))) Bellman & Symfon®
DESIGN FOR EARS

BE1551 VISIT SMOKE ALARM

Overview

Signal horn   Test button   Radio LED

TEST

Front cover   Battery   Radio button   Status LED

Contents

EN

Read this first
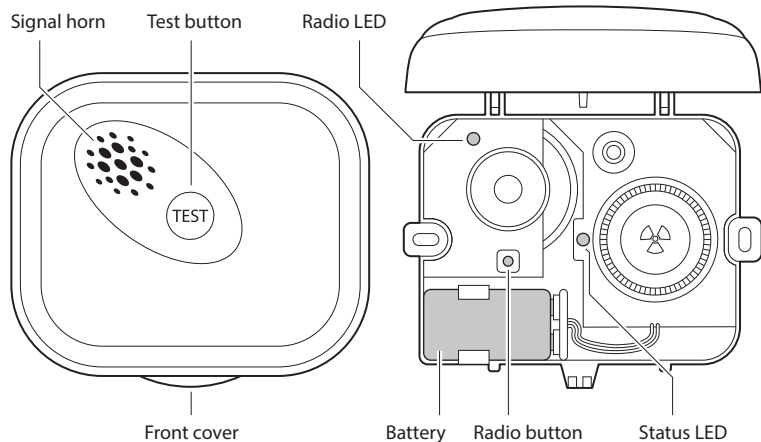
Thank you for choosing a product from Bellman & Symfon – the world leader in alerting systems based in Gothenburg, Sweden. This user guide contains important medical device information. Please read it carefully to make sure that you understand and get the best out of your Bellman & Symfon product. If you are just installing the unit, the booklet **must** be given to the householder. For more information about features and benefits, contact your hearing care professional.

About the BE1551 Visit smoke alarm

Intended purpose
This device is part of the Visit alerting system. The intended purpose of the system is to alert deaf and hard of hearing people of important signals in their home. The smoke alarm transmitter detects smoke and smoldering fire at an early stage and sends a signal to the Visit receiver that alerts the user with sound, flashes or vibrations.

Intended user group
The intended user group consists of people of all ages with mild to severe hearing loss or deafness that need audio, visual or sensory amplification of smoke alarms.

Intended user
The intended user is a person with mild to severe hearing loss or deafness.

Principle of operation
The Visit alerting system consists of a set of wirelessly connected transmitters and receivers that are located across the home. When a transmitter detects an activity, it signals the Visit receiver that alerts the user with sound, flashes or vibrations. In order to use the system, you need at least one transmitter and one receiver.

⚠️ A smoke alarm is an early warning device. Used correctly it can give you and your family valuable extra time to escape. When the alarm sounds, immediately evacuate the premises before beginning any investigation.

⚠️ This device will not restore normal hearing and will not prevent or improve a hearing impairment or deafness resulting from organic conditions.

ⓘ This smoke alarm is equipped with a radio module that transmits radio signals to one or several supplementary Visit receivers. A Visit receiver will help to ensure that the alarm is noticed throughout the property. The alert and signal pattern for the Visit receiver is explained in the product's user manual.

Regulatory symbols

MD	With this symbol, Bellman & Symfon confirms that the product meets the Medical Device Regulation EU 2017/745.
SN	This symbol indicates the manufacturer's serial number so that a specific medical device can be identified. It's available on the product and gift box.
REF	This symbol indicates the manufacturer's catalogue number so that the medical device can be identified. It's available on the product and gift box.
🏭	This symbol indicates the medical device manufacturer, as defined in EU Directives 90/385/EEC, 93/42/EEC and 98/79/EC.
📖ⓘ	This symbol indicates that the user should consult this instruction guide.
⚠️	This symbol indicates that it is important for the user to pay attention to the relevant warning notices in the user guides.
🌡️	Temperature during transport and storage: –10° to 50° C, 14° to 122° F Temperature during operation: 4° to 40° C, 39° to 104° F
%	Humidity during transportation and storage: <95%, non-condensing Humidity during operation: 15% to 95%, non-condensing
⊕←⋅→	Atmospheric pressure during operation, transportation and storage: 700 hpa to 1060 hpa
Operating conditions	This device is designed such that it functions without problems or restrictions if used as intended, unless otherwise noted in the user guide or this leaflet.
CE 2797	With this CE symbol, Bellman & Symfon confirms that this product meets EU standards for smoke alarm devices, safety and environmental protection as well as the Construction Product Regulation (CPR) and the Radio Equipment Directive (RED). The numbers under the CE symbol correspond to the code of the certified body that was consulted under the smoke alarm directive.

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This symbol indicates important information for handling and product safety.

With this Kitemark symbol, Bellman & Symfon confirms that this product has been tested and approved to the requirements set out by the British Standards Institute (BSI).

This symbol indicates that the product shall not be treated as household waste. Please hand over your old or unused product to the applicable collection point for the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment or bring your old product to your hearing care professional for appropriate disposal. By ensuring this product is disposed of correctly, you will help prevent potential negative effects on the environment and human health.

Configuration options

This device can be configured with the following Visit receivers:

Compatible Visit receivers

- BE1450 Visit portable receiver
- BE1441 Visit flash receiver
- BE1442 Visit flash receiver
- BE1580 Visit alarm clock receiver
- BE1470 Visit pager receiver
- BE1560 Visit wrist receiver

ISO Certification of legal manufacturer

Bellman is certified in accordance with SS-EN ISO 9001 and SS-EN ISO 13485.
SS-EN ISO 9001 Certification Number: CN19/42071
SS-EN ISO 13485 Certification Number: CN19/42070

Certification Body
SGS United Kingdom Ltd
Rossmore Business Park Ellesmere Port Cheshire CH65 3EN UK

Compliance information

Hereby Bellman & Symfon declares that, in Europe, this product is in compliance with the essential requirements of the Medical Device Regulation EU 2017/745 as well as the directives and regulations listed below. The full text of the declaration of conformity can be obtained from Bellman & Symfon or your local Bellman & Symfon representative. Visit **bellman.com** for contact information.

Radio Equipment Directive (RED)

Medical Device Regulation (MDR)

Construction Products Regulation (CPR)

Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS)

REACH Regulation

EC General Product Safety Directive

Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

EC Battery Directive

Installation

Setting up the smoke alarm

1 Remove the front cover by rotating it fully backwards and connect the battery to the battery contacts to start the unit. It will chirp during startup.

2 Mark the location of the screw holes and fix the smoke alarm to the ceiling using the supplied screws and plugs. Mount it at least 30 cm, (12") from walls and other obstructions, see **Location and positioning**.

3 Put the cover back on the smoke alarm by pressing gently until it clicks into place.
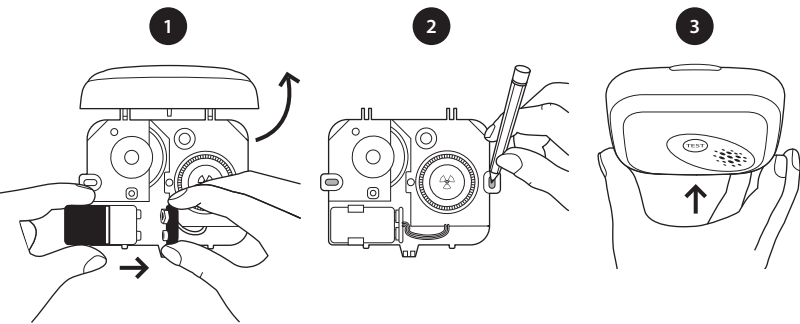
Testing the connection

1 Press and hold the smoke alarm test button until the alarm sounds. The smoke alarm transmits a radio signal to the receiver.

2 The red Visit LED on the receiver lights up to show that the signal was received. In addition, it starts to sound, flash or vibrate depending on the receiver.

ⓘ The smoke alarm will stop sounding shortly after the button is released and the Visit receiver will time out within 40 s.
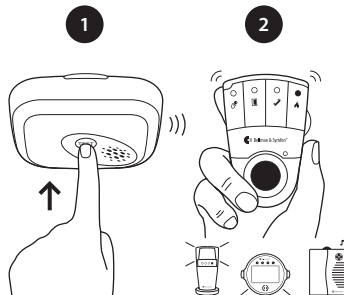
Signal pattern

The smoke alarm LED blinks in red once per minute to show that it is working correctly. Depending on the alarm, the signal patterns are as follows:

Smoke alarm			Receiver signal pattern			
Alarm type	Status LED	Sound	Visit LED	Sound	Vibration	Flash
▪ Fire detected	Red blinks	Fire alarm	Red blinks	Fire alarm	Long	Yes
▪ Low battery	1 red blink every min	1 beep every min	1 red blink every 5 s	1 short alarm	Short	No

ⓘ When the smoke alarm warns for low battery, you have at least 30 days to replace it. Bed shakers connected to the BE1580 Alarm clock or the BE1441/BE1442 Flash receiver will not vibrate when the smoke alarm battery level is low.

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Test interval

Test the smoke alarm and radio connection regularly, preferably each week, e.g. during cleaning, but at least once per month, see **Testing and maintenance**. Always test it immediately after any holidays or other extended periods of absence. Clean it with a damp cloth. After changing battery, vacuum clean with a soft brush. Do not paint over the smoke alarm.

Using broadcast

If you want the smoke alarm signal to be transmitted to *all* Visit receivers within radio range, you can activate broadcast mode. This will override the radio key settings.

Here is how you activate broadcast mode:

1 Open the smoke alarm front cover to access the radio button, see **Overview**.

2 Press the radio button three times in quick succession. The radio LED blinks three times to show that broadcast mode is activated.

⚠ Battery warnings will only be transmitted to units with the same radio key. To disable broadcast, you need to select a new radio key, see **Changing the radio key**.

Changing the radio key

If your Visit system is activated for no reason, there is probably a nearby system that triggers yours. In order to avoid radio interference, you need to change the radio key on all units.

Systems with *different types* of transmitters

Change the radio key on all *other* transmitters in the system by moving any of the radio key switches, see the corresponding transmitter user manual.

(i) All transmitters must be set to the same radio key to operate as a group.

Changing the radio key on the BE1551 Smoke alarm

1 Open the front cover on the BE1551 Smoke alarm to access the radio button, see **Overview**. Press and hold the radio button until the radio LED flashes slowly in yellow. Release the button.

2 Press the test button on any *other* transmitter within 30 s to transmit the new radio key.

3 The radio LED on the BE1551 Smoke alarm lights up in yellow to show that the radio key has been changed.
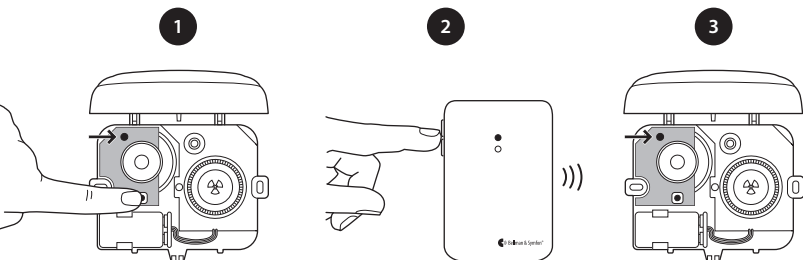
Changing the radio key on a receiver

1 Press and hold the test/function button on the receiver until the green and yellow Visit LEDs blink alternately. Release the button.

2 Press the test button on any transmitter within 30 s to transmit the new radio key.

3 All Visit LEDs on the receiver blink 5 times to show that the radio key has been changed.

(See the image on the following page)

Systems with *only* BE1551 Smoke alarms

### Changing the radio key on the smoke alarms

Select one of the BE1551 Smoke alarms that will function as the *master* unit. The other BE1551 Smoke alarm will function as a *slave* unit. Open the front cover on the units to access the radio button, see **Overview.**

1 Press and hold the radio button on the *master* unit until the radio LED blinks slowly in yellow. Press and hold the button again to generate a new radio key. The radio LED blinks faster to confirm.

2 Press and hold the radio button on the *slave* unit until the radio LED blinks slowly in yellow.

3 Press and hold the test button on the *master* unit to transmit the new radio key. The alarm will sound to confirm.

4 The radio LED on the *slave* unit lights up in yellow to show that the radio key has been changed.

Repeat steps 2 - 4 to change the radio key on an additional BE1551 Smoke alarm.

Changing the radio key on a receiver

1 Press and hold the test/function button on the receiver until the green and yellow Visit LEDs blink alternately. Release the button.

2 Press and hold the test button on any smoke alarm within 30 s to transmit the new radio key. The alarm will sound to confirm.

3 All Visit LEDs on the receiver blink 5 times to show that the radio key has been changed.
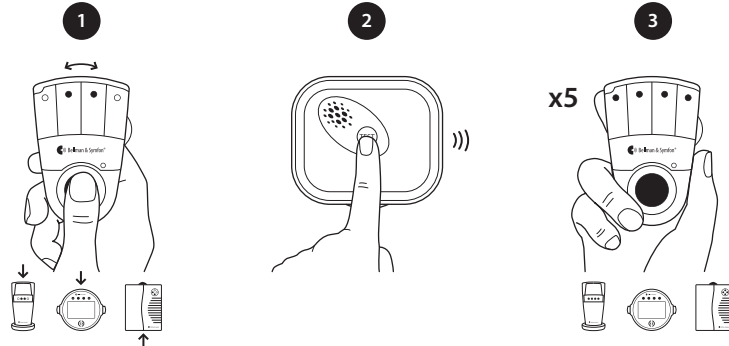
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Location and positioning

Sufficient smoke must enter your smoke alarm before it will respond. Your smoke alarm needs to be within 7.5 meters (25 ft.) of the fire to respond quickly. Your smoke alarms also need to be in positions where they can be heard throughout the property, so they can wake you and your family in time for everyone to escape. A single smoke alarm will give some protection if it is properly installed, but most homes will require two or more to ensure that a reliable early warning is given. For recommended protection you should put individual smoke alarms in all rooms where fire is most likely to break out (apart from the kitchen and bathroom).

Your first smoke alarm should be located between the sleeping area and the most likely sources of fire (living room for example), but it should not be more than 7.5 meters (25 ft.) from the door to any room where a fire may start and block your escape from the house.

Single storey dwelling

If your home is on one level, you should put your first smoke alarm in a corridor or hallway between the sleeping and living areas. Place it as near to the living area as possible, but make sure you can hear it loudly enough to wake you in the bedroom, see **Figure 1**.

(i) Preferably the smoke alarms should be connected to a Visit receiver so as to give an additional warning throughout the property.

⚠ If your home is very large and the corridor or hallway is more than say 15 metres (50 ft.) long, one smoke alarm will not be sufficient. This is because no matter where it is located it will be more than 7.5 metres (25 ft.) from potential fires.

Minimum protection level	**Recommended protection level**
■ On each storey	in addition
■ In each sleeping area	■ In every room, except bathrooms and kitchens
■ Every 7.5 metres of hallways & rooms	
■ Within 3 metres of all bedroom doors	

In houses with more than one sleeping area, smoke alarms should be placed between each sleeping area and the living area, see **Figure 2**.
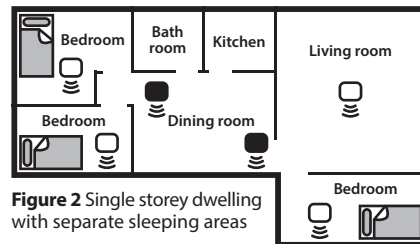
Multi Storey Dwellings

If your home has more than one floor, at least one smoke alarm should be fitted on each level, see **Figure 3**.

(i) Connecting the smoke alarms to one or several Visit receivers will help to ensure that the alarm is noticed throughout the property.
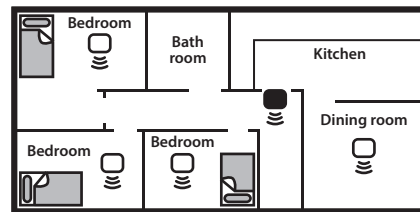
Figure 1 Single storey dwelling

Figure 2 Single storey dwelling with separate sleeping areas
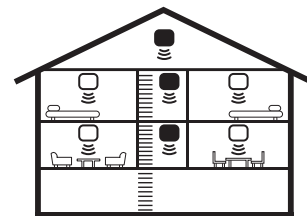

Figure 3 Multi storey dwelling

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Recommended Protection

Fire authorities recommend you put individual smoke alarms in or near all the rooms where fire is most likely to break out (apart from the locations to avoid, mentioned below). The living room is the most likely place for a fire to start at night, followed by the kitchen and then the dining room. You should also consider putting smoke alarms in any bedrooms where fires might occur, for instance, where there is an electrical appliance such as an electric blanket or heater, or where the occupant is a smoker. You could also consider putting smoke alarms in any rooms where the occupant is unable to respond very well to a fire starting in the room, such as an elderly or sick person or a very young child.

Checking alarms can be heard

With the alarms sounding in their intended locations check that the alarm can be heard in each bedroom with the door closed, above the sound of any TV/audio systems. The TV/audio systems should be set to a reasonably loud conversation level. If you cannot hear the alarm over the sound of the TV/audio system, the chances are it would not wake you.

(i) Connecting the smoke alarms to one or several Visit receivers will help to ensure that the alarm is noticed throughout the property.

Positioning

On a ceiling

Hot smoke rises and spreads out, so a central ceiling position is the recommended location. The air is "dead" and does not move in corners, therefore smoke alarms must be mounted away from corners. Place the unit at least 0.3 m from any light fitting or decorative object which might obstruct smoke entering the smoke alarm. Keep at least 0.3 m away from walls and corners, see **Figure 4**.

On a wall

When a ceiling position is not practical (for example on a ceiling having exposed beams or joists, or built-in radiant heating) put the top edge of your smoke alarm between 15 and 30 cm below the ceiling. Keep at least 0.3 m from corners, see **Figure 4 and 5**.

On a sloping ceiling

In areas with sloping or peaked ceilings install your smoke alarm 0.90 m from the highest point measured horizontally, because "dead air" at the apex may prevent smoke from reaching the unit, see **Figure 5**.
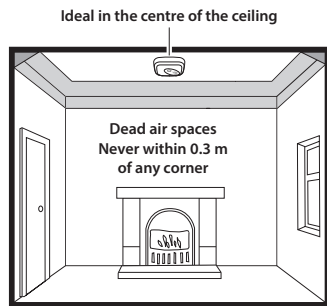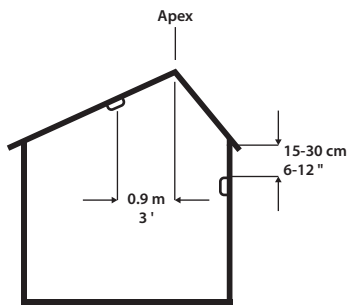

Figure 4

Figure 5

Locations to avoid

Don't place your smoke alarm in any of the following areas:

⚠ Bathrooms, kitchen, shower rooms, garages or other rooms where the smoke alarm may be triggered by steam, condensation, normal smoke or fumes.

⚠ Attics (uninsulated) or other places where extremes of temperature may occur (below 4°C or above 40°C).

⚠ Near a decorative object, door, light fitting, window molding etc., that may prevent smoke from entering the Smoke Alarm.

⚠ Surfaces that are normally warmer or colder than the rest of the room (for example attic hatches, uninsulated exterior walls etc). Temperature differences might stop smoke from reaching the unit.

⚠ Next to or directly above heaters or air conditioning vents, windows, wall vents etc. that can change the direction of airflow.

⚠ In very high or awkward areas where it may be difficult to reach the alarm for testing or battery replacement.

⚠ Locate unit at least 1.5 m away from fluorescent light fittings as electrical "noise" and/or flickering may affect the unit.

⚠ Locate away from very dusty or dirty areas as dust build-up in the chamber can make unit too sensitive and prone to alarm. It can also block the insect screen mesh and prevent smoke from entering the chamber.

⚠ Do not locate in insect infested areas. Small insects getting in to the chamber can cause intermittent alarms.

Testing and maintenance

Your smoke alarm is a life saving device and should be checked periodically. Regularly check that the status LED on the smoke alarms flashes once a minute to show the units are powered. Replace the battery if the blinking stops.

Manually testing your smoke alarm

It is recommended that you test your smoke alarms after installation and then at least weekly to ensure the units are working. It will also help you and your family to become familiar with the sound of the alarms.

- Press and hold the test button until the alarm sounds, see **Installation**. The alarm will stop sounding shortly after the button is released.
- If you are using a supplementary Visit receiver, check that the red Visit LED on the receiver lights up and that it starts to sound, flash or vibrate depending on the receiver. See **Installation** on page 3 and the corresponding Visit receiver user manual.
- The receiver will time out within 40 seconds.
- Repeat this procedure for all other smoke alarms in the system.

⚠️ **Do not test with flame**

This can set fire to the smoke alarm and damage the house. We do not recommend testing with smoke as the results can be misleading unless special apparatus is used.

When you press the test button it simulates the effect of smoke in a smoke alarm which it could experience in a real fire. So, there is no need to test smoke alarms with smoke or flame.

Nuisance alarms

If, when the alarm goes off, there is no sign of smoke, heat or noise to indicate that there is a fire, you should first get your family into a safe place, before you start investigating.

- Check the house carefully in case there is a small fire smouldering somewhere.
- Check whether there is some source of smoke or fumes, for example cooking fumes being drawn past the smoke alarm by an extractor. If so, simply fan the smoke away with a newspaper or similar.
- If the cause of the alarm is not clear, it should be assumed that it is due to an actual fire and the dwelling should be evacuated immediately.

ⓘ If there are frequent nuisance/false alarms it may be necessary to re-locate the smoke alarm away from the source of the fumes. We recommend the use of a heat alarm in the kitchen area to avoid such nuisance alarms.

Cleaning your smoke alarm

Clean your smoke alarm regularly. Use a soft bristle brush or the brush attachment of your vacuum cleaner to remove dust and cobwebs from the sides and cover slots where the smoke enters. Keep cover closed while cleaning.

⚠️ Do not vacuum or brush inside the smoke alarm. Do not paint your smoke alarm. Other than the maintenance and cleaning described in this leaflet, no other custom-er servicing of this product is required. Repairs, when needed, must be performed by the manufacturer.

Dust & insect contamination

All smoke alarms are prone to dust and insect ingress which can cause false alarms. The latest design, materials and manufacturing techniques have been used in the con-struction of our alarms to minimise the effects of contamination. However, it is impossible to completely eliminate the effect of dust and insect contamination, and therefore, to prolong the life of the smoke alarm you must ensure that it is kept clean so that excess dust does not build up.

ⓘ Any insects or cobwebs in the vicinity of the smoke alarm should be promptly re-moved. In certain circumstances even with regular cleaning, contamination can build up in the smoke sensing chamber causing the alarm to sound. If this happens the alarm must be returned for servicing or replacement.

ⓘ Contamination is beyond our control, it is totally unpredictable and is considered normal wear and tear. For this reason, contamination is not covered by the guarantee and a charge is made for all such servicing work.

Replacing the Battery

A fresh Alkaline battery should last for over three years. When the battery power is low and replacement is necessary, the alarm will "beep" and the red light will flash about once per minute for at least 30 days. The battery must then be replaced. Also, replace the battery if the alarm does not sound when the test button is pressed.

⚠️ For maximum reliability, check the battery at least once a year. When you replace the battery you must press the test button to check that the alarm is functioning properly.

⚠️ Only use the brand and type of battery specified in the instructions. Using another battery could result in fire or personal injury.

⚠️ **Do not put the battery into a fire**
The battery should be disposed of in a safe and environmentally sound manner at your local recycle centre. Contact your local authority for further advice.

End of life

The entire smoke alarm must be replaced if the unit was installed more than 10 years ago (check the "replace by" date marked on the side of the unit).

⚠️ **Do not put the smoke alarm into a fire**
The smoke alarm should be disposed in a safe and environmentally sound manner at your local recycle centre. Contact your local authority for further advice.

Fire safety advice

When using household protective devices, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including those listed below.

⚠️ Please read all instructions.

⚠️ Constant exposures to high or low temperatures or high humidity may reduce battery life.

⚠️ To maintain sensitivity to smoke, do not paint or cover the smoke alarm in any manner; do not permit any accu-mulation of cobwebs, dust or grease.

⚠️ Do not tamper with the chamber. You may safely change the battery and clean the smoke alarm following the instructions in this leaflet.

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⚠️ Rehearse emergency escape plans so everyone at home knows what to do in case the alarm sounds.

⚠️ Nuisance alarms can be quickly silenced by fanning vigorously with a newspaper or similar to remove the smoke or press the test button.

⚠️ Do not attempt to remove, recharge or burn the battery, as it may explode.

⚠️ If it is necessary to remove the battery for separate disposal, handle carefully to avoid possible eye damage or skin irritation if battery has leaked or corroded.

⚠️ If the smoke alarm has been damaged in any way or does not function properly, do not attempt a repair. Get your smoke alarm serviced, see the **Service and support** section.

⚠️ Use the smoke alarm test button

Fire safety hints

⚠️ Discard oily or flammable rags.
⚠️ Store petrol and other flammable materials in proper containers.
⚠️ Always use a metal fireplace screen and have chimneys cleaned regularly.
⚠️ Replace worn or damaged sockets, switches, home wiring and cracked or frayed electrical cords and plugs.
⚠️ Do not overload electrical circuits.
⚠️ Never smoke in bed. In rooms where you do smoke, always check under cushions for smoldering cigarettes and ashes.
⚠️ Keep matches away from children.

to familiarize your family with the alarm sound and to practice fire drills regularly with all family members. Draw up a floor plan that will show each member at least 2 escape routes from each room in the house. Children tend to hide when they don't know what to do. Teach children how to escape, open windows, and use roll up fire ladders and stools without adult help. Make sure they know what to do if the alarm goes off.

⚠️ This appliance is intended ONLY for premises having a residential type environment.

⚠️ This is not a portable product. It must be mounted following the instructions in this leaflet.

⚠️ Smoke alarms are not a substitute for insurance. The supplier or manufacturer is not your insurer.

⚠️ Service central heating systems regularly.
⚠️ Be sure all electrical appliances and tools have a recognized approval label.
⚠️ This device cannot protect all persons at all times. It may not protect against the three most common causes of fatal fires:
  - Smoking in bed.
  - Leaving children at home alone.
  - Cleaning with flammable liquids, such as petrol.
Further information can be obtained from the Fire and Rescue Services.

Planning your escape route

1 Check room doors for heat or smoke. Do not open a hot door. Use an alternate escape route. Close doors behind you as you leave.

2 If smoke is heavy, crawl out, staying close to floor. Take short breaths, if possible, through a wet cloth or hold your breath. More people die from smoke inhalation than from flames.

3 Get out as fast as you can. Do not stop for packing. Have a prearranged meeting place outside for all family members. Check everybody is there.

4 Call the Fire and Rescue Services from a neighbour's house or mobile phone. Remember to give your name and address.

5 **NEVER** re-enter a burning house.

NEVER

Alarm limitations

Limitations of smoke alarms

Smoke alarms have significantly helped to reduce the number of fire fatalities in countries where they are widely installed. However independent authorities have stated that they may be ineffective in some circumstances. There are a number of reasons for this:

ⓘ Smoke alarms will not work if the batteries are depleted or if they are not connected. Test regularly and replace the entire smoke alarm when it fails to operate.

(i) Smoke alarms will not detect fire if sufficient smoke does not reach the smoke alarm. Smoke may be prevented from reaching the smoke alarm if the fire is too far away, for example, if the fire is on another floor, behind a closed door, in a chimney, in a wall cavity, or if the prevailing air draughts carry the smoke or heat away. Installing smoke alarms on both sides of closed doors and installing more than one smoke alarm as recommended in this leaflet very significantly improve the probability of early detection.

(i) The smoke alarms may not be heard.

(i) The radio link to the supplementary Visit receivers may not work due to interference or due to the signal being blocked by furniture, renovations etc.

(i) A smoke alarm may not wake a person who has taken drugs or alcohol.

(i) The smoke alarms may not detect every type of fire to give sufficient early warning. They are particularly ineffective with: fires caused by smoking in bed, escaping gas, violent explosions, poor storage of flammable rags and/or liquids, (for example petrol, paint, spirits etc.), overloaded electrical circuits, arson, children playing with matches.

(i) Smoke alarms don't last indefinitely. We recommend replacement after 10 years as a precaution.

Limitations of radio signals

The BE1551 Smoke alarm from Bellman & Symfon is very reliable and is tested to high standards. However, due to its relatively low transmitting power and limited radio range (required by regulatory bodies) there are some limitations to be considered:

(i) Receivers may be blocked by radio signals occurring on or near their operating frequencies, regardless of the radio settings.

(i) 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 and television reception. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this device does cause such interference, which can be veri-fied by turning the device on and off (by removing the battery) the user is encouraged to eliminate the interference by one or more of the following measures:

■ Re-orientate or re-locate the unit.

■ Increase the distance between the smoke alarm and the device being affected.

■ Consult the supplier or an experienced radio/television technician.

(i) Radio transceiver equipment should be tested regularly, at least weekly. This is to determine, whether there are sources of interference preventing communication, that the radio paths have not been disrupted by moving furniture or renovations, and so generally protect against these and other faults.

Troubleshooting

Most problems with the smoke alarm can be solved quickly by following the advice below.

If	Try this
Nothing happens when I press the smoke alarm test button	■ Check that the battery contacts are firmly connected. ■ Replace the smoke alarm battery. Only use a Duracell MN1604 alkaline battery. ■ Check the age of the unit, see the "replace by" label on the sidewall of the unit.
The smoke alarm beeps when I press the test button, but the Visit receiver is not responding	■ Check the smoke alarm battery and the receiver batteries and connections. ■ Move the receiver closer to the smoke alarm to make sure it's within radio range. ■ Check that the units are set to the same radio key, see **Changing the radio key**.
The Visit receiver is activated for no apparent reason	■ Change the smoke alarm battery if the red Visit LED on the receiver blinks every 5 s, see **Signal pattern**. ■ If the problem persists, there is probably another Visit system nearby that triggers yours. Change the radio key on all units, see **Changing the radio key**.
The smoke alarm beeps and chirps for no apparent reason	■ Check for fumes, steam, etc. from the kitchen or bathroom. Paint and other fumes can cause nuisance alarms. ■ Check for any sign of contamination such as cobwebs or dust. If necessary, clean the alarm, see **Cleaning your smoke alarm**. ■ If the problem persists, the smoke alarm is defective and needs to be replaced.

Technical specifications

Features

Sensor type	Ionization smoke detection
Smoke sensitivity	Meets requirements for BS EN 14604:2005
Audible alarm	Min 85 dB(A) @ 3m (10'), Frequency: 2.6 kHz
Radio connection	Features separate radio module inside the smoke detector
Low battery warning	Relays the alarm signal to all Visit units within radio range
Broadcast function	Transmits the alarm to all other Visit receivers within range, overriding the radio key settings

Power supply

Battery power	Duracell MN1604 9V alkaline battery
Power consumption	Idle position < 15 µA
Operation time	Minimum 3 years

Radio function

Radio frequency	868.30 MHz
Coverage	Up to 200 m (218 yd.), clear line of sight. The range is reduced by walls, large objects and other radio transmitters such as TVs and mobile phones.

Activation	Via the built-in smoke detector
	Via the test button

Environmental requirements	For indoor use only
	Operating, transport and storage temperature:
	4° to 40° C (39° to 104° F)
	Humidity range: 15% to 95% RH (non-condensing)

Regulatory requirements	Complies with the following standards:
	BS EN14604:2005 + AC:2008, EN300220-1 V3.1.1, EN300220-2 V3.1.1, EN301 489-1 V2.2.3, EN301 489-3 V2.1.1, EN 60601-1-2:2015 (4th Edition)

Size and weight	Dimensions: 118 × 140 × 42 mm (4.6" × 5.5" × 1.6")
	Weight: 200 g (7 oz.), including battery

Service and support

If the device appears to be damaged or doesn't function properly, follow the instructions in the user guide and this leaflet. If the product still doesn't function as intended, contact your local hearing care professional for information on service and warranty.

Operating conditions

Operate the device in a dry environment within the temperature and humidity limits stated in this leaflet. If the device gets wet or is exposed to moisture, it should no longer be regarded as reliable and should therefore be replaced.

Cleaning

Use a soft, lint-free cloth. Avoid getting moisture in openings. Do not use household cleaners, aerosol sprays, solvents, alcohol, ammonia or abrasives. This device does not require sterilization.

Warranty conditions

Bellman & Symfon guarantees this product (excluding the battery) for two (2) years from date of purchase against any defects that are due to faulty materials or workmanship.

This guarantee only applies to normal conditions of use and service, and does not include damage resulting from accident, neglect, misuse, unauthorized dismantling, or contamination howsoever caused. This guarantee excludes incidental and consequential damage. Furthermore, the warranty does not cover Acts of God, such as fire, flood, hurricanes and tornadoes.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights that vary with territory. Some countries or jurisdictions do not allow the limitation or exclusion of incidental or consequential damages, or limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitation may not apply to you.

This guarantee is in addition to your statutory rights as a consumer. The above warranty may not be altered except in writing signed by both parties hereto.

Model, type and classification

The information is available at the back of the smoke alarm.

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Bellman & Symfon, Södra Långebergsgatan 30,
436 32 Askim, Sweden

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DoP No. BE1551_010DoP001

EN14604:2005 + AC:2008

Smoke Alarm Devices:
BE1551

Fire Safety

Nominal activation conditions/ sensitivity, response delay (response time) and performance under fire condition	**Pass**
Operational reliability	**Pass**
Tolerance to voltage supply	**Pass**
Response delay and temperature resistance	**Pass**
Vibration resistance	**Pass**
Humidity resistance	**Pass**
Corrosion resistance	**Pass**
Electrical stability	**Pass**

The Declaration of Performance No. BE1551_010DoP001 may be consulted at www.bellman.com.

Manufacturer

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