damp cloth to clean the ThinTube and dome on the outside and use the black cleaning rod to “push” any debris out of the sound tube.
The cleaning rod should be inserted where the ThinTube attaches to the instrument and pushed all the way through the ThinTube and out through the dome. It is not recommended to submerge or rinse the ThinTube and dome with water, as there is a risk that a water drop may become lodged in the ThinTube. If this should occur, it will prevent sound coming through the ThinTube, and may be harmful for the instrument’s electronics.

The ThinTube and dome should be changed every third month or sooner if the ThinTube becomes stiff or brittle. We recommend that you have your hearing care professional change the dome for you. If your hearing care professional instructs you to change the domes yourself, make sure that they are securely fastened to the ThinTube before inserting them in your ear. A failure to change the domes in accordance with the instructions could result in injury.
Beltone Hearing Intruments – with Tinnitus Sound Generator (TSG)

Description of the device
The Tinnitus Sound Generator (TSG) Module is a software tool that generates sounds to be used in tinnitus management programmes to relieve suffering from tinnitus.

Explanation of how the device functions
The TSG module is a frequency and amplitude shaped white-noise generator. Noise signal level and frequency characteristics can be adjusted to the specific therapeutic needs as determined by your doctor, audiologist or hearing healthcare professional.

Your doctor, audiologist or hearing healthcare professional can modulate the generated noise with the purpose of making it more pleasant. The noise can then resemble, for example, crashing waves on a shore. Modulation level and speed can also be configured to your likes and needs. An additional feature can be enabled by your hearing healthcare professional that allows you to select predefined sounds that simulate sounds from nature, such as breaking waves or running water.

If you have two wireless hearing aids that support ear to ear synchronization this functionality can be enabled by your hearing healthcare professional. This will cause the Tinnitus Sound Generator to synchronize the sound in both hearing aids.

If your tinnitus troubles you only in quiet environments, your doctor, audiologist or hearing healthcare professional can set the TSG Module so that it becomes audible exclusively in such surroundings. The overall sound level can be adjusted via an optional volume control. Your doctor, audiologist or hearing healthcare professional will review with you the need for having such a control. For hearing aids where ear to ear synchronization is enabled your hearing healthcare professional can also enable environmental monitoring synchronization so that the TSG noise level is automatically adjusted simultaneously in both hearing aids dependent on the background sound level. Additionally if the hearing aid has a volume control then the background noise level monitored by the hearing aid and the volume control can be used simultaneously to adjust the generated noise level in both hearing aids.

The scientific concepts that form the basis for the device
The TSG module provides sound enrichment with the aim of surrounding the tinnitus sound with a neutral sound which is easily ignored. Sound enrichment is an important component of most approaches to tinnitus management, such as Tinnitus Retraining Therapy (TRT).

To assist habituation to tinnitus, this needs to be audible. The ideal level of the TSG module, therefore, should be set so that it starts to blend with the tinnitus, and so that you can hear both your tinnitus as well as the sound used.

In a majority of instances, the TSG module can also be set to mask the tinnitus sound, so to provide temporary relief by introducing a more pleasant and controllable sound source.

Significant physical characteristics
Technical specifications

Audio signal technology
Digital

Available sounds – Tinnitus Sound Generator
White noise signal which can be shaped with the following configurations:
The white noise signal can be modulated in amplitude with an attenuation depth of up to 14dB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High-pass filter</th>
<th>Low-pass filter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 Hz</td>
<td>2000 Hz</td>
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<tr>
<td>750 Hz</td>
<td>3000 Hz</td>
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<td>1000 Hz</td>
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<td>1500 Hz</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000 Hz</td>
<td>6000 Hz</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Prescription use of this device
The TSG module should be used as prescribed by your doctor, audiologist or hearing healthcare professional. In order to avoid permanent hearing damages, the maximum daily usage depends on the level of the generated sound.

Should you develop any side effects from using the sound generator, such as dizziness, nausea, headaches, perceived decrease in auditory function or increase in tinnitus perception, you should discontinue use of sound generator and seek medical evaluation.

The target population is primarily the adult population over 18 years of age. This product may also be used with children 5 years of age or older. However, children and physically or mentally challenged users will require training by a doctor, audiologist, hearing healthcare professional or the guardian for the insertion and removal of the hearing instrument containing the TSG module.

Warning information

WARNING
• Sound generators can be dangerous if improperly used.
• Sound generators should be used only as advised by your doctor, audiologist, or hearing healthcare professional.
• Sound generators are not toys and should be kept out of reach of anyone who might cause themselves injury (especially children and pets).
The sound generator is set to a specific loudness level by the hearing healthcare professional. When switching the sound generator on, the volume will have this optimal setting. Therefore, it might not be necessary to control the volume (loudness) manually.

However, the volume control provides the ability to adjust the volume, or amount of stimulus, to the liking of the user.

The volume control is an optional feature in the TSG module used for adjusting the sound generator output level. To prevent unintended usage by pediatric or physically or mentally challenged users, the volume control must, if enabled, be configured to only provide a decrease of the sound generator output level.

Using TSG with smart phone apps

The tinnitus sound generator control via hearing aid push buttons can be enhanced with wireless control from a TSG control app on a smartphone or mobile device. This functionality is available in supported hearing aids when a hearing healthcare professional has enabled the TSG functionality during fitting of the hearing aid.

To use smart phone apps the hearing aid must be connected with the smart phone or mobile device.

CAUTION

Should the user develop any side effects from using the sound generator, such as dizziness, nausea, headaches, perceived decrease in auditory function or increase in tinnitus perception, the user should discontinue use of the sound generator and seek medical evaluation.

Children and physically or mentally challenged users will require guardian supervision while wearing the TSG hearing instrument.

WARNING to hearing healthcare professionals

A hearing healthcare professional should advise a prospective sound generator user to consult promptly with a licensed physician (preferably an ear specialist) before getting a sound generator if the hearing healthcare professional 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 dB at 500 hertz (Hz), 1000 Hz, and 2000 Hz.
(vii) Visible evidence of significant cerumen accumulation or a foreign body in the ear canal.
(viii) Pain or discomfort in the ear.

CAUTION: The maximum output of the sound generator falls into the range that can cause hearing loss according to OSHA regulations. In accordance with NIOSH recommendations the user should not use the sound generator for more than eight (8) hours a day when this is set to a level of 85db SPL or above. When the sound generator is set to levels of 90db SPL or above the user should not use the sound generator for more than two (2) hours per day. In no case should the sound generator be worn at “uncomfortable levels.”
Important notice for prospective sound generator users
A tinnitus masker is an electronic device intended to generate noise of sufficient intensity and bandwidth to mask internal noises. It is also used as an aid in hearing external noises and speech.

Good health practice requires that a person with a tinnitus condition have a medical evaluation by a licensed physician (preferably a physician who specializes in diseases of the ear) before using a sound generator. Licensed physicians who specialize in diseases of the ear are often referred to as otolaryngologists, otologists or otorhinolaryngologists.

The purpose of medical evaluation is to assure that all medically treatable conditions that may affect tinnitus are identified and treated before the sound generator instrument is used. The sound generator instrument is a tool to generate sounds to be used with appropriate counselling and/or in a tinnitus management programme to relieve patients suffering from tinnitus.

General precautions
- Wearing an instrument might cause an increased production of earwax. In rare cases, the anti-allergenic materials may cause skin irritation. If so, or if in doubt, consult your physician or ENT.
- For use of wireless functionality, only use Beltone Direct Line accessories. For further guidance, please refer to the User Guide of the relevant Beltone Direct Line accessory.
- Only connect Beltone hearing instruments to Beltone accessories intended and qualified to be used with Beltone hearing instruments.
- Only use original Beltone consumables, e.g. tubes and domes.
- Never attempt to modify the shape of the hearing instrument, earmolds, or tubing yourself.
- When wireless function is activated, the device uses low-powered digitally coded transmissions in order to communicate with other wireless devices. Although unlikely, nearby electronic devices may be affected. In that case, move the hearing instrument away from the affected electronic device.
- When using wireless functionality and the devices are affected by electromagnetic interference, move away from the source.
General warnings

Hearing instruments can be dangerous if improperly used.

- Consult a physician if you find a foreign object in your ear canal, if you experience skin irritation or if excessive ear wax accumulates with the use of the instrument.
- Different types of radiation, (e.g. from X-ray, MRI, NMR, CT scans), may damage the instrument. Therefore, do not wear the instrument during these or other corresponding scanning procedures. Other types of radiation (burglary alarms, room surveillance systems, radio equipment, mobile telephones, etc.) will not damage the instrument. They could, however, momentarily affect the sound quality or create strange sounds from the instruments.
- Do not wear the instrument in mines or other explosive areas, unless those areas are certified for hearing instrument use.
-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.
- Instrument usage by children or mentally challenged persons should be supervised at all times to ensure their safety.
- The hearing instrument contains small parts that could be swallowed by children. Please be mindful not to leave children unsupervised with hearing instruments.
- Instruments should be used only as prescribed by your hearing care professional. Incorrect use may result in sudden and permanent hearing loss.
- Turn off your wireless functionality by using flight mode in areas where radio frequency emissions are prohibited.
- Be careful when boarding flights to deactivate the wireless functionality.
- If the device is broken, DO NOT USE IT.

Hearing instrument expectations

A hearing instrument will not restore normal hearing and will not prevent or improve a hearing impairment resulting from organic conditions. Consistent use of the hearing instrument is recommended. In most cases, infrequent use does not permit you to attain full benefit from it.

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

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 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.

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 since 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 a hearing loss.
Eight steps towards better hearing

You need to get used to your new hearing instrument. Sounds seem new and different. That is because you grew accustomed to your diminished hearing. Therefore, familiar sounds seem strange or unnatural at first. Every first-time user of a hearing instrument responds differently to this. Some can wear the new instrument a whole day right from the start while others find it hard to get used to.

After a while, you will notice you appreciate hearing with a hearing instrument and that you will find it quite normal. Below, eight steps are described that will guide you through the initial period. If you are not satisfied or keep experiencing problems, please consult your hearing care practitioner.

1. Get used to familiar sounds at home

Try to get used to the new sounds from a familiar environment. Listen to the different (background) sounds and try to recognize them. When you are tired from listening, remove your instrument and pause for a while. Talk or read aloud for a while. In that way you will familiarize yourself with the sound of your own voice. Gradually, you will learn to use the instrument for longer and become more comfortable with it.

2. Listen outside - quiet & traffic

Spend some time getting used to the sounds around you with your hearing instruments. Keep in mind that traffic and other loud sounds may be louder than you expect initially, but will seem more normal in loudness as time passes.

3. Have a conversation with a single person

Use your instrument in conversation with one person; a family member or a friend. Move to a quiet spot. Explain that you are now wearing a hearing instrument; ask the other person to talk normally. Look at your conversation partner. If your instrument is tuned to your requirements you will be able to communicate better than before.

4. Listen to radio or television

Listen to the radio or television. Start with the news, then turn to another program. Ask a ‘normal hearing’ person to set the volume of your radio or television to a comfortable level. If necessary, adjust the volume on your hearing instrument.

If you cannot understand the radio or television, ask your hearing care practitioner to adjust your hearing instrument.

He or she is able to inform you on other facilities such as an induction loop at home for radio or television.
5. Get used to conversation in a group
Following conversations in a group is often difficult because of the background noise. Listen to the different voices. Try to recognize them by timbre or rhythm and link each voice to a person. Focus your attention on the person you want to understand. Practice this regularly. If you did not understand something that was said, please ask for it to be repeated.

Ensure that you can see the face of your conversation partner(s) clearly and that there is sufficient light. This will help you to lip-read. Avoid "looking into the light," position yourself with your back towards the window so that you can see the other person(s) better.

Ask others to talk slowly and clearly. Talking louder does not help.

6. Visit public buildings
Visit public buildings. Try to sit near the speaker; try to be seated in the front rows in a show. Avoid a seat behind a pillar or in an alcove, you will be in a 'sound shadow.'

In a restaurant, sit with your back towards the wall. This avoids disturbing noises coming from behind you.

Some public buildings have an inductive loop system. In these buildings use your telecoil program, if activated. However, not every position in the building will have good sound reception. Watch for signs at the location or try a different seat.

7. Use your telephone
Often, you can hear the telephone clearly with your hearing instrument in the microphone program. Hold the telephone handset 1 inch (2-3cm) from your ear and tilt the receiver outwards a little. See whether or not the telephone sounds better if you switch your hearing instrument to the telecoil program. Read about this on page 30.

Your hearing instrument meets strict international regulations. Therefore, it should be possible to use a mobile phone in most cases. However, in some circumstances, disturbance might be audible through your hearing instrument.

8. Use your instrument all day
Using your hearing instrument and practicing with it is the best way to learn to hear again. Even if you can hear without an instrument in some cases. Try to wear your instrument all day. In that way you will benefit the most.

Of course, a hearing instrument cannot restore natural hearing, but it will help you make the most of your hearing as it is today.

Go beyond these eight steps and discover the world of sound around you. Do the things you enjoy and listen to the sounds from your environment.
Warning to hearing care practitioners

Special care should be exercised in selecting and fitting a hearing instrument(s) whose maximum sound pressure level exceeds 132 dB SPL with an IEC 60711: 1981 occluded ear simulator, because there may be a risk of impairing the remaining hearing of the hearing instrument user.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMPTOM</th>
<th>CAUSE</th>
<th>POSSIBLE REMEDY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feedback, ‘whistling’</td>
<td>Is your earmold/Dome inserted correctly?</td>
<td>Put it in again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the volume very loud?</td>
<td>Reduce it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the plastic tube or the earmold clogged or broken?</td>
<td>Visit your hearing care practitioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you holding your hand or an object (e.g. a hat) too close to an instrument?</td>
<td>Move your hand away or create some more space between the instrument and the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is you ear full of wax?</td>
<td>Visit your physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No sound</td>
<td>Is the instrument switched on?</td>
<td>Switch it on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the instrument switched on the telecoil program?</td>
<td>Switch it to the microphone program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is there a battery in the instrument?</td>
<td>Insert a battery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the battery still good?</td>
<td>Replace it with a new one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the plastic tube or the earmold clogged or broken?</td>
<td>Visit your hearing care practitioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is you ear full of wax?</td>
<td>Visit your physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYMPTOM</td>
<td>CAUSE</td>
<td>POSSIBLE REMEDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound is distorted, or weak</td>
<td>Is the battery dead?</td>
<td>Replace it with a new one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the battery dirty?</td>
<td>Clean it or use a new one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the plastic tube or the earmold clogged or broken?</td>
<td>Visit your hearing care practitioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did your instrument get moist?</td>
<td>Use a dissecator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery drains very quickly</td>
<td>Did you leave your hearing instrument switched on at night?</td>
<td>Always switch off the instrument at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is the battery old?</td>
<td>Check the date on the battery packaging</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Temperature test, transport and storage information

Beltone Hearing Instruments are subjected to various tests in temperature and damp heating cycling between -25°C and +70°C according to internal and industry standards.

During transport or storage, the temperature should not exceed the limit values of -20°C (68°F) to 60°C (140°F) and relative humidity of 90% RH, non condensing (for limited time). The air pressure between 500 and 1100 hPa (mbar) is appropriate.

International warranty, service and repair

Beltone 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, Beltone pledges to secure functionality at least equivalent to the original hearing instrument. As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact initiative, Beltone is committed to doing this in line with environment-friendly best practices. Hearing instruments therefore, at Beltone’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. Beltone hearing instruments that malfunction must be repaired by a Beltone qualified technician. Do not attempt to open the case of hearing instruments, as this will invalidate the warranty.

### Technical Data

#### Hearing instrument maximum output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Hearing instrument max output (IEC 118-0 OES)</th>
<th>Hearing Instrument max output (IEC 60118-7 and ANSI S3.22-2009)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LNDx76-DW</td>
<td>134 dB SPL</td>
<td>124 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNDx76-DWT</td>
<td>131 dB SPL</td>
<td>127 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNDx86-DW</td>
<td>140 dB SPL</td>
<td>132 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYx66-DW</td>
<td>132 dB SPL</td>
<td>122 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYx66-DWT</td>
<td>123 dB SPL</td>
<td>117 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYx76-DW</td>
<td>134 dB SPL</td>
<td>128 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYx76-DWT</td>
<td>130 dB SPL</td>
<td>122 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYx86-DW</td>
<td>139 dB SPL</td>
<td>131 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your selected model

Your hearing care professional place a check mark in the below table to identify the model you have re-
ceived.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Left serial number:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LND1776-DW</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LND976-DW</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LND676-DW</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LND1776-DWT</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LND976-DWT</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>LND678-DWT</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>LND1786-DW</td>
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<tr>
<td>LND986-DW</td>
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<tr>
<td>LND686-DW</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>AY386-DW</td>
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<tr>
<td>AY286-DW</td>
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<tr>
<td>AY386-DW HP</td>
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<td>AY286-DW HP</td>
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<td>AY276-DWT</td>
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<tr>
<td>AY366-DW</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>AY366-DWT</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right serial number:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Hearing care professional |  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battery size:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Your hearing aid has Tinnitus Breaker Pro | ☐ |
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.

Equipment includes RF transmitter.

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

* Beltone Legend™ is compatible with iPhone 6, iPhone 6 Plus, iPhone 5s, iPhone 5c, iPhone 5, iPad Air 2, iPad Air, iPad (4th generation), iPad mini 3, iPad mini 2, iPad mini with Retina display, iPad mini and iPod touch (5th generation) using iOS 7.1 or later. Apple, the Apple logo, iPhone, iPad and iPod touch are trademarks of Apple Inc., registered in the U.S. and other countries.

* "Made for iPhone" means that an electronic accessory has been designed to connect specifically to iPhone and has been certified by the developer to meet Apple performance standards. Apple is not responsible for the operation of this device or its compliance with safety and regulatory standards. Please note that the use of this accessory with iPhone may affect wireless performance.

* Please ask your local hearing care professional concerning disposal of your hearing instrument.
Full-On Gain (50 dB SPL input)
- Max HFA: 51 dB
- Max HFA: 48 dB

Maximum Output Max. (90 dB SPL input)
- Max HFA: 127 dB SPL
- Max HFA: 116 dB SPL

Total Harmonic Distortion
- 500 Hz: 0.2%
- 1000 Hz: 0.6%

Equivalent Input Noise
- 22 dB SPL

Frequency Range
- 500-6810 Hz

Current Drain
- 1.2 mA

Data in accordance with ANSI S3.22 - 2009;
Supply Voltage: 1.3V
Temperature: 23C deg
Impedance: 6.2 ohm
Reference relative humidity: 50%
Acoustical connection to a coupler: 2cc HA-1 coupler (acoustic connection is defined by Section 5.5.2 of ANSI S3.7-1995)
LND86-DW
Technical Specifications
ANSI S3.22-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Specification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-On Gain (50 db SPL input)</td>
<td>Max HFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67 dB</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>63 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Max. (90 dB SPL input) HFA</td>
<td>132 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>128 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Harmonic Distortion</td>
<td>500 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1600 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalent Input Noise</td>
<td>22 dB SPL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency Range</td>
<td>100-6000 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Drain</td>
<td>1.4 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<td><strong>Full-On Gain</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(50 dB SPL input)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max HFA</td>
<td>55 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum Output Max.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(90 dB SPL input)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFA</td>
<td>122 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>117 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Harmonic Distortion</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Hz</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600 Hz</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equivalent Input Noise</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frequency Range</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-7100 Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Drain</strong></td>
<td>1.1/1.2 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data in accordance with ANSI S3.22 - 2009;
Supply Voltage: 1.3V
Temperature: 23°C deg
Impedance: 6.2 ohm
Reference relative humidity: 50%
Acoustical connection to a coupler:
2cc HA-1 coupler (acoustic connection is defined by Section 5.5.2 of ANSI S3.7-1995)
### AY75-DW

#### Technical Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-On Gain (50 db SPL input)</td>
<td>Max HFA: 59 dB, 52 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Max. (90 db SPL input)</td>
<td>HFA: 128 dB SPL, 123 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Harmonic Distortion</td>
<td>500 Hz: 0.4%, 1600 Hz: 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalent Input Noise</td>
<td>22 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Range</td>
<td>100-6850 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Drain</td>
<td>1.1/1.2 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data in accordance with ANSI S3.22-2009; Supply Voltage: 1.3V; Temperature: 23°C deg; Impedance: 6.2 ohm; Reference relative humidity: 50%; Acoustical connection to a coupler: 2cc HA-1 coupler (acoustic connection is defined by Section 5.5.2 of ANSI S3.7-1995).
## Technical Specifications

### ANSI S3.22-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-On Gain (50 dB SPL input)</td>
<td>Max HFA 72 dB, 68 dB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum Output Max. (90 dB SPL input)</td>
<td>HFA 131 dB SPL, 128 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Harmonic Distortion</td>
<td>500 Hz 0.7%, 1600 Hz 0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalent Input Noise</td>
<td>21 dB SPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency Range</td>
<td>500-4960 Hz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Drain</td>
<td>1.1/1.1 mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Full-On Gain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency (Hz)</th>
<th>Gain (dB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reference Test Gain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency (Hz)</th>
<th>Gain (dB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data in accordance with ANSI S3.22 - 2009;
Supply Voltage: 1.3V
Temperature: 23°C
Impedance: 6.2 ohm
Reference relative humidity: 50%
Acoustical connection to a coupler: 2cc HA-1 coupler (acoustical connection is defined by Section 5.5.2 of ANSI S3.7-1995)