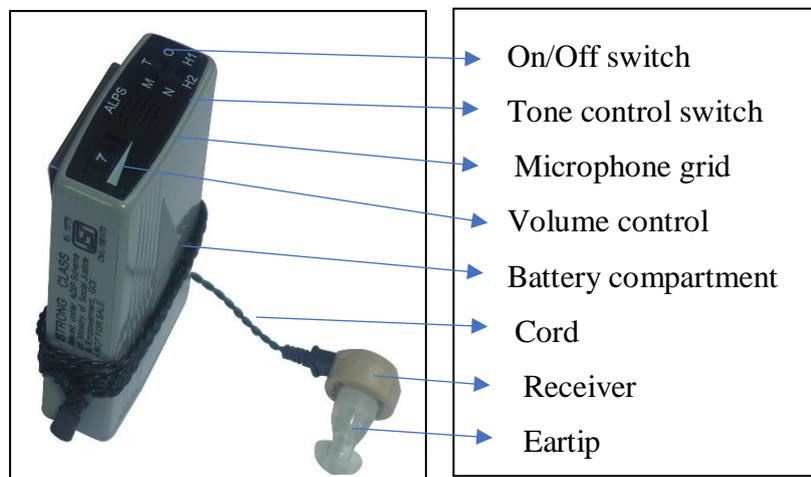


CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF BODY LEVEL HEARING AID

Know your Hearing Aid:

Your hearing aid contains the following parts:



M-T-O Switch:

- At the top of your hearing aid, there is a switch with the markings M, T and O on it.
- This acts as the On/Off switch of the hearing aid.
 - ✓ O - Off
 - ✓ M - On (for normal conversations)
 - ✓ T - When the hearing aid is used with a telephone
- Set the volume dial to minimum when turning on the hearing aid.
- Do not forget to turn off the hearing aid when not in use.
- Keep the hearing aid switched off while changing the batteries.

Volume Control:

- It is a roller switch by which sounds can be made louder or softer.
- It has numbers from 1 to 7 marked on it.
- It works just like the volume control on a radio.
- When increased to a higher number, the sound increases, and when set to a lower number, the sound decreases.
- Keep the volume at the level which is at $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the total range.
- The volume can be increased maximum upto $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the total volume range beyond which speech becomes distorted to hear.

Tone Control

- This is used to change the quality of sound.
- The tone control switch has 3 modes:
 - N: Normal
 - H: Low frequencies are reduced
 - L: High frequencies are reduced
- Generally keep the tone control at “N” position or as recommended by the audiologist.

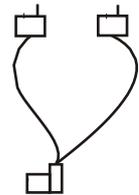
Microphone:

- It is located under the grid-like area on the hearing aid.
- It is sensitive to dust and water. Hence, keep the microphone free from dust and water.
- Always use dust cover supplied with the hearing aid to cover the microphone.
- Do not cover the microphone with cloth, as this distorts the sounds.
- The sound quality of the microphone can be affected by rustling of clothes. Hence, clip the hearing aid firmly to either the pocket or rim of the gown or harness.
- Keep the hearing aid in a box when it is not in use for preventing entry of small insects.
- Take caution while eating so that food particles and water does not get into the microphone.
- Do not clean the microphone with any pointed objects or hard brush.
- Do not expose the microphone to excessive heat, moisture, X-rays, etc.
- For cleaning, wipe the microphone grid gently using a soft, dry cloth.



Cords:

- Generally, two types of cords are available - “S” cord and “V” cord.
- The cord has plugs with pins at either end.
- One of the pins is thinner than the other.
- Similarly, on the hearing aid, one socket is smaller than the other.
- The thicker pin goes into the larger socket, and the thinner pin into the smaller socket.
- Do not unplug the cord frequently as the cord and the pins may become disconnected.
- Do not wind the cord tightly around the hearing aid, pull it, twist it or knot it, as this may cause the delicate wires to break.
- If the sound is heard intermittently, it can be due to broken cord and so replace the cord.
- Cords often break at the plugs. Be careful when connecting the cord to the hearing aid or receiver and when disconnecting it.
- Grasp the cord by the hard-plastic part at the end and pull.
- Clean the pins regularly with a small brush.



Receiver:

- The button like part in the hearing aid is the receiver.
- Connect the receiver properly to the cord.
- The thinner pin of the cord should go into the smaller socket in the receiver and the thicker pin into the bigger socket.
- Do not drop or bang the receiver on hard surfaces.
- Protect the receiver from dust and moisture.
- Remember to detach the receiver from the eartip while cleaning the eartip.
- Do not detach the receiver from the eartip or the cord unless it is necessary. This might cause the washer on the receiver and the pins of the cord to become loose.



Eartip:

- It is usually made of soft plastic or silicone and is available in various sizes.
- Ensure that the receiver fits firmly into the eartip.
- To insert the eartip into the ear, grasp the eartip between your thumb and index finger, placing the eartip in the canal of the ear. Press the eartip gently into the ear while pulling the ear outwards and downwards.
- Clean the eartip with warm water and soap for preventing clogging of sound bore.
- Use a thin wire to clear out any wax that may be blocking the passage.
- Never clean or blow the eartip when it is still attached to the receiver.
- Dry the eartip completely before attaching it back to the receiver.
- Have your ear cleaned if you have excess wax in your ears before using the hearing aid.
- Do not use hearing aids if you have active ear discharge.
- In case of sound leakage or inadequate fitting ask an audiologist for an earmold.



Batteries and battery compartment:

- AA size battery having voltage output of 1.5V is to be used.
- Ensure that the positive and negative terminals of the battery (marked + & -) are in alignment with the positive and negative terminals of the battery compartment.
- Increase the volume of the hearing aid as the battery voltage starts to decrease with use.
- Do not leave old batteries in the battery compartment.
- After switching off ensure that the battery compartment is open.
- Whenever you change batteries, make sure the hearing aid is switched off.
- Excessive humidity can corrode the batteries. If corrosion occurs scrap away the corroded metal surface in the battery compartment using a knife or pencil eraser.



Solar Charger:

- The kit contains a solar battery charger and two rechargeable solar batteries. This charger uses solar energy to power the batteries.
- For charging, place the battery provided in the battery compartment of the charger, ensuring that the + and – terminals of the battery and the charger correspond.
- Place the charger in direct sunlight for an entire day facing south. On sunny days, it generally takes one day to fully charge the battery. On cloudy days, it takes 2-3 days. During rains, keep the charger in shade.
- Once charged, the charged battery can be used in the hearing aid while the other battery is set forth for charging.



For any queries contact:

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